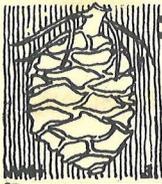


**PARK
SERVICE
BULLETIN**

AUGUST 1938

THE COVER

Sentinel Rock and Merced River
Yosemite 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.

Mary C. Ryan, Bulletin Editor

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

C H I E F E X E C U T I V E V I S I T S Y O S E M I T E

Perfect weather prevailed for the day-long tour of President Roosevelt through Yosemite National Park July 15. To the thousands of visitors who gathered at the Old Village, Camp Curry, and Yosemite Lodge, as well as the hundreds who lined up at road intersections to see him pass, the Chief Executive waved enthusiastically. Riding in the open-top car with the President

were Senator and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo of California.

At Sunset Point, in the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, a luncheon of Yosemite trout was served to the President and 20 special guests, among whom were Mrs. D. A. "Mother" Curry and Superintendent and Mrs. Lawrence C. Merriam.

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.

The President asked to meet former Ranger Billy Nelson, who had accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt on her 5-day trip through Yosemite in 1934. Charlie Rich, ranger in Yosemite for 8 years before transferring to the Secret Service, was in charge of arrangements for the President's visit.

Lack of time prevented the Chief Executive from visiting Glacier Point as planned; however, his parting words as he entrained at El Portal were to the effect that he was coming back to Yosemite again.

Six other men who have held the Nation's highest position -- Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Herbert Hoover -- visited Yosemite, some of them while they were President.

* * *

SERVICE GIVEN LARGE ERA ALLOTMENT

With an allotment of \$5,812,823 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 87 construction and white-collar projects are being carried on by the National Park Service.

Largest of the projects covers the reconditioning of the Statue of Liberty and construction of a stone seawall and parapet around the northwest end of Bedloe's Island at a cost of \$258,539.

Other large projects cover the development of recreational demonstration areas at Mendocino Woodlands (California), Lake of the Ozarks (Missouri), and Winamac (Indiana); general reconstruction of Derby Wharf in the Salem Maritime Historical Site; and improve-

ment work at Glacier, Mount Rainier, and Yellowstone.

Funds are also available for white-collar projects in connection with our Travel Bureau Offices in Washington, New York, and San Francisco; radio-script and wildlife research projects in the Washington Office; and type map coloring and wildlife research projects in the San Francisco Office.

* * *

CONGRESSIONAL FORESTRY COMMITTEE CREATED

Fulfilling the request made by President Roosevelt in his special message of March 14, Congress at the close of the last session created a Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry to study the forest situation throughout the country and to formulate remedial legislation for consideration at the next session.

Members of the committee are: Senators McAdoo (California), Smith (South Carolina), Pope (Idaho), Bankhead (Alabama), and McNary (Oregon); and Representatives Fulmer (South Carolina), Doxey (Mississippi), Pierce (Oregon), Reed (New York), and Englebright (California).

Secretary Ickes has established an Interior Department Forestry Committee with a view to rendering aid to the Congressional group in its studies. This committee is headed by Director of Forests Lee Muck. Other members are Chief Forester Coffman and Assistant Director Wirth of the Service; David J. Speck, Solicitor's Office; Joel David Wolfsohn and Thomas C. Havell, General Land Office; J. D. Lamont, Indian Service; and J. Q. Peterson, Division of Grazing.

SERVICE VOLUME PRAISED
BY SMITHSONIAN OFFICIAL

Dr. Paul Bartsch, Curator of Mollusks and Cenozoic Invertebrates at the Smithsonian Institution, in a letter to Director Cammerer concerning Birds and Mammals of Mount McKinley National Park, by Joseph S. Dixon, writes:

"Reports of this kind, covering this and your other territory, will prove a godsend to the natural history inclined tourists, for I feel that the greatest need today in America is pointing a way for the employment of leisure hours. Coming in contact with the out-of-doors and its denizens will take people away from the dross trials and tribulations of every day. The filling of the lungs with good air and enjoying knowingly the song of the birds and the doings of the other creatures will, I feel, enable us all to lead a more enjoyable existence than we have before, and your parks are a tremendous source of inspiration in that direction. I congratulate you for what you are doing in this field."

* * *

ANOTHER "BOUQUET"

United States Senator John E. Miller of Arkansas recently postcarded the following message to Director Cammerer from the depths of Carlsbad Caverns: "Great show and great crowds. Fine management and wish to congratulate you and all on way this park is handled."

* * *

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT
ESTABLISHED

By Presidential Proclamation dated July 16, 1938 historic Fort Laramie, Wyoming was set aside as a national monument, increasing the total of such areas administered by the National Park Service to 74. This new monument contains 214 acres.

Fort Laramie was originally a trading post, built in 1834 by William Sublette, famous fur trapper. In 1849 the Federal Government purchased the property and established the fort from which many notable expeditions of exploration and Indian fighting were dispatched. With the abandonment of the Fort by the Federal Government in 1890, the land drifted into private hands but was later purchased by the State of Wyoming and turned over to the Federal Government.

* * *

DEPARTMENTAL GRAZING COMMITTEE
ENLARGED

Secretary Ickes recently enlarged the Department's Grazing Policy Committee to include representatives from all agencies under his jurisdiction handling grazing lands. Committee members are: E. K. Burlew, First Assistant Secretary, Chairman; Harry Slattery, Under Secretary; Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary; Frederic L. Kirgis, First Assistant Solicitor; F. R. Carpenter, Director, Division of Grazing; Lee Muck, Director of Forestry, Indian Office; Walter V. Woehlke, Assistant to the Commissioner, Indian Office; and Thomas C. Havell, Technical Adviser, General Land Office.

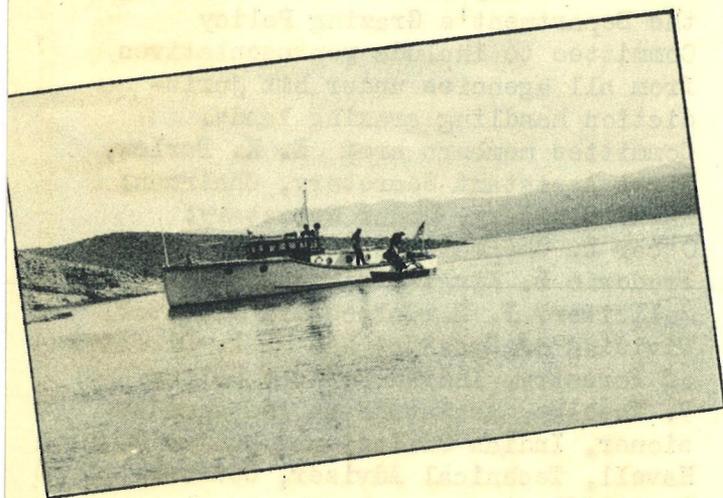
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FLEET

Fifty-one boats are now owned and operated by the Service, ranging in size from a 15-foot outboard motor boat used on Kintla Lake in Glacier National Park for fire protection and patrol work, to two 75-foot patrol boats at Isle Royale acquired from the United States Coast Guard in January 1936. A 65-foot semi-speed boat which transports CCC personnel working at Fort Pulaski National Monument, a 52-foot tug used for towing barges at the Beach Erosion Project, Manteo, North Carolina, and a 45-foot boat patrolling Lake Mead in the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, are among the larger craft in the "fleet." The Lake Mead patrol boat, acquired by the Service in the summer of 1936 from the United States Coast Guard, was shipped from Hawaii to San Francisco aboard a Navy transport, and from there was transported

by rail to Boulder City. After some necessary repairs were made at that point it was taken by truck to Lake Mead and launched September 1.

