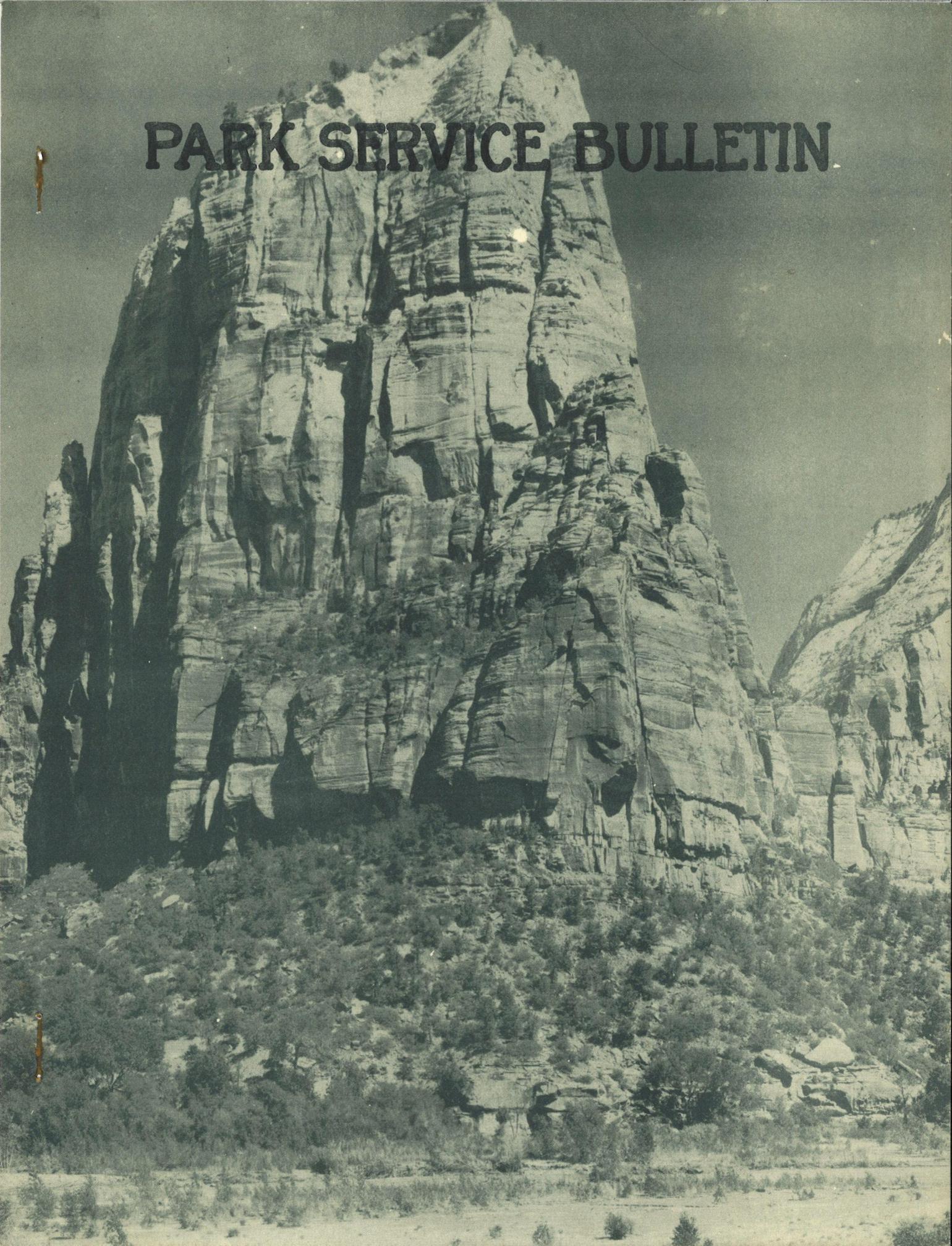


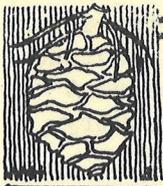
PARK SERVICE BULLETIN



PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

THE COVER

**ANGELS LANDING,
ZION NATIONAL PARK**



PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Arno B. Cammerer,
Director.

Isabelle F. Story,
Editor-in-Chief.

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

C E R E M O N I E S A T M A M M O T H C A V E B R O A D C A S T

Robert E. Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, made the principal address at the ceremonies held at Mammoth Cave July 8 formally dedicating the new long trail route constructed by CCC enrollees. Music for the event was furnished by two CCC quartettes, one composed of negro singers, the other playing stringed instruments. The ceremonies, which took place in the Cavern's new dining room, also constructed by CCC enrollees, were broadcast over Station WHAS, and constituted what was probably

the first broadcast to be made from an underground cavern.

Prior to the dedication those participating descended through the Cave's Violet City entrance to inspect the prehistoric miner whose mummified body was recently discovered pinned under a five-ton boulder. Alonzo W. Pond, archeologist for the Service, described the scene as groups of eight alternated standing on a high platform to peer closely at the body. The group then journeyed to the

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.

attractive dining room for a lunch of fried chicken and all the traditional trimmings. Almost oval in size, the dining room has been named The Snowball because its low-vaulted ceiling is studded with beautiful gypsum formations resembling snowballs.

Many persons gathered in the Mammoth Cave Hotel to listen in on the broadcast immediately after the luncheon said they heard everything perfectly. In fact some of the tones, they said, were superior in richness to any ever heard before, seemingly produced by reverberations inside the cave.

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TRUMPETER SWANS GET ADDED PROTECTION

The Executive Order establishing the Red Rock Lakes region in southwestern Montana, 30 miles west of Yellowstone National Park, as a migratory bird refuge, will, it is believed, save the trumpeter swan from the fate of the passenger pigeon, the heath hen, and other species now extinct.

Shortly before President Roosevelt ordered establishment of the refuge, George M. Wright, Chief of our Wildlife Division, made the following comment on the value of such a project:

"When the refuge is declared and an administration provided for it, I believe we will be very close to the day when we can declare our conviction that the trumpeter swan has been saved from extinction in the United States. However, the efforts of those who are concerned for the safety of this largest and finest of all North American wildfowl must not be relaxed until Yellowstone and the adjacent region can boast,

not one or two hundred, but several thousand trumpeter swans."

The barely one hundred trumpeter swans to be found in the Yellowstone and Red Rock Lakes areas represent the only survivors in this country of a once plentiful species.

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NATIONAL PARK TRUST FUND BOARD ESTABLISHED

President Roosevelt on July 10 signed S. 2074 calling for the creation of a National Park Trust Fund Board. The legislation specifies that this Board shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively); that no compensation shall be paid the Board members for their services but that they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred; that the Board is authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service, its activities, or its service, as may be approved by the Board, but no such gift or bequest which entails any expenditure not to be met out of the gift, bequest or the income thereof shall be accepted without the consent of Congress; that moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the Board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the Board may from time to

time determine and the income, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States in a trust fund account to be known as the "National Park Trust Fund" subject to disbursement by the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, for the purposes in each case specified; and that the Board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered or paid over to it for the purposes specified in the legislation.

President Roosevelt has just appointed J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Louis Hertle of Virginia as members of the Board. Mr. McFarland is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Planning and Civic Association. Mr. Hertle recently donated historic Gunston Hall to the State of Virginia.

FLORIDA ENACTS EVERGLADES
LEGISLATION

Ernest F. Coe, Chairman of the Everglades National Park Association and member of the Everglades National Park Commission, reports splendid progress made by the Florida Legislature in the enactment of laws relating to the Everglades National Park.

Mr. Coe has summed up this legislation as follows:

"Authorization for the conveying to the United States of State lands situated within the boundaries of the Everglades National Park.

"Authorization for the exchange of State lands outside the Everglades National Park for lands privately owned within said park, and in turn

to convey same to the United States for said park inclusion.

"Authorization for the State of Florida to exchange State lands with the United States or with private persons and to withdraw State Indian reservation lands in Monroe County, which are within the Park area.

"Setting aside the major portion of the 2,000 square miles contained within the limits of the Everglades National Park by the State for a conservation area, within which the native wildlife both plant and animal will be protected, pending the ceding of the area by Florida to the United States Government. This act does not prohibit the taking of fish.

