Another year has disappeared into Father Time's wallet and become a part of the past. But its accomplishments and memories live on, enriching us all, and making possible for the future ever heightened standards; ever more splendid goals.

The National Park Service has been exceedingly fortunate during the twelve months now ending in that Federal funds, flowing through various re-employment and national recovery agencies, have brought fulfillment of many of its dreams, otherwise doomed to indefinite postponement. These dreams have come true in such a tangible form that today millions of our fellow citizens are learning to know and love the beautiful domains of nature and the sacred shrines that link the past with the present and future as never before. It is a privilege and a delight to have played our part in this achievement. Each individual member of the National Park Service family is entitled to feel a legitimate pride in his own particular contribution.

I want to extend to every member my heartfelt appreciation of your share in this fine record; your patient, faithful, cheerful, day-by-day cooperation has made 1935 one of the most satisfactory years of my life.

May its close bountifully bless you with Yuletide joys and may the New Year usher in your heart's desire.

Director.
MADAME PELE RETURNS

At 6:35 p.m., November 21, Madame Pele, Goddess of Fire, returned to Mauna Loa, located on the island of Hawaii, Hawaii National Park. But this return of lava to Mauna Loa, said to be the largest single mountain mass in the world, was no surprise for Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, noted volcanologist in charge of the Volcano Observatory at Kilauea, already had predicted its arrival.

According to radio dispatches from Superintendent Wingate the return of lava was preceded by a quake at 1:15 a.m., on November 21, which was felt over the entire Island. The eruption started along a crack extending from the north end of the crater's summit for several miles north and east, from which several additional lava flows developed heading down the flank of the mountain in the direction of Mauna Kea. Early on the morning of the twenty-second, through the courtesy of the Army Air Corps, Dr. Jaggar accompanied by Park Naturalist Doerr and Ranger Waesche left for an aerial reconnaissance of the flow, while Superintendent Wingate with Park Rangers Williams and Doust proceeded to the source of flow on horseback. On 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.
23rd Superintendent Wingate reported that the lava was approximately 150 feet in extent at the source and flowing toward the northwest side of the island, with the intensity of the activity about the same as on the preceding day. The main activity, he advised, was at an elevation of between 11,500 and 12,000 feet. In a later dispatch he reported that on the afternoon of the 23rd a new flow had started down the rift north of Pukaahi Crater and was headed in a general northeast direction.

This eruption marks the first flow on this particular side of Mauna Loa since 1899, and a constant watch must be maintained as valuable lands would be endangered should the flow continue for some time.

Close watch is also being kept on the behavior of Kilauea, companion volcano to Mauna Loa, as geophysicists for sometime have been of the opinion that there is some subterrestrial connection between these volcanos.

"Activity continues undiminished", says Superintendent Wingate in his latest radiogram dated December 6. He also advised that he had just accompanied Secretary of War Dern on an aerial inspection of Mauna Loa.

HELENA QUAKES FELT IN TWO PARKS

Residents of Glacier and Yellowstone felt to a much lesser degree some of the violent earth movements which occurred in Helena, Montana, in October.

In Glacier movements were noticed first at 12:51 a.m. on the 12th, the second occurred on the 18th at 9:47 p.m. and was severe enough to sway a floor lamp in the Scoyen living room in an arc of about six inches.

and a third, the most severe of all, which occurred on the 31st, moved the office safe several inches from its usual position.

The severe quake which occurred at Helena the evening of the 18th was felt in the entire Yellowstone Park region, but a subsequent investigation of the geysers and other thermal activities revealed no appreciable damage and no change was noted in their activity. It did, however, have a peculiar effect on Park Rangers Curtis Skinner and John Jay who were spending the night in an isolated snowshoe cabin on Cold Creek in the east central part of the park, and who had no communication with the outside world. Sitting around the stove swapping yarns when the earthquake made the building quiver they thought a bear was attacking the cabin. Grabbing a lantern the two rangers hastened outside in search of the marauder but found nothing. Not until later, when they got back to civilization, did they learn that it was the quake.

NEW POSTERS ISSUED

Two new winter sports posters have been issued by the Service for distribution to travel agencies, railroads, automobile clubs, and similar organizations. Drawings for these posters were furnished by Dorothy Waugh, New York artist, who has drawn all of the other posters issued by the Service.

From the folks at Hawaii National Park, via the Pan American Clipper ship, come Holiday Greetings to the members of the Washington Office.
NPS-WPA WORK CAMPS

The Works Progress Administration has approved the National Park Service's request for $736,916 to operate 44 transient camps which WPA took over from the now closed Federal Emergency Relief Administration on December 1.

And now WPA's approval of individual projects and the acceptance of the responsibility of operation by the several WPA administrators in the states involved must be obtained. When these moves clear the way the camps will be ready for National Park Service administration.

All the camps inherited by WPA from FERA are organized and at work, but not necessarily on locations where they will remain under their new management. It will be necessary to change some locations and work projects to conform with Park Service plans.

The camps will employ 10,837 men and will be established in 17 states. They will be under National Park Service supervision through December, January, February and March—and probably longer if conditions make it advisable.

States in which the Service proposes to operate these camps are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia.

The real significance of the transfer of these camps, it has been pointed out, is that 10,837 men, formerly employed in FERA, will not spend a bad winter as result of that organization's closing. The Works Progress Administration and the Department of the Interior, through the Park Service, will carry on where FERA left off and use the labor to further the nation's park and recreation program.

Work projects of these camps will be the development of recreation areas in state, county, metropolitan and municipal parks and the improvement of one or two national monuments. Those on State and allied park areas will be under immediate supervision of the Service's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, and the few on monuments under the Branch of Forestry.

Pay of workers ranges from $15 a month for unskilled labor to $25 a month for skilled labor. Semi-skilled workers will receive $20. Half the pay of the men is held by the camp authorities until the enrollment periods end or until an honorable discharge is issued by the camp superintendent with the concurrence of the technical agency. Grown boys and men of any age, mentally and physically able to do the work, will be employed.

The project scope of these camps will be broader than that of the Emergency Conservation Work program. One example is that they are permitted to work within the corporate limits of towns and cities. CCC camps have never been allowed to do this.

Typical jobs will be the protection of timber and land from fire, erosion and vandalism, and the development of trails, bridges, shelters, cabins, outdoor fireplaces, picnic and parking areas, public camp grounds, places for swimming, boating and controlled fishing and water and waste disposal systems.

The cover picture of this issue of the Bulletin shows Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier National Park, under a ten-foot blanket of snow.
YOSEMITE WINTER SPORT FACILITIES INCREASED

Winter sport enthusiasts, especially skiers, will find excellent facilities available at Yosemite. A new ski house has been constructed at Badger Pass, also a new entrance road, a 260-car parking area, and a sewer and water system for the area. Crews of CCC workers have constructed additional ski runs, and a "lift" consisting of motor, cables, and two eight-passenger toboggans, one toboggan coming down as the other ascends, has been installed to transport skiers from Monroe Meadows to Granite Dome, a lift of 600 feet in a distance of approximately one-half mile.

There are five long ski runs in all in the park and many shorter runs are available for the beginner in the art of skiing. Hannes Schroll, champion of America and Austria in downhill and slalom racing and rated one of the ten best skiers in the world, who is serving as Director of the Yosemite Ski School, will be on hand to give lessons, as will also Jules Fritsch, pioneer instructor at Yosemite.

FUNDS SOUGHT TO CONTINUE WAR ON BILLBOARDS

"Let's Finish the Job" is the caption to a circular recently issued by the Massachusetts Billboard Law Defense Committee appealing for contributions to carry on, perhaps to a successful conclusion, the battle being waged to rid the country of billboards.

In 1935 the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court upheld the right of a State and of its cities and towns to make laws effectively restricting billboards. This decision the billboard interests have appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Should that Court confirm the Massachusetts decision, every State in the Union can, by its legislature and through its cities and towns, similarly control outdoor advertising.

Ten thousand dollars is the sum needed by the Massachusetts Billboard Law Defense Committee to carry on the battle.

MORE ABOUT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGERS

In the September issue of the Bulletin a letter written by Superintendent Allen of Hot Springs to Superintendent Rogers of Rocky Mountain National Park was quoted. Now we have Superintendent Roger's reply to our Superintendent at Hot Springs. Here it is:

"This is a tragedy acknowledgment of your letter of August 16 in which you point out certain defects, principally very small ones, in a photograph of Rocky Mountain's ranger force that appeared in the August Bulletin of the Service. We are, of course, thoroughly appreciative of your interest and the comments you have made.

"We expected, and have received, all varieties of comments and criticisms, but the Hot Springs statement was the sole remark upon the desirability of hirsute adornments. Chief Ranger McLaughlin, when shown your letter, became very flustered and mumbled something about at least being able to grow hair wherever you wished. A search of the photographs in the files show that the ranger force, while considerably less in 1927, wore more mustaches than last summer's outfit, the score being three to two in favor or perhaps in disfavor of the 1927 photograph. We were rather surprised to find you very much in evidence upon the left flank of the
picture. This is, of course, somewhat beside the point but we thought it desirable to investigate since you made some very pointed remarks about conditions during those times and we thought a check in order.

"It is possible this feeling against mustaches may be centered in Arkansas. To date, such rangers as may be wearing the things have not reported any skirmishes with local residents or park visitors over these particular ornaments and we had not seen evidence of this mustache antipathy.

"I am seriously considering your proposal of anti-mustache legislation and were it not for the fact that 9/10 of the people in this vicinity would not recognize the Chief Ranger when they saw him I would immediately issue a proclamation requesting rangers to be more efficient in their use of razors. However you realize that winter is coming on and conditions at these high elevations demand some protection for the face.