Dories, gigs, skiffs, cabin cruisers, and speedboats are included in the fleet. Two are classed as homemade -- a runabout and scow-ferry in operation at Mammoth Cave National Park.

Navy Department regulations provide that the Stars and Stripes be flown in the stern of a vessel and any special or personal flags in the bow. In the special category is the Interior Department flag now flown on the Service's boats at the Isle Royale, Boulder Dam, and Fort Jefferson areas. This flag has a light blue field with a facsimile of the Department seal in the center, also seven



white stars representing the principal activities of the Department.

The NPS fleet cannot be termed as first class, the Service having acquired the various units as best it could with the funds available. The

result is that in some areas boats are not especially suited to the uses to which they are put.

The number of craft, types, and uses are given in the following table:

Area	No.	Types	Uses
Acadia	1	Cabin cruiser	Administrative purposes
Beach Erosion Control Project, Manteo, N. C.	6	Tug, motor sailer gig, dory, skiffs	Transportation, towing, wildlife studies
Boulder Dam	1	Navy patrol	Patrol
Colonial Nat'l. His. Park	3	Gig, dory, utility	Beach improvement work, patrol
Crater Lake	1		Administration
Edisto Beach State Park, S.C..	1	Surf boat	Transportation
Fort Jefferson	2	Shrimp boat, cabin cruiser	Transportation, patrol
Fort Matanzas	1	Skiff	Crossing Matanzas River
Fort Pulaski	2	Semi-speed, Navy cutter	Transportation
Glacier	10	Coast Guard life boat, motor do- ries, inboard and outboard motor boats	Hauling fire crews, patrol, fire protection, transporta- tion
Grand Teton	4	Coast Guard, dories	Transportation
Isle Royale	10	Coast Guard, surf boats, motor launches	General
Lake of the Ozarks, Missouri .	1	Launch	Administration, transporta- tion
Mammoth Cave	3	Scow-ferry, runabouts	Ferry, patrol, fire protec- tion
Pere Marquette State Park, Illinois	1	Semi-speed	Transportation
Thousand Islands State Park Region, New York	1	Work boat	Transportation
Yellowstone	3	Lifeboat, Coast Guard, Baby Gar speed boat	Administration, fire protec- tion
Total	51		

WORK ON DEPARTMENT'S RADIO STUDIO
NEARING COMPLETION

All but the final touches have been given to the broadcasting studio located in the penthouse of the new Interior Department Building. Up-to-date in every particular, the 11-room outfit has two studios -- a large one equipped with an observation gallery accommodating 30 spectators and a smaller one for use of persons delivering speeches -- also a reception room and artists lounge in red and black motif, an office, control and storage rooms, and an engineer's unit.

Several months will elapse before any programs are put on. While these will relate primarily to Departmental work, other Federal agencies will probably cooperate in the use of the facilities.

The broadcasting studios will be administered by a newly created Radio Section of the Division of Information, Department of the Interior. Acting Director of the Radio Section is Shannon Allen, former National Broadcasting Company official, and for the past year and a half Assistant Director of the Office of Education's Radio Project. Chief Script Writer for the Section is Bernard C. Schoenfeld, author, playwright, and radio dramatist, also a former member of the Radio Project staff.

* * *

COURSE IN PARK WORK GIVEN AT
WEST COAST UNIVERSITY

Under the guidance of H. Lee Bancroft, Superintendent of Parks, Lansing, Michigan, a course in park work was given at the University of

Southern California School of Government June 13-17. Mr. Bancroft is a fellow and past president of the American Institute of Park Executives.

Plans for the course were worked out mutually between the University authorities and J. T. Allen, president of the California Association of Park Administrators.

Raymond Hoyt, Recreational Planner at the Service's San Francisco Regional Office, delivered two lectures during the course, his subjects being "Organization for and Objectives of Recreation" and "Activity Programs for the Park Department."

YOSEMITE STUDENTS MAKE
SIERRA PACK TRIP

Students of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History, instructors, and packers, left Yosemite Valley July 21 for a two-weeks pack trip into the High Sierra. The group, headed by Field Naturalist Joseph S. Dixon, camped at Bee Hive, Wilmer Lake and Tilden Lake and returned via Till Valley and Hetch Hetchy.

Assistant Director Bryant accompanied the 20 students attending the school on a two-day ecology trip to Magill Meadows, and also spent two days with them on the floor of Yosemite Valley.

* * *

Director Cammerer has approved Assistant Director Tolson's suggestion to hold a Conference of Service Chief Clerks in Washington from February 13 to 18, 1939.

NATURALISTS PARTICIPATE IN COAST RADIO BROADCASTS

Park Naturalists Been of Sequoia and Swartzlow of Lassen, and Junior Park Naturalist Cole of Yosemite participated recently in two radio broadcasts from the NBC studios in San Francisco describing the work of the naturalist in the parks.

Presented at 5:45 P.M. on June 17, the first program came over station

KPO as a regular feature of the "Your Government at Your Service" series sponsored by the Federal Business Association of San Francisco and the National Emergency Council. The second was given over KGO and a state-wide hook-up as a presentation of the California March of Progress programs sponsored by the California State Chamber of Commerce.

* * * * *



Students of the Junior Nature School in Yosemite getting pointers on the park's wildlife. A similar school is being conducted in Rocky Mountain.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
HAS DAILY AIRPLANE SERVICE

With the landing of a Western Air Express plane at Glacier Park Airport on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation June 17, regular scheduled airplane transportation to Glacier National Park was inaugurated. In connection with the event a colorful ceremony was staged with Indian dances, a ceremonial feast, and induction of officials of various airlines throughout the United States into the Blackfeet tribe. Later, the officials made a two-day tour of the park.

A plane now arrives at Glacier Park Airport each day from Great Falls at 10:00 a.m. and departs at 4:05 p.m. An arrangement has been made with the Glacier Park Transport Company to transport plane passengers from the Airport to Glacier National Park.

* * *

AERIAL MAP OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
BEING PREPARED

Preparation of an aerial map of Rocky Mountain National Park was begun early in July under the joint auspices of the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. It is hoped that the necessary photographic work will be completed by the end of the summer and the map itself by March of next year.

In addition to covering the 405 square miles included in Rocky Mountain National Park, the map will show considerable acreage in adjoining National Forests and will be invaluable in locating forest fires.

RADIO SERIES DEPICTS
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS

A series of ten weekly broadcasts depicting the wonders of the Rocky Mountains was started from station KOA July 7. Presented through the National Broadcasting Company over the red network, which represents 140 stations from coast to coast, the 15-minute programs are on the air each Thursday at 2:15 p.m. mountain standard time.

The broadcasts are built about the theme of the Junior Nature School established in Rocky Mountain National Park this season by Park Naturalist Raymond Gregg, and cover natural science and history.

* * *

NEW CABIN FACILITIES AT YELLOWSTONE

Ninety-four new deluxe cabins are the latest addition to the facilities for the care of guests at the Mammoth Hot Springs area in Yellowstone. These cabins are clustered around a new \$40,000 recreation hall.

This construction work completes the \$300,000 Mammoth development project started two years ago. A new hotel and grill were placed in operation last summer.

* * *

Appended to this issue of the Bulletin is copy of a paper entitled "Recreational Development in the National Parks" presented by Dr. Carl P. Russell at the 18th National Conference on State Parks, Norris, Tennessee May 13, 1938.

