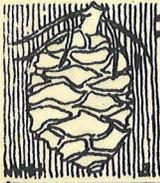


# PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • • •  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • •  
WASHINGTON •

APRIL 1935



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

## SECRETARY VISITS EVERGLADES AREA

As the result of his tour of inspection of the Everglades in March, Secretary Ickes is more convinced than ever that this area is entitled to national park status. "Just a week ago," he said in a radio talk given in Washington March 30, "I returned from Florida, where I had my first view of the Everglades. I have always considered the national parks great outdoor temples for communion with nature and the Everglades region belongs in that category." He further stated he advocates dedication of a Seminole Indian Reservation immediately north of the proposed park boundaries, the whole to preserve the ancestral home of the Seminoles.

The Secretary obtained his first glimpse of the Everglades when he and

the members of his party motored over the Tamiami Trail March 20. He was impressed by the great amount of bird life in evidence and showed particular interest in the several Seminole Indian Villages located along the trail which he had an opportunity to visit. The following day, while conferring with members of the Everglades National Park Association, he expressed impatience at the small amount of progress made thus far on the park project and pledged his support to it.

With the Secretary during his Florida visit were Mrs. Ickes, their son Raymond, Hon. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, George M. Wright of our Wildlife staff, and Mr. Ickes' two secretaries.

After the meeting with the Everglades National Park Association officials Mr. Wright had the pleasure

Note: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.

of accompanying Mrs. Ickes on an airplane trip over the park area, the Cape Sable region, Thousand Islands, Backwater Bay, and other sections of special interest. Her enthusiasm was unbounded and she afterwards remarked the trip was one of those outstanding memories that shall live with her forever.

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CELEBRATION TO BE HELD AT  
FREDERICKSBURG MILITARY PARK

Officials at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park are making arrangements to care for a large influx of visitors May 2 when ceremonies marking the 72nd anniversary of the Battle of Chancellorsville will be held.

The morning program calls for an address by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, noted historian and Editor of the Richmond News Leader, this to be followed by a march staged by a group of Virginia Military Institute cadets over the Jackson Trail, the route over which General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson took his army during the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863. Dr. Freeman will make another address in the afternoon, and then will follow a re-enactment of the Battle of Chancellorsville, United States Marines opposing Virginia Military Institute cadets. The celebration will wind up with a cavalry drill staged by a contingent from the Fort Myer Military Reservation in Virginia.

A running account of the activities will be broadcast over a nationwide radio hookup in the event President Roosevelt responds favorably to an invitation extended to him to be present and make a speech.

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SERVICE GIVEN "BOUQUET"

In an interesting brochure on Kentucky's State Parks recently compiled and issued by Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, Blue Grass Director of State Parks, the reader is told that it was issued "to present the many advantages Kentucky has to offer the tourist and to record the excellent work that the National Park Service under the United States Department of the Interior has done in developing and improving this State Park System." Mrs. Cromwell, whose headquarters are at the State Capitol at Frankfort, is glad at all times to furnish information about the facilities and advantages of the areas under her direction.

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DIVISION HAS REPRESENTATIVE  
FOR EVERY STATE

Through the National Resources Board, members of State Planning Boards have been acquainted with the fact that the National Park Service, through its State Park Division, has representatives in the various States who are available for advice and assistance on park and recreation matters.

A list of these representatives is appended to this Bulletin as it is possible that persons within the Service may have occasion to contact them at some time or another.

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Film fans who saw "Sequoia" will be saddened to learn that the lion featured therein is dead, the victim of a bullet from a frightened policeman's gun. This information was given out by Walter Winchell in one of his recent radio broadcasts.

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CONGRESS CONSIDERING  
ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGS  
CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Senator Hiram S. Johnson of California has introduced in Congress a bill (S. 2289) calling for the establishment of a Kings Canyon National Park in California and the inclusion in that area of the General Grant National Park.

For nearly a quarter of a century conservationists, notably John Muir, of the Sierra Club of California, and former Director Mather, have urged the establishment of such a park to include the wild canyons of the South and Middle Forks of the Kings River. The bill is now with the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys for consideration.

Approximately 686 square miles in extent, this proposed park has hundreds of lakes, mostly firns left in the cirques of the receded glaciers, nearly all above 10,000 feet elevation, many above 12,000 feet; 60 named peaks and mountains more than 12,000 feet high, 40 more than 13,000 feet, 3 more than 14,000 feet, the highest, North Palisade 14,254 feet, almost equal to Mount Whitney's 14,496 feet; and hundreds of other unnamed peaks equally high.

Kings Canyon now is under Forest Service control.

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Cameramen from the Columbia Motion Picture Studios were in Yosemite the latter part of January shooting backgrounds for the next picture starring Grace Moore. The figures of the actors will be superimposed on the Yosemite scenery.

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SECRETARY LEADS OFF RADIO SERIES

Again this year Secretary Ickes inaugurated the series of five weekly half-hour national park radio broadcasts made possible through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. Copy of his talk given March 30 is appended to this issue of the Bulletin. The talks are scheduled for 4:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time on Saturday afternoons and go out over the blue network.

The talk on April 6 given by Director Fechner who is in charge of Emergency Conservation Work, Assistant Director Wirth, and Chief Forester Coffman, dealt with ECW activities in the national and State park system. On April 13 Associate Director Demaray and Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, outlined road building operations in the parks and monuments. A talk on historical activities will be given by Chief Historian Chatelain and J. Thomas Schneider on April 20. Mr. Schneider, who at the request of Secretary Ickes is working on legislation calling for the preservation of historic sites and buildings, recently made a survey of European historic sites. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will wind up the series on April 27, her talk to deal with her visits to national parks last summer. Appropriate opening and closing musical selections for these talks are furnished by the United States Marine Band.

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More automobile permits were sold in Yosemite during the 1934 travel season than in any other national park where such a permit is required. The 64,005 Yosemite permits issued compares with 44,886 sold in Yellowstone and 32,095 distributed in Mount Rainier.

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THREE PARK CIRCULARS DELIVERED

At this writing the 1935 Acadia, Hot Springs, and Sequoia National Park circulars of general information have been delivered. All of the circulars, it had been hoped, would be off the press by late Spring. Now comes news from the Government Printing Office that with the legislative and emergency work to be done things there are in even more of a jam this year than last, and hopes for early delivery have been shattered.

Following is a list which gives the dates copy for the circulars went to the Printer and when proof was returned.

<u>Circular For</u>	<u>Copy to Printer</u>	<u>Proof Delivered</u>
Acadia 1/	Oct. 10/34	Nov. 27/34
Carlsbad Caverns	Feb. 21/35	
Crater Lake	Nov. 19/34	Dec. 27/34
General Grant	Dec. 31/34	Feb. 14/35
Glacier	Dec. 28/34	Feb. 25/35
Grand Canyon	Jan. 8/35	Mar. 18/35
Grand Teton	Dec. 10/34	Feb. 7/35
Hawaii	Dec. 12/34	Jan. 23/35
Hot Springs 2/	Nov. 27/34	Jan. 3/35
Lassen	Dec. 31/34	Feb. 14/35
Mesa Verde	Oct. 13/34	Dec. 4/34
Mount McKinley	Feb. 14/35	April 1/35
Mount Rainier	Nov. 28/34	Jan. 29/35
Rocky Mountain	Oct. 15/34	Dec. 27/34
Sequoia 3/	Nov. 10/34	Dec. 27/34
Wind Cave	Dec. 3/34	Jan. 25/35

<u>Circular For</u>	<u>Copy to Printer</u>	<u>Proof Delivered</u>
Yellowstone	Nov. 28/34	Jan. 26/35
Yosemite	Jan. 15/35	Mar. 11/35
Zion	Dec. 5/34	Jan. 29/35
1/	Delivered March 18, 1935.	
2/	Delivered March 5, 1935.	
3/	Delivered March 28, 1935.	

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NUMEROUS DISTURBANCES RECORDED AT VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

As many as 152 disturbances were recorded on the seismograph at the Volcano Observatory as occurring at Kilauea during the month of February. Most of these disturbances were found to be beneath the dome of this active volcano on the island of Hawaii.

Measurements of rim cracks about Halemaumau, vast fire pit within Kilauea, continued to show a larger number indicating movement than normally. There were frequent small slides on the walls of this "Lake of Everlasting Fire," the sound of falling rocks being heard almost continuously throughout the month.

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CORRESPONDENCE CHESS CONTEST SUGGESTED

Ranger P. F. Murray of Hawaii National Park believes there are enough chess players in the Park Service to warrant holding a contest by correspondence to decide who is champion.

So far as is known the Washington Office can boast of only two players--Assistant Director Bryant

of the Branch of Research and Education, and Charles G. Parker of the Statistical Division. Dr. Bryant says he did quite a bit of playing during his college days but has not been able to devote any time to it for many years. Several years ago Mr. Parker and some of the devotees of the game at Yellowstone Park got together and did a little playing by correspondence, but with the inauguration of the enlarged Public Works Program and the resultant necessity for considerable overtime work Mr. Parker found it necessary to discontinue this interesting pastime. Both Dr. Bryant and he, however, are of the opinion such a contest might prove a fine stimulant to good mental activity, especially during the winter season in those parks and monuments where weather conditions prevent out-of-door activity.

It is suggested that all those interested in such an event communicate with Ranger Murray.