"Let me again thank you for your spirited letter. I am glad you found the group generally satisfactory. We still are proud enough of the organization's appearance to challenge all comers."

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHIEF RESIGNS

Jay N. "Ding" Darling, Chief of the United States Biological Survey since March, 1934, resigned November 15. His successor, Ira N. Gabrielson, a consulting specialist and assistant chief of the Division of Wildlife Research, has been connected with the Biological Survey since 1915.

Mr. Darling accepted the chiefship with the understanding that the newspaper syndicate, which has a contract with him, could grant him leave from his cartooning for only a short time. He continued with the Survey long beyond the period originally contemplated and resigned only upon the insistence of the outside interests to which he was obligated.

Mr. Darling has made real contributions to the nation's wildlife program, both before his connection with the Bureau and during it. He will continue to be active in efforts to bring together the multitude of wildlife groups of the United States into what he considers a most essential organization—a national federation of wildlife organizations.

"I'm sorry to leave," Mr. Darling said. "I've enjoyed my work here—both the pleasant associations and the fights to get a true national appreciation of the social and economic necessity of restoring our wildlife.

"I have come to realize that most of our wildlife conservation troubles are due to lack of organization among those who are interested but ineffective in the conservation of wildlife. There is no mass strength to enforce adequate legislative and executive attention to wildlife interests. Every other element of American life has a national organization to get effective results. Wildlife interests remind me of an unorganized army, beaten in every battle, zealous and brave but unable to combat the trained legions who are organized to get what they want."
FOREST OFFICER SPECIALLY IMPRESSED BY ZION-MOUNT CARMEL HIGHWAY

On his return to India aboard the SS CHICHIBU MARU H. G. Champion, official of the Forest Service in India, writes Associate Director Demaray as follows:

"I write to express my sincere appreciation of the courtesy extended to me on the occasion of my visits to the National Parks in the western states. Mr. L. F. Cook met me at Grand Canyon and conducted me through that magnificent tract of country as well as giving me an all too brief glimpse of Zion and Bryce Canyons, of the marvels of which I had no prior knowledge or conception.

"The Park Service at Yosemite National Park also gave me every facility for seeing the developments there since my previous visit in 1915, and Mr. Cook also ran me out to Muir Woods, which I wished to see again.

"I venture to congratulate the Park Service on their outstanding success in developing these wonderful parks for the recreation, enjoyment and education of the present generation, with so little disturbance of their natural beauties and their value to future generations.

"I was particularly anxious to see for myself how America was dealing with all the complications which arise in this field of National Parks and Monuments, as we are in the early stages of a similar development in India, our Forest Service still being primarily responsible for the task. It is evident that with an Eastern population and extremely low financial resources, nothing we can do could be comparable with your parks, but your example and experience must be of greatest value to us in our efforts, construction of the Mount Carmel-Zion highway as a feature which impressed me very deeply: one would hardly have thought it possible to build a highway through such country leaving so little sign of the disfigurations normally associated with new road work.

"I thank you and your staff most cordially."

A BARGAIN

A former State Park Inspector has the following articles of apparel for sale:

1 gabardine regulation uniform tailored by Fechheimer of Cincinnati at an original cost of $27.40. May be purchased for $15.00. General measurements are: coat-23½" long, inside sleeve length 18½", chest 37½", waist 33½”. Breeches— inseam length 27½", around seat 39½”, medium peg.


1 reefer, Fechheimer, 18 oz. Elastique with heavy wool lining. Cost $24.15, slightly used, almost as good as new, sell for $12.50.

The owner, Gabriel C. Harman, is now connected with the National Resources Committee, Room 1008, Interior Department Building, Washington, D.C.

It is understood the Union Pacific System has made a definite allotment of funds for the reconstruction of the Lodge on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and that work on it will be started as early next spring as weather permits.
Superintendent Tomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park, explains to Issaku Okamoto, Japanese Consul to Seattle, the significance of the token of amity sent to the National Park Association of Japan by the National Park Service. Superintendent Tomlinson made the presentation to Consul Okamoto in Paradise Valley on October 23. The consul's six-year-old daughter, against her choice, stands on the ground rather than in the snow.
YOSEMITE HAS NEW INSECT LABORATORY

A laboratory building where scientists of the Service and the Bureau of Entomology may carry on experiments in connection with insect control work has been constructed in Yosemite Park as an ECW project. Vitally important experiments on the temperature points at which the destructive bark beetles are killed have been in progress for some time in Yosemite and these will be continued at this new laboratory. The development of pure strains of bark beetles will be another part of the work carried on.

WILDLIFE CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR WASHINGTON

For the first time in twenty-two years the annual meeting of North American wildlife interests will be held in Washington, D. C. Plans under way by the American Wildlife Conference, successor to the American Game Conference, call for the opening sessions to be held on February 4.

The primary objective of this conference is to impress upon the general public the vital importance of wildlife as a natural resource, and to obtain proper recognition for it from all public agencies so that game fish and other wildlife may be accorded a "square deal," rather than secondary consideration in various public undertakings.

STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM

Custodian Herschler of Muir Woods National Monument reports that at about half past ten one October morning a redwood tree, 46" in diameter, fell to the ground completely blocking passage on the monument's main roadway. A truck had passed by the tree only a couple of minutes before, and the driver stopped just a few hundred feet from the tree when it fell, yet for some unexplained reason its falling was barely heard. The truck-driver noticed a slight commotion and upon looking around saw falling branches and a great cloud of dust resulting from the fall of the tree. A stream revetment crew was working less than four hundred feet away, other workmen were in the vicinity of a nearby garage and equipment shed, and a ranger was in the office, all of them within a thousand feet, yet not one of them heard the crash, although there was only a slight breeze blowing and no other noises to interfere.

MANY VIEW GRAND CANYON FROM THE AIR

From April 25, 1935, the date on which TWA transcontinental planes were re-routed in order to provide for their daylight flights to be made over the Grand Canyon, to September 30, the close of the 1935 travel season, a total of 2,115 passengers flew over that area. In reporting this, Superintendent Tillotson calls attention to the fact that these air visitors saw much more of the Canyon than did many of those who came by rail or auto and took time only for a fleeting glimpse of it.

June, 1936 marks the beginning of the Arkansas Centennial Celebration and according to officials of the celebration committee President Roosevelt has promised to come to the State next summer, paying visits to three Arkansas cities, including a tour of Hot Springs National Park.
INSTITUTE ADVOCATES NATIONAL PARKS FOR ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES

At its Second General Assembly in Washington, D.C., in October, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History approved the following resolution calling for the reservation of natural areas and historic sites and their preservation unimpaired. This resolution, introduced by Dr. John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and staunch friend of the National Park Service, in reality advocates a system of national parks for other American countries.

"Whereas, the Geographic regions of the American continents are characterized by many features representing immanent and animate aspects of nature which are characteristic of these regions and not represented elsewhere, it is to the mutual advantage of the American countries to cooperate in the selection and protection of such features or areas containing materials of scientific, economic, intellectual, or spiritual value now and for the future; and

"Whereas, it is recognized that the abundant remains representing human history of the Americas now being set aside and made the subject of scientific study have value for the future to a considerable extent in proportion to the care which is used for the maintenance of their original characters,

"The Second General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History resolves:

"1. To recommend to the governments of the several nations of America that careful attention be given to the selection of such natural features as contain exceptional human values distinctive of the region in which they occur, and that such areas be set aside for protection by the governments or under the control of such institutions as are in a position to furnish adequate protection;

"2. To recommend also to the several governments of the countries of America that the most careful study be given to means by which both natural features and regions or sites of historic interest be protected in such manner as to maintain the original values without impairment; and

"3. That a committee of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History of not less than five members be appointed to further the study of these problems, and aid so far as possible through action directly by the Institute or through cooperation of governments of the several American countries."

To give effect to the third paragraph of the resolution Dr. Merriam proposed that Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, be designated Chairman of the Committee, the other members to be appointed by the Chairman after consultation with the Director of the Institute; also that in carrying out the purposes of this resolution the Committee cooperate with the several governments and report to the Institute.

This proposal was approved by the Assembly.

Sixty thousand visitors for Death Valley National Monument this year is the prediction of T. R. Goodwin, engineer in charge of that area. He reports there was a tremendous jump in traffic over Armistice Day.
SIMPLICITY PREFERRED

Superintendent White has always argued against the over-landscaping of park buildings, and when ornamentation causes him to lose sleep he is more emphatic than ever in his demand for simplicity.

In a memorandum to one of the Service's landscape architects he states: "You constructed two little gates in our back yard of a very handsome design, and with large ornamental hardware attached. Now these gates are situated outside my bedroom window, and both of them are just in front of the garbage can. For several nights past my slumber has been disturbed because a family of coons climb over the gates and upset the garbage can. The chief noise they make is in climbing up the ornamental hardware on the gates, the big links making toe-holds for them, and it is just as if somebody was ringing a big knocker outside my bedroom window.

"You know I have always questioned the over-landscaping of our buildings, and here is a good example of what happens."

EXECUTIVES HAVE NOTHING TO DO!!!

For the edification of Service executives and employees who do not read the Redbook there is quoted herewith an article written by F. F. Beirne printed in a recent issue of that magazine.

"Executives are a fortunate lot. For, as everyone in an office knows, an executive has nothing to do. That is, except:

"To decide what is to be done; to tell somebody to do it; to listen to reasons why it should not be done, why it should be done by somebody else, or why it should be done in a different way and to prepare arguments in rebuttal that shall be convincing and conclusive.