AMERICAN FORESTS MAGAZINE DEFENDS
YELLOWSTONE AGAINST COMMERCIAL ATTACKS

In an editorial appearing in the July issue of American Forests, Editor Ovid Butler severely attacked recent attempts at commercial invasion of the National Parks. Writing of the Pope Bill, which called for a huge irrigation project in Yellowstone, and the unsuccessful battle to prevent commercial use of Rocky Mountain for power and irrigation purposes, Editor Butler says:

"There is just one stand for conservationists to take when proposals to commercialize the National Parks take form and that is that any commercial invasion, whether it be sound or unsound in its engineering details, whether it mars the scenery or does not, is verboten. From the standpoint of the preservation of the National Parks, this position is unassailable -- the parks were created to keep commercialism out. If all groups who have the welfare of the parks at heart will take that stand, they will win; otherwise they will be beaten by smart attorneys and smart engineers for the other side."

* * *

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE LOCATED IN PARKS,
SAYS NOTED HORTICULTURIST

"Every school, all over the land, should be in a park," believes Dr. Jens Jensen, of Ellison Bay, Wisconsin. In an article appearing in the magazine Die Gartenbauwirtschaft, published in Berlin, Germany June 2, 1938, Dr. Jensen states:

"The school park should have green lawn, a garden, simple play-

grounds, swimming pools, sailing pools, tennis courts, dancing rings, council rings and council fires. The planting should block out the surroundings and give an atmosphere of rural beauty and adventure for the child's mind. The school architecture and park plan should represent one harmonious whole -- the work of great artists. * * * One cannot measure the work of a lovely flower at the school doorstep to greet the boys and girls who enter therein."

Dr. Jensen is one of 12 special reporters, all noted horticulturists in their respective countries, invited to attend the XII International Horticultural Congress in Berlin August 12-20. Each reporter will address the Congress, an event in which 51 nations are scheduled to participate.

* * *

GRAND TETON SKI MEET
ATTRACTS NATION'S STARS

Grand Teton National Park officials played host to a large contingent of the country's crack skiers in a Fourth of July snow meet which is expected to become an annual event.

Staged in the rock rimmed natural amphitheatre at the head of Cascade Canyon -- 2 miles above sea level -- the meet attracted a picturesque crowd of cowboys, tourists, and dude ranchers. Jimmy Durrance, Dartmouth College star, carried off top honors among the contestants by winning the main event - the downhill slalom - in 43 seconds. Bert Jensen, instructor in the Mount Rainier ski school, finished in second place, and Fred Brown, ski teacher at Grand Teton, captured third place.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN AND ADJACENT TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS

(November 1 to December 31, 1938)

Date	Area	Event
<u>November</u>		
1	Hot Springs National Park, Ark.	Fall caravan visit to Ouachita Mountain Region sponsored by Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce and Ouachita National Forest.
11	Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	Armistice Day celebration.
11	White Sands National Monument, New Mexico	Armistice Day rodeo and barbecue, Alamo, New Mexico.
	Hawaii National Park, Hawaii	Outrigger Canoe Races at Kailua.
	Platt National Park, Okla.	Armistice Day celebration.
	Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York Harbor.	Armistice Day celebration.
12	Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona	Annual fiesta and harvest corn dance, Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico.
	Grand Canyon National Park	St. James' Day, Tesuque Pueblo, N. Mex.
19	Gettysburg National Military Park	Lincoln Speech Memorial exercises by sons of Union Veterans.
No date	Colonial National Historical Park, Va.	Participation in William and Mary College homecoming day parade.
" "	Grand Canyon National Park	Navajo dances.
" "	Grand Canyon National Park	Wu-wu-che-ma, Hopi Villages, Ariz.
" "	Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.	Navajo Fire Dances.
<u>December</u>		
12	Grand Canyon National Park	Guadalupe Day, Santa Fe and other pueblos, N. Mex.
24	Grand Canyon National Park	Dances in mission churches, San Felipe Laguna, Isleta, Taos, and other pueblos, N. Mex.
25	Hot Springs National Park Grand Canyon National Park	Community Christmas Carol Singing. Dance at Jemez, Santo Domingo, Tesuque, Santa Clara, and other pueblos. Daily ceremonials in many pueblos during Christmas week.
No date	General Grant National Park	Nation's Christmas Tree ceremony.
" "	Grand Canyon National Park	Papago dances.
" "	Grand Canyon National Park	Shalako, Zuni Villages, N. Mex.
" "	Grand Canyon National Park	Sol-ya-lang-eu in villages, Ariz.
" "	Mesa Verde National Park	Navajo Fire Dances.

ART, ADMINISTRATION, AND EFFICIENCY

(Written by a staff member of the San Francisco Regional Office, United States Forest Service, and originally published in the California Ranger, issued by that Office.)

It has been said that first impressions are lasting. Assuming that this is generally the case, the appearance of Forest Service administrative sites should be such that one's first impression will be good.

The relation between art, administration and efficiency was deeply impressed on the writer on a recent visit to a Forest Supervisor's headquarters. On arriving soon after the office opened one morning, after duly notifying the Supervisor in advance of my visit, I was greeted cordially by the man at the information desk in the lobby of the new office building. I was informed that the Supervisor was busy, but that he would be through very soon and the man added in a hospitable tone, 'He is expecting you.' He also said, 'While you are waiting will you please sign our visitor's book?' This was something new. There was a neat book with columns for name, title, official station, et cetera. I had just finished 'registering' when the Supervisor came out and welcomed me.

The Supervisor's office door was neatly lettered FOREST SUPERVISOR, with his name below. The other Forest Officers' doors in the building were similarly lettered. No guess work for the visitor as to whom he was talking to! And no embarrassment if one had forgotten a name.

The glass top of the Supervisor's desk was as clean as freshly-fallen snow. No pile of papers, unwrapped magazines, et cetera. Efficiency with a capital E!

This efficiency was expressed throughout the building and in the grounds around it. From the green lawn, well-kept shrub planting around the base of the building to the shops and warehouses, one thing was very evident -- ORDER. If one analyzed the cause of this order it was, of course, due in a large measure to the administrative ability of the Forest Supervisor, but it was also due to careful planning both in the development plan of the headquarters and in the architecture. And that is where the art comes in.

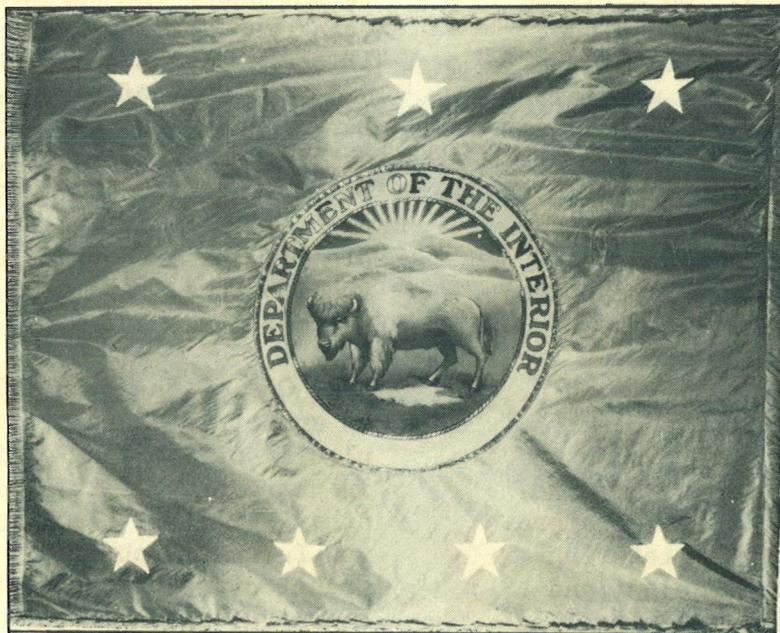
One of the principles of art is symmetry. This was seen in the placing of the long office building in the center of the lot with two other buildings flanking it. It was further brought out in the architecture of the office having a central entrance with windows balanced on each side. Inside, the offices were arranged on both sides of a central hallway. This "art" idea was again carried out in the warehouse yard in the rear of the office building for there was a row of warehouses along the side boundaries of the lot with others at right angles placed across the central portion. Even inside the

warehouse this principle of symmetry was carried out by the center bins or shelves with passageways on both sides. Incidentally, every shelf was well lighted.