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#### VISITOR REALLY ENJOYED HIMSELF

One of six hundred visitors to Yosemite during a recent week-end left without paying for his accommodations at Yosemite Lodge, which according to officials there is something very seldom done. A few days later the Lodge manager received a letter from the visitor, a Chinese, with which was enclosed remittance to cover cost of accommodations and an explanation that he was having such a grand time in the park he forgot all about making payment.

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#### ELK CENSUS TO BE MADE IN THE AIR

In mid-April, weather conditions permitting, a group of Yellowstone employees, under the direction of Acting Superintendent Emmert and Acting Chief Ranger La Noue, will take to the air to obtain a count of the elk in the northern herd. This will represent the first time a count of this particular herd will have been made in this manner.

A total of 9,535 elk were reported as seen in the herd during a census taken in mid-March, but this count was considered far from accurate or satisfactory due mainly to poor visibility and snow and weather conditions.

In past years twenty percent has been added to the actual count in arriving at the size of the herd, as it was felt that many animals were actually missed. With the twenty percent added to the actual count made in mid-March the northern herd would be said to contain 11,910. While this number is somewhat higher than would be expected, since the herd prior to the hunting season was supposed to contain approximately 13,000 animals and was actually reduced by 3,265 by hunters, live shipments, kills from trapping, diseases and natural causes and through slaughter for Indian agencies, park authorities feel that a count from the air will show that the previous ground counts have been somewhat low.

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There was thirty-five inches of snow fall at Mesa Verde National Park during February. This is the largest amount of snow to fall in the month of February since weather records have been kept in that park.

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ADVISORY BOARD MEETS IN WASHINGTON

Five members of the National Park Service Educational Advisory Board -- Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Dr. Frank B. Castler, and Dr. Clark Wissler -- held sessions in Director Cammerer's office March 18 and 19 to consider various national park activities and problems.

Discussions at the first day session dealt with the National Resources Board Report, the need for setting aside hereditary game ranges from the unappropriated public lands previous to the setting up of grazing districts, status of new park projects, construction of "skyline drives" and the proposal to create a Chilocot National Park in Alaska. The meaning and intent of the State Park Bill, S. 738, was outlined, and following this a résumé was given of museum work, it being explained that there are now 39 museums in the park system and that 27 more are proposed. The session ended with a presentation of wildlife problems and the work of ECW technicians in that field.

On the second day after a brief description of the Youth Hostels movement was given by Assistant Director Bryant, discussion centered on geological activities, also the Yampa Canyon project. Following this, discussion was renewed on S. 738 concerning State parks, Dr. Campbell stating that he could not favor the terms "aiding, improving and maintaining" used in the bill because he was opposed to federal support of state projects. He pointed out the increasing danger attendant upon federal financing of non-federal projects.

The following Resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

Everglades National Park Project: Recognizing the importance to conservation of a large enough park to include important breeding grounds and winter feeding grounds for wildlife, the Educational Advisory Board heartily endorses the action of the National Park Service Committee on Boundary Lines in recommending the maximum area planned for the Everglades National Park.

Mount Olympus Project: Because of the superlative quality of its forest cover, the home of a distinct species of elk, and the scenic quality of the mountain, all of which need complete protection, the Educational Advisory Board approves in principle the plan to enlarge the present Mount Olympus National Monument and make of it a national park with adequate boundaries to accomplish the protection of all the chief features.

Big Bend Project: Believing in the many superlative scenic and scientific qualities exemplified in the Big Bend area of Texas, the Educational Advisory Board approves of the move to include it in the national park system.

Kings Canyon Project: The Educational Advisory Board approves in principle the proposal to organize the Kings Canyon area of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, as a national park.

Skyline Drives: The Advisory Board on Education of the National Park Service expresses the belief that the construction of so-called "skyline drives" along or near the continuous summits of mountain ranges within the national park boundaries is an unfortunate invasion of areas which have been acquired by the Government in order that they may be protected against invasion, renders difficult or even impossible the conservation of primitive or original conditions and the protection of fauna and flora, and is inconsistent with the declaration of principles adopted by the Advisory Board in its meeting of February 27, 1933.

The Advisory Board on Education recommends that the construction of "skyline drives" be discontinued.

Geological Data: The Advisory Board, recognizing the special methods of use and presentation of geological data that are appropriate to the educational needs of the National Park Service, approves the employment by the Service of such means and resources as it may control for meeting their requirements.

Saving of Cultural Values: The Advisory Board on Education of the National Park Service calls attention to the unique character and the inestimable historical and special value of the native mountain culture of the groups living within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park area and urges that adequate measures be taken without delay to record and preserve the characteristic elements of that culture, as expressed in speech, song, art, handicrafts, social customs, and in other forms.

The Advisory Board on Education recommends that studies be made as to the most appropriate ways in which native folk arts may be included in the educational and recreational programs of national park areas in which such arts are to be found.

Yampa Canyon Project: The Advisory Board maintains that the standards of areas of primeval value recognize that other areas of different qualities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service may be subject in part to other uses, and approves the acquisition of the Yampa Canyon area.

Definition of Standards: The Advisory Board, recognizing the fact that areas of diverse character and use have been placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and, believing that it is desirable to define the respective standards that are applicable to areas of varying categories, authorizes the Chairman to appoint a special committee for the consideration and definition of such categories and standards, and to report its recommendations to the Board.

Enlargement of Grand Teton Park: The Educational Advisory Board favors an arrangement whereby the land and water area indicated on the National Park Service map dated June 21, 1934 shall be placed under the jurisdiction and control of the National Park Service.

Dr. Castler, Secretary of the Board, sums up the views which prevailed during the two-day session as follows:

No new concrete suggestions are at hand relative to an administrative means of saving the primeval in national parks

It was the decision of the Board that different kinds of areas deserve different standards and a committee composed of Drs. Leland, Wissler, and Bumpus was appointed to study the needs, draft suitable standards, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

The geological research plan received unanimous approval.

No action was taken on the State Parks Aid Bill.

Unanimous approval was given the decision of the National Park Service to prevent surveys or building of irrigation works within the national parks.

Approval was indicated of the plan for enlarging Mount Olympus National Monument and making a national park of the enlarged area.

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CRATER LAKE APPROACH ROADS  
BEING OPENED

Superintendent Canfield will greet his first party of visitors for the 1935 season sometime between May 1 and 15.

Early in April a crew of four men started to clear the 23 miles of approach roads of their heavy blanket of snow, which at some points reaches a depth of twelve feet, and Superintendent Canfield says they will finish the job in a month or six weeks, providing good weather prevails.

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Dayton, Ohio, has a Colonel White Junior High School.

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DEATH VALLEY BEING TAMED

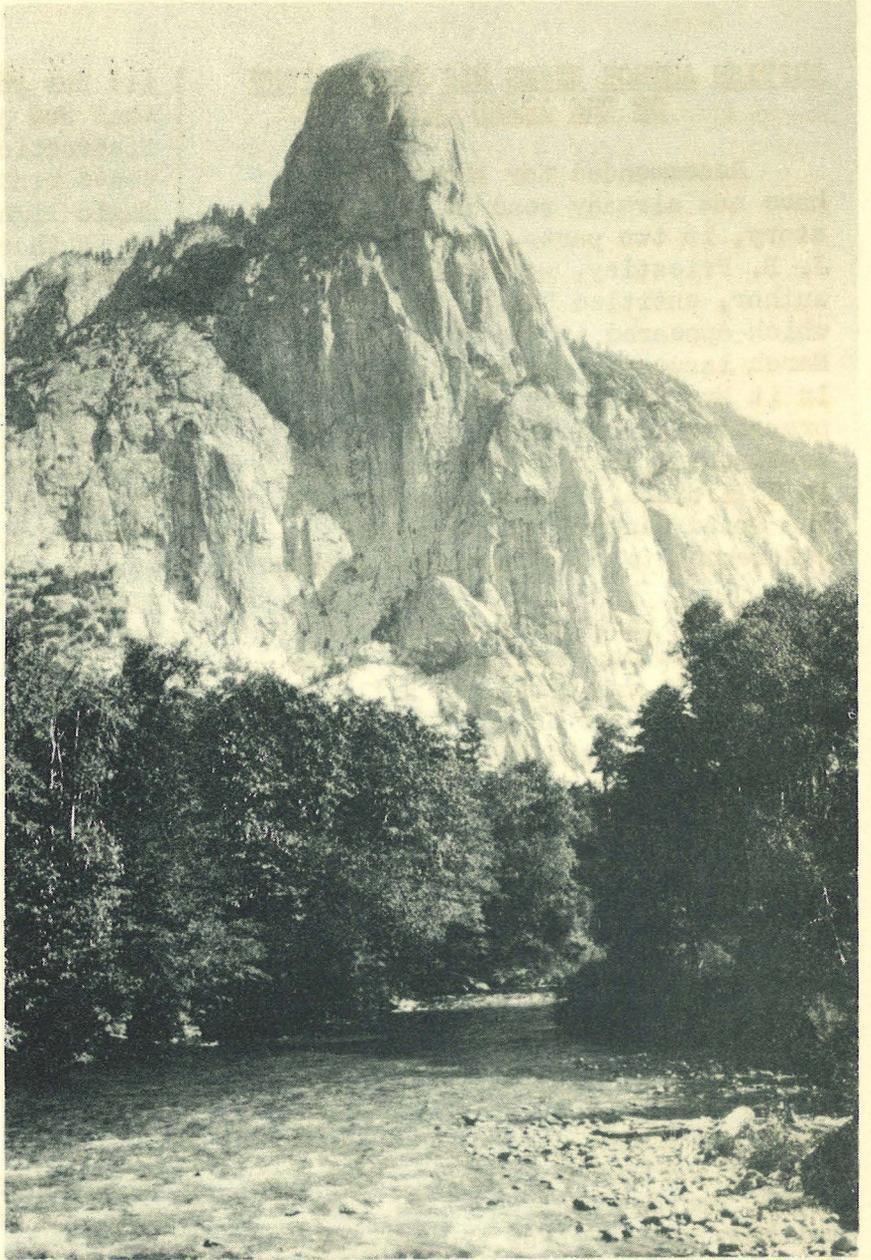
The Knave, writing for the Editorial page of the Oakland (California) Tribune says that the wild and terrifying days of Death Valley are gone. "More persons," he says, "will see the place, and its scenery remains as wonderful, but a Government control, set of regulations, fine roads and easy driving conditions have had a definite taming influence not good for the sort of romance which fiction loves best to fasten upon the West. For instance, you cannot take a firearm in the place now and you never used to see an old-timer without one or two. There was Death Valley Scotty -- and one must ever mention him when speaking of the place -- who used to shoot his pistol to frighten away the 'tourists' who were interested in finding out if all the tales of Scotty's activities were true. Scotty had a regular arsenal on his ranch and boasted of his ability to pop mountain lions, coyotes and even kangaroo rats. Now his place is in the national monument and the man who has been variously described as spinner of yarns and doer of bold deeds has to abide by the rules. Now there is an airport in the Valley and the road which, in bad weather, lost itself as a wet track across a bed of baked clay is a highway. The CCC boys and Government officials have been tidying up the place, making it ready for visitors, and recognizing the tourist demands which became the greater with the activities at Boulder Dam. They tell me that Scotty likes to spend a great deal of his time at Las Vegas now and that he is still able, on occasion, to make eyes bulge out by flashing a large roll of bills. He is still working on his 'castle' but won't live in it, preferring a more modest cabin in the Upper Valley."