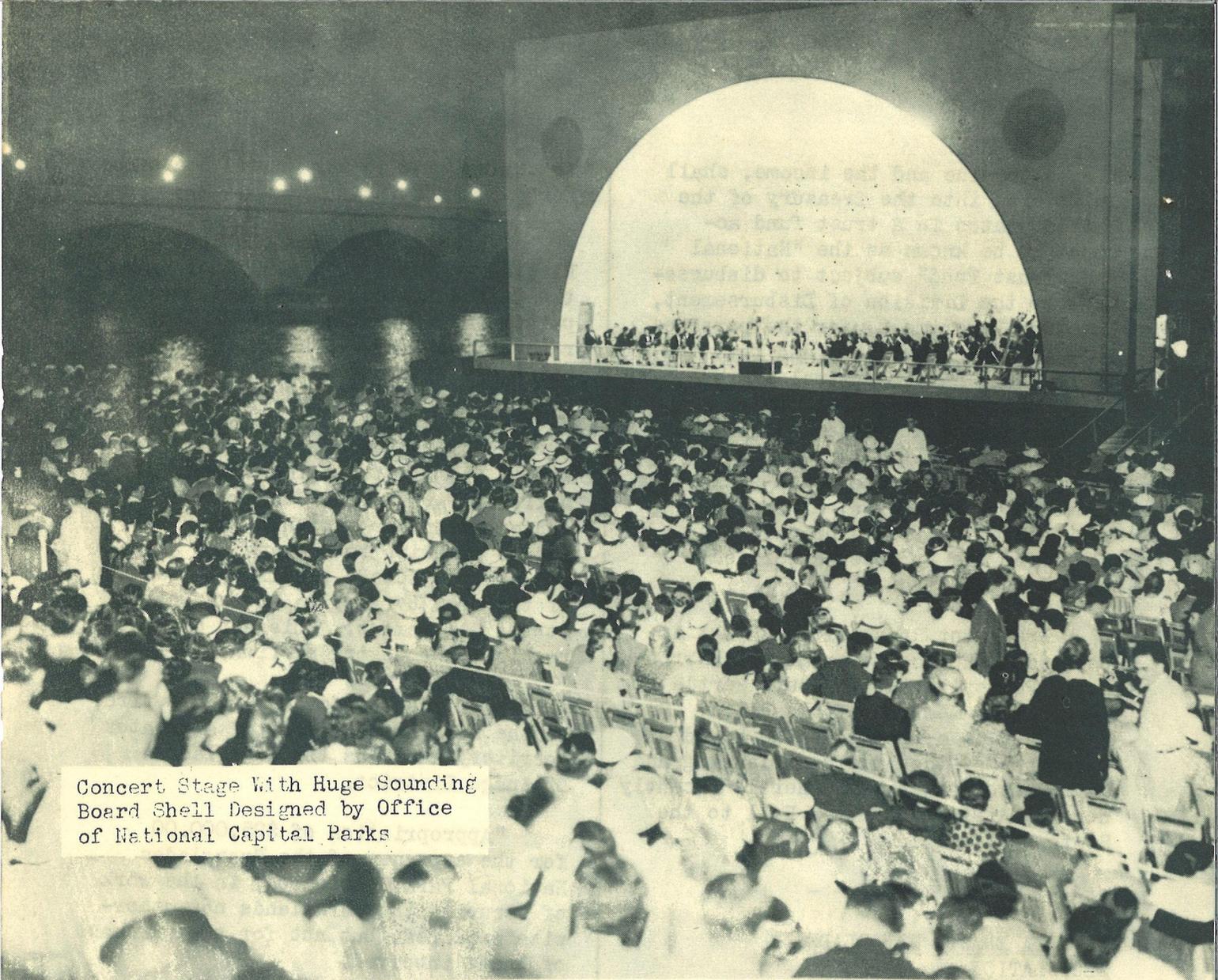
"For the protection against fire of the Park area as part of a greater territory known as the Everglades Drainage District.

"Appropriation of \$25,000.00 for the expenses of the Everglades National Park Commission, in the work of securing the Park lands not otherwise acquired, but not for the purchase of lands involved.

NEBRASKA DENTIST HOLDS YELLOWSTONE
FISH RECORD

What is believed to be the largest fish ever caught in Yellowstone Park, a 37-pound Mackinaw trout, was hooked in Heart Lake during July by a Dr. Silvernail, Bridgeport, Nebraska, dentist. The giant fish was 38 inches long, and its greatest girth directly in front of the dorsal fin was 22½ inches.

The former record fish was caught by Harry Trischman, park ranger, who snared a 34 pounder in the same lake about five years ago.



Concert Stage With Huge Sounding Board Shell Designed by Office of National Capital Parks

NOVEL SUMMER CONCERTS INAUGURATED WITH AID
OF NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS OFFICE

While hundreds of canoeists and small craft owners thronged the Potomac, more than 10,000 Washington music lovers jammed the steps leading down to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Watergate Sunday evening, July 14, to hear the first of a summer series of concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Hans Kindler.

The concert "stage" which is a Navy barge, loaned to the Orchestra management for the summer, has a

huge sounding board shell, designed by the Office of National Capital Parks and built by F.E.R.A. workers furnished by District Commissioner Allen. Acoustics enabled additional thousands up and down the banks of the Potomac to enjoy the concert also.

Appreciation was expressed by Dr. Kindler and C. C. Cappel, who was in charge of arrangements, for the part the Park Service took in supervising the construction of the shell.

OBSERVATORY NOW UNDER THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

On July 1, the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, established in 1912, was transferred to the National Park Service and its scientific investigations became a part of the activities of Hawaii National Park.

Established by a group of public spirited men of the Islands, known as the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, the Observatory was first administered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1918 administrative control was placed in the hands of the federal government and under the U. S. Weather Bureau. Through a transfer effected in 1924, the Geological Survey, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, took charge of the work and directed its progress until last July 1.

During all these years Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Volcanologist, has been in immediate charge of the observatory work and will remain so under Service administration. It seems fitting that this eminent scientist, who began his career making geologic investigations in Yellowstone National Park in 1893, and who worked so effectively as representative of the Hawaii Chamber of Commerce in Washington for the establishment of a national park in Hawaii, should now become a staff member of the Service. Dr. Jaggar's contributions to scientific knowledge are substantial and his reputation as a student of the mechanism and structure of volcanos is world-wide.

As in the past, the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association will continue its cooperative interest in and financial support of the institution which it founded. This association erected the first observatory buildings, later leasing them to the federal government, and supplied

the original books and instruments. It has provided funds for machinery and equipment for special investigations in Alaska, Japan and elsewhere and employed supplementary research fellows and assistants in Hawaii. It has brought many distinguished scientists to Hawaii to study the volcanos. Its aim has been to promote the establishment of volcano stations throughout the world and to publish a continuous record of the observations.

The observatory has adhered to the original policy laid down under the administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of permanent field observations which were not to fluctuate but be of steady growth, retaining all that was best for permanent routine and the publication of a continuous record.

The work of the observatory is in the field of pure science - it makes investigations of geology, geodesy, seismology, physics, astronomy, meteorology, oceanography and chemistry. It measures the heat of steam vents and of lava fountains. It measures the slow, gradual shifting of the earth's crust and jarring displacements of earthquakes. It analyzes volcanic gases and measures ocean tides. It studies the structure and products of volcanos; it measures rainfall and atmospheric temperatures and studies their relation to the tilts of the ground about the volcano. It is contributing day by day new facts to add to the store of man's knowledge about the earth which is his home.

The status of the Kenesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site was changed to that of a National Battlefield Park by Act of Congress approved June 26.

ZION GIVEN HIGH SCENIC RANKING

The Taj Mahal, Zion Canyon, and the Alhambra top the list of the world's scenic places in the opinion of James A. FitzPatrick, world-traveler and producer of the FitzPatrick Travel Talks. Here is what he wrote to W. S. Basinger, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific System, following a visit to Zion:

"I have traveled around the world several times and believe that I have visited and photographed the most outstanding things of interest to be found upon this earth. I have been asked many times what I regard as the most outstanding places of interest in the world, and I can say without hesitation, they are:

1. Taj Mahal in India.
2. Zion Canyon in Utah.
3. The Alhambra in Spain

"So much has been written about the Taj Mahal and the Alhambra that there is no need for me to go into detail about these famous places. But I have heard so little about Zion Canyon that I will try, in a few words, to state why I consider it one of the three high-lights of world travel.

"First of all there is nothing in the world to compare with it. It is one spot upon this earth where Mother Nature does not repeat herself. She has endowed the earth with grand and innumerable water falls, geysers, and volcanoes, sacred mountains and beautiful lakes--but she has given it only one Zion Canyon.

"I approached this canyon by way of Lund and Cedar City, and my first impression was that of arriving upon another planet where color seemed to be the dominating factor. It appeared like a line of stone rainbows from

which Nature drew all of the colors that were used when she colored the earth.

"Words cannot adequately describe the panorama of scenery, with its weird and colossal formations at every turn in the road that leads to Zion Lodge. And after a hearty and well-served dinner at the Lodge itself, there is no greater travel thrill than to sit out on the terrace in front of the Lodge and gaze up at the surrounding peaks of the canyon radiating all the colors of the setting sun.

"In our cosmopolitan cities the pressure of life gets pretty heavy at times and we are apt to lose confidence in ourselves as a nation. A great antidote for this feeling is a trip to Zion Canyon where the stars and stripes are waving in an unpolluted atmosphere and on all sides there is an environment of peace and strength that imparts courage to all who behold it."

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MINIATURE SNAKE KIT ON THE MARKET

The Herriott Laboratories of Visalia, California, recently placed on the market a snake kit about the size of the small boxes used for aspirin. Known as the "Scout Snake Kit", it contains two small vials of the necessary medicines, a vial containing a sterilized lancet for treating the wound, a bandage, and a little booklet telling just what to do if one is bitten by a snake and how to treat the wound.

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A visitor to Bandelier National Monument asked Custodian Earl Jackson why he called the talus ruins "tailless houses."

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SUPPLIES OF INFORMATION
CIRCULARS EXHAUSTED

By mid-June the supplies of the 1935 Hot Springs, Mount McKinley and Zion and Bryce Canyon information circulars retained for distribution in Washington were exhausted. By early August the supplies of 9 additional ones will be exhausted. This was expected, for with the limited printing funds available in the 1935 fiscal year it was possible to issue but limited editions of all of these circulars.