"To follow up to see if the thing has been done; to discover that it has not been done; to listen to excuses from the persons who should have done it and did not do it; and to think up arguments to overcome the excuses.

"To follow up a second time to see if the thing has been done; to discover that it has been done incorrectly; to point out how it should have been done; to conclude that as long as it has been done it might as well be left as it is; to wonder if it is not time to get rid of a person who cannot do a thing correctly; to reflect that the person in fault has a wife and seven children, and that certainly no other executive in the world would put up with him for a moment; and that, in all probability, any successor would be just as bad or worse.

"To consider how much simpler and better the thing would have been done had he done it himself in the first place; to reflect sadly that if he had done it himself he would have been able to do it right in twenty minutes, but that as things turned out he himself spent two days trying to find out why it was that it had taken somebody else three weeks to do it wrong, but to realize that such an idea would have a very demoralizing effect on the organization, because it would strike at the very foundation of the belief of all employees that an executive has really nothing to do."

Permission to reprint this article has been obtained from the editors of Redbook Magazine.
"I AM A VERY UNFORTUNATE LITTLE GIRL"

An 11-year old resident of Columbus, Ohio, penned the following letter to "the person in charge at Mesa Verde":

"I am very interested in the Mesa Verde National Park. I am a very unfortunate little girl. I have no brothers or sisters. I am interested in places of the world especially in your park. I could not get any information any place so someone told me to write to you and get some information. I hope you can send me some guides and maps of the park. And Sir, if it is not too much trouble, send me a chip of rock or a plain rock from your park. I have a rock collection from all parts of the world. It is not yet completed. If you would be so kind to send me a rock, I would appreciate it. I am 11 years old and for my birthday present in June I may get to come to Mesa Verde Park. Hope so!

The young Miss's letter was very well taken care of by Acting Superintendent Paul R. Franke, who with his reply enclosed a booklet on the park, and under separate cover dispatched a piece of sandstone of the type used by the early cliff dwellers in building their cave homes. This specimen, the girl was told, was excavated out of the site of the new addition to the park museum which is now being constructed. She also was extended a cordial invitation to drop in and say "hello" to the folks should she get that birthday-present trip.

NORTHWEST MONUMENT INSPECTED FROM THE AIR

Through the courtesy of the United States Coast Guard Service Acting Custo-
THE STATE PARK BILL

There will come before the 1936 Congress a bill, - House Resolution 6594 - which, if passed, will authorize the Federal Government to extend aid to the States in the development of adequate parks and recreational areas just as it has in the construction of Federal aid highways and the protection of forests. It provides for the cooperation of the National Park Service with the States and their political subdivisions in the survey, acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks, parkways, and recreation areas. Its passage is formally urged by such organizations as the National Conference on State Parks and the American Planning and Civic Association. Coming at this time the bill attains additional importance because, if passed, it would place the knowledge, experience, and facilities of the Service at the disposal of the States in the administration, further development, and maintenance of their State, county, and metropolitan parks now under development with Civilian Conservation Corps labor.

If the provisions of the bill should go into effect, the first move would be a comprehensive study of the public park, parkway, and recreation programs of the United States as a whole and the States and their political units to determine what lands have or may have their highest social value when used for such purposes. This study would be made by the National Park Service upon authorization from the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the park, recreation, and conservation authorities of the States.

As the proposed land study would advance it would become obvious certain areas should be publicly-owned, or, if already publicly-owned, developed into recreation spots. Then the Service would be available to the States as adviser and co-ordinator in the carrying out of these phases of the program.

The bill provides for the Service's cooperation with regional, interstate, state, and intra-state agencies in these matters.

It would become obvious also as the proposed project moved along that, in order to devote certain public lands to parks and recreation, transfers of ownership or supervisory authority would be necessary. In this respect the bill gives the Secretary of the Interior, subject to approval of the President of the United States and the head of the department having jurisdiction over the land involved, authority to transfer to any State and its subdivisions any land heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States, if in the judgment of the Secretary, such land is chiefly valuable for parks, parkways, or recreation areas.

At this point in the bill the Secretary of the Interior is also invested with the authority to accept, in behalf of the United States, such lands as may be donated or proposed for donation as park and recreation areas. As is usual in such instances, the United States reserves all mineral rights on such tracts. Private funds donated to further the program may also be accepted.

It is strongly expressed in the bill that the Secretary of the Interior can transfer no lands without the approval of the head of the department having jurisdiction over it before transfer. This provision was inserted as an amendment after the bill was reported out of committee. The prime reason for it is to protect the interests of the United States Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, which has supervisory authority over vast tracts of national forests, the Resettlement Administration, and any other agencies with supervision over land, and to promote closer cooperation among Government agencies in the proper use of land and resources. These proposed land transfers must be submitted to Congress while in session. After they have been before this
body for 60 calendar days without objection, they are automatically approved. Congress may decree that this 60-day limit be shortened, and if it does, an unopposed transfer becomes effective accordingly. Should Congress adjourn before the expiration of these 60 days, the transfer cannot go into effect until 60 calendar days after the opening of the next session.

WHEN INDIANS DANCE

Dates on which many Indian dances occur cannot be learned until a few days before the ceremony. However, there are a number that are done on the same date each year—with but few exceptions. A list of those given during the first six months of the year follows:

January 23—St. Ildefonsus Day at San Ildefonso Pueblo, New Mexico.

----------Po-a-mu-ya (Planting Ceremony) Hopi Pueblos, Arizona. Held in either January or February. No definite date available.

----------Katchina Dances in Hopi Village, Arizona. Held in April, May or June.

June 13—St. Anthony's Day at Pojaque, New Mexico.

June 24—St. John the Baptist's Day at San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico.

June 24—St. John the Baptist's Day at Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico.

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"BILL" IS DEAD

In late October "Bill", the pet moose who had been a Grand Teton headquarters resident since May of 1934, was crated and moved by truck to the inlet of Jackson Lake. But his days in the wilderness were short lived. Becoming lonesome he wandered away from the wooded habitation on the west side of Jackson Lake where he was safe from destruction and met his death at the hands of two Yellowstone Rangers. These Rangers, while skiing from the Southern entrance of Yellowstone to Moran, encountered "Bill", who charged them. They ran to the nearest trees and scampared upward. Every time they came down and tried to continue their journey "Bill" charged again. After night fell they built a fire, but "Bill" kept right on stalking them. They finally managed to outdistance him and arrived at a ranch, hungry and tired, thirty hours after they had started out on their journey. After resting up at the ranch the rangers took up their rifles, returned to the spot where "Bill" was first encountered and shot him.

During his residence at park headquarters, where he received special care from his rescuer, Chief Ranger Allyn Hanks, "Bill" had grown from a little scrawny mooselet of about 50 pounds to a fine specimen nearly six feet high at the shoulders, with 20 inch forked horns and weighing approximately 400 pounds. Naturally "Bill"s" demise caused sorrow among the folks at Grand Teton. They had hoped that he could have remained on the earth long enough to complete a story entitled "From a Bottle Baby to Full Moosehood" and to learn from him whether a hand raised baby moose would leave home and go back to a wild state.
SERVICE AIDING IN NATIONAL LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM

In 24 States there are under National Park Service development today 46 recreational demonstration projects within half-day-round-trip distance of 30,000,000 people. The job is being done by 8,000 Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Projects Administration workers.

The projects cover an area of 433,352 acres, purchased with Federal funds for $4,807,872.

They are not national parks, State parks, county parks, metropolitan parks, or forests of any technical description. They are newcomers to the recreation field – part of the New Deal's recreation renaissance. They are being developed on land not previously put to its highest social use – land unprofitable to farm due to lack of fertility, erosion and misuse; or land which, though suitable to agriculture, because of its location, attains greater social and economic importance when dedicated to the health and happiness of city populations through recreation.

In this work the Service adopts another of its New Order roles. It is undertaken as part of the national land utilization program, formerly under Federal Emergency Relief Administration, now carried on through the land utilization division of Dr. Rexford Tugwell's Resettlement Administration.

In the Service the work is under Assistant Director Wirth, of the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, and Supervisor M. C. Huppuch of the Recreational Demonstration Projects Division.

The location and planning of the projects are intimately connected with the Service's program to develop a Nation-wide system of State, county, and metropolitan parks, but there is no intention to use them in the place of State parks or as competitors to State parks. They are simply vitally-needed adjuncts to these parks, providing through facilities for low-cost recreation, in the form of organized camps, a special service to the cities' lower income groups. The administrative agent, in most cases, will be the same as that which directs the activities of the State parks.

The four-fold procedure of selection, acquisition, development, and operation is under National Park Service supervision in cooperation with the State, county, and local park and conservation authorities and welfare and social agencies. Operating through export planners in its eight regional offices, the Service surveys the public needs, chooses the desired locations, investigates the land, secures options, recommends purchase, and plans the development.

When the land becomes Federal property the next move is to obtain a CCC company or WPA labor and begin work on a development plan which has been carefully drawn during formative days. The purpose is to provide adequate, quickly accessible recreation spots for the massed millions in American cities, particularly those in the manufacturing centers.

In accordance with the size of the area – most of them contain from a few to several thousand acres – there are built a number of so-called organized camps. One group will serve a maximum of 150 people, who will be divided into units, each unit caring for not more than 30 people. Units will consist of housing facilities ranging from tents to substantial cabins according to the climate; separate quarters for counselors, a central lodge or recreation building, central kitchen and dining room and a fireplace for social gatherings.
Present plans call for the formal opening of at least one organized camp on each area by July 1, 1936.