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SCENES TAKEN IN THE PROPOSED  
KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

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Tehipite Dome, of solid  
gray granite, which rises  
7,713 feet above sea  
level and may be seen  
from General Grant Na-  
tional Park, sixteen  
miles distant.



Granite Basin Pass,  
(elevation 10,677  
feet) which divides  
the watershed between  
the Middle Fork and  
South Fork of the  
Kings River.

BRITISH AUTHOR GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS  
OF THE GRAND CANYON

Recommended for those who have not already read it is the story, in two parts, written by J. B. Priestley, noted British author, entitled "Grand Canyon" which appeared in the February and March issues of Harpers Magazine. In it Mr. Priestley gives impressions gained while on a trans-continental journey from New York to California, with a side trip to the Grand Canyon. A few of his references to the Canyon are quoted:

"A few paces in front of the hotel there was nothing; the world stopped; it was after all a flat world and here was the edge. We stared fearfully into the blankness, and after a moment or two there was a swirling, a lifting. Then what breath we had left was clean gone. We were looking into the Grand Canyon.

"We were fortunate at the Grand Canyon. There was hardly any kind of weather that did not visit us during our short stay there, so that we saw the country in many different lights. We saw snow falling into the vast gulf, saw clouds stream below us, saw Nineveh and Thebes, rusty in the sunlight, emerge from the mists, saw rainbows arching over the Painted Desert. There is of course no sense at all in trying to describe the Grand Canyon. Those who have not seen it will not believe any possible description. Those who have seen it know that it cannot be described. It passes for a show place and, unlike nearly all other show places in this world, it is far more imposing in reality than in imagination and anticipation. I hear rumors of visitors who were disappointed. The same people will be disappointed at the Day of Judgment. In fact, the Grand Canyon is a sort of landscape Day of Judgment. It is not a show place, a beauty spot, but a revelation. The Colorado River made

it; but you feel when you are there that God gave the Colorado River its instructions. The thing is Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in stone and magic light. Even to remember that it is there lifts up the heart. Every member of the Federal Government ought to remind himself, with triumphant pride, that he is on the staff of the Grand Canyon. What a possession for a country! And let me add, how well the country looks after it. The American does not boast enough about his National Parks. Their very existence is something to boast about. The finest pieces of landscape in North America, perhaps in the world, belong to the People and are theirs to enjoy. I take this to be something new in history. It marks a notable advance in civilization. Moreover, the People, through their Federal officers, run these Parks perfectly, and are ideal hosts. All this must not be taken for granted. It is too important. Here is communal ownership working beautifully. Why not turn Chicago into a National Park?"

The author relates that as he stared, hour after hour at "this incredible pageantry of sun light and chasm" he thought a good deal about America and the mental picture most Europeans have of this country of ours. "What we do not see," he says, "are the National Parks or the wide ranges of country that flank those Parks; enormous plains with mountains blue in the distance. \* \* \* I thought of the fascination that Paris seems to have for so many clever young Americans. Hanging there, wondering, on the brink of the Canyon, this fascination seems the most preposterous thing and Paris itself a mere distant doll town."

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IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LEGISLATION  
PROPOSED

At this time hearings are being conducted by the House Public Lands Committee on legislation offered by Secretary Ickes calling for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, and other objects and antiquities of national significance, the passage of which would make possible a broadening of service to the public along historical lines and give assurance of the preservation of sites and buildings of incalculable value as national assets that under the present set-up and authority might otherwise be lost to posterity.

Secretary Ickes, in transmitting draft of the proposed legislation to the Public Lands Committee, stated: "While we may well be proud of the record of the Federal Government in preserving the natural and scenic treasures of our country, it is a fact that there has been no well defined national policy for setting aside, commemorating, and preserving historic sites and buildings which represent high lights in the history of our nation. Unfortunately, many buildings that would be highly prized today have already disappeared and many others are daily disappearing. \* \* \* \* The National Government cannot be expected to halt all such losses of relics of the past, but it can lend its authority and aid toward such an end, and can acquire by gift, or in some cases by purchase, historic sites and buildings of national significance."

BRITISH CHILDREN MAY VISIT  
FREDERICKSBURG

There is a strong possibility that the two hundred English boys and girls who are coming to America

next summer as the guests of English Rotarians may visit the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. Fred Hampton of Birmingham, England, who has come to America especially for the purpose of arranging the proposed visit of the children, recently was the guest of the Fredericksburg Rotary Club.

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CCC WORK OUTLINED TO UNIVERSITY  
WOMEN

On March 24, Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, and representatives from each of the executive departments cooperating in reforestation and conservation activity, participated in a panel discussion of the Civilian Conservation Corps at the American Association of University Women clubhouse in Washington. Director Fechner gave the main talk which was followed by discussions by W. Frank Persons on the activity of the Department of Labor, Col. Duncan K. Major, Jr., concerning the War Department participation, C. M. Granger on the Department of Agriculture activity, and Chief Forester Coffman, concerning the Emergency Conservation program for the various technical agencies in the Department of the Interior that have participated in the program. Dr. Clarence A. Marsh of the Federal Office of Education, who has been directing the educational activity in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, talked of the contribution made by educational advisers to the Civilian Conservation Corps movement. After these talks there was an open forum discussion.

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Bookings for organized tours through Glacier Park as of March 31 indicate that figures for this type of business during 1935 will nearly double those for 1934.

FIGURE IT OUT

Superintendent Toll of Yellowstone sent us the following item with the notation: "The attached relates to some of our 'special visitors'."

"Andy, Min, and little Chester had a swell trip through Yellowstone when little Chester was only five, but oh so cute!

"Andy is now 1-1/3 times as old as he was when they went to Yellowstone.

"Chester is now two years older than half as old as Min was when they went to Yellowstone.

"When Chester reaches the age that Andy was when they went to Yellowstone, the ages of Andy, Min, and Chester will total 150 years.

"How old is Chester now?"

Superintendent Toll is going to furnish us with the answer for publication in the next Bulletin.

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INSCRIPTION NOT CLEAR TO VISITORS

Following is an incident which occurred while one of the Rangers at Fredericksburg was conducting a motor party on a tour of the battlefield area. The Ranger carefully described the movement of the troops, frequently mentioning the Rappahannock River, Aquia Creek, Deep Run and other streams that played so large a part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. From the car the party viewed the Jackson Monument, while the ranger told of the wounding of Jackson on May 2, 1863, and his death eight days later at Guinea

Station near Fredericksburg. The visitors seemed very interested and insisted upon getting out of the car and reading the inscriptions on the monument. Each side of the square marker was carefully examined and the inscriptions read aloud. Finally the last words of the very religious Jackson were read: - "Let us pass over the river and rest in the shade of the trees." After some meditation one of the visitors turned and asked, "Just which river is Jackson speaking of here?" The Ranger tactfully explained that the eminent General probably referred to the Jordan.

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CARNIVALS ARE "AVOIDABLE"

"He burns the candle at both ends thinking up ways to save his regular park appropriation," says one of our Washington Office division chiefs of Superintendent White of Sequoia.

Superintendent White's latest effort along this line was an attempt to secure an allotment from the Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires Appropriation to defray the expenses of a winter sports carnival held at Giant Forest, his explanation being that the carnival was made possible only through CCC participation. "Such an occasion" Superintendent White maintained "is an emergency just as is a forest fire or an exceptional snow fall or rain; indeed it is a flood of tourists instead of water."

The request was turned down as the appropriation for Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires is available only for repairing damage caused to physical improvements by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable cause, and the winter sports carnival was judged as avoidable.