One could go on with the analysis and find other principles of art applied to such a prosaic place as a warehouse yard, but suffice it to say that all of this unadvertised 'art' was done primarily for the sake of efficiency. For example, the repair shop for heavy equipment was near the railroad side track where equipment

was unloaded. The blacksmith and welding shop adjoined the heavy repair shop. In other words, the whole place was organized to get the work done quickly and well. Even the bolts and nuts and many other little parts were marshalled into rows of cake tins on shelves with labels on the front of them. There was a place for everything and everything was in its place.

So, after all, the relation between art, administration and efficiency, in the development of forest headquarters sites, may be closer than one would imagine.



Departmental Flag Flown on Several
of the Service's Boats

C.C.C. NOTES

The 200 enrollees assigned to the new camp in Mount McKinley National Park are rapidly orienting themselves in that frontier country, according to a recent radiogram to Director Fechner.

Camp facilities, located in an old glacial wash, now include a mess hall, infirmary, headquarters building and recreational hall. Field projects under way are construction of water and sewer systems for the park, dog kennels and food caches for park animals, roads, a parking area, ranger residences, and maintenance and construction of telephone lines.

* * *

Development of the first campground on the western slopes of Rocky Mountain National Park has been started by the Grand Lake CCC camp enrollees. Covering 20 acres and equipped with all modern facilities, the new campground will be located near the Colorado River, 8 miles southwest of the Continental Divide on the Trail Ridge Road.

* * *

Decision of the California state park authorities to confine camping in Humboldt State Park to Richardson and Williams Groves has resulted in the extensive development of these camping areas by CCC enrollees.

A new kitchen and dining room has been added to the administration building at Richardson Grove and 50 new camp stoves have been built. At Williams Grove the workers have constructed

more than a half-mile of road. An outdoor theatre for open-air performances has also been recently completed.

* * *

The Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, Oregon, was honored during early June by a visit from its namesake, Mrs. Jessie M. Honeyman. One of the pioneers in the promotion of state parks and historical monuments in Oregon, Mrs. Honeyman was enthusiastic over the progress of work in the park and lauded the CCC enrollees for their labor in providing recreational facilities.

* * *

Sixteen thousand willow cuttings to restore natural cover to the cut road banks along the Wawona Road in Yosemite National Park were planted by the CCC between Chinquapin and Wawona this spring. The cuttings were taken in the fall of the year under the direction of Emil Ernst, Assistant Forester, and stored in a dry cave during the winter. Past experience has revealed a large percentage of the cuttings grow with no further attention whatsoever.

* * *

Radio-minded enrollees at Glacier National Park are operating the park headquarters station KNIA, and the Army station WUBC. As a result of training on the project, two of the boys have received their amateur licenses and now have stations of their own on the air.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Legislation enacted at the last session of Congress makes possible the acquisition of 750 acres of land near Yorktown, to be added to Colonial National Historical Park, thus bringing the entire area of the Yorktown siege under Service supervision.

Included in the tract are the historic sites known as Glass House Point and "The Hook", areas occupied by the French and American troops in October 1781, immediately preceding the surrender of Cornwallis.

Also authorized by the measure is the creation of a new parkway running through Williamsburg, replacing the present section north and west of the city.

* * *

Final transfer details are being negotiated by the Service with the War Department for 56.67 acres of land adjacent to Petersburg National Military Park for inclusion in the park area.

The acreage involved, known as the Whitehill Plantation, has had a colorful history dating back to its occupancy by the British in the 1720's. During the Civil War the plantation was the scene of Grant's attacks upon Lee in June of 1864, when the latter was striving to maintain the city of Petersburg.

* * *

Students participating in the College of William and Mary Seminar on Colonial Life visited Jamestown June 21, 24, and 25, and Yorktown June 22. At

Jamestown, Archeologist in Charge J.C. Harrington and Junior Park Archeologist Virginia H. Sutton lectured on different phases of the archeological work, and at Yorktown, Superintendent Flickinger and Acting Museum Curator Alfred F. Hopkins addressed the group on The Colonial History of Yorktown and The Siege of 1781.

* * *

Paving of the Williamsburg end of the Colonial Parkway has been completed, and it is hoped that the entire Yorktown-Williamsburg section of the Parkway will be open to traffic by September 1.

* * *

A group of 102 summer students from the College of William and Mary visited Yorktown on June 28. Junior Historian Edward M. Riley and Acting Museum Curator Alfred F. Hopkins addressed these students and conducted them over the area.

* * *

Moore's Creek National Military Park was the scene, on June 14, of the Annual Flag Day celebration held by Stamp Defiance Chapter, D.A.R. of Wilmington, N.C.

* * *

The Peninsula Council, Boy Scouts of America, held their second annual camporee on the Park camp grounds at Yorktown June 17 to 20. The approximately 400 scouts and leaders in

attendance were welcomed by Superintendent Flickinger. At patriotic exercises held at the Victory Monument June 19 Superintendent Flickinger made the principal address. Park employees who were directly connected with the camporee were Painter Michael A. Kearns, Scoutmaster of the local troop, and Executive Officer Harold W. Sorrill, member of the Northern District Board of Review.

* * *

Displayed in the Surrender Room of the Moore House at Yorktown is an 18th Century portrait of Mr. Illingworth, member of an illustrious family of writers and professional men. This portrait, executed by the Italian artist, Pompeo Batoni, was donated to Colonial National Historical Park through the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Frank Dick, and is in honor of Mrs. Henry M. Robert Jr., President General of the Society.

* * *

Perry Victory and International Peace Memorial Monument, Put-in-Bay, Ohio will be the scene September 10 of special exercises commemorating the 125th anniversary of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's great naval victory over the British in Lake Erie during the War of 1812. Arrangements for the celebration are being made by a commission of five persons named by Speaker Bankhead of the House of Representatives.

* * *

Dr. Henry Pleasants, Jr., son of Colonel Pleasants of Civil War fame, was a visitor to Petersburg National Military Park in June. The purpose of

Dr. Pleasants' visit was to confer with Superintendent Northington and other park officials regarding restoration work on the Battle of the Crater area.

* * *

President Roosevelt has approved a Congressional Joint Resolution setting aside the week of September 18-24 for the national anniversary observance of three great Civil War battles waged in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

* * *

Three Civil War veterans --- Col. Carter Bishop, William H. Jackson, and Solomon Walter Gedney --- all of whom are keenly interested in national park activities, attended the final Blue and Gray Reunion at Gettysburg. Mr. Jackson, 95 years of age, served as the official photographer on the Hayden Survey of the Yellowstone country in the 1870's. Mr. Gedney is a neighbor of Superintendent Boles and visited Carlsbad Caverns prior to going to the Reunion. Colonel Bishop is Chairman of the Petersburg National Military Park Commission.