Through the efforts of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, the printing fund of \$35,000 allowed to the Service by the Bureau of the Budget for the current fiscal year was increased in the Senate Appropriations Committee to \$50,000, but with the understanding that more literature be available on the Park Service areas in his State.

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YELLOWSTONE VISITORS USE
DIFFERENT TYPE OF VEHICLE

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Scott of Arcadia, Nebraska now visiting Yellowstone came into the park with two horses hitched to the chassis of an old Studebaker remodeled as a prairie schooner.

Unless one gets a frontal view of the vehicle, it looks just like the scores of other "houses on wheels" which dot our highways. Rubber tires, body hung on springs, even the familiar license bears out the resemblance to a motor home. However, the tongue is attached to the front and indicates the means of locomotion used.

Mr. Scott equipped his "house on wheels" with stove, table, bed, chairs, cupboards, and the other domestic necessities. Toward the front he constructed two large feed boxes to carry supplies for his team. Between these boxes is an adjustable seat which becomes the driver's seat in transit, but when the Scotts make camp it becomes a comfortable rocker. The two horses are saddle ponies which have been broken to drive.

The Nebraska couple plan to remain in the park until September 1. They move from point to point, make camp, find an attractive feeding ground for their horses, and then they switch from wagon to saddle to explore the trails which are inaccessible to their larger vehicle.

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OHIOAN APPOINTED TO INTERIOR POST

Charles West, ex-Congressman from Ohio, has been appointed Under Secretary of the Interior. This position was authorized in the 1936 Interior Department Appropriation Act.

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A BUMPER PINYON CROP ANTICIPATED

Navajos are positive that pinyon picking is going to be immensely profitable next year, says Evon Z. Vogt, Jr., Acting Custodian at El Morro, in his June report. New shoots on the pinyon trees, in the opinion of old timers, were never so profuse as they were this spring and on the end of each of these shoots there is a deep red blossom which will be a cone with pinyon nuts a year from this fall.

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FULL FLEDGED MASONIC LODGE
AT GRAND CANYON

Last June 8 the Grand Lodge of Arizona officially constituted the local Lodge at Grand Canyon National Park to be known as Grand Canyon Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M. This organization had previously been working for a little more than a year under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of Arizona. Petition for a charter was favorably acted upon at the regular meeting of the Grand Canyon Lodge held in Prescott during March.

The folks at Grand Canyon are boasting that theirs is the only regularly constituted Masonic Lodge in any national park. Officers installed were:

L. G. Carr -- W. M. (Agent, Santa Fe Railway)
Clark M. Carrel -- S. W. (Park Engineer)
George F. Scheck, J. W. (Engineer, Santa Fe Railway)
Fred Witteborg, Secretary (Clerk, El Tovar Hotel)
Harry Parker -- Treasurer (Asst. Manager, El Tovar Hotel)
M. R. Tillotson -- S. D. (Park Superintendent)
S. G. Stephens -- J. D. (Clerk, Fred Harvey Transportation Department)
Elmer Nelson -- S.S. (Chief Engineer, Santa Fe Railway)
Lester Kennedy -- J. S. (Asst. Manager, Bright Angel Lodge)
E. W. Fambrough -- Chaplain (Clerk, NPS)
Richard Mueller -- Tyler (Blacksmith, Fred Harvey).

YOSEMITE BEAR STORIES

Ranger Nelson tells about a youngster who came to him sobbing one

night. It was just after bear feeding and the child, with her parents, approached reluctantly for questions.

"Please, Ranger, can you tell me where Goldilocks is?" asked the girl plaintively. "I don't know just what you mean," replied Ranger Nelson. The parents explained that she had seen the three bears all right, but she couldn't find Goldilocks anywhere.

Yosemite's Chief Ranger received the following telegram from a resident of Oakland, California: "Mrs. -----, Camp Curry, terribly frightened by bears. Please assist immediately." All that came into the Washington Office headquarters from the park was a copy of the aforementioned telegram so we can't report what action the Chief Ranger took in this instance.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR TO MOUNT MCKINLEY

While Ranger Houston was absent on patrol Mrs. Houston was awakened early one morning by a caller. Here is her story of the interesting incident: "I was awakened from a sound sleep by the sound of claws scratching at the door. I got up, took my 22 revolver to scare away whatever was there, heard a box crash so I realized it was not a squirrel but expected a coyote or wolf. I opened the door and looked out. Under a tree about fifteen yards from the house stood a large animal. He was a tan shading to brown and nearly as tall as a horse. My first thought was a caribou or moose so I prepared to watch. Then he turned around and I saw it was a bear. He sat under the tree and ate while I tried to take a snapshot. I opened the door again and went out with the camera.

By that time he had finished eating. He came toward me and said 'woof' so I slammed the door and got the dishpan to beat on to scare him away (noise frightens the Mount Rainier Park bears.) I built fires in the stoves to discourage his return and kept watch the rest of the night."

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IT IS NOW CONTENDED THAT CRATER LAKE BEARS CAN READ

Recently a Crater Lake Rim Road contractor's cabin was visited by marauding bears. They systematically tore 20 mattresses to pieces to reach a supply of canned goods and food at the bottom of the pile. The cans were torn open and the contents drained.

A reason for the visit is connected with a sign tacked on a post near the cabin. It is worded: "Perishable foods underneath mattress in left corner of cabin."

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"STALLION HIGH, BULL STRONG AND PIG TIGHT"

After watching the roundup of a herd of elk in Yellowstone preparatory to shipping a carload to Virginia, E. W. Wilbourn, representative of the Virginia Game Commission, arrived at a definite appreciation of the "nature of the beast."

He wired instructions to Virginia to prepare crates for the shipment of the animals. "Make the crates stallion high, bull strong, and pig tight, his telegram read.

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JUST CLASS IT AS "WILDLIFE"

Custodian Robert R. Budlong of

the Canyon de Chelly National Monument in reporting on his June visitors says that "88 drove to the rim of the canyon, and 38 of these descended the trail to White House. Seventy-one persons drove into the canyon by car, and 20 rode into the canyon on horseback, muleback, burroback---and there was one other beast of burden used, resembling both horse, mule, burro, and jackrabbit, which I have been unable, as yet, to classify properly. One of the local Navajos rented it to a tourist, during a shortage of horses. It had a head, tail, four legs, and wore a saddle, but the technique it employed in throwing its rider every few minutes made it envied by every other saddle animal on the entire Navajo reservation."

Custodian Budlong also reported that during the afternoon of June 12, while with a visitor on the canyon rim, he witnessed a light flurry of snow. "I admit," he reported, "the weather was very warm, but nevertheless we had some snow, and I have one witness who can substantiate my statement, though everyone else here insists I was probably suffering from the heat."

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Under the direction of Earl A. Trager, Chief of the Naturalist Division, Washington Office, a geological program for the national and state parks has been formulated. Plans call for the setting up of 8 Districts in each of which a geologic technician will supervise and coordinate all geologic projects.

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Malaya is to have a national park covering 2,000 square miles.

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LOTION GIVES RELIEF

Director Cammerer, who has been going through a siege of poison ivy, has found a remedy which, to him, is both healing and cooling. Although he realizes that what is good in one case is not always effective in another, he wants to pass this along to the field in the hope that poison ivy sufferers may get relief from it.

The formula for the lotion he used is:

1 oz. Kalomine
 10 drops carbolic acid (phenol)
 10 grains menthol dissolved in
 a teaspoonful rubbing alcohol.
 Lime water, to make 4 ounces.

Put in a 6 oz. bottle and shake thoroughly.

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BUFFALO GET NEW HOME

A five-acre corral and a 100-acre pasture recently completed on Antelope Creek in the northeastern section of Yellowstone National Park is now the home of the buffalo show herd comprising a specimen group selected from that park's thousand animals. In past years the old show herd at Mammoth Hot Springs had to be cut down until in 1934 the range conditions could accommodate only a dozen animals. In the new corral ample grass to accommodate 35 head will be available all season, and while grazing the animals will be more readily seen by visitors. The buffalo are kept in the corral during the day and at 6 p.m. are turned out into the larger pasture area.

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MAN'S BODY FOUND IN YOSEMITE

The body of Karl Meyers, an eccentric mountain hiker, was found on June 11 at the rear of the Yosemite Creek ranger station by road crews plowing out the snow on the Tioga Road. The man had evidently tried to cross the Tioga Pass late last fall, about November 15, and had been caught in the extremely heavy snowstorms that came between November 15 and 21. He had lived in the cabin, snowbound, from November 25 to January 4, according to his diary found there, and had subsisted on scraps of food, grain and salt that he evidently had found in the cabin and a barn nearby. He had burned the barn, it is thought, to attract attention to his plight but apparently made no real attempt to get back to places of habitation not far away.

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EARTHQUAKE FELT IN HILO

A rather strong earthquake occurred on the morning of June 28 under the region somewhere between Kilauea and Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, about 14 miles from the Volcano Observatory. It was the strongest quake felt on the east side of the Island since about 1907 and did some damage as well as causing some little alarm in Hilo where its effect was most noticeable. Chinaware, pictures and similar objects were thrown down. Some walls were cracked, and heavy objects, such as refrigerators, were moved an inch or more. A concrete sidewalk was buckled up and a concrete veranda sank an inch. Other small damage was noted. This quake was felt only lightly on the north and west sides of the island.