HOLIDAY SPIRIT PREVAILED AT  
MORRISTOWN ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1780

Historians working on a Morristown chronology for the National Park Service have brought to light the fact that the birthday of Ireland's Patron Saint, 1780, was one of merry-making for the troops stationed at Morristown under the command of General Washington.

Realizing that the morale of his men was near the breaking point as the result of hardships suffered during the long cold winter months, General Washington decided St. Patrick's Day would be an opportune time to permit them to do a little celebrating. The records disclose a hogshead of rum was purchased and rationed to the troops and that then their great leader issued the following order:

"The General congratulates the Army on the very interesting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland and of the inhabitants of that country which have been lately communicated, not only as they appear calculated to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade, but to restore to a brave and generous people their ancient rights and freedom, and by their operation to promote the cause of America; desirous of impressing upon the minds of the Army transactions so important in their nature the General directs that all fatigue and Working Parties cease for To-Morrow, the seventeenth, a day held in particular regard by the people of that Nation. At the same time he orders this as a mark of pleasure, he feels on the occasion, he persuades himself that the celebration of the day will not be attended with the least rioting or disorder. The officers to be at their quarters in Camp and the troops of each state and line are to keep in their own encampments."

DEMAND FOR IMPERFORATE SHEETS OF  
PARK STAMPS HEAVY

In answer to protests of philatelists throughout the country that sheets of imperforate stamps had been issued to high government officials and were not made available to stamp collectors at large, the series of ten national park stamps in sheets of 200, imperforate and ungummed, were placed on sale March 15 at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C. At the same time sheets of ten other special stamp issues were made available by purchase through that Agency. Total sales of all twenty issues on March 15 were in excess of \$500,000 and to date the public has expended nearly \$700,000 for these special sheets. Demand was heaviest for the national park issues.

It is understood the Post Office Department has ordered an average of three and a half million of each of the park stamps printed so as to continue their sale at post offices throughout the country.

YELLOWSTONE FILM CONSIDERED EXCELLENT  
PIECE OF WORK

Watch for the film "Old Faithful Speaks" at your local movie house. One of the many thousands who have already viewed it during its run at the Roxy Theatre in New York, an official of the Great Northern Railway Company, says it is the most effective thing of its kind he has ever seen. "The photography" he says "is beautiful, the treatment of individual scenes, especially the Canyon and Falls and Old Faithful very effective, and the whole film has a dramatic quality leading up to a climax as Old Faithful blows."

TEA AND GINGERBREAD SERVED TO  
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE  
VISITORS

An air of reality prevailed at George Washington Birthplace National Monument on February 22 last. The 750 persons who visited the monument that day were greeted by a group of ladies representing the Northern Neck Chapter of the Wakefield National Memorial Association dressed in colonial costume, who later served tea and gingerbread in the restored kitchen building. The gingerbread, donated for the occasion by a nationally known manufacturer, was made from a recipe said to have been used by George Washington's mother.

In the evening 118 Rotarians, their wives and guests, gathered at the Log House Tea Room for dinner.

Both the Ladies of the Wakefield National Memorial Association and the Rotarians voted to hold similar activities at the Monument on Washington's Birthday each year.

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COLONIAL MONUMENT HEADQUARTERS  
AT SWAN TAVERN

Superintendent Flickinger and his staff are carrying on their administrative and clerical duties in the reconstructed Swan Tavern, the original of which, together with its spacious stable and ample kitchen nearby, comprised Yorktown's leading hostelry for a period of 130 years. This Tavern will be used as Monument headquarters pending restoration of the Phillip Lightfoot House.

Built between 1719 and 1722, the records show that Swan Tavern changed hands numerous times, many men prominent in the history of Virginia having owned it at one time or another. In 1812 it became the property of the well-known Reverend Screvent Jones who preached at the Powder Horn in Williamsburg for many years. Other well-known owners were William Nelson, oldest son of Governor Nelson, Lawrence Gibbons, and Matthew Wills. Robert Anderson of Yorktown and Williamsburg, last owner of the Tavern, operated it for a few months in 1852, closing it as a place of public entertainment in July of that year. Ten years later, in 1862, it was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine located across the street. So great was the force of the explosion that the front foundation wall was "bent" several inches, a fact plainly discernible when the site was excavated in 1933.

Museum exhibits of archeological material, such as ironware, glassware, and pottery of eighteenth century origin, a relief model of the 1781 Yorktown Battlefield and relics recovered from the British ships sunk in the York River off Yorktown in 1781 now are housed in the Swan Tavern kitchen. Exhibits now being prepared relating to the land-and-sea operations of England, France and America in connection with the siege of Yorktown will be placed in the restored stable.

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An edition of a four-page leaflet descriptive of the Morristown National Historical Park, done by the multi-lith process in the Miscellaneous Service Section of the Department of the Interior, has just come off the press.

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PROMINENT VISITORS

At Grand Canyon Superintendent Tillotson had as park guests Mr. Shirley Jones, Archeologist from Wales, George Horace Lorimer, Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and William H. Edwards, who was a member of the Stanton Colorado River Expedition of 1889-90 and of the Best Expedition made about two years later. Much interesting historic data concerning early Colorado River exploration was gleaned from Mr. Edwards, and he was kind enough to donate to the park two photographs taken while he was on these expeditions.

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Ex-President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover made another Yosemite visit early in March.

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And while speaking of our ex-President, mention should be made of a little incident in which he and Superintendent Boles featured. Here it is in Superintendent Boles' own words:

"On the evening of February 19 while seated in the lobby of the Hotel Del Norte in El Paso I was surprised to see none other than Herbert Hoover come in and register. The former president was enroute from New York to his home in California and just happened to be in El Paso for the night.

"Next morning, while the Superintendent was eating breakfast with the owner of the hotel, Mr. Harvey, a telephone call was received from the Superintendent of El Paso Schools asking Mr. Harvey to bring Mr. Hoover

out to the High School to talk to the students who would be assembled for that purpose. Mr. Harvey informed him that Mr. Hoover had left just a few minutes before, and suggested that Superintendent Boles of the Carlsbad Caverns was present and available. However, when this word was brought to me I figured that it would be too big a disappointment to the students to expect Herbert Hoover and then hear only a lowly Park Superintendent, so I declined the invitation for that day but agreed to speak before the two high schools of El Paso at some later date."

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A caravan party of 55 persons, which included the Chairman of the California State Highway Commission, the head of the State Planting Commission, the Chief of the Planting Commission of Kern and San Bernardino Counties, the Supervisors of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties, and a number of other county and State officials, made a tour of Death Valley National Monument early in February. Following the tour a meeting was held at Furnace Creek Ranch at which talks were given by Engineer Goodwin and Acting Park Naturalist Curry.

It is understood the California State Chamber of Commerce is interested in the mapping of a direct road from Southern California through the Panamint Mountains and across Death Valley to Boulder Dam.

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Princess Henri de Reuss and Comte de Kotzebue visited Hawaii Park in mid-February and were the luncheon guests of Superintendent Wingate at the Volcano House.

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On February 22 Superintendent Boles was host to Dr. Eldon Phillips of Bloomfield, Missouri, who chose to celebrate his 84th birthday by making a trip through Carlsbad Caverns.

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Charles Ansdan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles and author of "Navajo Weaving," late in February was an interested visitor at Casa Grande where he gathered material for use in radio broadcasts.

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Early in February Bandelier was honored by a visit from former Director Albright, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Nusbaum, and several officials of the United States Potash Company, of which Mr. Albright is vice president and general manager.

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Custodian Tom Charles writes in his February monthly report that "White Sands Monument was honored by a visit from Dr. H. C. Bumpus this month. It is interesting to note how the influence of a few hours' visit from one man may sometimes inspire a whole community. Dr. Bumpus spoke at a Rotary Club luncheon in this city, discussed the unusual attractions of this vicinity and spoke briefly of the possibilities of trail side museums.

"Within a week the directors of the Chamber of Commerce had called together the representatives of six organizations and plans were on foot to erect a community building which should house the city library, an amusement hall, a patio museum, a gymnasium, and other features. A special committee has been appointed to contrive plans for the preservation of the petroglyphs located a short

distance above the A. B. Fall home and said to be one of the most remarkable collections of Indian pictures in the world." Dr. Bumpus also visited Petrified Forest and several other monuments in the Southwest, as well as Grand Canyon.

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Charlie Steen, in charge at Tonto National Monument, reports that February was the most eventful month during his tenure there, with 599 persons visiting the area. Two of these visitors, Mr. Steen says, deserve special mention. One was stone deaf and pedalling a bicycle from Los Angeles to Chicago and the other was a hitch-hiker.

"OLDFARM" SUBJECT OF VERSE

Undoubtedly many Service folks fond of poetry have read "La Maison D'or" written by the beloved poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of the eminent jurist who passed away recently. Only a few, however, have known it was written at "Oldfarm" home of Superintendent Dorr of Acadia National Park.

The verse, quoted below, was penned in the summer of 1888 while the poet was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hazen Dorr of Boston.

La Maison D'or

From this fair home behold on either  
side  
The restful mountain or the restless  
sea--  
So the warm sheltering walls of life  
divide  
Time and its tides from still eternity  
Look on the waves; their stormy  
voices teach  
That not on earth may toil and struggle  
cease,  
Look on the mountains; better far than  
speech  
Their silent promise of eternal peace.