* * *

Kings Mountain National Military Park, formerly under the supervision of Coordinating Superintendent Flickinger, has been placed under the administrative supervision of the Region I Office.

* * *

Plans are being made for a Coronado Cuarto Centennial in 1940 by the Coronado Centennial Commission, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS NOTES

Plans for the President's Cup Regatta, to be held September 18-25 in the Georgetown Channel of the Potomac River off East Potomac Park, are assuming definite form. Superintendent Finnan believes that this year's Regatta, with its varied program of yacht and power boat races which include all classes, from the new dingy sailing classes to the big power boat events, will be greater, both from a spectator and participant viewpoint, than ever before. An attendance exceeding the 150,000 record established last year is anticipated.

* * *

The Southeastern Circuit polo tournament is now in progress on the polo field in West Potomac Park. Teams representing the Third Cavalry and 15th Field Artillery of Fort Meyer, Virginia, the 110th Field Artillery of Pikesville, Maryland, the West Shore Polo Club of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Fauquier-Loudoun Polo Club of Middleburg, Virginia, the Marine Team from the Quantico reservation, the Maryland Polo Club of Stevensville, Maryland, and the U. S. War Department Polo Club, are competing in the tournament. The winning team will represent this section in the national tournament to be held later in the season.

The teams entered represent the best of the southeastern section, and spectators who flock to the polo oval in the West Potomac Park are obtaining a rare treat on each Wednesday and Sun-

day afternoon while the tournament is in progress.

* * *

A popular feature of the summer program in National Capital Parks is the "Rambling Theater", now in its third successful season. The "Theater" is a miniature stage constructed upon a flat-body truck. The sides can be folded up into box formation as a shelter for the scenery, drops and props. A group of juvenile Thespians, directed by the District of Columbia Board of Education and the D. C. Department of Playgrounds, mounts the boards of the truck in the National Capital Parks storage yards and rambles off to a park or playground location where an anxious audience awaits its arrival. Then the sides of the truck are lowered and the group goes into action. The "Pied Piper", "Midsummer Night's Dream", and numerous other plays and sketches, many of them especially written for the "Rambling Theater", are being presented by the players.

* * *

Street dances, held each Monday evening on the South Ellipse Road under the sponsorship of the WPA Federal Music Project, are again proving to be a popular summer feature of the National Capital Parks. The street dance program was inaugurated in 1936. Music is provided by an eight-piece WPA swing orchestra, and the dancing is free to the public.

* * *

HAVE YOU READ ?

ARTICLES:

Cahalane, Victor H. Don't Feed the Bears. The Saturday Evening Post, 211:23, 62-63, 65. July 23, 1938.

Drury, Newton B. Point Lobos Reserve. American Forests, 44:303-309, July 1938.

Fritz, Emanuel. What of the Redwoods? Western Trees, Parks, and Forests. 1:12,16, June 1938.

Jensen, Jens. The School in a Park. Die Gartenbauwirtschaft, (published in Berlin, Germany) June 2, 1938. See item on p. 9 of this issue of the Bulletin.

Page, John C. Boulder Dam -- Power and Play. American Forests, 44:295-298, July 1938.

Rostel, Ernest A. Rocky Mountain Wildlife. Colorado Sportsman. 1:8,19, June 1938.

Von Ciriacy-Wenttrup, Siegfried. Multi and Optimum Use of Wild Land Under Different Economic Conditions. Journal of Forestry, July 1938.

The author, a member of the faculty of the University of Bonn, is at present doing work at the University of California under a Rockefeller grant.

BULLETINS:

Guide Leaflets for the Tour of Historic Civil War Defenses, Washington, D.C. Multilithed. Contains 20 sheets of photographs (several from

the Brady collection), diagrams, and maps. Compiled by Park Naturalist McHenry for distribution to students of history making the tour of the Defenses Sunday, July 10.

* * *

Bulletin of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, (No. 6, May 1938) 24-page publication outlining the various activities of the member clubs, of which there are 24.

* * *

Teton Dakota Ethnology and History by John C. Ewers, 108 pp., mimeographed. Revised Edition. Issued by the Service's Western Museum Laboratories, Berkeley, California.

* * *

Circulars of general information regarding Mount McKinley and Mesa Verde National Parks, 1938 editions.

* * *

A Naturalist's Guide to Grand Teton National Park by Howard R. Stagner. Bulletin 1, Jackson Hole Museum Assn., 91 pages, illustrated.

* * *

The National Parks published by the American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C. A compilation of national park material given in various AAA Tour Books.

* * *

Guide to the Appalachian Trail in Maine, 355 pages, indexed. Issued by the Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. \$1.50.

With the completion of the 266 miles of Appalachian Trail across Maine, the publication of this third edition of the Guide is particularly timely. It not only furnishes a detailed description of the Trail, but also tells of interesting points enroute, approaches, accommodations, and camping sites. The Arnold Trail, following the route of Benedict Arnold's famous march to Quebec, is graphically described, and an entire chapter of 92 pages is devoted to the colorful Katahdin region which has been proposed for national park status.

BOOKS:

PARK AND RECREATION STRUCTURES, by Albert H. Good, Architectural Consultant, National Park Service. Three volumes, 604 pages, illustrated. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for \$2.25.

These volumes are a follow-up of "Park Structures and Facilities", published by the Service in a limited edition in 1935.

In the foreward Director Cammerer states:

"This book is certain, I believe, to prove of exceptional value to all those who are concerned with the design of park and recreation structures. It should be immensely helpful in stimulating still further improvement in the field of design. The interest manifested in it in advance of publi-

cation indicates a widespread conviction that there is a real place and a real need for such a compilation."

* * *

YELLOWSTONE THROUGH THE AGES, Dr. Arthur D. Howard. Columbia University Press. Price 50¢.

Dedicated to Park Naturalist Bauer, who has written its foreword, this little paperbound volume is a thrilling history of the geological changes that led to the Yellowstone of today.

Taking his readers first to the top of Mount Washburn, Dr. Howard gives them a birdseye view of the park, scenically and with a bit of history.

Then he tells the life history of the Yellowstone, beginning half a billion years ago when it, along with most of America, was a dry, barren plain. The story carries the reader through the fascinating chain of events that made the park what it is today -- the succession of ocean invasions and dry periods, of dinosaurs and giant dragonflies, of envelopment by glaciers, of volcanoes erupting and being eroded by rushing waters and erupting again.

Portraying the forest-clad park as it is today, after all the cosmic events that went into its making, Dr. Howard closes with a chapter discussing the possible future geological happenings in the region. The impression that chapter leaves might well be condensed into the question: "Today, the Yellowstone; tomorrow, what?"

* * *

ABOUT FOLKS

Director Cammerer was at Petrified Forest National Monument early in August in connection with a Congressional investigation to determine the feasibility of giving that area national park status.

* * *

Associate Director Demaray was inducted into the Blackfeet Indian Tribe when he visited the Glacier Park region July 4. Now he has the additional title of Chief Pita-tek-sinon (Eagle White.)