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WHITE SANDS A SUMMER ATTRACTION
AS WELL AS A WINTER ONE

Many persons are of the opinion that the White Sands should be visited only during the winter months, but Custodian Charles says this is really not so. While the mid-day visitor to the Sands during the summer would find the temperature high and the glare blinding, it is really delightful there after sundown, the temperature at that time being from 25 to 30 degrees cooler than in the surrounding country.

Custodian Charles says that "he challenges the whole Park Service to produce a more soothing atmosphere than a moonlight night, on top of a clean, cool white sandhill all your own, away from the heat and hustle of the streets, with no insects to bother, no noise except the ripple of children's laughter on a distant hill, and nothing but the stars and the moon, the deep blue sky, the outline of the jagged San Andreas Mountains 30 miles away, and the winding, curling figures of the White Sands everywhere."

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Custodian Jackson reports something to make the other Monument Custodians and rangers sit up and take notice. It seems that Montezuma Castle recently was visited by a gentleman from Canada who said his uncle had made a trip around the world some years ago and that on his return he told his family that the "Castle" was the most interesting thing he saw on his trip.

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The managers of the Volcano House, Hawaii National Park, plan to install a hot water heating system. The system, if installed, will be unique as it will be the only one in existence on the Hawaiian Islands.

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SERVICE DOES ITS BEST TO BETTER
WOMAN'S CHANCES OF "GETTING TO
HEAVEN"

"About twelve years ago", writes a woman in Ontario, Canada, "we were visiting the Petrified Forests in Arizona near Holbrook. I picked up a piece weighing about a pound and a half. Later on I saw the sign forbidding the carrying away of the petrified wood. As it was a small piece and there was so much of it, I thought there would be no harm in keeping it, but lately it has been bothering my conscience. I wish to make adjustment for it, either to return it, or pay for it or any other way you should suggest, as I don't want anything to keep me out of Heaven."

Director Cammerer in reply to this conscientious soul advised, "You of course realize that if indiscriminate removal of petrified wood by visitors to the monument were permitted it would not be long before future generations would be denied the privilege you enjoyed of viewing the petrified forest. For this reason the regulations of this Department for the administration of the Petrified Forest National Monument provide that specimens of petrified wood shall not be removed from the monument area except where permission is first obtained and then only when intended for educational purposes.

"Since you have presented the matter in a most contrite spirit, permission is granted you to retain the petrified wood which you carried away unless you feel you no longer care to do so, in which case you may return it to this office."

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Geologist: "What kind of a rock is this?"

Student: "Oh, I just take it for granite."

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THEN AND NOW

The top picture on the opposite page taken in 1915, shows the members of Yosemite's first ranger force. They are left to right: Oliver Preen, Chief Ranger; Charles Bull, First Asst.; Jack Gaylor, Second Asst.; Wayne Westfall, George McNab, Charles Leidig, Charles Adair, Archie Leonard, and Forest Townsley. Forest Townsley (now Chief Ranger) and Charles Adair are still on the Yosemite ranger force.

The uniformed group in the bottom picture are the Rangers and Ranger Naturalists now on duty at Rocky Mountain National Park. They are front row, left to right: Chief Ranger McLaughlin, Temporary Ranger Binniwies, District Rangers Finn and Moomaw, Temporary Rangers Pope, Feddersen, Harkness, Ranger-Naturalists Brady and Obee, District Ranger McLaren, U. S. Commissioner Baxter, Park Naturalist Yeager. Back row, left to right: Temporary Rangers Moist, Hair, Vaughn, Thomson, Stivers; District Ranger Ratcliff; Temporary Rangers Hieb, Poe, Humphrey, Winn and Assistant Superintendent Preston.

Superintendent Rogers in submitting the Rocky Mountain photograph for possible use in the Bulletin, says:

"It is noted that, from time to time, various photos appear in the Bulletin and it occurred to us that a cut of the enclosed group might start an informal sort of a contest, giving the rest of the parks something to shoot at and, at the same time, create an incentive which might even tend to improve our uniform appearance. We further submit that such a photograph might well bring about an even higher "Esprit de Corps" in the Service and will undoubtedly flood the Bulletin Editor with group photographs

and reasons why so and so park's force is bigger and better.

"The Chief Ranger refuses to take the responsibility for the appearance of the ranger-naturalist in the front row wearing the lace boots and looming up like the proverbial light house in the well known fog, but when the photograph was taken we were endeavoring to get the whole group and the idea of formally inviting the criticism we are bound to get if all this is started had not occurred to us. Hence it must be assumed that this is not the best we can do. Other flaws are apparent but they will undoubtedly be pointed out later if you see fit to include the group in the Bulletin."

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SERVICE GIVES "PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER"
SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

The Service considers itself fortunate in having as one of its members William H. Jackson of New York City. Known as the "pioneer photographer" Mr. Jackson, while a member of the Hayden Survey party, made the first pictures ever taken of the Yellowstone region. Under his recent appointment he will supervise preparation of historical national park pictures. Mr. Jackson, who is 92 years of age, is a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Explorers Club.

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On June 8 collection of the 10% "amusement tax" on entrance fees to Carlsbad Caverns was discontinued. Revenue derived from this tax, which was put into effect at Carlsbad October 22, 1932, amounted to \$23,310.45.

TOURISTS ENROUTE TO
CARLSBAD STILL MISSING

An incident which may seriously affect New Mexico travel for some time was the disappearance on May 23 of four tourists--Mr. and Mrs. George Lorius and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heberer of Illinois-- whose whereabouts have not been known since the above date. When last seen they were leaving Socorro, New Mexico, having left Albuquerque enroute to Carlsbad Caverns. Forged travelers checks belonging to Mr. Lorius have shown up in several places and his car was found abandoned in Dallas, Texas. An extensive search has been personally directed by Governor Tingley of New Mexico at an expense of approximately \$500 per day but other than the charred contents of one suitcase, nothing has been found. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the finding of the bodies; however at the time of the disappearance the New Mexico rivers were at flood stage and it is quite likely that these four tourists were killed and the bodies weighted down somewhere in the upper Rio Grande.

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ACCIDENTS OF SIMILAR NATURE
OCCUR IN TWO PARKS

Harvey Crowder, Fire Lookout on Mount Sheridan, Yellowstone National Park, and Kenneth Corlay of Champaign, Illinois, a visitor to Rocky Mountain National Park, were the victims of accidents resulting from the same cause -- the sudden giving away of an overhanging snowbank.

Crowder and Richard M. Lillig, radio operator, were at a point near the top of Mount Sheridan. The latter had completed the installation of a radio on the mountain and was about to leave for Heart Lake when Crowder

suggested that they have a cup of iced tea and went over to a snowbank at the edge of the cliff in which he had the teapot setting. This overhanging ledge of snow suddenly gave way, throwing Crowder over the edge of the cliff. Lillig, who had been standing a short distance from Crowder, was utterly helpless to do anything but watch him as he fell, slid, rolled, bounced and dropped over snow patches, huge jagged rocks, shale, and boulders for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet, finally landing on another patch of snow.

Lillig thought that Crowder had been killed, but before starting down the hill, phoned the Lake operator, explaining the details of the accident and asking her to get help immediately, and then made his way to the place where Crowder was lying. He found him unconscious, and in order to get him off the snow bank to a place of greater safety, he had to lie on his stomach, place Crowder on his back, and crawl hand over hand to a point off the snow.

Lillig then took off all of his outer and heavier clothing to keep Crowder as warm and make him as comfortable as possible and climbed to the lookout station to report that Crowder was not dead but needed help badly. He then returned to where Crowder was lying and removed the remainder of his own clothes, making flags of them, so as to attract the attention of the rescue party. He kept constant vigil until the party, headed by District Ranger Gammill, arrived. Crowder was taken on a stretcher to Heart Lake, from Heart Lake to Lewis Lake in a pickup car, and on into Mammoth in an ambulance, traveling approximately ninety miles before the hospital was reached.

Crowder is now in the Mammoth Hospital and his injuries so far as have been diagnosed, are mainly external and consist of bruises and cuts.

Mr. Lillig is to be highly commended for his thoughtfulness and good judgment in this connection.

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The accident in Rocky Mountain National Park in which Mr. Corlay figured occurred during a hiking trip he, his wife, and another couple had taken to the top of Flat Top Mountain. The four of them were standing on a snowbank overlooking Tyndall Gorge. Without warning the snowbank, which overhung the edge slightly, gave way and Corlay, who was standing closest to the edge, lost his footing and started to slide down the glacier. Although he started slowly at first, he was unable to gain a hold on the steep slope and soon was rolling and tumbling down the northern edge of the ice sheet. The rest of the party clambered back up to solid footing. Corlay slid, rolled and fell approximately 600 feet.

The accident occurred at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and by the time a rescue party, headed by District Ranger Walter Finn and consisting of several temporary rangers, ECW enrollees, and a first aid man, reached the spot it was dark and this, combined with a heavy fog which had settled down over the entire Continental Divide, made finding of the victim more difficult. After many hours of searching Corlay was located and although suffering severely from fright and shock, was injured only to the extent of a dislocated shoulder and wrenched ankle, and of course had a number of minor bruises and cuts. He was packed out

on a stretcher over many boulder fields, slides, and rock precipices for a distance of about four miles under the most difficult circumstances imaginable, but stood the journey in a fair manner.

Nothing but the highest praise is due the Ranger contingent, as well as the eight E. C. W. enrollees and the first aid man, for their splendid work in effecting this rescue.