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PLEA MADE FOR PRESERVATION OF  
MOUNTAIN BALLADS

The hundreds of ballads sung by the mountaineers in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park region should be preserved and more Americans familiarized with this interesting characteristic of American folklore, according to Bascom Lamar Lunsford, talented musician and lecturer of Asheville, North Carolina. Recently Mr. Lunsford, a native of the Smokies himself, entertained a group in the Washington Office with an informal talk on the subject, interspersing his remarks with vocal and banjo selections. He brought out the fact that with the establishment and development of the national park area there was the possibility this interesting phase of American life might not be kept alive. About fifteen percent of these mountaineer songs, according to Mr. Lunsford, have been traced to the old English ballads. He knows three hundred and fifty of these songs by heart and has had a number of phonograph recordings made of them.

Each year a large outdoor entertainment in which many of the mountaineers participate, is staged at Asheville, North Carolina by the local chamber of commerce under the direction of Mr. Lunsford. Last year's event, he stated, was witnessed by approximately 8,000 persons. If plans work out, Mr. Lunsford sometime soon will bring a group of these mountain folk to Washington to put on a song and dance program for Service officials and personnel.

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CARLSBAD ITEM GETS RISE OUT OF  
SUPERINTENDENT SCOYEN

When writing the item for the Bulletin regarding the fine showing made by Carlsbad Caverns National Park during 1934 no reflection on the other units in the national park system was intended. However, here is a most interesting letter addressed by Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier to the Director, setting forth very well how he and undoubtedly many other Superintendents feel in the premises.

"In the January - February Park Service Bulletin (Page 13) we note the annual boast of Colonel Boles that Carlsbad is again a profit-making venture for the Government. This yearly brag is O.K. with most of us. As a matter of fact we are perhaps envious of the accomplishment.

"I have no information as to just why the Superintendent of the above park should think of a good five-cent cigar in the same breath with his great cavern. That is for him to explain. However, he is driving some of us already jealous Superintendents a little too far when he states that the economic ills of the country can be cured if only a few more Carlsbad Caverns can be found. If you will allow us to put our operations on the same basis as Tom's 'racket' I am sure that exploring parties to locate these will not be necessary. If it is fair to charge \$2.00 per head per trip to Carlsbad, plus the tax, no doubt a fair charge to some of the parks will be not less than \$5.00 per head per trip, plus the tax. Under this system, which will be on the same basis as Carlsbad, at least one park will turn in a net to the Government of more than a million a year.

"It is fortunate that Carlsbad was established in these latter days when economic thought was well enough advanced to give it the right start in life. Among the older parks tradition will no doubt keep us from ever being anything except an appropriation each year in the general picture of government. The only comfort we can get from the situation is in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Public seem to be well satisfied with this set-up. I wonder if the Colonel really enjoys collecting that two bucks plus the tax anyway!"

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"IRAN" AND "IRANIAN" SUBSTITUTED  
FOR "PERSIA" AND "PERSIAN"

The American and other governments were requested by the Persian Government with the beginning of the Persian New Year--March 22, 1935--to use "Iran" and "Iranian" instead of "Persia" and "Persian" in all communications of an official character.

Our State Department officials were advised that "Iran" is derived from the ancient "Aryana" signifying "the country of the Aryans," and the use of "Persia" or linguistic equivalents thereof in most European languages is based upon the terminology of the ancient Greek historians.

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Did you know that General Hugh S. Johnson, former head of the NRA, served as executive officer in Yosemite in 1910-12 and was Superintendent of Sequoia in 1911? At that time those areas were under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

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NEW BOOK GIVES REAL STORY OF CCC

"We Can Take It," a short story of the CCC by Ray Hoyt, an editor of Happy Days, CCC weekly newspaper, has received widespread interest. The story tells all about how the camps were started, how they are progressing, and what the future possibilities may be, and outlines the first two years of achievements. Attractively bound in green cardboard covers and well illustrated, this book is sold by the American Book Company of New York City, for twenty-five cents, postpaid. That company plans later to issue a cloth bound edition the price of which will be sixty cents, postpaid.

Mr. Hoyt's interesting preface to his work is quoted:

"It is not difficult to write of such physical things as fire breaks, barracks, Army officers, millions of dollars, or hundreds of thousands of men. It is easy to tell, page by page, about miles of roads built, acres of land cleared, and dams erected against soil erosion. It is but a simple task of reporting to repeat what others have said about them. But when one deals with matters not so tangible, one attempts a far more difficult and more important work than that of a mere recorder. The real nature of the Civilian Conservation Corps, or rather the spirit which pervades its ranks, is such an incorporeal thing.

"The trails which the men of the C.C.C. have built through the forests of the nation during the past two years, the timber lands they have cleared of snags and underbrush and insect pests, are monuments to a new type of forest worker. Earlier trails

had been built and other lands had been cleared of fire hazards by men to whom the labor was nothing but toil, at so much per hour. But there has been something personal in the work of the C.C.C. men; something of themselves has been laid down with each mile of new road and each acre of timber saved from fire or blight.

"There has grown up among the men of this new forest army from the towns and cities a spirit that is new. It is a new kind of patriotism; not one drummed up through emotions, but one that springs from the soil. It is a patriotism that involves trees and hillsides and streams, and is fused with one's interest in one's family and one's own future, and, too, one's feeling of gratitude toward a government that has given rather than taken away.

"To these C.C.C. men, benefits from government are not merely such obscure advantages as the protection of property or the saving of the individual from exploitation or death by acts of those who are stronger or who have heavier weapons. To these C.C.C. men the incorporeal benefit is something quite as real as a job of physical work at a time when there are few jobs to be had. They recognize the reality of this, and it makes them thankful to their government and ties them closer to it. A patriotism that grows from an understanding of the powers of nature and the interest of the government in one's own future is a potent force. It is in such patriotism that the Spirit of the C.C.C. is rooted.

"The writer has had the opportunity of being with the men in camp,

of eating at their mess tables, of reading thousands of letters describing their work and their play and their reactions to camp life, to their officers, and to the forests and parks, and their thoughts about their families at home and about their government. It is easy to write of the forests and the men, but difficult to picture such intangibles as this Spirit of the C.C.C. It is hoped, however, that this short story of the C.C.C. and Emergency Conservation Work at least will call general attention to a nation's great attempt to conserve the 'national resources' of the country; to the thousands of young men who are participating in this gigantic 'experiment' in natural and human conservation and rehabilitation; and to the new patriotism that has sprung from their contact with nature, government, and the need of a job."

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DEATH VALLEY FLOWER DISPLAY  
ATTRACTS MANY

An unprecedented display of spring wildflowers during February which transformed Death Valley from a somber brown or Quaker gray into a riot of color attracted so many visitors that all accommodations within a radius of 150 miles of the monument were taxed to capacity and many a motorist was obliged to turn back because of lack of lodgings. Desert sunflowers and evening primroses were the predominating species on display. While this wildflower show was at its height excellent skiing conditions prevailed within two hours' motoring distance of the monument.

Records kept by monument officials indicated at the end of February travel exceeded that at the same time last year by 133.4 per cent.

SECRETARY APPOINTS ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON STATE AND LOCAL PARKS

Through a committee appointed by Secretary Ickes, Service officials in charge of Emergency Conservation Work activities in State and local parks will obtain advice on special projects and be assisted in defining the policy and scope of conservation work in general in those areas. The personnel of the committee, drawn from the American Civic Association and the National Conference on State Parks, is as follows:

Colonel Richard Lieber, of Indianapolis, Chairman, is President of the National Conference on State Parks and a member of the Executive Board of the American Civic Association. It was he who built up Indiana's State park system.

Harlean James, of Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary of the American Civic Association and a member of the National Advisory Committee of Historic American Buildings Surveys. As author of "Land Planning for City, State, and Nation," and editor of "What About the Year 2000?" and the American Civic Annual, she has carried on educational work for citizen support of national, State, and local parks as an important part of planning.

Our former Director, Horace M. Albright, who is First Vice President of the American Civic Association and a director of the National Conference on State Parks.

Tom Wallace, of Louisville, Kentucky, director of the National Conference on State Parks and the American Civic Association. As Editor of the Louisville Times he has taken an active interest in the preservation of Cumberland Falls as a State

Park and the building up of an adequate park system in his State.

Harland Bartholomew, City Planner for St. Louis and Consultant for the State Planning Board of Missouri. He is a member of the Executive Board of the American Civic Association and has served as President of the National Conference on City Planning and the American City Planning Institute.

In addition to being of assistance to Service officials the committee members, through the organizations they represent, will endeavor to impress upon State and regional governments the necessity and desirability of providing for the upkeep and progress of the work in these park areas started with the aid of the Federal Government.

Members of the committee will serve without compensation.

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OUTDOOR SYMPHONY CONCERTS PLANNED  
FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL  
PARK AREA

If present plans of the Washington (D. C.) Symphony Orchestra Association work out, music lovers of the Nation's Capital will have an opportunity to attend a season of open air symphony concerts this summer. Secretary Ickes has approved the plan to stage these concerts in Potomac Park, one of the group of National Capital Parks under the administration of Superintendent Fimman. Plans call for two concerts to be given weekly at sundown at the Water Gate on the banks of the Potomac River immediately north of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

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STATE PARK E. C. W. NOTES  
(Furnished by Fanning Hearon)

Assistant Director Wirth and Technician Hearon recently returned from Florida where they accompanied ECW Director Robert Fechner on tours of inspection, and were his guests at the meeting of the Miami Beach Committee of One Hundred at which Mr. Fechner delivered the principal address.