With the beginning of the development program comes the business of improving the economic status of the people who inhabit the area. Now the welfare authorities and county agents come into the picture.

Working with these, the Service and representatives of the Resettlement Administration determine whether the people should be moved bodily to land profitable to farm, or rehabilitated on the old homesteads and provided with means of livelihood from the activity resulting from the administration and maintenance of the recreation area.

It all means that the families of low-salaried and wage-earning men in the nation's centers of dense population are to have playgrounds on reclaimed land which other men find unsuited for farming, and that these farmers are to be transplanted to fertile ground or rehabilitated where they stand. That the people of the cities are to have, without cost, a share of the good earth and the health and happiness that go with it, and that poverty-stricken farmers are to have a new chance.

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ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

In the initial issue of the magazine, The Utah, Park Naturalist C. C. Presnall of Zion National Park has an article entitled "Utah Exceeds All World in Scenic Wonders".

"Skyway Symphony" is the title to an interesting article in the Christmas issue of American Forests magazine written by Charles Newton Elliott, one of the Associate Foresters connected with the Service's EW Regional Office at Atlanta, Georgia.

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A 22-page illustrated booklet entitled "History and Exploration of the Grand Canyon Region" (Natural History Bulletin No. 2) was issued in November by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association. It contains a resume of Grand Canyon history by the late Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, noted explorer and historian, an article by Dr. John C. Merriam, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, on the origin of Henry Van Dyke's poem on the Grand Canyon, another article entitled "Cheyava Falls" written by Emory C. Kolb, early explorer of the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon, and an interesting account of breaking a trail through Bright Angel Canyon written by Dr. Francois E. Matthes of the United States Geological Survey.

This booklet was published in accordance with the Association's policy to stimulate interest and to encourage scientific research and investigation in the fields of geology, botany, zoology, ethnology, archaeology, and related subjects in the Grand Canyon region.

Copies of this publication, done by the multilith printing process, may be obtained by purchase from the Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Grand Canyon Arizona, at fifteen cents each.

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Richard D. Britton, EW Field Auditor for the Service, with a letter to the Washington Office submitted a copy of the much publicized article entitled "---AND SUDDEN DEATH" written...
by J. C. Furnas, and has suggested that it be brought to the attention of all NPS motorists. It is not possible to run this article in the Bulletin but the suggestion is made that if you have not already read it, you try to obtain a copy through your local public library.

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Reprints of a treatise entitled "Butterflies of Yosemite National Park" by John S. Garth of the University of Southern California originally printed in the Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, January-April, 1935, have been issued. The author in his introduction to the treatise mentions that the list of species included in the treatise is based on three seasons' investigation by four members of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History, Mr. Dean Schlobohm, class of '32; Mr. Fred Ziesenhenne and himself, class '33, and Mr. Edmund Godwin, class of '34. The period of activity in each case was seven or eight weeks, from mid-June until mid-August. In order to include a number of early June records, data from a student survey conducted in 1936 by E. O. Essig, Professor of Entomology, University of California, have been incorporated. Dr. Essig has returned each year to personally supervise the entomological work of the school. Headquarters for field work has been the Yosemite Museum, in which are deposited a first set of all specimens collected.

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A four-page multilithed leaflet descriptive of Gettysburg National Military Park was issued in late October, the greater part of the edition being forwarded to Gettysburg for distribution.

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Another four-page multilithed leaflet, issued early in November, contains information regarding General Grant National Park. Practically the entire edition was forwarded to that park for distribution to visitors.

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"Landscape Conservation" by Dr. Frank A. Waugh, Professor of Landscape Architecture, State College, Amherst, Massachusetts, has been issued by the Service's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. Done by the multilith process, this 49-page booklet contains numerous illustrative sketches.

The opening paragraphs in this publication read as follows:

"During the last few years, and especially within the last two years, public attention has been directed with a new zest to the problems of land utilization in national parks and forests, State parks and forests, and indeed in all holdings, both public and private, where outdoor recreation may become a major activity. On the one hand looms the necessity for a greatly increased program of recreation due to increased leisure; on the other hand has arisen the possibility of utilizing wild lands, especially those already in public ownership, much more adequately than has previously seemed feasible. The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps opened up wide opportunities in this direction hitherto undreamed.

"With this enlargement of demand and of opportunity has come a greatly aroused public interest. New State parks are being established; the need of enlarged park and forest holdings is being keenly felt.

"As all this work got under way, there came a sudden call for more practical and technical information as to how these
wild lands could be most effectively utilized for public use and enjoyment. The keen, active, and generally well-trained young civilians who have had to face these problems have been particularly eager for help. The following statement of principles and practice has been prepared for their special use; but it is hoped that many others who are actively interested in the same general movement may find something of interest here."

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Early in November the Government printer made delivery on a publication entitled "Guide Leaflet of the West Rim Drive In Grand Canyon National Park."

This leaflet contains a brief description of each major feature seen from the various places visited on the West Rim trip and is designed to give visitors a fuller understanding and better appreciation of the Grand Canyon region. It contains fourteen pages and numerous sketches. Practically all copies have been forwarded to the park for distribution.

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A four-page multilithed leaflet regarding naturalist service in Mount Rainier National Park has been issued and practically the entire edition of 5,000 copies forwarded to the park for distribution.

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A limited edition of 2,250 copies of "Park Structures and Facilities" a 246-page cloth bound volume prepared in the Service's Branch of Planning recently came off the press. The makeup of this volume is particularly good. Director Cammerer in the foreword states:

"In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is a primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established, is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their settings.

"For some years, the National Park Service, State Park authorities and other agencies which administer natural park areas have been attaining a constantly improved technique of design and execution for the structures that are required for safe, convenient and beneficial public use of these parks. Progress in this field has been especially marked since the inception of the Emergency Conservation Work program, with its steadily increasing and sound emphasis on development of recreational facilities, particularly in State Parks. Stimulated by the problems this work has presented, competent architects have produced designs—and seen them converted into reality—that denote a real advance in this somewhat specialized field.

"Herein are presented some of the successful natural park structures—a group by no means limited to those produced during the past two years or to those designed and erected under National Park Service supervision. Since tastes differ and since varying experience produces varying conclusions it is hardly to be expected that there will be unanimous agreement as to the wisdom of including certain of the selected designs, or that no one will take issue with any of the points raised in the discussions that form an important part of the work. Selection and discussion alike, however, are the result of most careful and
conscientious study.

"This book is certain, I believe, to prove of exceptional value to all those who are concerned with the design of park structures. It should be immensely helpful in stimulating further improvement in this special field of design. The interest manifested in it in advance of publication indicates a widespread conviction that there is a real place and a real need for such a compilation."

The task of collecting and sifting the mass of available material for this volume was undertaken by a committee from the administrative and professional staffs of the National Park Service. The membership was as follows:

Albert H. Good, Architect, State Park Division, Chairman and Editor; Paul V. Brown, Regional Officer, Fifth Region; Herbert Maier, Regional Officer, Seventh Region; Norman T. Newton, Landscape Architect, Second Region; Oliver G. Taylor, Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Division, Branch of Engineering; Thomas C. Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, Branch of Plans and Designs and Dorothy Waugh, Landscape Architect and Artist, Second Region.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Superintendent R. A. Livingston of Shiloh National Military Park reports that approximately six thousand persons were present for the Fifteenth Annual Singing Convention held in that park's public pavilion on September 22. Quartets and other organizations of singers from several adjoining States took part in the program, some of them coming from as far away as Texas.

Colonial National Monument is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, of the Hay Adams House, Washington, D. C., for the gift of an old sideboard stated to have been used in the Old Swan Tavern at Yorktown. This interesting piece was received at the Monument on October 18.

On October 23, for the first time in 73 years, the Stars and Bars, battle flag of the Confederacy, flew over the parade ground at Fort Pulaski National Monument. Special permission was given monument officials by the Director to fly this flag during the pilgrimage to the area of delegates to the State Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held in Savannah, Georgia.

Work has been completed on the semi-relief map of New York Harbor and the metropolitan district prepared at the Service's Museum Laboratories at Morristown National Historical Park and it is now on view in the upper elevator landing at the Statue of Liberty. Through the aid of this map, and supplementary skyline charts placed at intervals along the balcony's edge, the visitor may locate for himself the outstanding landmarks, skyscrapers, and waterways of Greater New York.

Another aid to visitors is the illustrated summary of the history of the Statue and its construction given in the recently installed little theatre.

During October, Vicksburg National Military Park was honored by a visit from Mr. T. C. Robinson of Homer,
Louisiana, one of the few survivors of the Confederate Army which defended Vicksburg during the siege of 1863. Though ninety-four years of age Mr. Robinson was exceptionally active. Together with the Park historians he revisited the sector of the battlefield where he fought 72 years ago and identified the exact area which he occupied together with his comrades of the 56th Georgia regiment.

Personnel of the Vicksburg National Military Park participated in an Armistice Day parade sponsored by the Vicksburg Post of the American Legion. All the permanent park employees and ECW supervisory and facilitating personnel marched as a unit in the picturesque event which was declared by local people to have been the largest and most successful "World Day" parade they had ever staged.

Ray Murphy, National Commander of the American Legion, broadcasting on November 13 from the head of the Statue of Liberty on the "Our American Schools Program" sponsored by the National Education Association. Ranger Heimbürger is standing by.
On November 24 the Chattanooga-Chickamauga-Lookout Mountain National Memorial Association commemorated the 72nd anniversary of the Battle of Lookout Mountain at the Caverns Castle located on the scenic highway leading to the top of Lookout Mountain.