* * *

Chief Forester Coffman is in Alaska making an inspection of Admiralty Island and the proposed Glacier Bay National Monument extension in company with Regional Forester B. Frank Heintzleman of the United States Forest Service. When the Glacier Bay study has been completed Mr. Coffman will proceed to Mount McKinley National Park to examine fire hazard reduction work proposed under the CCC program. After returning to the States he plans to remain in Region IV until the close of the fire season, and on the return trip to Washington he will visit the Santa Fe and Omaha Regional Offices to discuss forestry and fire protection.

* * *

Former Director and Mrs. Albright and their daughter Marian, now in

Europe, plan to return to the States on or about September 10.

On the boat going over Mr. Albright was awarded a beautiful leather case -- third prize in a contest during which passengers gave 3-minute talks about their respective States. He described the beauties of California.

* * *

Chief Architect Vint left Washington the latter part of July for Mount McKinley National Park where he will inspect the new hotel development. He will return to the States late in August and will visit a number of parks in the West before returning to Washington Headquarters.

Mr. Vint was recently elected a member of the American Institute of Park Executives.

* * *

Assistant Director Bryant, Victor H. Cahalane, Acting Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, Wildlife Technician E. Lowell Sumner of Region IV, and Field Naturalist Joseph S. Dixon attended the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists held in Berkeley, California July 19-26.

* * *

L. G. Heider, former Acting Superintendent of Vicksburg, is now in Washington in charge of the restoration work on the historic old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

John V. Dennis and Charles H. Ryland have been appointed as Seasonal Park Rangers at Colonial National Historical Park.

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Arthur W. Shively has reported for duty as assistant to Donald Edward McHenry, National Capital Parks Naturalist. Mr. Shively, who was formerly a teacher of science subjects at the Hanover (Pennsylvania) High School and Huntingdon Teachers' College, has been placed in charge of the junior program in the National Capital Parks during the summer months and will also supervise the Thursday night lecture program recently inaugurated at Fort Bunker Hill Park in the northeast section of Washington.

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Malcolm E. Gardner, who completed his studies at Yale under the NPS Fellowship in June, is again directing work on the Natchez Trace. Before returning to Jackson, Mississippi, he spent 2 weeks in the Washington Office.

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Florence M. Duncan of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office, is vacationing in Scotland.

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Charles A. Peters, Jr., head of the Service's Branch of Buildings Management, has been given the title of "General Manager". His former designation was "Assistant Director".

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Donald J. Erskine's appointment as Junior Park Naturalist, Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, constituted a promotion from the Park Ranger position he had previously held at Casa Grande National Monument.

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Acting District Ranger Bennett T. Gale has transferred from his position as Park Ranger, Colonial National Historical Park, to the position of Junior Park Naturalist, Grand Teton National Park.

* * *

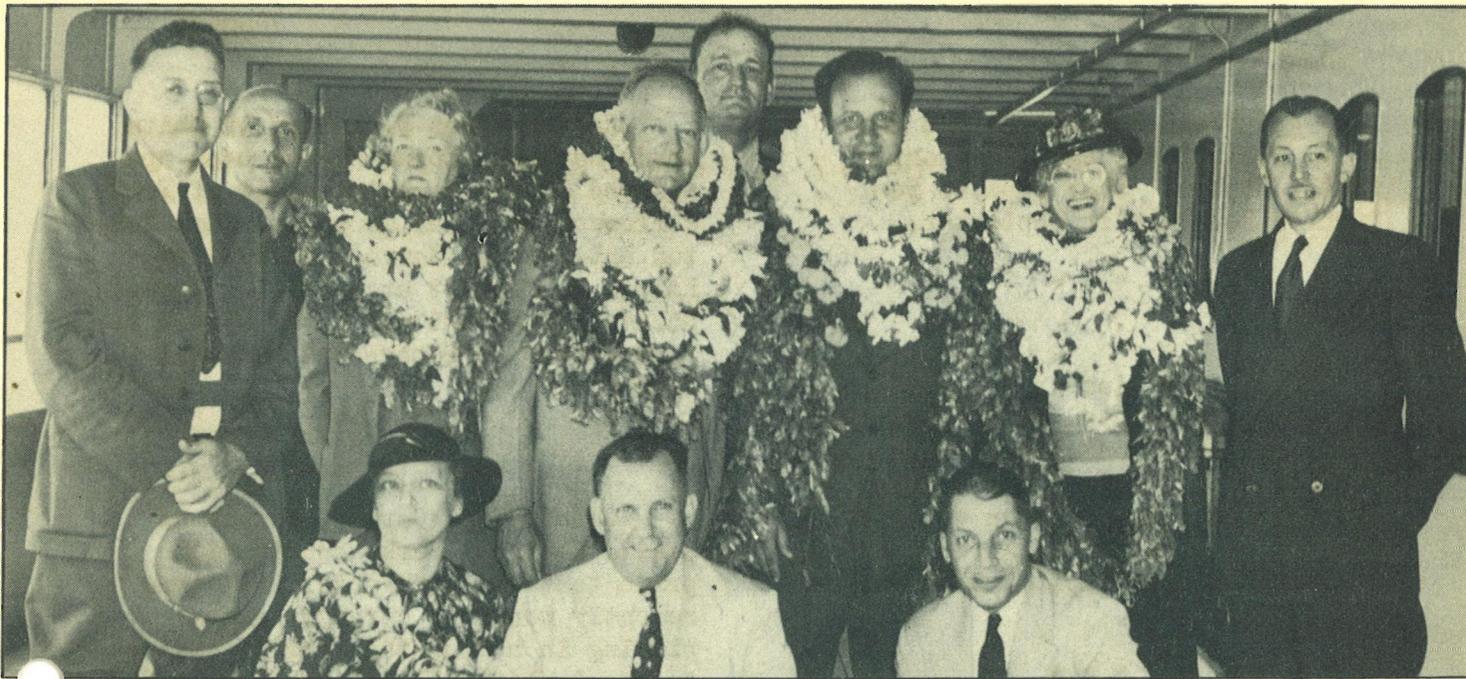
Edward M. Riley, Junior Historian (CCC), at Colonial National Historical Park, has been awarded a teaching fellowship in the Department of History, University of Southern California, for the next college year. He will leave Yorktown about the middle of August for Los Angeles. While at the University, Mr. Riley expects to complete his requirements for a doctor's degree.

* * *

Dr. E. P. Meinecke, advisor to the Service on matters relating to forest pathology, is now in Europe studying forestry and social and economic conditions. He plans to remain on the Continent until the end of the year. His address during that period will be c/o the Hamburg American Line, Hamburg, Germany.

* * *

Associate Park Naturalist H. R. Gregg of Rocky Mountain National Park has been named Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Nature Association.



Director Fechner and party leaving Hawaii after making an inspection of the Islands early this summer. Standing (L-R) L. W. Bryan, Territorial Forester; a representative of the International Association of Machinists; Mrs. Fechner; Director Fechner, Frank H. Locey, Pres., Board of Commissioners, Agriculture and Forestry, T. H.; Assistant Director Wirth; Mrs. Clara Holbrook, Secretary to Director Fechner. Front row: Mrs. Tillett; E. E. Tillett, Field Supervisor (CCC) T. H.; and Superintendent Wingate.

Director Fechner's friends in the Service will be sorry to know he is suffering from multiple arthritis. Those who may desire to write to him and cheer him up should address their messages to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he will be for some time.

Associate Historian W. R. Hogan, Region Three, has resigned, effective September 1, to become Associate Archivist at Louisiana State University. Mr. Hogan, holder of a Master's degree from the University of Texas, joined the Service at Oklahoma City in February 1935.