Following Director Fechner's talk, "Winter Sun and Summer Sea", the two-reel sound picture of the work of the Conservation Corps in Florida's four state park projects, was shown and well received.

Other National Park Service guests of Mr. Fechner and other members of the Committee on this occasion were Fourth Regional Officer J. H. Gadsby and Fourth Regional Inspector Ray Vinten, assigned to Florida.

Twenty-five sun-blackened CCC enrollees from the New York-New Jersey company assigned to Greynolds Park, 12 miles north of Miami, were present in the first few roped-off rows to lend an impressive touch to the evening.

An unexpected pleasure during this Florida trip was a flight over the Everglades National Park project in one of the Pan American Air Lines little clipper. On the flight, besides the pilot and radio operator, were Mr. Fechner, Mr. Wirth, Mr. Hearon, Inspector Vinten and Commissioner Cecil Watson.

This two-hour, 300-mile swing out over the Keys, up the West coast and back across the state to the Miami base can be attributed to the kindness and thoughtfulness of the Dade County Commissioners who went to the trouble and expense of making it possible. Commissioner Watson and Park Superintendent A. D. Barnes were especially active in arranging the interesting flight.

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"Look out boys, I'm gonna dig up a dead man," cried CC Camper A. J. Sharp at work in Mother Neff State Park near McGregor in Coryell County, Texas; and as his grubbing hoe struck earth, he did just that.

An old thigh bone rolled out --- with many an enrollee eye.

More digging uncovered the whole skeleton - male, perhaps, and with a flint arrowhead in the tenth vertebrae.

"Probably an Old Indian burial ground," said Baylor University's Dr. W. P. Meroney, president of the Central Texas Archeological Society.

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Kentucky, in her unique manner, continues to express her appreciation of the Emergency Conservation Work being done within her boundaries under the supervision of the National Park Service by bestowing the honored rank of Colonel.

Latest to be so recognized are State Park Assistant Supervisor Rene H. Reixach and State Park Auditor Howell F. Baker.

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The eight State Park ECW Regional Offices, which replaced the five District Offices, are organized and under way. The three newcomers to the Regional Officer ranks - Donald Alexander, at Springfield, Mass., Major George Gibbs at Omaha, and J. H. Gadsby at Atlanta - have set up efficient groups, looked over their territories and headed into the future.

Another change has been moving of the Second Regional Office, Melvin Borgeson in charge, from the Westchester County Center at White Plains, New York, a short distance to Bronxville.

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Here is a news item which Fanning Hearon did not submit.

It seems that quite a few letters come in to State Park headquarters for Technician Hearon. No special attention was paid when a couple of them were addressed to "Miss Fanning Hearon" but now many of them are coming in that way. With the arrival of the latest one Mr. Hearon was heard to exclaim: "Again! I'm beginning to wonder myself!"

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#### ABOUT FOLKS

Director Cammerer returned to headquarters late in March after making a tour of inspection of the historical areas in the Southeastern States, also of the Everglades National Park project.

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Tom Brown's exhibit of paintings at Williamsburg for the benefit of the Bishop Bentley Auxiliary elicited much favorable comment in the Virginia Press. Subjects of the forty-five canvasses exhibited ranged from fishing boats and wharves at Gloucester, Massachusetts; through Old Lyme, Connecticut, Pennsylvania; Bilbury and Broadway in England, and Williamsburg. As a result of the exhibit Bishop Bentley has ninety additional dollars to carry on his church work in Alaska.

Twenty-nine of Mr. Brown's pictures were displayed at the Williamsburg Inn during Garden Week.

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From the Grand Hotel at Wailuku on the Island of Maui Chief Accountant Tillett writes "The Gang" in Washington: "I left the Island of Hawaii at 4 p.m. yesterday (March 13) and arrived at the Grand Hotel at 2:30 a.m. today. Up at 6:30 a.m. and drove to the top of Haleakala at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The day was beautiful and I saw some beautiful country. Visited our park camp and also one of the Territory. \* \* \* The people are nice and friendly. They would give you the shirt off their back or their grass skirt. I took the skirt."

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Ranger Grant H. Pearson of Mount McKinley Park returned to duty in mid-February after spending two and a half months in the States visiting his mother, who was ill.

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Assistant Director Tolson and Chief Architect Vint are now on an inspection tour which will include visits to most of the Southwestern Monuments, the Petrified Forest and Death Valley areas, and Hot Springs, Platt, and Carlsbad Caverns National Parks. They plan to return to Washington May 1.

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In February Bob Halstead, for many years operator of the power house at Yosemite National Park, retired because of ill health.

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To provide for better coordination and development of the fish cultural activities in the national parks and monuments, David H. Madsen, Fish Culturist of the Service, has been transferred to the Wildlife Division. Under the general supervision of George M. Wright, Chief of that Division, Mr. Madsen is in charge of the field supervision of fish production and distribution; the compilation of data concerning fish and fishing, the preparation of fish management plans, and the promotion of cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries and State fish and game commissions.

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Julius F. Stone, Jr., has been designated Acting Custodian of Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida.

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Effective March 1, all ECW personnel work, which was organized and operated as a temporary expedient in the Park Operators Division under Chief Auditor Charles L. Gable and his assistant, Wilson A. Blossom, was combined with other personnel work of the Service and placed under the general supervision of Mr. Blossom as Deputy Assistant Director, Branch of Operations. Chief Clerk Ronald M. Holmes continues in direct charge of the regular and PWA personnel work, with Mr. A. T. Lindstrom, formerly of the State Park ECW Division, Chief of a new ECW and FERA personnel division.

When the new enrollment period gets under way, this new personnel unit, under Deputy Assistant Director Blossom, will have control over the appointment and personnel work of more than fourteen thousand employees.

This grouping of personnel activities under one head is the first of a series of reorganization adjustments under which all the various functional activities of the Service will be brought together.

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Noble J. Wilt, Assistant Chief of the Accounts Division, now holds the position of Assistant Auditor left vacant by Mr. Blossom.

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With the transfer of Mr. Wilt, Edward L. Cotter was made Assistant Chief of the Accounts Division.

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George C. Ruhle, Glacier Park Naturalist, has been on a thirty-day lecture tour sponsored by the Northwest Assemblies of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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Mrs. Julia Woodring, formerly of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, now is serving as Chief Telephone Operator at Mount Rainier National Park.

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While on one of his trips in the Southwest former Director Albright wrote to Chief Accountant Tillett of the Washington Office, telling him that he had met his cousin, State Senator H. G. Watson, of Artesia. Mr. Tillett explained to Mr. Albright that the Senator was not a real cousin, but that he had been a classmate of his in Tennessee, since which time he has been sheep rancher, banker, and county commissioner, and now State Senator.

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Frank Ewing, Assistant Park Supervisor at Yosemite National Park, recently came in for some praise in an editorial in the Mariposa Gazette. The editorial is quoted in part: " \* \* \* The success of the operation of the entire SERA machine in this county (Mariposa) is due in no small measure to the tireless and capable efforts of Frank Ewing.

"In addition to faithfully and efficiently performing his duties as assistant supervisor of Yosemite National Park, Ewing is giving freely of his time, effort and ability in making of the SERA an agency for widespread good.

"Mariposa County is indeed fortunate in having as the head of this relief organization a man so capable, efficient and conscientious as is Frank Ewing. We believe we voice the sentiment of the entire county when we say that he is well entitled to a rousing vote of thanks."

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During February the following were on temporary duty at Field Education Headquarters at Berkeley: Park Naturalist Dorr G. Yeager of Rocky Mountain, Park Naturalist Clifford Presnall of Zion, Park Naturalist Paul R. Franke of Mesa Verde, Assistant Superintendent Robert Rose of the Southwestern Monuments, and Wilfrid Frost and Harold E. Bailey of Sequoia.

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Superintendent and Mrs. B. Floyd Flickinger had the pleasure of attending a tea at Carter's Grove on the afternoon of Friday, February 8, at which time Miss Gertrude Stein was the guest of honor. Miss Stein expressed great interest in the historical developments of Colonial National Monument and seemed fascinated by the story of the naval salvage operations at Yorktown outlined by Superintendent Flickinger.

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Federal Employees' Union No. 465 of Yellowstone National Park sponsored a Cabaret in the Mammoth Community on February 16 which was one of the most successful affairs Park people have enjoyed. Many members of the community took part in the special stunt members. The music was furnished by local residents.

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Dr. Adolph Murie, who is serving as naturalist technician for the Service, and his brother Dr. Olaus J. Murie of the Biological Survey, are on the Olympic Peninsula making an extensive survey of winter conditions of the Roosevelt elk.

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Drew Chick of Sequoia National Park has been transferred to the position of Forester Foreman at Zion National Park.

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Clerk G. Frank Brown of George Washington Birthplace National Monument has transferred to Grand Teton National Park where he will serve as disbursing clerk. Mr. Brown's predecessor, Howard Sherman, has transferred to Wind Cave National Park.

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Superintendent Boles has been appointed by the President of the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce to act as Chairman of that Chamber's Publicity Committee. In addition to having charge of publicity on matters concerning the town of Carlsbad, Superintendent Boles will be responsible for a new folder which the Chamber plans to get out in the next month or so.

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Branch Spalding, former Acting Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, now is a member of the Colonial National Monument staff by transfer from the CCC rolls to a permanent National Park Service position.