One of the leading business houses at Morristown, New Jersey, carries a picture of Washington's Headquarters at Morristown National Historical Park on its letterheads.

Members of the editorial staff of The Missile published by the Petersburg Virginia High School were the guests of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park staff in November. During their visit they made a complete tour of the area, obtained detailed information and were furnished with a number of photographs. It is the policy of these editors each year to run a feature issue on some historic region, and this year's issue will be devoted to Fredericksburg.

Authorities of the New Jersey State Teachers College have included in their regular schedule of field study courses a trip, every other year, to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Colonial National Monument, and several other points of historic and national interest.

At the invitation of business houses at Fredericksburg, Superintendent Spalding and Historians Jett and Northington of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park conducted classes for the benefit of employees of restaurants, filling stations, etc. The town's business interests felt that it would be to their advantage to have employees of the various establishments acquainted with the history of the area in order that they might answer inquiries intelligently and direct visitors to the various historic landmarks.

Four lectures were given, the "students" were conducted over the battlefields at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, and an examination was given at the termination of the course.

Brief exercises were held on November 24 at Vicksburg National Military Park in connection with the unveiling of a monument placed there by the South Carolina United Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of that State's divisions which participated in the siege of the city. The services, which were most impressive, were presided over by the Rt. Rev. Theodore Dabose Bratton, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi.

The Monument, cut from Winnsboro granite, is approximately 7½ feet high. It has a 200-word inscription.

Remains of an unknown Federal soldier were unearthed November 20th in Fort Fisher, Petersburg National Military Park, by a squad of CCC men engaged in transplanting trees. The remains were identified as those of a soldier by Federal uniform buttons with particles of blue cloth adhering to them. The skeleton was discovered in the center of this large Fort about eighteen inches under ground. As the Fort is in an isolated portion of the Federal lines where little fighting occurred, and as the burial was evidently a hasty one, the discovery has
given rise to some interesting conjectures by the historical staff. One theory is that the soldier may have been a deserter executed on the gallows which were erected in the rear of the Fort for such punishments. However, the fact that uniform insignia were not removed, staff historians believe, refutes this theory. It is thought more probable that the soldier was buried there very hastily when the lines were being evacuated at the end of the siege. The remains were interred with military honors in the Poplar Grove Cemetery, November 26th.

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ECW NOTES

In accordance with the instructions of Director Fechner the total number of CCC camps for the period January 1, 1936 to March 31, 1936, the remaining three months of the sixth enrollment period, has been reduced to 2,078. The distribution of camps to the various agencies is as follows:

Department of the Interior
National Parks & Monuments 83
State Park Division 346
Division of Grazing 56
Bureau of Reclamation 32
Total 497

Department of Agriculture 1,497
War, Navy, and Corps of Engineers 84
Total, all agencies 2,078

Director Fechner plans a further reduction in the number of camps on April 1, 1936 as it will be necessary at that time, on the basis of funds available, to reduce the number of enrollees to 300,000.

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Proof of the opportunities given outstanding CCC Enrollees in Sequoia National Park for better and higher paid jobs as well as the interest taken in the boys by Park officials, is seen in the promotion of 28 enrollees during the past two years into National Park jobs.

Three were made temporary rangers, four were given clerkships, nine were given positions as foremen, two as engineers, three as blacksmiths, one as storekeeper, another as tree surgeon, and the remaining five were appointed caretakers.

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On October 1 Griffith Park SP-21 Camp, California, was honored with a short visit by President Roosevelt, and Forester Fred H. Arnold of the State Park Division with Regional Inspector L. Brandt had the pleasure of greeting him as representatives of the National Park Service.

The President unveiled a statue of a figure representing an idealized CCC enrollee which had just been completed at the entrance to the camp. This figure, designed and executed by the sculptor Palo Kangu as an SERA project, will stand as a permanent monument to the ECW program.

After being introduced by Captain Black, company commander, the President responded with a short talk in which he praised the work which was being done throughout the country by the CCC. Enrollees and supervisory personnel of the camp located at Brand State Park were given an opportunity to be present at the ceremony.

Forester Arnold states this is the only California camp which has been honored by a Presidential visit.

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During November the forests of Southern California were the scene of the most disastrous fires of a decade in that territory. As many
as four great fires were ablaze at one time and all available enrollees in CCC camps from the Mexican border to Sequoia National Park were called into service to fight the flames.

The supervisory staff of the camps and the enrollees deserve great credit for their activities in the emergency. State Park Forester Fred H. Arnold reports that there were no serious accidents as a result of the fire.

In his report Forester Arnold tells of one incident which deserves special mention. Oak Grove Camp SP-38 is in a wooded area which forms a sort of an isthmus between the Sierra Madre and the Verdugo Mountains. The former area was swept by the fire which was fanned by a strong wind, and early morning found it sweeping toward Oak Grove Camp.

The camp was manned by a cadre of only twenty veteran enrollees and had been supplied with transferred tools and trucks only the day before. Enrollee Black was in charge of the cadre and had been watching the progress of the fire most of the night. When burning embers began falling in the camp area he aroused his fellows. Hose was stretched and shovels were grabbed to beat the fire back. From two different vantage points the boys were driven back and the camp was finally surrounded by burning brush and trees. A motorcycle officer found his way through the smoke to warn them that the camp was doomed and that they had better leave. In the face of this warning and under the leadership of Black they stood their ground and not only saved the new camp buildings from destruction but prevented the blaze from sweeping on to the brush covered Verdugos, where it could not have been stopped without great loss of property and forest cover.

The Civilian Conservation Corps company located in the Colonial National Monument recently completed the construction of a ship museum at Yorktown, to be used to display articles recovered in salvaging the two British ships sunk in the York River during the Revolutionary War.

The museum has been made in the exact duplicate of the section of a ship of that period and includes the captain’s cabin and a part of the gun deck. Articles recovered from the sunken ships have been placed in their natural positions.

In the gun deck three of the naval guns taken from the York River have been mounted on typical gun carriages. A section of a mast was placed together with the phylo or belaying pin rail. Racks for pikes and guns were also made. The hatchway and hatch combing were constructed together with the stairs to the upper deck. Lighting throughout is furnished by ship’s lanterns which were constructed in the blacksmith shop of the camp.

Other members of the same company, which is made up of colored veterans, have been working on the restoration of the French Battery at Yorktown.

Under the direction of Service historians, old maps and records were first consulted for information regarding the location, size, and type of ordnance used in the Battery. Eighteenth Century French manuals on siege warfare and the construction of artillery emplacements were also studied. Then a scale model was constructed by the enrollees to illustrate the various parts of the fortifications and the use of auxiliary trench fortifications such as gabions, fascines, and fraises.
The actual work of reconstruction of the French Battery was started by running cross section ditches on the selected probable site of the battery. The first ditch disclosed traces of a trench and behind that a wide depression used for gun emplacements.

At the present time, the Battery contains three field guns whose mounts are exact reproductions of French field carriages of the American Revolutionary period and were constructed by the enrollees in the shops at Colonial National Monument.

Director and Mrs. Fechner and several of their friends were visitors to the Gettysburg National Military Park in October.

They visited the two CCC camps in the area and were entertained at dinner at Camp MP-1.

Under the direction of the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service enrollees will provide the major part of the labor on a project recently outlined to create the Pacific Coast Trail System, over which it will be possible to ride horseback or hike 2,300 miles continuously on high Government trails in the far West from Canada to Mexico.

Extensive development and improvement of the 2,300-mile trail by the CCC is expected to be completed by the fall of 1936. Distinctive metal signs are to be placed so that the entire route will be marked.

Colonel Duncan Major, U. S. Army, following an inspection of the Yucca Creek CCC Camp, Sequoia National Park, pronounced it the best he had seen in his whole tour of the country, and the only one to be given "superior rating".

Thirteen boys of Company 501, Mammoth Cave National Park Project, have sprouted wings since joining the aeronautical squadron training unit under the direction of Edgar M. Flowers, educational adviser.

Organization of the squadron training unit was made possible through the cooperation of J. A. Vaughn, president of the Mechanix Universal Aviation Service of Detroit, who donated the first study unit to the new squadron. More enrollments are expected just as soon as the aeronautical class gets under full swing and Company 501 gets the one hundred replacements due at any time now.

Under the apprentice plan boys enrolled in the squadron training unit who show aptitude, ability, and ambition, and who are recommended by the instructor, will be placed as aviation apprentices with some airport for two years practical training in aeronautics. This plan of training affords the boys enrolled an opportunity to secure a high type of aeronautical education and practical experience in aeronautical activities which, because of the lack of sufficient funds, is ordinarily denied the average young man.

Quoted from an editorial in the final issue of The Taps, news sheet of enrollees at Camp San Diego in Balboa Park:

"Mr. Geo. Collins and his assistant, Miss Bennett, of the Department of..."
Interior, have proven loyal friends and supporters of our Camp. We shall long remember both these splendid friends. Mr. Ansel Hall, National Park Service, was also a staunch supporter, and he did much to help put the Camp over. Many others have helped us in one or more ways. I would like to mention some of these fine people; Col. White, Supt., Sequoia National Park, Ed. Miller and R. W. Cowles of the State Division of Forestry, and Mr. Fleming of the State Park Service. Bob Schulz of the National Park Service, our congenial Project Superintendent, has worked hard and cooperated in every way in putting the Camp over."

Emergency Conservation Work in the state, county and metropolitan parks was recently exhibited with photographs, plans, miniature park models and sound motion picture at the sixth annual West Virginia Forest Festival at Elkins and at the first annual Georgia Slash Pine Forest Festival in Waycross. On both occasions the displays created a great deal of interest. In Waycross so many people gathered around the miniature park arranged by Inspector W. A. Cook, that police had to close the exhibit hall entrance until all decorations could be placed.