* * *

Regional Director Allen has been appointed by Secretary Ickes to serve as a member of a committee "to study and plan the future of the Northern Great Lakes States area in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota."

* * *

Park Engineer Walter G. Atwell of Sequoia last month received his master's degree in archeology from the University of Tucson. The award climaxed several years of intensive work in which Mr. Atwell combined archeological studies with his engineering activities in our Southwest Monuments. Mr. Atwell's thesis was "The Excavation of Father Kino's Second Church and the Development of the Missions in Primera Alta."

* * *

Worth Bailey, who resigned his position as Museum Technician (CCC), Jamestown Archeological Project, is now serving as Curator at Mount Vernon.

CCC Field Supervisor and Mrs. E. E. Tillet are now vacationing in the States. They plan to return to Honolulu in September.

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Field Coordinator Julian Salomon has been reappointed to the Editorial Board and the Studies and Research Committee of the American Camping Association. Mr. Salomon was also elected president of the recently organized National Capital Section of the A.C.A.

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Merritt Barton of the Branch of Land Acquisition and Regulation, Washington Office, has been elected president of the Interior Department Lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees.

* * *

A. J. LaCovey of the Control Section, Branch of Operations, Washington Office, has transferred to a position in the General Land Office.

* * *

Forester A. Robert Thompson has been made a member of the Editorial Board of Western Trees, Parks, and Forests magazine.

* * *

Frank Triplett has been appointed to the position of Mechanic on the regular staff of Colonial National Historical Park.

* * *

Ranger James B. Felton of White Sands National Monument has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Fort Jefferson National Monument. Mr. Felton entered the Service in 1934 as Ranger Naturalist at Petrified Forest National Monument and later served as Park Ranger at Tumacacori National Monument.

* * *

Chief Clerk Carl G. Nowack of Acadia National Park reports with pride that the park's softball team recently won four straight games playing in a four-team league series on the Athletic Field, the beautiful area near the Park administration building.

* * *

Fanning Hearon has resigned as Director of the Department's Division of Motion Pictures to take charge of a project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, dealing with the distribution of non-theatrical motion pictures to schools throughout the country. Mr. Hearon at one time was a member of the Service's Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation.

* * *

The luck of Superintendent Beckenbaugh of Antietam National Battlefield Site seems to be straddling the fence. The other day he came across a four-leaf clover in the park and when he went to pluck it found 8 four-leaf and 5 five-leaf clovers on the same plant. He was happy until he discovered the total to be 13. Now Mr. Beckenbaugh is worried.

BORN:

A daughter, Judith Dawn, to Mr. and Mrs. Dana H. Young of Acadia National Park, July 9.

* * *

A daughter, to CCC Foreman and Mrs. Miles T. Rowan of Grand Canyon National Park, June 6.

MARRIED:

Temporary Ranger Everett Howe, Wind Cave National Park, to Grace Bassett June 18.

* * *

Paul Ernest Schulz, Museum Assistant at Lassen Volcanic National Park, and Grace Engelhart of Gallatin, Missouri, June 22 at Redding, California.

* * *

Barbara Ellen Closs and Darwin S. Lambert, editor and publisher of

The Shenandoah Magazine and "Beautiful Shenandoah", at Canandaigua, New York, July 14, Mr. Lambert is a former Service employee, having served in the Washington Office and also as a member of the Shenandoah National Park staff.

* * *

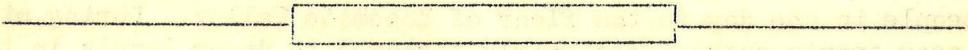
Assistant Forester W. L. Savage of Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park, and Helen Vogt Hartman July 16 at Mariemont Community Church, Mariemont, Ohio.

DIED:

Mrs. Montgomery Prichard, wife of the Chief Ranger at Hot Springs National Park, July 3.

* * *

Owen Wister, novelist, July 21 at North Kingston, Rhode Island. The scene of the "Virginian", Mr. Wister's most famous novel, was laid in the Yellowstone country.



RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

By:

Dr. Carl P. Russell

Paper presented May 13, 1938

at 18th National Conference on State Parks, Norris, Tennessee

I know that many in this assemblage have oriented themselves in the province of recreation in national parks. In doing so, they have discovered that in the vast literature on recreation barely half a dozen papers have appeared which bear directly upon recreation in national parks.

Why? Obviously, it is not because there is no recreation to be had in national parks. Probably the dearth of papers in this field results from the fact that workers have been plagued by the knowledge that the Federal park areas are natural Meccas for the recreation seeker and that an analysis of the sociology involved has been less important than is a study of methods in conservation, whereby the national parks may maintain their unique natural values under the impact of throngs of people on recreation bent.

I, too, am of the opinion that a first responsibility of the National Park Service lies in the safeguarding of the native values that justified the establishment of the reservations. Our problem now is not one of encouraging travel to the scenic national parks. Statistics reveal a rapid increase in numbers of visitors, and that increase will continue. During a seven-year assignment in Yosemite National Park I witnessed conditions change from a moderate summer vacation program to an all-year operation that brought 20,000 people in one day to the floor of Yosemite Valley. During winter months, snow sports enthusiasts fairly thronged to upper levels in the park that formerly knew little or no activity.

One may say that granite walls and snowy slopes are not noticeably affected by human traffic. But topography is not the only feature that makes a Yosemite. The fauna and flora are quite as important in that Sierra picture as are the domes and cliffs, - and those biological features are sensitive, so sensitive, in fact, that the native character of Yosemite Valley has already been modified, and continued punishment may alter it quite completely.

We might refer to the other scenic areas of the national park system and point to critical situations in nearly every park, but it is unnecessary. You know, the Service knows, and the park operators know and are appalled at the threat of destruction to be wrought by the persistent human load that the parks must carry. In spite of this knowledge, some people advocate a wide-open policy which will bring to the parks as many recreation

seekers as can be freely crowded into camps, or sold accommodations in cabins and hotels. Others go to extremes in urging that we follow Germany in excluding the pleasure-bent tourist from the more sacred areas, making them available only to scientists and students of natural history. A reasoning and more reasonable group argues for the levy of a fee which will automatically control the number of people who will wish to enter park gates.

Whatever the solution, we face the fact that always a maximum load of visitors must be cared for in national parks, and that the entire crowd seeks recreation in one form or another. The demand for amusement and entertainment will transcend the call for physical enjoyment or pertinent instruction. How then are we to adjust our program of service so as to maintain the original design of Stephen Mather?

Such able workers as Superintendent John R. White, Edmund B. Rogers, and the late C. G. Thomson have contributed excellent thought on park standards and recreational use in papers published in the American Planning and Civic Annual. These Superintendents have been in full agreement in decrying the development of artificial facilities in national parks recreation. Baseball, races, tennis, golf, badminton, artificial swimming pools, slot machines, commercial picture shows, constructed skating rinks, artificial toboggan slides, constructed ski-runs, and ski or toboggan elevators are banned by these executives. Duplication of entertainment devices, common to other resorts, are excluded from the parks scheme. In the words of Mr. Rogers, "Recreation is a by-product of some activity or state. An activity, physical, mental, or spiritual, may be recreational. It is not what is done; it is what is assimilated that makes an act recreation." I like this idea that it is assimilation that constitutes recreation in its best sense. For years the National Park Service has been trying to show legislators and the Bureau of the Budget that interpretation of park features, in doses **assimilable** by the park visitor, is a major undertaking. Ground has been gained in this field, and Mr. Rogers' concept of mental and spiritual betterment to be gained through parks recreation contributes to the move to place interpretive endeavors in the list of ultimate objectives of the Service.