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Chief Forester Coffman had an article regarding Emergency Conservation Work in National Parks published

in the February, 1935 issue of Parks and Recreation. "Grand Teton Park Forges to Front in Vacation Popularity" by Superintendent Guy D. Edwards of Grand Teton appeared in a recent issue of the Casper (Wyoming) Tribune-Herald, as did also one written by Joseph Joffe, Assistant to the Superintendent of Yellowstone, entitled "Yellowstone Outlook Continues Bright After Record Season."

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Dr. Ivan Budaeff, physician at Yellowstone, returned to duty early in February after spending two months in New York City where he took up post-graduate and clinic work.

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Ranger and Mrs. Chester R. Markeley of Mesa Verde National Park included a visit to the Washington Office on their honeymoon trip to the East. They now are back at Mesa Verde from where Mrs. Markeley (she is the former Jean Griffin of Chaco Canyon National Monument) writes: "We had a truly wonderful trip and now we are having a world of fun and happiness in arranging things in our home. I think we have the dearest little home in the park and I am exceedingly proud of it. In fact I find being the wife of a permanent ranger just about as interesting as being a lone temporary ranger at Chaco."

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Chief Forester Coffman now has on his staff of foresters Walter H. Horning, Professor of Forestry, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa. The possessor of a Bachelor's Degree in Forestry from the Pennsylvania State College and a Master's Degree in Forestry from the School of Forestry, University of California, Mr. Horning

since 1929 has been with the Iowa State College at Ames. He has had experience with the Pennsylvania State Forestry Department in reforestation and fire control activity and for a time was a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College of Forestry.

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Mrs. Frances S. Dean, Assistant Editor, Washington Office, recently was elected to membership in the Women's National Press Club.

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Miss Betty Barber, clerk at Vicksburg National Military Park, is helping to make the points of historic interest in Mississippi better known, especially to her fellow Mississippians. She hopes to be able some time soon to go to Jackson, Mississippi, to address the students of history at Belhaven College, her alma mater, on the importance of preserving the many old homes located in that State.

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Chief Naturalist Trager of the Washington Office left headquarters the latter part of March to attend the meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists at Wichita, Kansas, where he gave several illustrated national park lectures. On April 4 and 5 he was in San Diego, California, talking over plans for the participation of the National Park Service in the California Pacific International Exposition to be held there May 29 to November 11. On his return East he plans to visit Death Valley National Monument and investigate some of the recent important fossil discoveries made in that region.

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Dr. Donald S. Libbey, of the Branch of Forestry, is a member of the committee appointed by Secretary Ickes to line up the exhibits of the various Interior Department units for the San Diego Exposition.

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Many of the Washington Office folks attended the American Forestry Association Dinner given in honor of Director Robert Fechner and the members of his advisory council the evening of March 22 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Former Director Albright, who served as a member of the Advisory Council when the CCC work was inaugurated, also was present. President Henry S. Graves of the American Forestry Association, served as Toastmaster, and the list of speakers included Hon. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, Hon. David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Director Fechner.

Enrolled members of the CCC gave several musical selections, and a motion picture "The Civilian Conservation Corps," made by the Army Signal Corps, wound up the evening's entertainment.

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A note received from former Director Albright tells of the christening on Sunday, March 31, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Canaan, Connecticut, of little Ann Floy McPherson, daughter of Bertha Mather McPherson, and granddaughter of former Director Stephen T. Mather. The Rev. Dr. Barton, rector of the church, officiated.

Mr. Albright also writes that Harriet Gilbert, Bertha's Vassar roommate and closest friend, is engaged to John McPherson, twin brother of Bertha's husband Ted.

Both McPherson boys are graduates of Harvard, and both girls are graduates of Vassar. Ted McPherson is a lawyer in the firm of White & Case in New York, while John is a lawyer in Philadelphia. Bertha, Ted, and the baby live with Mrs. Mather at Darien.

Many Park Service folks know both Bertha and Harriet.

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Special Agents Eccleston, Patterson, Vanderhevel, Rollins, and Hutton of the Division of Investigations of the Secretary's Office, recently spent a week in the Park Operators Division receiving instructions from Chief Auditor Gable in that part of the work of the field audit of park operators' accounts which has been transferred from the National Park Service to the Division of Investigations. Special Agent George, who also will be engaged on this work, was unable to be present.

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Enroute to her home in New York following a week's visit with Mrs. W. B. Lewis at Parkersburg, West Virginia, Mrs. Horace M. Albright stopped off in Washington for a day to visit some of her many friends.

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Scott Leavitt, for ten years -- 1923 to 1933 -- a member of Congress from the second Montana Congressional district, has a position with the United States Forest Service at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, directing public relations work in national forests located in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota.

Mr. Leavitt is well known to members of the National Park Service both in Washington and in the field. While in Congress he served as a member of the House Public Lands Committee and had occasion to make inspection trips to our parks and monuments.

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"Presenting the American Scene" was the title of a lecture given by Dr. Carl P. Russell, Field Naturalist of the Service, the evening of March 7 in the Interior Department Auditorium. Dr. Russell gave his audience a splendid idea of the museum work being carried on throughout the park and monument system.

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This lecture was followed with one by Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Chairman of the Service's Educational Advisory Board on the evening of March 19. Dr. Bumpus' talk was devoted mainly to museum development in the Yellowstone.

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Chief Ranger George F. Baggley of Yellowstone lectured on "Winter in the Yellowstone," to a capacity audience in the Interior Department Auditorium the evening of March 12. Mr. Baggley now is with the ECW State Park Division lining up wildlife activities in the State Park system.

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On March 28, Chief Ranger John S. McLaughlin of Rocky Mountain National Park, also on temporary detail to the Washington Office, gave a talk on wildlife activities in that park.

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On April 11, Superintendent Flickinger lectured on the archeological work being done at Colonial National Monument. Superintendent Flickinger, through this lecture, got special mention in the House of Representatives. On April 8 Congressman Bland told his colleagues: "I desire to announce at this time that on April 11, 1935, at 8 p.m., in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Flickinger, the superintendent of Colonial National Monument, will deliver a lecture on archeological discoveries at Jamestown and Yorktown. He will have slides there to show some of the relics that were taken from a British ship sunk in the campaign and siege of Yorktown in 1781. Every one is invited to be present."

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From Glacier comes news of the establishment of an employees' welfare and recreation organization known as the "Glacier Park Employees Club" with a constitution and by-laws. During the long winter months employees find themselves practically marooned and an organization of this kind should be of great benefit, especially in aiding those who may be ill and in providing for a certain amount of recreation at the headquarters community.

Membership is confined to Government employees, both permanent and temporary, and their families, who are working in the park. The fee for such membership is \$1.00 per person, per year. In addition a charge of 25¢ per couple is made at each meeting to defray the cost of refreshments. The elected officers are: Chief Ranger T. E. Whitcraft, President; Charles L. Peterson, Vice-President; and Mrs. George G. Hodson, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Chief Photographer George A. Grant has been proposed for non-resident membership in the Explorers Club of New York City.

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Special Disbursing Agent Devlin of Mesa Verde National Park is on a several months' detail to the Accounts Division, Washington Office.

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Friends of William H. Jackson, pioneer photographer, gave a dinner in his honor in New York on April 3, his 92<sup>nd</sup> birthday. Former Director Albright was among those present.

Mr. Jackson's photographs of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton regions, taken in 1871, were the first to be made of those areas. He was the official photographer for the Hayden Surveys.

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#### BIRTHS:

A 6-pound daughter, Joyce Diane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Broderick of George Washington Birthplace National Monument on March 25.

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Julia Jean Powell, daughter of Park Naturalist and Mrs. Walter N. Powell of Sequoia, arrived on Lincoln's Birthday. Little Julia, the third child in the Powell family, weighed nine pounds at birth.

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On January 13 a new Bud appeared at the home of Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Bob Rose of the Southwestern National Monuments. Her name is Helen Elaine.

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Mr. and Mrs. Steve Tripp of Grand Canyon National Park and formerly of Yosemite, have a daughter, Marcia Marie, born January 30.

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On March 31 a daughter was born to Mrs. Joseph E. Phillips. After the sudden death of her husband, an employee in the Washington Office Legal Division, Mrs. Phillips received an appointment with the Service and later transferred to a position in the Patent Office.

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#### MARRIAGES:

Acting Superintendent Reaville M. Brown of Fort Pulaski National Monument and Miss Evelyn M. Summerlin, stenographer in the Fort Pulaski Office, were married at Savannah, Georgia, March 30.

Mr. Brown was in the Service as Associate Engineer at Colonial National Monument in 1931 assisting in preparations for the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration. In December 1933 he was appointed an Associate Engineer under E. C. W. and assigned to duty in charge of C. W. A. work at Fort Pulaski. With the allotment of Public Works funds to that monument he was designated Acting Superintendent.

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#### DEATHS:

Mrs. Hugh W. Buchanan, wife of Park Ranger Buchanan of Glacier Park, passed away on March 5.

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Mrs. James G. Needham, mother of Assistant Chief Ranger John T. Needham of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, died at her home in Ithaca, New York, on February 13. Mrs. Needham had been in poor health for several years.

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On March 21 Dudley Hayden, Jr., son of Park Ranger and Mrs. Hayden of Glacier National Park, met death by drowning. The accident occurred while Dudley (he was just under two years of age) was playing in the yard of the Lubec Ranger Station. He walked out on a thin layer of ice over a pool of water about two feet deep. The ice broke and he was not discovered until death had occurred.