One of Georgia's unusually interesting state parks has been developed to a satisfactory point and dedicated. This is Santo Domingo, a 350-acre tract surrounding the ruins of an ancient Spanish structure several miles up the coast from Brunswick. It was given the state of Georgia by Cator Woolford of Atlanta. ECW Director Robert Fehnner and National Park Service Assistant Director Conrad Wirth represented official Washington on this occasion and delivered addresses.

When officials decided to close the California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego's famed Balboa Park November 11, 1935, and reopen for nine more months January 15, 1936, ECW Director Robert Fehnner agreed to have the CCC exhibit in the Museum of Natural History and the small side camp on the exposition grounds remain intact through the intervening months.

Production of sound motion pictures of the work of the Conservation Corps in the state, county, and metropolitan parks continues its steady pace. Recent finished subjects include "Pilgrim Forests" (New England), "Water Lure" (Warm Springs and Indian Springs, Georgia), "Old Land's New Use" (South Carolina), and a Pennsylvania release constructed in newsreel style. Schools, colleges, organizations, social and welfare gatherings, and CCC camps keep these films in demand. Serious consideration is being given the possibility of exhibiting them on a large scale in commercial theaters. The Pennsylvania "newsreel" was made with this in view. Director of this picture project is Penning Heeren and film editor and field man is Randall White, both of the National Park Service's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation.

A 35 mm. print of the one-reel subject "Water Lure", depicting the work in Pine Mountain State Park near Warm Springs, Georgia, and the work at Indian Springs State Park, is being presented to President Roosevelt by Secretary Ickes. The President should find unusual pleasure in this film as it is concerned with two subjects in which he has an intensely human interest — the Conservation Corps and the Warm Springs Foundation.
Administrative and Technical Personnel of the Third Regional E.C.W.
State Park Office with Headquarters in the Central National Bank
Building, Richmond, Virginia.

FRONT ROW: Inspector J. B. McGovern, Virginia;
Architect Orin Bullock, region at large;
Regional Officer H. E. Weatherwax;
Inspector Bailey Locker, Virginia;
Landscape Architect W. T. Ammerman,
regional office.

BACK ROW: Inspector Jack Teare, West Virginia;
Wildlife Technician O. B. Taylor;
Inspector L. A. Sharpe, North Carolina;
Inspector C. G. MacIntosh, South Carolina;
Assistant Regional Officer A. P. Bursley;
Inspector E. L. Bathurst, South Carolina;
Inspector Tall Nicoll, Maryland.
The Branch of Planning and State Cooperation had Photographer Allen Rinehart make pictures of ECW Director Fechner at his desk in the new Post Office Building, then presented him with a dozen copies and offered him as many more as he wanted. In reciprocation Director Fechner autographed several for those in the Service whom he has come to know so well.

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CCC projects to restore the first monument to George Washington - a 30-foot stone structure on a mountain in northwest Maryland, and old Fort Frederick near Hagerstown in the same State, have been completed.

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To the CCC is due the credit for "building Death Valley National Monument" and making it a haven for tourists, Enrollee Martin Sedgwick says in the following article published in a recent issue of the Death Valley CCC newspaper. Superintendent White has said that Enrollee Sedgwick's article, quoted below, is a prose poem:

"Let us consider, men of 908—
think a moment.

"Until the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Death Valley had been a name, a blazing, barren, death-dealing hell-hole, visited now and then by a wizened old man with a shaggy burro, or a young fellow in wilted collar and smart sun helmet carrying a geologist's hammer, but the Congress of the United States decided that Death Valley must become a national monument. Immediately myths exploded and traditions shattered beyond belief. These traditions, these myths, this mankilling name were caused by one thing, unsure and sometimes un-
saf roads. Few roads there were in and around Death Valley, and they could not properly be called roads—trails rather.

"Then the Corps camp--came with their foremen and crewpushers, their 'sixties', their 'fifties', their motor patrols and bulldozers, road scrapers, scarifiers, powder and caps, oil and trucks and transits and men. Big men, little men, scrawny men, strong men, bad men, good men, powder men, mechanics, truck drivers, cat-skimmers, blade men, hard rock men and just plain men came to swelter in heat and shiver in snow. They coughed and choked with dust in their throats one day, and huddled, half frozen in rain and hail the next. They cursed and laughed and fell sick, they ate dust, they worked and goldbricked. They smelled of gasoline, dust blinded them, motors pounded in their ears, the grate of steel became a familiar din, grease and oil were their bosom companions. Some fell out and some stayed --- they all griped, but they built roads -- oiled roads, dirt roads, supered and graded, easing curves, filling washes, knocking out humps, blasting and bulldozing and blazing their way -- a few miles here, a few miles there. They built roads.

"The first year there was a record tourist immigration into Death Valley. The next year they came again, only for every person who came the year before there now came six. They came --- they saw -- they marveled, and next year they will come again, bringing more with them. There are roads in Death Valley now, and you and I built them. We have sweated and worked -- dust in our ears and our eyes; our motors pounding; our steel clashing; our men taking a beating.

"We have licked the myths and shattered the traditions and made
a monkey out of that allegedly blazing, barren, death-dealing hell-hole; knocked that fantastic, romantic, sinister name into a cocked hat. The heat? Well, it's just plain old heat like any other heat. The "burning sands?" Hot sand is hot sand no matter where you're from. Rattlesnakes? They have those things in New York.

"With our 'cats' and bulldozers, blades and rippers, we have licked this so-called mankiller, we have licked the myths and traditions. We have licked the unsafe, unsure roads. Congress passed an act for the establishment of a national monument, but it is you and I who have built this monument. You and I who have turned Death Valley -- the legend, into Death Valley -- haven for tourists."

The Fourth State Park Regional Office in Atlanta headed by J. H. Gadsby is in the midst of the country's first State Park radio series. On Sunday evenings at 10:35 o'clock representatives of that office are telling the story of Georgia's State parks.

ABOUT FOLKS

Director Cammerer, Assistant Director Bryant, George M. Wright, Chief of the Wildlife Division, George F. Bagley of the State Park Wildlife Division, and Ben H. Thompson, Special Assistant to the Director, attended the 31st Annual Convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies in New York City. Mr. Wright gave a talk entitled "Bootsstraps of Wildlife Conservation". Prior to this meeting Mr. Wright attended the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Toronto.

From aboard the SS Manhattan of the United States Lines en route to England former Director Albright writes of having had the pleasure of a brief visit in New York with Director Cammerer, Assistant Directors Bryant and Wirth, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bagley, and Ben H. Thompson. "Mrs. Albright and I enjoyed the visit with all these old friends even though we really had only a brief time in which to talk," writes Mr. Albright.

Assistant Director Bryant has been invited by the National Geographic Society to lecture before members of that Society early next year. He will talk on the wonders of the national parks.

Major Joseph M. Hanson is now serving as Project Superintendent for Camp NM 5, Colonial National Monument. In this new assignment Major Hanson is in complete charge of all work at Jamestown Island as well as the cooperative project going forward at Williamsburg.

A recent issue of Thor Shun, news sheet of the CCC camp at Wildrose, Trona, California, carries the following interesting comment on our Engineer-In-Charge at Death Valley National Monument:

"Associate Engineer T. R. Goodwin, Acting Superintendent of Death Valley National Monument under Colonel John R. White . . . born in Norwich, Connecticut, a Nutmeg Yankee, 1887 . . . studied
architecture, marine design, and engineering and owned a yacht building establishment near Providence, Rhode Island. He spent all spare time and some that couldn't be spared — racing sailing yachts, and made the Atlantic "hop" in a twenty-one foot sailing boat in 1911 — Providence, Rhode Island, via the Azores and Gibraltar to Rome, Italy. He took up music and concerts as a hobby and knew personally Caruso, Kreisler, and all the big musicians. He came to Yuma, Arizona, in 1915 and helped build the Yuma Irrigation project. He went into road construction in Arizona in 1921, and then to California in 1923 and built practically all the desert roads in Southern California. He helped develop the present system of road oiling and got into the Park Service in 1928 as a road oiling engineer. He worked in Crater Lake, Yosemite, Yellowstone, Sequoia, Lassen, Casa Grande, and Tumacacori, and came with Colonel White to make a National Monument out of Death Valley in October, 1933. His hobbies: roads, golf, music and National Parks.

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Park Naturalist Bert Harwell of Yosemite attended the meeting of the Yosemite Field School Alumni of Southern California held at Griffith Park October 13 and extended the greetings of the Service. All but the 1925 and 1932 classes were represented.

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Francis W. Watson, Special Disbursing Agent at Yellowstone National Park, is now on detail in the Accounts Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office.

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Ranger Frank W. Childs, Jr., of Yellowstone, now on temporary duty with the Branch of Forestry, Washington Office, has had two of his photographs selected for presentation in a new book entitled "Nature in the Wild — A Selection of the World's Finest Photographs" published by Country Life in England. Both of the pictures were taken in Yellowstone. One, taken in winter, shows elk in deep snow, and the other is of a couple of bull moose in shallow water crossing horns.

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Bernard C. Blakley of George Washington Birthplace National Monument has transferred to a position in the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office.

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Chief Naturalist Trager has returned to the Washington Office after an extensive western tour.