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MORE GOOD RESCUE WORK

From Glacier comes word of the rescue of a person from a ledge high on the rocky face of Mt. Allen. John R. Dane of New York City, while attempting to scale the mountain from the north side, reached a point about 300 feet from the top where the climbing was treacherous and the footing insecure. He slid down about six feet to a ledge 16 inches wide from where he was unable to continue up or retrace his route down. His calls for help were heard by CCC boys who investigated, climbing close enough to talk with him. News of the man's plight was conveyed to the park rangers who formed a rescue party and climbed to a point 200 feet above him. The rescue was made by light of kerosene lanterns and a 200 foot rope lowered to Mr. Dane enabling him to climb above the cliff. One of the rescue party reported seeing a wood rat, gnawing on the rope, which was quickly scared away.

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After being trapped for nearly 30 hours on a ledge in Yellowstone Canyon, Fred Williams of Columbus, Ohio, C.C.C. worker, was rescued by park rangers, Army officers and C.C.C. youths.

Williams and three other youths started down the canyon wall to recover articles dropped by visitors to the Inspiration Point platform near the top of the canyon.

The three youths turned back, but Williams continued downward. In climbing to the rocks on the nearly upright canyon face, his strength was sapped, his hands torn and soon he was unable to make progress either up or down.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION
HELD IN DENMARK

Thousands gathered at the Rebild National Park, an area embracing approximately 400 acres in the beautiful moorlands of northern Jutland in Denmark, on July 4 to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. First events on the program were a concert by the Royal Life Guard Band, an address of welcome by Robert F. C. Lund, President of the Rebild National Park Board, and singing of the Rebild Song. Then followed a broadcast to the United States and Denmark, in which President Lund, Hon. Th. Stauning, Danish Prime Minister, Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, and Dr. P. Munch, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, participated, as did also a number of Danish citizens who staged an episode entitled "The Covered Wagon" depicting Danish Emigrants crossing the American prairie in a covered wagon making a halt at the border of Utah. The Danish broadcast was followed up by one from America to Denmark with prominent citizens of Danish birth or descent participating.

The Rebild National Park is the only spot beyond the confines of the United States where celebration of

America's Independence Day is a regular occurrence. It was Ivar Kirkegaard, a Wisconsin poet and editor of a Danish-language Magazine published in Racine, who envisioned early in the 20th Century an alliance of Danes on both sides of the Atlantic for the promotion of closer cultural relations between Danish immigrants in America and their kinsmen in the mother country, an end to be achieved in part through an annual reunion in Denmark.

By 1905 the dream had taken definite form, and Mr. Kirkegaard invited a number of Danish-born American citizens to Racine for a preview of his picture. Men from so widely separated points as New York, San Francisco and Chicago responded to the invitation.

As a result of the Racine gathering the Danish-American Association was launched in 1906, under the presidency of the late Henry L. Hertz of Chicago, for the purpose of "furthering mutual understanding between the American and Danish peoples, strengthening the ties between the two nations and working for the best interests of both countries."

Among the Danish-American Association's members was Dr. Max Henius, a man active in the civic life of Chicago. In 1908 he visited Denmark and found the city of Aarhus, metropolis of central Jutland, bustling with preparations for a national exposition, scheduled for the following year. An alert native suggested an organized Danish-American gathering at the forthcoming fair. Dr. Henius passed the suggestion on to the officers of the Danish-American Association who readily acquiesced. In turn the exposition management agreed to set aside a special day of celebration for the visitors from America.

Thus it came to pass that on July 4, 1909, over 1,100 Danish-born Americans and thousands of domestic Danes gathered at the Aarhus fair and jointly staged the first American Independence Day celebration on Danish soil.

So impressed were Dr. Henius and his friends with the event that, then and there, they decided to make the Fourth of July an annual affair in Denmark. A search was promptly instituted for a suitable site. The northern tip of the Jutland moor known as the Rebild Hills and situated 15 miles south of the ancient seaport of Aalborg, was selected. Steps were then taken to finance the purchase. American citizens of Danish descent from all parts of the United States raised the necessary funds and in 1911 the tract was secured for park purposes.

The area is governed by the Rebild National Park Board, an Illinois non-profit corporation with headquarters in Chicago. The board has 40 members, of whom 25 must be Americans and 15 Danes. Of its five directors, three must reside in the United States, two in Denmark. This set-up definitely places the park under American control.

With only a brief interruption caused by the World War, the Fourth of July has been celebrated regularly at Rebild since 1912, even at times when official observances were impracticable. On such occasions the folks in Denmark stepped in and carried on the tradition.

SUGGESTS WARM-BLOODED QUADRUPEDS
BE CALLED "MAMMALS"

"I have noticed in correspondence, national park circulars,

superintendents' reports, etc.," says Dr. Adolph Murie, Assistant Wildlife Technician of the Service "that the word 'animal' is used in the restricted sense where it means 'mammal'. This usage is permissible but ambiguous. The best use of 'animal' is its application to the whole animal kingdom. I suggest that 'mammal' be used in superintendents' reports, etc., to refer to warm-blooded quadrupeds."

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PRESENT
PARK GRIZZLY TO ZOO

This year's graduating class at the San Jacinto High School, Houston, Texas, has distinguished itself by leaving an unusual gift to the Houston Zoo -- a Rocky Mountain grizzly from Yellowstone National Park. While there was no charge for the animal itself, the students bore the expense of capturing, crating, and shipping it.

A NOVEL ADDRESS

While the Justice Department is known to "get its man" the Post Office Department "gets its bureau."

Mrs. Frances S. Dean of the Service's Public Relations Division recently received a letter at the office with the Address: "Department of Beautifying, United States Government, Washington, D. C."

The Yosemite School of Field Natural History opened June 24 for its 11th Session with a group of 20 students -- 14 men and 6 women -- in attendance.

E. C. W. NOTES

According to a schedule drawn up by the Park Naturalist at Glacier a total of 72 lectures will be given at the CCC Camps in that area during the period July 1 to September 20.

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Proof that Yosemite Park enrollees are efficient firefighters was given recently when a fire call came to Cascades CCC Camp.

While the foreman of a special fire suppression crew received a description of the exact location of the fire by phone from a fire lookout, five members of the crew donned shirts and leaped into the fire truck ready for action in thirty seconds. Within four minutes the crew was speeding to the fire with axes, canteens, fire-tools and emergency rations.

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A Rocky Mountain National Park enrollee, Charles Mincer, won second prize for stone work in the CCC Handicraft Exhibit presented as one of the features of the recent National Education Association Convention in Denver.

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A number of prominent New Jersey citizens, as the guests of enrollees of CCC Co. 241, Morristown National Historical Park, attended a barbecue luncheon given on July 19 commemorating the second year of the establishment of this area as a national historical park.

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From a recent issue of the Mail Notes, printed daily on the Island of Saint Thomas, in the Virgin Islands group, the following is quoted:

"A number of boys, in uniform, of the Civilian Conservation Corps enjoyed their liberty in town on Saturday evening and, though exceedingly well behaved, helped to enliven things.

"The good food, steady work and strict attention to cleanliness are contributing fast towards making these young men as fine a lot as can be desired.

"For this accomplishment the efficiency of Mr. Thomas E. Adams, Associate Forester, and his assistants, Mr. P. W. Hartmann--project supervisor, and Mr. Hammon--recreation officer, are deserving of much praise."

The two CCC camps in the Virgin Islands are under National Park Service jurisdiction.

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CCC boys at Gettysburg have been carrying on a project which now enables this national shrine to present a precision of regimentation in its long rows of headstones and grave markers in keeping with the military tradition of the men who fell there. Time and the elements had caused many of the stones to settle away from their original alignment. Others were disfigured by lichen growths. The CCC enrollees have reset the stones and cleaned the monuments.

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ECW activities in Yellowstone were curtailed during June as the result of quarantine in some of the camps for scarlet fever and mumps.

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Robert P. Holland, our Acting Superintendent-in-Charge at the Mammoth Cave National Park Project,

forwards an item written by J. T. Coleman which proves "that the well from which flows the milk of human kindness has not run dry."

CCC boys connected with Co. 543, Mammoth Cave, while returning to camp from a hard day's work, noticed three little boys toiling under a broiling sun in a futile effort to save a few acres of tobacco from being destroyed by weeds and grass. The children's father, the enrollees learned, was bed-ridden and did not have any way of securing the help necessary to save the tobacco crop upon which he and his family were dependent. "Let's help them", one of the CCC boys suggested and all agreed to do so. They returned to camp, stopped only long enough to have lunch, and gathered hoes, rakes, and any usable tools they could, and returned to the scene. Forgetting the heat and how tired they were they enthusiastically and grimly dug in and kept at it for several hours until they had eliminated all weeds and grass.

Members of the CCC trail crew working on the Steam Bluff on the north side of Kilauea Crater recently discovered a large cache of old Hawaiian slingstones. These were water-worn, round rocks which apparently had been carried inland from the shore of the Island by some Hawaiian warrior who never returned for his ammunition.

No State Park notes were forthcoming for this issue because of the absence of State Park publicity people in the field and press of other work in the State Park Division in Washington. We expect to have a lot of news regarding activities in these areas for publication in the next Bulletin.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Secretary Ickes, in his new book entitled "Back To Work," published by the MacMillan Company, tells of the moves made during the exciting months of the first summer of the Roosevelt Administration. The story is valuable from both a historical and economic standpoint. The first part of the book is devoted to personal incidents, while the second is a summary of the Public Works Program. The administration side of the P.W.A. is described in detail.