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Address by Hon. Harold L. Ickes,  
Secretary of the Interior, inaugurat-  
ing a series of five weekly radio  
broadcasts on National Park subjects  
in cooperation with the National  
Broadcasting Company, Washington,  
D. C., March 30, 1935, 4:15 P.M.,  
Eastern Standard Time.

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### 1935 - VISIT YOUR NATIONAL PARKS.

Approximately a year ago I spoke to a radio audience on the subject of our national parks. We had just set aside 1934 as a National Park year, and as head of the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over the parks, I was delighted to urge Americans everywhere, as soon as the weather permitted, to embark by train or in their own automobiles for one or more of these wonderful areas. I am glad to report that more people visited the national parks last summer than at any time since Yellowstone was set aside as our first national park in 1872. I am persuaded that, having acquired the national park habit in such large numbers, the American people will hereafter regard every year as a National Park year.

The heavy strain of modern life, especially for those who live in the large cities, makes our national parks ever more and more an essential factor in our common life. As time goes on, with an increasing pressure upon our outdoor areas from a growing population, the value and importance of our great National Park system becomes ever a greater factor in our national life. We know that in the years to come we will need more parks and not fewer parks; we will need to add to the areas of existing parks. I regard, therefore,

as one of the most important national duties that we have to perform the enlargement of our National Park system. If we fail to take within that system all of the areas that conform to the high standards we have set, we will be failing in our duty and our children and their children will justly criticize us for our shortsighted disregard of the ultimate welfare of the people of America.

As such areas become scarcer, we will more and more be fought by selfish interests when we seek to add a new national park or to increase the boundaries of an existing one. Unfortunately, there are, as there always have been in this country, men so lacking in real patriotism and vision, so unconcerned for the welfare and the best interests of those who are to follow us, that they would desecrate the most glorious scenery in America if they could make a paltry profit thereby. We must not let selfishness control in a matter of such great importance. Overwhelmingly the people want to add to their parks. They know that even after we have erected every possible park according to our present standards, there will be, in the years to come, still all too few for the well-being and happiness of generations of future Americans. We must be alert, those millions of us who believe in the National Park system, to see to it that a disregarding and selfish minority is not permitted to defeat the natural and legitimate expansion of this fine and altruistic government program.

In the short time at my disposal this afternoon, I shall attempt to outline briefly the plans of the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to expand the Federal park system to meet the

increasing needs of the people for places to which they can turn for enjoyment of the simple things of life; places where they may camp; where they may hike and ride horse-back and wander about at will in the wonderful outdoors, renewing their contact with the fundamentals of life.

Just a week ago I returned from Florida, where I had my first view of the Everglades. I have always considered the national parks great outdoor temples for communion with nature and the Everglades region belongs in that category. Stately palms provide the temple columns, with abundance of mangroves for decoration. This area has served, as did the churches in medieval times, as a sanctuary. Both man and beast have taken refuge in it. Within the Everglades is a remarkable semi-tropical bird life fast disappearing in the United States, and an interesting tropical vegetation. The region also has provided a refuge to the Seminole Indians, to whom it once belonged exclusively. I trust that every effort will speedily be made by the people of Florida to establish this park under the authority granted by the Congress, in order to preserve the primitive beauty of the Everglades region and its biologic and botanical treasures.

In addition to saving a rare bit of unspoiled natural America, the establishment of the Everglades National Park would contribute also to the economic and social rehabilitation of the Seminole Indians, for whose welfare I have the greatest concern. Commissioner Collier of the Office of Indian Affairs, who visited the Everglades with me, and I are agreed that the dedication of a reservation immediately north of the proposed park boundaries would

be of maximum benefit from all standpoints. The Seminoles would benefit from the overflow of game from the protected park area, while the park and reservation together would preserve for them an adequate home for all time.

Not far from the Everglades is the Fort Marion National Monument, an existing unit of our National Park system. It is preserved because of its significance in our historic background, it having been constructed by the early Spanish explorers in 1672. Nearly a century later England obtained Florida in exchange for Cuba. It again reverted to Spain and in 1821 the United States secured the territory. Under American rule Fort Marion was often used as a prison, and one of the most famous of its occupants was valiant Osceola, patriot Chief of the Seminoles, who was treacherously seized, to our everlasting shame, while negotiating a treaty of peace at the time of the Seminole War. Perhaps the preservation of the Everglades as a national park, and the establishment of the Seminole reservation adjacent to it on the north, will in some degree, make up for the sufferings of Osceola and his fellow tribesmen at our hands during the dark years of their persecution.

There are several other interesting park projects which represent missing links in the National Park system and which should be forged into the chain promptly, before commercial exploitation robs them of their wilderness character.

In the extreme opposite corner of the country from the Everglades, on the Olympic Peninsula of the State of Washington, is a remarkable area that by every standard belongs in the Federal park system. Mount Olympus, rising nearly 8,000 feet

from its forest-clad base, is more alpine in character than many higher mountains. Clear, cold streams are wrung by the sun from glaciers and dance through alpine meadows. Salmon sport in the rivers below. The scenic values of mountain grandeur and of primeval forest are here unimpaired. Here is the great hereditary range of the Roosevelt elk. Thousands of them still roam the forest, following the seasons from the slopes of Mount Olympus to the winter range along the streams.

A tantalizingly small portion of the area now constitutes the Mount Olympus National Monument, too small by far to protect the Roosevelt elk in their last natural habitat or to guarantee that one of the beauty spots of America will not be desecrated. I am urging Congress to establish the larger park area. Surely we will not begrudge to posterity this small but significant and beautiful little corner of vast America.

In planning the legitimate expansion of the National Park system, consideration is being given to the inclusion therein of the best examples of the various types of significant scenery in the United States. The tropical south will be typified by the Florida Everglades. The desert is ideally represented by Death Valley. The semi-desert country of the far Southwest also should be included. With this idea in mind I recently recommended to Congress the establishment of a new National Park in the Big Bend area along the Rio Grande in Texas. Mountains, steep-walled canyons, and native vegetation ranging from cactus and chaparral on the semi-arid plains to oaks and evergreens in the higher mountain levels, offer an interesting and varied scenic

panorama. Large animals such as bear, panther, deer, and fox still roam the area.

If Congress approves the plan to organize this national park, I hope that the Mexican Government will establish a similar area on its side of the boundary, where the scenery is equally inspiring, thus forming an international park similar to that established in 1932 on our northern border. There, by act of the Canadian Parliament and our own Congress, the Waterton Lakes-Glacier International Peace Park was established. Should the American-Mexican International Park become a reality, such nationalistic area would be operated separately, financed by funds from its own government, as is the case in our American-Canadian park; but from the standpoint of recreation and friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, the parks would form one great unit, making for peace and a happy relationship between the two neighboring countries.

Personally I also strongly favor another great international park covering that entrancing Rainy Lake area of northern Minnesota and the adjoining section of the Province of Ontario with its alluring waters abounding in fish and its thousands of beautifully wooded islands. The establishment of international parks, I am confident, would be even more effective than a limitation of armaments in promoting international goodwill.

Some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in the United States lies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the Kings Canyon country of California. It is a great remnant of unspoiled mountain and canyon wilderness which can be preserved for recreational and inspirational use without any unreasonable sacrifice of more practical values.

Legislation to establish the Kings Canyon National Park is being urged before the completion of the highway now under construction into the area. The opening of the road will automatically expose this lovely spot to serious danger of desecration. Should the Kings Canyon Park be established it would include the present small General Grant National Park, created nearly 50 years ago to protect the famous General Grant Tree. It is to be hoped that outdoors people, both in California and elsewhere, will rally to prevent the threatened exploitation of one of the most wonderful areas in America.

In 1931 Congress authorized the establishment of the Isle Royale National Park in Michigan in order to add an interesting island area to the system. As has been the practice where park projects embrace privately-owned property, the lands must be donated to the Federal Government before the park is set up. So far no lands in the Isle Royale area have been offered to the United States and therefore Michigan still lacks a national park that it might have.

I am happy to report that the Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah, and Mammoth Cave National Park projects all are nearing completion. The remaining lands in the Great Smokies area are being acquired, so that the park will soon be ready for development. Deeds to the Shenandoah Park lands, and to the minimum area of the Mammoth Cave Park have been tendered to the Government and now are being examined in the Office of the Attorney General. Consummation of these three new park projects is a matter of only a brief time.

So far I have discussed primarily the completion of the primitive scenic parks in the national system. There also is need for the acquisition of historic and scientific monuments. Unusual interest has developed in recent years in historic buildings and areas that are connected with our colonial and national history, and in the remains of prehistoric settlements. Many centuries-old cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins, colonial sites, and Revolutionary and Civil War buildings and areas already have been preserved in the National Park system. Now a bill is pending in Congress providing for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings under a new division to be set up under the National Park Service. There is also a bill to preserve as national monuments the beautiful and significant old Spanish missions of California and the Southwest. As a nation we must be reaching manhood, since we are beginning to recognize the value of our own traditions and historic shrines.

In closing, may I remind you that nothing worth while comes to us unless we fight for it. This is as true of national parks as it is of anything else. There will be encroachments on your parks unless you are vigilant to repel the threatening exploiter. There will be selfish resistance to the enlargement of the park system, although it should be enlarged now to take care of the needs of future generations. So we must fight for our parks; fight to hold what we have and fight to get what we need.

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