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Under the direction of Acting Chief Naturalist Cooper a premiere showing of talking motion pictures in geology was given in the Connecting Wing Auditorium, Constitution Avenue near 13th Street, Washington, D. C., the evening of October 30. Titles of the films were Atmospheric Gradation, Work of Rivers, Underground Water, Mountain Building, Geological Work of Ice, and Volcanoes. These films, designed for use in the CCC camps and schools, are illustrated principally by scenes from the national parks and are typical of the new educational device for the teaching of science.

Director Cammerer acted as Master of Ceremonies, first introducing Assistant Director Bryant, who told of the part this Service and Emergency Conservation Work played in the production of these pictures. The University of Chicago was repre-
presented by Doctor Croneis, who described the preparation of the script and the usefulness of the movies in connection with that University's new plan of instruction used in the first two years of college work. Doctor Brodshaug then spoke of the participation of the Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc. of New York, who directed technical phases of the production, including animation and recording.

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Santa Fe has been appointed Superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park. Before going to Santa Fe in 1931, Mr. Nusbaum had served as Superintendent at Mesa Verde for ten years.

Mr. Donald Libbey of the Branch of Forestry attended the educational conferences called by Director Howard W. Oxley, Educational Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, held in Boston, New York, and Baltimore in early November. There was considerable discussion at these conferences regarding plans for vocational instruction in the CCC camps.

Willis King of the Wildlife Division presented a paper before the members of the Biological Society of Washington the evening of November 2 regarding ecological studies of Reptiles and Amphibians in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Early in October Richard W. Rowley, of Oregon Caves National Monument, was congratulated by Acting Director Demaray on the completion of twenty-five consecutive years of faithful service as guide and handyman at Oregon Caves.

"We in Washington," wrote Associate Director Demaray, "as well as your many friends in the vicinity of the Oregon Caves, appreciate and thank you for the high quality of your work, your loyal cooperation, and your splendid spirit."

Dr. Ellsworth C. Dent, formerly of the Service's Visual Instruction Section and now head of the Division of Motion Pictures of the Department of the Interior, Photographer Allen Rinehart, and Cameraman Walter Scott, left Washington in December for the Virgin Islands to obtain a pictorial record of the beauties and activities of that Island possession which was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Navy Department to that of the Interior Department on February 27, 1931.

Robert (Jeff) Thomson, the younger son of Superintendent and Mrs. Thomson, had the distinction of having one of his photographs of the Yosemite high country on the cover of the November issue of American Forest. Jeff has been an amateur camera fan for several years. He is now a junior at the University of California.

Ranger-Historian Don Watson of Mesa Verde is in Chicago taking a course at the University of Chicago and the Field Museum. During October he gave five talks at different CCC camps in that area.

Chief Clerk Richmond B. Hodges of Crater Lake and Clerk Charles H. Chislor of Yosemite have traded positions.
Associate Architect Clarence T. Jones of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, who holds the office of President of the Barnard Astronomical Society of Chattanooga, is drawing up complete plans for a well-equipped astronomical observatory to be erected in Chattanooga with an allotment of Public Works funds. In addition to the plans, Architect Jones has been given the difficult task of making the large mirror for the telescope in view of his previous experience in grinding, polishing, and figuring many specula of various sizes.

A few highlights taken from a letter recently received from Mrs. Everett E. Tillett from far-off Hawaii:

"The climate is positively perfect! I can't realize that summer is nearly gone, because we've had no real hot weather like we do at home. (Washington, Virginia, and Ohio are still 'home' to me.)** ** We've been on several sightseeing trips. We were around the island (Oahu) one Sunday. It's a very interesting and scenic drive. Visited the Dole pineapple cannery when the machinery was going at its record-breaking pitch. They were putting out a million cans of pineapple a day at that time.

** ** We've seen Hula dances, Chinese funerals, Hawaiian surf-board riders, and many other unique and wonderful things. ** ** We have seen lots of the visiting celebrities - of whom there has been a very large number in a short time -- Shirley Temple, Fannie Hurst, Nat Shilkert, Janet Gaynor -- the visiting Congressmen -- Soc'y Dorn, Mr. Farley -- and now Mr. and Mrs. Mac Abo. I still get quite a thrill out of watching the boats as they arrive and depart. ** ** I like to visit the Bishop Museum for it has a vast store of fascinating and educational exhibits.

I find that I know very very little about the Hawaiian Islands -- the people, language, customs, foods, dress, etc. I even thought everybody wore grass skirts here. Now I know differently. ** ** The thing I like best about this island is its wealth of flowers. When we first came here -- in June -- gardenias were in season. One could buy 18 or 20 for 15¢. The large Easter lilies were cheap, too. Of course, both of those varieties of flowers have gone out now. I never saw ginger blossoms before but they grow all over the place here.

All around us there are coconut palms, date palms, royal palms, poinciana, bamboo, mango and avocado trees, and the most gorgeous hibiscus hedges. I am told that the hibiscus blossoms the year round, which seems like fiction -- but may be fact!"

Assistant Director Wirth bagged a deer during after hours while attending the dedication of Georgia's Santo Domingo State Park. The hunting was done on the plantation of Gator Woolford who donated the 350 acres included in the Santo Domingo Park.

Fire Protection Expert Frank L. Ahern of the Branch of Forestry, left Washington early in November for visits to Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Mount Rainier, Sequoia, General Grant, Yosemite, and the San Francisco headquarters office.

Park Naturalist John E. Doerr, Jr. of Hawaii National Park has transferred to Crater Lake National Park.
From Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier comes the following letter:

"In connection with pictures of ranger forces which have been featured in the Park Service Bulletin, we are willing to submit a picture of the permanent ranger force in Glacier National Park.

"This picture was taken during the ranger school last spring and it should be remembered that some of these men were able to reach headquarters only after hiking a considerable distance. However, even with this handicap, I feel they look as well as any groups previously published.

"There have been some changes since the photograph was taken. Ranger Doust is now basking in the tropical climate of Hawaii and Ranger Newbury is enjoying the desert sunshine of the Petrified Forest. Donald Eaton exchanged jobs with Newbury and recommendations are now in for the reinstatement of F.S. Lorence vice Doust. Fred Overly is filling a position vacant at the time the photograph was taken."

Left to right, front row: Rangers Krause, Howell, Doust, Peyton, Ass't Chief Best, Chief Ranger Whitcraft, Ass't Chief Crogan, Rangers Miller, Hayden and Newbury.

Back row: Rangers Aiton, Fladmark, Ness, Buchanan, Fleisch, (Tom Allen will have to admit that this is a real mustache, not an eyebrow) Fauley, Hanson and Guardipee.
Dorr G. Yeager, Park Naturalist at Rocky Mountain, is now at Field Educational Headquarters at Berkeley carrying on the work formerly done by Dr. Carl F. Russell.

The regular annual meeting of the directors of the Yellowstone Park Library and Museum Association was held on October 19 with four of the directors, Messrs. Joffe, Bauer, Haynes and Kearns, in attendance. The fifth director, G. A. Lindsley, was absent. Superintendent Toll and Assistant Superintendent Emmert were also present and were later elected to membership as directors when it was decided to increase the number of directors from 5 to 7. A number of matters pertaining to the museum and library were discussed, including the proper display and storage of the valuable collection of Thomas Moran’s paintings recently donated to that park. Due to the expiration of Mr. Lindsley’s term as a Director, Judge T. Paul Wilcox was elected to fill the vacancy.

Acting Park Naturalist H. R. Gregg of Hot Springs National Park during his temporary detail to Washington, conducted a most successful series of autumn hikes and campfire lectures in the National Capital Parks. During his six-week program Naturalist Gregg made as many as 3,426 contacts, all of which he reports as being of a most pleasant character.

Shortly after Mr. Gregg’s departure for Hot Springs this commendatory letter was received from Major General L. H. Bash, Quartermaster General of the Army:

"My wife and some of her friends attended the walks conducted by Naturalist H. R. Gregg, and greatly enjoyed them. The ladies considered Mr. Gregg admirably fitted for the position of leader. In addition to his knowledge of birds, trees and flowers, he meets the public easily and pleasantly, has an extraordinary memory for his clients’ names, and a most contagious enthusiasm for the study of nature. Mrs. Bash and her party hope he may be the leader of next Spring’s expeditions.

"You are to be congratulated upon having a man of Mr. Gregg’s ability and personality in the service of your Department and Washington is highly fortunate in being afforded such a unique opportunity for nature study."

William H. Sharpe, Procurement Officer at Bendeliler National Monument, paid a visit to the Washington Office early in December.

J. M. Levelle, who served as temporary ranger-naturalist in Zion this past summer, is now an instructor in chemistry at a Cleveland, Ohio, high school. In addition, he is planning a schedule of winter lectures on the national parks before interested groups in Cleveland and nearby cities.

He will make no charge for the lectures and will even pay his own transportation to various points.

Special services were held in the Mammoth Chapel in Yellowstone National Park on October 20 by Rev. L. D. Smith of the Episcopal Church at Livingston in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lindsley and Judge John W. Meldrum, who have played such a prominent part in the church life of that community. Judge Meldrum and Mr. Lindsley both came to Yellowstone..."
in 1894 and left the Service in July of this year, Mr. Lindsley retiring and Judge Meldrum resigning because of his inability to carry on further the duties of his office due to old age and poor physical condition. The Lindsleys departed late in October for Renton, Washington, while Judge Meldrum left for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he will again enter the Army and Navy Hospital for treatment and care.

Edward L. Cotter of the Accounts Division, Washington Office, has been promoted to the position of Chief, Accounts Section, Branch of Buildings.