Dr. J. Volney Lewis, Geologist connected with the Service's Naturalist Division, has just completed a monograph on caves and caverns of the United States. Present plans call for the issuance of this work in mimeograph form.

In the last issue of the Bulletin brief mention was made of a new book by Park Naturalist Dorr G. Yeager of Rocky Mountain National Park. Now we learn that instead of one book he has two coming out in the fall. The first one "Scarface, the Story of a Grizzly" is being handled by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. Illustrated in color and black and white by Paul Bransom, it will sell for \$2.

The other book, a sequel to "Bob Flame, Ranger" is entitled "Bob Flame, Rocky Mountain Ranger". Dodd, Mead and Company is publishing this one which will also appear in the fall. When these books come off the press reviews will be made of them for the Bulletin.

The Service wishes Park Naturalist Yeager continued success.

George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson of the Service's Wildlife Division, are co-authors of a publication of interest to scientists and laymen alike entitled "Wildlife Management in the National Parks."

This is the second of a series of publications on Fauna by the same authors, the first being "A preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations in National Parks."

Director Cammerer in the foreword to the new volume says: "The national parks of the United States have come to play a unique and major role in wildlife conservation, that of perpetuating representative examples of the primitive American wilderness. . The extreme difficulty of preserving these precious wildlife remnants as to the completeness of species, numbers of each kind, and naturalness of environments in the face of a mushrooming growth in park travel and an alarming depletion of wildlife resources throughout the land caused former Director Horace M. Albright to order a national parks wildlife survey." The results of this survey are to make up the Fauna Series.

This 142-page volume, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents for 20 cents, develops valuable and practical suggestions on how man may profit by the mistakes of the past in adapting himself to future restoration of wildlife and utilization of the national parks in such fashion as will cause the minimum disturbance to native denizens.

"Mesa Verde and the Cliff-Dwellers," Occasional Paper Number 1, by Park Naturalist Paul R. Franke, a bibliography of books, articles, and pamphlets, is the first of a series of mimeographed pamphlets setting forth results obtained in

various levels of study by the educational staff of Mesa Verde National Park. These pamphlets will be published from time to time and a limited number will be available to especially interested persons and institutions. Bibliographies, check lists, and research papers will appear in the series.

PROMINENT VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Farquhar were visitors to Grand Canyon during June, as were also Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon of Hollywood fame, and Artist John Held, Jr., of New Orleans. The Farquhars also visited Mesa Verde and several Southwestern Monuments.

"Many changes have taken place, but the fishing is still just as good" D. S. Slayton of Billings, Montana, told Yellowstone Park authorities on the occasion of his recent visit 52 years after the first one he made in 1883.

On that 1883 trip he traveled by saddle horse and pack train and it required three weeks to cover the highlights. Each night found his party camped on a new site in the then little known wonderland.

"We were in a constant state of excitement," he recalled, "because between the discovery of new wonders and sampling every stream for fish, no one wanted to attend to the work of setting up camp and repacking when we were ready to leave. The fish bit on anything, and we had them on our camp menu in some form for every meal.

"Now after 52 years we have covered more ground and seen more of the park in three days than we did in three weeks during my first visit here," he concluded.

Other Yellowstone visitors of interest were the Amish baseball team of Argentina, decked out in costumes typical of the pampas -- broad-rimmed black hats, black velvet jackets and trousers, and a 92-year old Civil War veteran who insisted on seeing all the park phenomena even if it meant a good deal of hiking and climbing. The veteran went up to the observation platform at Artist Point, considered a stiff climb for even a young man, and vowed that he'd see everything anybody else could or know the reason why.

Walter Schmidt, General Manager of the Agriculture Institute, Strickhof, Zurich, Switzerland was a recent Yosemite visitor.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Wilbur during their June visit to Mount Rainier National Park motored over the scenic West Side Highway. The highway, Dr. Wilbur proclaimed "one of the most remarkable roads in the national parks." Several vistas affording different and interesting views of Rainier are obtained by motorists going over this route.

Glen "Pop" Warner, one time Carlisle and Stanford, and present Temple University football coach, was a recent Crater Lake visitor.

Another outstanding Crater Lake visitor was Chief Yellowtail of the Crow Indians.

When visiting in Yosemite Valley recently, Jack Coogan accepted an invitation to dinner at the Rangers' Club and afterwards pitched horse-shoes with the boys--losing the game. His ranger hosts say that as a young man and a "regular guy at that" he is quite as likeable as the little "Jackie" Coogan ever-to-be remembered by all who knew him on the screen.

Robert L. O'Brien, Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, and Albert Atwood, famous for his articles in the Saturday Evening Post, visited Mesa Verde in mid-July.

In late July a large party of students and teachers made a four-day tour of Yellowstone Park under the leadership of Dr. L. M. Gould, geologist and geographer for the First Byrd South Pole Expedition. The park tour was sponsored by the Utah State Agricultural College. Dr. Gould, who is a member of the faculty of Carleton College, Minnesota, is serving on the summer staff of the Utah institution.

Evon Z. Vogt, Custodian at El Morro, and George L. Boundey, Custodian at Tumacacori, were Yosemite visitors during June.

ABOUT FOLKS

Superintendent Boles of Carlbad characterized the recent visit of Charles R. Brill, Chief of the Mails and Files Division, Washington Office, and Mrs. Brill as "probably our most interesting event during the month of June." In addition to thoroughly acquainting them with

activities at the park and the beauties of the Caverns, Superintendent Boles escorted them into Juarez, Old Mexico, and later took them to Walnut Canyon and Oak Springs where it is understood Mr. Brill doffed his official dignity and took his place on the firing line along with other park employees gathered there for their weekly shootfest. "His score," says Superintendent Boles, "was nothing to brag about; however, he made an excellent showing at the picnic which followed, and it was difficult to get him away from the table in time to watch the bat flight."

Following the Carlsbad visit the Brills, accompanied by Superintendent Boles, drove to the mines of the United States Potash Company of which former Director Albright is Vice-President and General Manager. Here they met Superintendent Cramer who accompanied them on the return trip to Carlsbad. "That evening at ten p.m." says Superintendent Boles, "Mr. Cramer escorted us out to the refinery where we were conducted through the "Million Dollar Refinery" and shown the chemical processes, and returned to Carlsbad about midnight. On this trip to the refinery Mr. Brill and Mr. Cramer found out that each had had experience in horn-blowing in bands, and proceeded to demonstrate to each other, with gestures and sounds, their ability with brass instruments. "Driving an automobile over rough roads and demonstrating the technique of slide trombones is certainly a thriller for those in the back seat," says Superintendent Boles.

Junior Park Naturalist Dale S. King returned to Southwestern Monument headquarters late in June from the Field Division of Education at Berkeley where he had been since April 24 supervising preparation of museum exhibits for Southwestern Monuments.

Chief Clerk Hugh M. Miller of Southwestern Monuments has been designated to serve as Acting Assistant Superintendent. Robert H. Rose, who for some time has had that designation, will now be in a position as Park Naturalist to devote his time to organizing and maintaining the activities of the Southwestern Monuments Naturalist Division.

Another Park Service Kentucky Colonel -- Deputy Chief Engineer O. G. Taylor.

Louis C. Swett, former Assistant Park Superintendent at Vicksburg National Military Park, was badly injured when his automobile fell down a 20-foot embankment in the park. Latest reports are to the effect that his condition is greatly improved.

Mrs. Swett is a park employee.

Baseball and soft ball are major sports indulged in by Grand Canyon employees. The park's baseball team, which is a member of the Grand Canyon League formed this spring comprising teams from 5 local towns, at the end of June stood second from the top and was only one-half game behind the leaders.

The park's soft ball league, formed recently, is made up of four teams representative of the regular park staff, ECW technicians, and two enrollees from CCC camps.

Ruth E. Turner, clerk in the Branch of Operations, Control Division, Washington Office, resigned on July 31 because of illness.

During their spare time employees at Carlsbad Caverns have taken over a remote borrow pit in Walnut Canyon and equipped it for practice with small-bore rifles in accordance with the National Rifle Association regulations. Portable tables and benches have also been constructed for picnic purposes.

Walter C. Berger, Chief Clerk and Finance Officer at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, has been elected exalted Ruler of the Carlsbad Elks and was chosen a delegate to represent this lodge at the Elks' National Convention held in Columbus, Ohio in July.

Tom Brown of Williamsburg, Virginia, has almost fully recovered from a fall in which he sustained two broken ribs.

Word has just reached the Washington Office that David Lamson has sold a prison story to Scribners.

Dr. M. R. Harrington, member of the staff of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California, is now a member of the Field Division of Education at Berkeley. Dr. Harrington is an archeologist of note.

Bob Albright is a member of this season's Mesa Verde ranger force.

Earl U. Homuth, San Diego teacher, is starting his fourth season as ranger in Mount Rainier National Park. After working hours he furthers his hobby "Roaming Mount Rainier" which

now, in three volumes, depicts his unusual experiences during his last three summers in the park.

Associate Engineer Charles E. Randels is serving as Acting Custodian and Engineer in Charge at Scotts Bluff National Monument.