The most effective conservationist, Aldo Leopold, of the University of Wisconsin, has just published a revealing analysis of his ideas on outdoor recreation. His essay appears in the March-April number of Bird Lore, and I sincerely hope that it may be read by every member of this conference. Mr. Leopold classifies recreationists as (1) trophy seekers, (2) those who look for solitude in the "wilderness", (3) those who merely desire "fresh air and change of scene", (4) those who grope for perception of nature, and finally, a fifth group possessing a sense of husbandry, -- that is, being people of perception they apply some art of recreational management to their own lands.

Mr. Leopold's conclusions can be very closely applied to our national park problem. Actually, he has pointed to the fact that National Park and National Forest employees, if working in the field, get a bigger share of true recreation -- and get paid for it -- than can any other class of citizens. Quoting from his paper, "the Government, which essays to substitute public for private operation of recreational lands, is unwittingly giving away to its field officers a large share of what it seeks to offer its citizens. Foresters and game managers might logically pay for, instead of being paid for, the job as husbandmen of wild crops." I think many of us in the National Park Service have expected such published statement for years. But probably our Foresters, Park Naturalists, Rangers, Wildlife Technicians, and Recreation Specialists need fear no drastic action in removing their names from Government pay rolls while there is a demand for mass-use of public recreational areas and existing regulations regarding qualifications for appointments prevail.

Mr. Leopold, like Mr. Rogers, is definite in his assertion that "to promote perception is the only truly creative part of recreational engineering... The only true development in American recreational resources is the development of the perceptive faculty in Americans." We are not apt to place too much emphasis upon this principle. Director Cammerer has defined the interpretive objective in Park Service work as the dominant one and linked with it he recognizes the inseparable recreational element. "Provision for recreation is the modus operandi of the system."

Our Recreation Planners and Technicians will, I think, recognize the prime importance of the "development of the perceptive faculty in Americans" in all of their planning in national park areas. There may follow some attempted ridicule in charging that we "make heavy work of it," but if we undertake organization and supervision of artificial means of amusement or force facilities for play in national parks, we will be shame-faced before the critics of later years. Recreation has not acquired such sanctity that in its name any crime may now be committed against the public areas in which atmosphere and inspiration are more important than the lazy disposition of leisure time.

Mr. Leopold's trophy hunters, if they be content with the capture of trout, taking of photographs, or the recording of a climb on a mountain top, may enjoy their brands of recreation in national parks.

Those vacationists who crave the feeling of isolation in nature, may, in spite of the popularity of scenic national parks, find full satisfaction for their every whim. Mass-use of parks means concentration centers and heavy traffic lanes. It is still a simple matter to leave the crowd and move alone in vast tracts of unmarked wilderness in the larger scenic parks.

The fresh air enthusiast who must have physical activity with his recreation is easily cared for even in congested areas or on popular trails. If

he finds pleasure in camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain climbing, cross-country skiing, or snowshoeing, he can get his deep breathing and satisfying change of scene in the national parks. This group, in the minds of some recreational specialists, is the important crowd to plan for. I can agree that it is important that we plan for this element in shaping facilities, but camp grounds, riding stables, roads, and trails, probably are not in themselves wholly adequate provision, for in this class is a multitude of those who would, if they could, accept further recreational values in understanding the attributes of the out-of-doors that has attracted them.

The visitor with a penchant for husbandry of recreational lands must join the Service if he is to indulge in his recreation in national parks, - and a surprising number do seek admittance.

He who in his recreation would perceive the natural processes by which the parks and their biology have achieved form and character may indulge in his study with no drain upon the natural values of the reservation, but if the Service keeps faith with this breed of vacationist, and he arrives in ever-growing numbers, preparation must be made. In the first place, Service officials must know more about the scientific and historic aspects of the parks than do the visitors. To attain this end, original research is frequently necessary. Secondly, a program of interpreting the defined park stories must be planned and put in operation. This involves lecturing, guiding in the field, preparation of certain small trailside exhibits, and the establishment of central contact stations and museum exhibits. Distribution of publications on the essential subjects rounds out the program and makes for dissemination of the information among those who have not entered the park. In all of this provision for a recreation, based upon the idea of a perceptive faculty in visitors, care is taken not to make the facilities obtrusive. To impose the geologist's explanation of canyon cutting upon the Yellowstone visitor who is intent only upon enjoying the sublime scene in solitude is as unreasonable as insisting that he fish for trout. Probably, the important consideration from a service standpoint is that we be prepared to give the geologist's explanation to the many who do want it.

Those National Park Service officers who have attempted to look into the future of recreational developments in national parks have been frank in admitting their inadequacy in picturing ultimate needs, but all of them, too, have been determined in their official capacities to limit their activities to those phases of recreation in which the native values of the parks contribute the essentials. It is unlikely that the ideal so expressed can ever be undermined, and, it seems to me it is unnecessary to strive for anything higher. No sharply defined policy exists but if we adhere to accepted standards, no facilities will be developed in the scenic national parks in which the park environment is not a factor.

There I should say lies a fundamental difference between the so-called scenic Federal areas and the State Parks. I venture to urge that a freedom

characterize the recreational development in most of the State Parks. Provide baseball diamonds, put in tennis courts, build toboggan elevators, and meet the demand for playgrounds. In making such recommendation, I am not discounting the inspirational values of State Parks. Some of them will be held inviolate, and most of them should offer educational opportunities, but, in general, it should be possible to compete with private resorts in the operation of State Parks recreational facilities. Certainly this should be so in those parks in which provision of such miscellaneous facilities does not jeopardize natural or historical values. May we not agree that each state park should be planned on the basis of its resources and the needs of the people who are expected to use it.

And that leads me to the expression of an idea that has been growing of late. You may recall that the first State Park is now a noted National Park. It is likely that other State Parks will become Federal reservations. But just as most of us today forget that Yosemite was once a State Park, so, I believe, will our successors have reason to forget the 1938 picture of National Parks. I do not mean that National Parks will subside, but it is apparent to any of us who will contemplate that National Parks cannot be created indefinitely. The increase in National Parks will depend upon selection of a limited number of significant areas. Furthermore, visitors to the national parks will be limited to a specified load - we hope!

The growth of state parks and park-ways will not be so limited. They will be provided as the demand is heard, and the state park visitor load will run into totals that will dwarf the millions who can get into national parks. Within our own life time, I think, we are destined to see public views of park programs change. A park vacation to the average American is going to mean a state park vacation. American parks in 1965, perhaps, will mean to the average citizen that vast system of park-ways, state parks, and recreational areas that will dot and criss-cross the country by the thousand.

The national parks will continue to be treasures of science, history, and scenic inspiration but, from recreational and sociological standpoints, they may be miniature in comparison to the new system. We are witnessing the birth of the new park idea. I hope that the National Park Service may continue to work with both systems.

M O U N T V E R N O N

The air is quiet here; no echo torn
From troubled days can stir the ageing trees;
No ripple on the river's breast is borne
To tell a tale of fading tragedies.
Here is the peace of intimate old things
That have outlived the hand that held them dear;
The glamour of the vanished touch that clings
To relics left for ages to revere.
We need no marble shaft to pierce the sky;
No other monument than these hushed rooms
To shrine a memory, or testify
For simple grandeur. What encumbering tombs
Can hold the great? They walk remembered ways,
Old paths that lead us down to other days.

--Edith Mirick