An unusual accident recently befell Norman L. Hargrave, Senior-Forman (Engineer) at Petersburg National Military Park. While Mr. Hargrave was working with a surveying squad the attention of the men was attracted by a cow, which had fallen into a walled-spring head first. There are conflicting reports as to the exact details of what occurred, but all agree that Mr. Hargrave and his assistants hastened to the rescue. The cow would doubtless have succumbed from drowning very shortly had not one of the surveyors, Acting Supt. J. Walter Coleman reports, thoughtfully twisted her neck so that her nose was above the water. Mr. Hargrave sought to extricate the animal by pulling her out bodily from the rear. Whether or not the tail became disconnected as a result of the effort, or whether the rescuer lost his foot-hold, is a matter of dispute, but at any rate, he slipped and suffered a sprain which incapacitated him for some days. At this point, it was observed that the cow had expired due to a broken neck, as the result of twisting her head. The details, Acting Superintendent Coleman regrets to state, have not been verified by Mr. Hargrave as he declines to be interviewed on the incident.

Cozy McSparron's outpost gets mention in Indians at Work, a news sheet for Indians and the Indian Service published semi-monthly by the Office of Indian Affairs. Hon. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reporting on one of his visits to some of the reservations under his jurisdiction stated:

"* * *It was from Albuquerque that I flew to Wind River with Hugh Calkins, regional director of Soil Conservation Service.

"Previously, out from Albuquerque 250 miles, I had experienced a night I shall never forget.

"A Navajo Yebechi was going on. There were to be thousands of Indians gathered. Roads were nearly impassable after cloudbursts and wide slow rains. We flew to Chlin Lee, at the Canyon de Chelly, landing on a mesa where no plane had landed before. Then at a trader's house we listened to the Baer-Louis prize fight. This great American ceremony thundered, roared, howled, thudded amid the baskets and arrows and subtle Navajo landscapes of Cozy McSparron's dining room, and along with many governors of states, with cabinet officers and railroad presidents and forty million other Americans we partook of the physical massacre of Baer."

Victor H. Cahalane of the Wildlife Division has returned from an extensive inspection trip which included areas in the West and South. Acting Superintendent Heider in reporting Mr. Cahalane's visit at Vicksburg National Military Park says that the bright warm Mississippi sun was a welcome sight to Mr. Cahalane who had encountered severe weather in the West. "When the weather becomes too unbearable in the other park areas," says Colonel Heider, "we invite all the personnel to visit us in the land of eternal
spring on the broad banks of the Mississippi."

Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier and Assistant Superintendent Joffe of Yellowstone National Park attended the first annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association held at the Devonport Hotel in Spokane, November 7 and 3. In a letter to the President of the Association stated: "Messrs. Joffe and Scoyen, with their long years of experience in promotional work, were of great value to us and I am sure that they attracted a great deal of attention to the splendid work of the National Parks in attracting travel to the West."

"Whenever called upon for remarks, these gentlemen always presented ideas that were of the greatest value to those present."

BIRTHS

On October 27 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Littrell, weight 9 lbs. 11 ounces. Mr. Littrell is a State Park ECW inspector.

Mr. and Mrs. DeFrance McCormack are the proud parents of a daughter, Therese Lyonel. Mr. McCormack, popular guard at the Vicksburg National Military Park, has been acting as chief photographer in addition to his guard duties.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. McG. Miller on October 31. Mr. Miller is a Service Engineer stationed at the Mammoth Cave National Park Project.

A son, Earl Carver, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Neal A. Butterfield on November 30. Mr. Butterfield is a member of Assistant Director Wirth's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation.

A son, Ralph Willever, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Pierson on December 12. Mr. Pierson is connected with the Service's Public Relations Division.

MARRIAGES

Ranger Ernest A. Hostel and Margaret Hensley of Medford, Oregon, were married on August 31 at the home of Superintendent and Mrs. Canfield of Crater Lake National Park. The wedding, the first ever held at that park, was attended by a large group of friends. Mrs. Rostel is a newspaperwoman of several years experience. Ranger Rostel, a former newspaperman, for the past five seasons has been in charge of the information desk at Crater Lake, as well as devoting attention to public relations.

Marjorie Miles of Yellowstone National Park and Assistant Landscape Architect Robert G. Hall, who was stationed at Yellowstone for the past two seasons, were married early in October. Following the ceremony the Halls motored to Washington, D. C., where they are now residing.

Paul Duve, assistant to Associate Engineer Hamilton of Mesa Verde National Park, was married to Edith Halls, formerly an employee of Frank Humiston at the Mess Hall at Mesa Verde, on October 26.
DEATHS

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, eminent paleontologist, zoologist, geologist, and author, and for twenty-five years President of the American Museum of Natural History (1908-1933) passed away on November 7 in his seventy-eighth year.

Walter L. Fisher, who served as Secretary of the Interior in the Taft cabinet, passed away in Chicago, Illinois, on November 5 of a heart attack. He was 73 years old.

Mr. T. J. "Pop" Francis, father-in-law of Ranger Walter Finn of Rocky Mountain National Park and one of the leading figures in the development of the Estes Park region for the past generation, died October 19 at the ranch home of his brother in Darby, Montana. He was 66 years old. Death was due to a heart attack.

Mr. Francis was a leader in community affairs and was highly respected everywhere. He was widely known as a scenic photographer, his pictures of the beautiful spots in Rocky Mountain National Park appearing frequently in the rotogravure sections of newspapers throughout the United States. He was an ardent friend of the Service.

Mrs. Raymond McNabb, wife of one of the EW mechanics at Grand Teton National Park, died on October 11.

An infant daughter born to Superintendent and Mrs. Edward D. Freeland of Wind Cave died several hours after birth.

From Gettysburg National Military Park comes word of the sudden death of Mrs. Edward Farrell, wife of the Project Superintendent of Camp MP-1.

Mrs. George Jeffery, a resident of Yosemite Park for approximately 20 years, passed away at the Lewis Memorial Hospital on October 8. Mrs. Jeffery's husband retired a year ago last August as foreman of the Yosemite Park road maintenance crews.

Mr. E. L. Howlett, part owner and manager of the Quapaw Bath House, Hot Springs National Park, passed away last month. His cooperation and work in promoting the interests of the Hot Springs National Park made him many friends in the Service.

William Bertrand Acker, former chief clerk of the Interior Department, died on December 7 at the age of 76. Mr. Acker retired from the Interior post two years ago after completing half a century of Government service.

In the last issue of the Bulletin the passing of Joe Mills was reported. Now we want to quote a beautiful letter written by his widow to Director Cammerer.

"Your very kind message telling us you are sharing the loss and paying so rare a tribute to Joe, softened the sharp edge of our sorrow. Life seems so empty now, bereft of the one who gave it meaning, but I can imagine it would be even more desolate but for our friends' tender solicitude. It sustains our courage and gives us the will to carry on."
"With you, I feel that Joe's death is most untimely — he was in better health than he's been in years, full of 'pep' and enthusiasm for his winter plans. He was planning his first extensive lecture tour, -- just one of the things Joe was doing to bring his beloved 'high country' to folks all over the land. Then too he was going to take many color movies -- he started taking them last summer and counted on getting the game against the colorful fall background. There is a package of film here now, still unwrapped. It comforts me to know you were so fond of Joe for, he was likewise fond of you and admired you greatly. As you may know Joe was diabetic but he loved life even though he had to struggle constantly against ill health. I am sure he was in coma when struck by the street car — he was too good a driver, too alert, too quick to see and to act ever to have had such an accident otherwise. He was alone and never regained consciousness so will never know how it happened.

"What hurts is the finality of death — to think that he'll never more roam these hills he loved, that he'll never more stalk and 'shoot' the deer and elk, never more work and fight for the things he believed in, like the outdoors and the National Park!

"The fall has been gorgeous — it seems incredible that Nature could clothe these hillsides in such poignant beauty when Joe who loved them so is not here to see!

"I am planning to carry on the Crags. I feel this institution into which Joe built his best must be preserved. No greater memorial would he ask than it should continue to shelter city-weary folks and spread the gospel of the Outdoors."

Several weeks before his death Dr. Walter Hough, father-in-law of Assistant Director Tolson, penned these lines about Pierce's Mill, which is located in Rock Creek Park, the largest unit in the National Capital Park System under the jurisdiction of Superintendent Finnan. For many months work has been in progress to restore this landmark to its original form.

PIERCE'S MILL

Parts of two centuries long ago
The old mill begins to grind again
To toil the wheat and corn and rye
As once the folk for miles around
Packed in their grain to Pierce's mill.
The rumbling stones give out a soothing sound
Mingling with the diapason of the dam.

Strongly built was the ancient mill
Of sturdy logs from nearby trees
And colorful stone of the eternal hills
Gaining in beauty as years go by.
Laboring oxen brought huge burl stones
Of sandy grit from rocky ledge
Fashioned with skill was the massive wheel.
Water rushed swiftly through the race
Gave freely of its power to crush the grain.
Laurel and fern burgeoned near
Close-lined within the rocky vale
In shady moistness of the greater trees.
O'er timeworn paths that sought the mill
Came the folk from the little farms
Hewn from the vast umbrageous woods.
Here stopped to gossip and to heft the grist
And chaff the miller anent his toll on
The grave faced miller knew a thing or two
And hid it beneath a sober mien.

His cares were many at the mill
That bore upon him singly and alone
From dressing sharp the smooth worn stone
To bagging up the flour and meal
And chasing out thieving rats and mice
A busy factory was the ancient mill
A wonder of the simple times of old
When machines were of rarest mark.
So we of these enlightened times
See once again as our forefathers saw
And hear old Pierce's mill at work again.

Thanks to the Park Service.