Captain Eric Shilling of the Branch of Lands and Use, Washington Office, recently spent two weeks at the Reserve Army Officers Training Camp at Langley Field, Virginia. Most of his time there was devoted to blind flying.

Chester A. Lindsley, Yellowstone's Postmaster since 1922 and former Assistant Superintendent and Acting Superintendent of that park, retired from his duties as Postmaster on June 30. At the request of the Post Office Department he plans to continue to work in the Post Office throughout the summer, but his future plans are undecided.

Claude G. Anthony has been appointed to serve as Acting Postmaster.

Another Yellowstone old timer --- John W. Meldrum, U. S. Commissioner for the park, also has retired. He has been succeeded by Paul Wilcox of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Judge Meldrum and Mr. Lindsley arrived in the park in 1894, Judge Meldrum to take his post as U. S. district judge and Mr. Lindsley as a clerk under the army administration of the park, and they have witnessed

nearly all of the developments that have taken place through the years.

"In all this growth and change they kept apace, and often were the leaders," Superintendent Toll said in commenting upon their retirement. "Yellowstone loses two of its best friends and supporters. We hope that their retirement will not prevent their spending much time in Yellowstone. They have a host of friends here, and their counsel will always be appreciated. We acknowledge with gratitude their splendid contributions which will be a memorable addition to park traditions".

Alton A. Lindsay who spent two years as a biologist with Admiral Byrd's expedition in the Antarctic has returned to Mount Rainier National Park to resume duties as ranger naturalist.

Sanitary Engineer H. B. Hommon of the United States Public Health Service, who has charge of sanitation matters in the numerous areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, is now on a special detail to Matanuska, Alaska in connection with sanitation at the colony recently established there.

While in Alaska Mr. Hommon plans to visit Mount McKinley National Park.

Dr. Francois E. Matthes of the United States Geological Survey is now in Sequoia National Park making a geological reconnaissance.

William M. Robinson, Jr., formerly Superintendent of Colonial National Monument, is now in charge of one of

the CCC Camps at Great Smoky Mountains National Park with the rank of Major.

Superintendent Finnan of National Capital Parks spent the month of July with his family at Ocean City, Maryland. Sailing, fishing, swimming, and basking in the sun, he reported as all making up a delightfully restful and enjoyable vacation, even though he admitted that it was a trifle disappointing to anticipate a "flounder floundering on the end of his line, only to find a squirming baby sand shark, and a broken fishing line to boot."

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Nelson of University, Virginia, while enroute to the West, visited Mammoth Cave. Mrs. Nelson, as Beatrice Ward, once was with the National Park Service, and later served as Executive Secretary of the National Conference on State Parks.

Joseph R. Walt, formerly clerk in the National Capital Parks Office, has taken over the duties of Chief Clerk at Mesa Verde National Park. He is filling the position left vacant by Raymond A. Devlin who transferred to the National Capital Parks Office.

Floyd E. Dotson has received appointment as Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Dotson, since the retirement of William B. Acker several years ago, has served as Acting Chief Clerk.

Edward J. Kelly, Administrative Assistant at the National Capital Parks Office, has fully recovered from a recent appendicitis operation.

Charles L. Gable, Chief of the Division of Park Operators Accounts, Washington Office, is visiting the principal parks in the West. He will not return to headquarters until early September.

Charles J. Newell of the Branch of Buildings, Washington Office, winner of the three-month membership campaign staged by the District of Columbia Federation of Federal Employees' Unions, will get an all-expense-paid trip to Yellowstone National Park to attend the convention of the Federation which starts September 2.

An article written by Chief Forester Coffman, and one by Fred H. Arnold of the State Park Division, appeared in the July issue of the Journal of Forestry. Mr. Coffman's article entitled "The Relationship of Recreational Foresters to the Forestry Profession", is appended to this issue of the Bulletin. It is planned to run Mr. Arnold's article in a forthcoming issue.

In a letter received from Deputy Chief Architect W. G. Carnes, Director Cammerer received word of the illness of Landscape Architect Thomas E. Carpenter of the San Francisco Office.

Mr. Carnes wrote: "On Friday, June 28, I received a long distance telephone call from Fresno, California, to the effect that Landscape Architect Thos. E. Carpenter was returning to San Francisco from the seven weeks' field trip in the Southwest and Colorado and Utah, during the latter part of which trip he developed a very advanced mastoid. When he stopped in Fresno to have it examined,

X-rays revealed that the mastoid had eaten away bone and tissue to within 1/8 inch of his brain, with the result that an immediate operation was necessary. * * * * "We are glad to be able to report that Mr. Carpenter has fully recovered and returned to work.

The Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners has honored Theodore Wirth, present General Superintendent of Parks, by naming him Superintendent Emeritus, to take effect upon his retirement next November.

This action will permit Mr. Wirth to continue to carry on in a leisurely fashion his studies and research for the benefit of the Board and the park movement in general, without the exacting responsibilities of active office.

Our Assistant Director is a son of his.

Louis C. Cramton, Ex-Member of Congress, is now Judge of the 40th Judicial Circuit of Michigan which covers Lapeer and Tuscola Counties.

Incidentally William G. Carson, Ex-Chairman of the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development, remarked at the recent State Park Conference held at Skyland that "Louis Cramton has done more for the State of Virginia than any other living man."

Approximately 300 employees of the National Park Service cruised down the Potomac River the evening of July 19 aboard the S. S. City of Washington. The cruise was sponsored by the State Park Division.

BIRTHS:

On June 11, a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. boy, Leonard Wayne, was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Estes Suter of Wind Cave National Park. This young man brings the park's permanent population to 16 persons.

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On June 13, a son, Robert Lowell, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jobe. Mr. Jobe is foreman of the Yosemite Park electrical force. Robert Lowell weighed 7 lbs. 8 oz. According to medical charts this is the perfect weight for a baby at birth.

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On June 13 a 7-lb. baby girl was born to Mrs. John H. Thomas, wife of Lieutenant Thomas, Commanding Officer of Camp NP 6-C, Mesa Verde National Park.

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On June 15, a daughter, Katherine Helene, was ushered into the home of Assistant Architect Philip Buckingham, Branch of Plans and Design, San Francisco Office.

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On June 18 an 8-lb. boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Hill in the Lott Hospital, Livingston, Montana. Mr. Hill is employed as Assistant Landscape Architect, ECW, and has been assigned to Yellowstone Park for more than a year.

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A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on June 20 to Park Naturalist and Mrs. Paul R. Franke of Mesa Verde National Park.

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Barbara Ann, weight 7 lbs., was born to Chief Clerk and Mrs. H. W.

Sorrill of Colonial National Monument on June 21.

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A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Pennebaker. Mr. Pennebaker is a clerk in the Yosemite National Park Office. The new arrival, who weighed 7 lbs.-6 oz., has been named Kenneth Allen.

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There's a new baby at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Holland, Acting Representative-in-Charge at Mammoth Cave. Her name is Dorothy Ann.

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MARRIAGES:

Mabel Brown, sister of Mrs. "White Mountain" Smith at the Petrified Forest National Monument, was married recently to Marshall Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are living in Holbrook.

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On Friday, June 21, Roberta Mae Miner, switchboard operator at Yosemite National Park, was married to Lieutenant Hayes of Bootjack CCC Camp, Yosemite.

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Mrs. Ernest Gogorza of the Washington Office recently announced the marriage of her daughter, Panchita, to Custis Castle Cline of Fredericksburg and Richmond, Virginia.

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Alice E. Truman of the Photographic Section, Washington Office, and Daniel A. McDonnell of Washington, D. C., were married July 16.

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Engineer Knox Borden of Death Valley National Monument, son of Associate ECW Engineer Borden of Yosemite, was married on June 12 to Miss Elizabeth Ann Bergen at Visalia, California. The bride is the daughter of Landscape Engineer John Bergen of Sequoia National Park.

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DEATHS:

Walter Philip Martindale, for a number of years a member of Yellowstone's ranger staff, died on June 24 at Rapid City, South Dakota, from a heart attack. He was in his 55th year.

Not many visitors to Yellowstone during the time Martindale was a member of the ranger-naturalist force passed up the opportunity to attend his "sermon on the mount," a lecture on the park bears which he gave at the bear feeding grounds atop his magnificent black horse Midnight who was specially trained to stand quietly while not a hundred feet away grizzly and black bears fought and fumed over their food.

In 1925 Martindale was first employed as a permanent park ranger, but later, wishing to be free to carry on his lecture series after the park was closed, he was transferred to the

ranger-naturalist staff where he served for seven seasons. He resigned from the Service in 1933 but continued his speaking engagements.

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Superintendent Thomson of Yosemite reports the death of George C. Moore, aged 80, of Glendale, California, on July 9.

Mr. Moore for the last 16 years has been a guest at Camp Curry during the summer months.

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On July 13 the passing of the last of the old Nez Perce tribal chieftains was mourned in Indian villages of Northern Idaho.

George Peo-Peo-Tal-Ikt, chief of the Nez Percés by heritage since the death of Chief Joseph more than 25 years ago, died at the home of a nephew near Lenore. He was a veteran of the Nez Perce War of 1877, and fought in the Yellowstone Park region.

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Mrs. Macdougall, mother of Mrs. Oliver G. Taylor, died the morning of August 1.

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CAMP FIRE CIRCLE

Men who drop down tired at night
 To rest and sing in the camp-fire's light
 Sit in a circle of fellowship
 While the flickering glow
 Of the fire burnt low
 Brings to their hearts
 Fraternity
 That lasts
 Forever.

And the man who learns
 To love his fellow-man
 By the friendly glow of an outdoor flame
 Will always stand with face unturned
 And thank his God
 For the lessons learned
 In the amber glow of a camp-fire's light
 Encircled in darkness, late at night!

By Betty Barber
 Vicksburg National Military Park



THE RELATIONSHIP OF RECREATIONAL FORESTERS TO THE
FORESTRY PROFESSION

By JOHN D. COFFMAN
Chief Forester, National Park Service.

(Quoted From July, 1935 Issue of the Journal of Forestry)

In the closing paragraph of the editorial entitled, The Changing Bases of Public Forest Policy, in the May, 1935, issue of the Journal of Forestry the following statement appears:

"Changing ways of life and newly recognized requirements for outdoor recreational facilities have built up a new and important demand for forest policies that will suitably meet this form of public need." It is with regard to the attitude of the forestry profession toward this recreational demand and toward the men who administer forest recreation that this article is directed.

Until very recently a trained forester engaged in purely forest recreational activities was looked upon askance by the Society of American Foresters as to eligibility for active membership in the Society. Recent changes in the membership rules have probably corrected this attitude so far as the Society's constitution and by-laws are concerned, but has the forestry profession as a whole recognized the full significance of forest recreational development and given full recognition, as members of the profession, to those foresters who are devoting themselves to this type of work? If not, is recreational forestry a profession of its own, or with what profession is it most closely allied? Biologists, engineers, landscape architects, and foresters, working cooperatively, all have vital parts in the administration of forest recreational areas, and any one of these groups might presumably

welcome the opportunity to recognize forest recreational administration as its own special field. Just where does the recreational forester belong? Should he be in a group apart, or is he properly a component of one of these established professional groups? And just what background of training should he have? Perhaps the answer to the latter question may throw some light upon his professional attributes and proper classification.

In reviewing various definitions of "forestry," I find among them the following:

"Forestry is simply the art of managing forests and utilizing them for the benefit of their owners."

"Forestry is the knowledge of the forest. In particular, it is the art of handling the forest so that it will render whatever service is required of it without being impoverished or destroyed....Forestry is the art of producing from the forest whatever it can yield for the service of man."

It would appear that these definitions are sufficiently broad to include the work of the foresters who are devoting their efforts to the protection and administration of forest areas which the government or other owner wishes to dedicate to recreational use.

To determine what training the recreational forester should have, it is necessary to analyze the work he is

called upon to do. The objective of the recreational forester should be to preserve natural conditions so far as is compatible with the use and enjoyment of the areas by the public, for whose use and benefit the areas are set aside. In city parks and small recreational areas it may be impossible to maintain a truly wild character of the vegetation generally throughout the tract, because of intensive use and limited area. In forested areas devoted to public recreation there must needs be developed areas, such as roads, trails, comfort stations, camp grounds, cabins, lodges or hotels, and other facilities to provide for the use, comfort, and safety of the visiting public. Such development, however, should be held within reasonable bounds to meet essential needs, and the balance of the forested area which has been dedicated to public recreation should be left so far as possible in virgin or natural condition. In National Parks, in accordance with the mandate of Congress, the objective is to preserve the forests in primeval condition. In the case of many State Parks and in most of the eastern National Park areas the lands were cut over in whole or in part before they came into park status: in such instances the objective should be to bring the forest areas into normal and attractive condition at the earliest possible time.

Forestry is, of course, founded upon growth and change, and it is realized that forest conditions, even within the National Parks, cannot remain stationary. The young growth of the present and future will age, and temporary types will give way to climax types. Fires, insects, disease, and windfalls will introduce changes of varying extent. Vistas essential to the greatest enjoyment of the scenery may be shut off by the growth

of forest reproduction, and meadows desirable for scenic contrast, display of native wild flowers, and for grazing and display of wildlife may be lost through the encroachment of forest growth. Common sense must be the guide in order to make recreational areas useful and attractive and at the same time retain the delight of their natural appearance.

The most important function of the recreational forester in preserving the beauty of the natural forest is to protect it from serious injury by fire, insects, or disease. In doing this there must necessarily be some small compromise or sacrifice of natural conditions in order to provide reasonable fire protection and for reduction of abnormal fire hazards which threaten the loss of the forest stand, upon which rests much of the beauty and enjoyment of the whole picture. The control of insect epidemics likewise may require the cutting of some timber in order to avoid much more serious losses, and the spread of an exotic disease such as the white pine blister rust may involve a choice between the eradication of Ribes or the loss of the five-needle pines as a part of the landscape. While protection should be adequate to safeguard the forests and the beauty of the recreational areas, great care must be exercised to avoid all unnecessary damage to the forest landscape or to the forest wildlife. There should be no one with greater concern for the preservation and protection of these interests than the recreational forester.

In connection with forest protection of every character a vegetative type map is essential. Visibility studies and analyses of fire problems are likewise necessary for the development of an adequate fire protection program. The recreational forester should have a part in the location of

roads and trails and in any other clearings, so that the interests of the forest may be recognized both from the fire protection standpoint and in the avoidance of any unnecessary damage from windfall or from forest insect epidemics or fire damage in connection with the disposal of the slashings.

The recreational forester should also participate with the landscape architect in the opening of vistas; in planting to bring back to attractive condition areas which have been laid barren by fire, insects, disease, or destructive lumbering operations. It is also essential that the forester participate in the planning and protection of public camp grounds, so that the greatest possible protection may be afforded to the forest growth and other vegetative cover on such areas. The assistance of the forester is also needed in connection with measures for the prevention or checking of soil erosion.

The recreational forester, particularly the park forester, may need to know little or nothing of timber sales, logging, and timber products, but to deal efficiently with the problems and functions listed in the foregoing the recreational forester should be adequately grounded in botany, zoology, soils, dendrology, ecology, silvics, forest pathology, forest entomology, and wildlife management, and should have an appreciation of forest landscape principles. Recreational forestry demands careful consideration of wildlife and landscape interests, and it is therefore desirable that the recreational forester of the future should be trained along both these lines, and essential that the recreational forester of the present day cooperate to the fullest extent with the wildlife specialist and the landscape architect in the correlation of forestry interest with

those of wildlife and forest aesthetics.

Inasmuch as forestry in this country has commonly been associated with the handling of forest lands for the production of commercial timber products, there are, unfortunately, some outside the forestry profession who cannot think of forestry except in connection with practices foreign to the best recreational and wildlife interests, and who therefore would wholly eliminate the use of the terms "forestry" and "foresters" from association with park recreational administration as inimical to the welfare of forest lands dedicated to recreational use. Such a viewpoint fails to take into consideration the fact that foresters have for more than a century been the administrators of forest lands devoted to wildlife and recreation. In fact in bygone days the Old World forest managers thought of forests chiefly as areas suitable for wildlife, for the sport of the nobility. Certainly the interests of forest and wildlife go hand in hand, and fire is the greatest enemy of them both.

So far as park administration is concerned, foresters must rid themselves of the idea that all dead trees are objectionable. Certainly in case of fire the presence of snags may greatly hamper the control of the fire, and may aid in the spread of the fire far beyond the limits that would otherwise have been the case. There is therefore a necessary compromise to permit the removal of dangerous snags in areas of special hazard, or in certain strategic locations for the control of fires, but dead and deformed trees per se must not be looked upon as ugly and objectionable in normal numbers in the primeval or natural recreational forest: they are furthermore important as habitats for birds and small mammal residents of the woods, and may also be of value

as features of the landscape.

Another conception which must be avoided by the park forester is an antipathy to any or all predatory animals. Parks should be sanctuaries for all native wildlife, and the attempt to exterminate or control one species in favor of another may lead, and in fact in numerous instances has led, to disastrous results by upsetting the proper balance of nature, resulting in some cases in overproduction and starvation for the favored species.

These points further emphasize the need for inclusion of instruction in wildlife management in the training of any forester.

While recreation is not limited to forested areas, yet the bulk of the land--both national and state--set aside for recreational purposes is of forested character, and forests, together with the streams, lakes, mountains, and wildlife associated with them, furnish the greatest opportunities for out-of-door recreation.

It is therefore desirable that an administrator of forested recreational areas should be well grounded in the fundamentals of forestry, including wildlife and an appreciation of aesthetics, so that he will so far as possible avoid anything that will detract from the aesthetic enjoyment of the primeval or natural forest.

The forest administrator should likewise be familiar with the essentials for properly administering the public use of these recreational areas so as to provide the greatest benefits from the recreational, inspirational, and educational aspects with the least amount of restriction and the least damage to the physical surroundings. Therefore if the recreational forester aims to be a recreational administrator as well, he should have the opportunity to include recreational administration in his preparatory training.

By no means do I wish to infer that only foresters are qualified to become efficient recreational administrators. Such administrators, with natural ability to handle the public and to avail themselves of the technical assistance of engineers, landscape architects, foresters, biologists, geologists, archeologists, and other technicians, have come and will continue to come from other professional groups and various other walks of life. I do not, however, know of any professional training that will better fit a young man for recreational forestry, and in the long run for recreational administration of forested areas, than that offered by schools or departments of forestry, provided it includes training in wildlife management, in recreational administration, and in an appreciation of forest aesthetics. Any person so prepared, I feel confident, is truly a forester and entitled to full recognition as such by the forestry profession.