AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS
NATIONAL PARK CONFERENCE

Approximately 200 officials interested in park development were present at the National Park Conference sponsored jointly by the Board of Directors and Advisory Council of the American Planning and Civic Association and the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks held in Washington, January 22, 23, and 24. Park Superintendents in attendance were Toll, Scoyen, White, Bakin, Musbeum, Flickinger, Spalding, Tomlinson, Thomson, Canfield, Rogers, Tillotson, Patraw, Allen and Leavitt who had been called to Washington by Director Cammerer for meetings with park operators and discussions of park problems. Engineer-in-Charge Lassiter of Shenandoah and State Park E.C.W. Regional Officers also attended.

Frederick A. Delano, President of the American Planning and Civic Association, presided at the dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on January 22 which officially opened the Conference. The list of dinner speakers included Secretary Ickes, Secretary Wallace, former Director Albright, who is vice president of the American Planning and Civic Association, Director Cammerer, A. D. Taylor, President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Richard Lieber, President of the National Conference on State Parks, and John Nolen, Sr., noted city planner.

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.
"Cooperation of the Department of Agriculture" was the subject of Secretary Wallace's talk. Secretary Ickes, who followed the Agriculture head on the program, had a paper prepared on "A Worthy National Park System", but spoke extemporaneously instead. In his talk he insisted vigorously on a well rounded-out national park system and stressed cooperation.

A letter from President Roosevelt praising the National Park Service and urging public cooperation in efforts of the Government to create additional recreational areas for the benefit and education of American citizens was read to the dinner guests by Mr. Delano.

Subjects under discussion during the subsequent sessions held on January 23 and 24 were:
- Standards and Policies Applied in National Parks
- Regional Park System of Washington
- Archeological and Historic Sites
- Wilderness and Wildlife in National Parks
- Highlights in the National Park Legislative Program
- Pending Legislation for Service to State Parks

TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL PARK ESTABLISHED

With the acceptance by Secretary Ickes on December 26 of deeds conveying 176,429.80 acres of land in Virginia's Blue Ridge to the Federal Government, the Shenandoah project received full national park status, bringing the total of such areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service up to 25. The deeds bore the signatures of Governor Peery and William E. Carson, former Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development, and were presented to the Secretary by Director Cammerer and Wilbur C. Hall, present Chairman of the Virginia Commission.

Acceptance of deeds had been held up by litigation testing the rights of the State of Virginia to condemn property for Federal park purposes, which litigation ended in a Supreme Court decision upholding the State. Assurances have been given that provisions will be made through the Federal Resettlement Administration to care for most of the park residents. The State will have additional emergency funds available to take care of those families who may not be eligible under the Federal Resettlement Plan.

The national park originally was authorized on May 22, 1926 to constitute a minimum area of 250,000 acres. Congress, by Act of February 4, 1932 reduced this to a minimum of 160,000 acres.

ISLE ROYALE LANDS TO BE PURCHASED

Early in December Secretary Ickes announced that $704,000 had been made available for the acquisition of 121,000 acres of private land within the boundaries of the proposed Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior for emergency conservation work purposes. As soon as weather conditions permit it is planned to assign several CCC camps to this area to carry on the work of fire hazard reduction and improvement begun by the company of enrollees who spent approximately two and a half months on the island last fall.

An interesting picture of the Grand Tetons hangs in the dining room in the White House assigned to the office staff.
SEVERAL THOUSAND ATTEND WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

As the result of widespread publicity and posters many interested in wildlife conservation attended the North American Wildlife Conference held in Washington February 3 - 7 inclusive.

In calling the Conference, President Roosevelt said:

"My purpose is to bring together individuals, organizations and agencies interested in the restoration and conservation of wildlife resources. My hope is that through this conference new cooperation between public and private interests, and between Canada, Mexico and this country, will be developed; that from it will come constructive proposals for concrete action; that through these proposals existing State and Federal governmental agencies and conservation groups can work cooperatively for the common good."

F. A. Silcox, Chief of the United States Forest Service, was appointed by the Chief Executive to serve as chairman of the Conference.

The three major objectives constituting the fundamental purposes of the conference were:

1. The organization of a permanent general federation of all agencies, societies, individuals and clubs interested in the restoration and conservation of wildlife resources with the avowed purpose of securing adequate recognition of the needs of wildlife resources;

2. The development of a North American Program for the advancement of wildlife restoration and conservation;

3. The presentation of such facts, discoveries and information pertinent to wildlife as may contribute to the solution of our mutual problems.

NEW WILDLIFE PUBLICATION ISSUED

The thirty-fifth annual edition of the directory of officials and organizations concerned with wildlife protection has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and is now on sale at the Government Printing Office for five cents a copy.

Compiled by Frank G. Grimes, Administrative Assistant, Biological Survey, this list is intended to meet the needs of officials charged with the administration and enforcement of game laws, and for the convenient use of persons desiring to

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ON WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources of the Senate consists of the following:

Key Pittman, (Nevada). Vice Chairman
Charles L. McNary (Oregon)
Peter Norbeck (South Dakota)
Bennett Champ Clark (Missouri)
Josiah W. Bailey (North Carolina)
Harry Flood Byrd (Virginia)
Wallace H. White, Jr. (Maine)
The position of Chairman on this committee is vacant.

Members of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources of the House of Representatives are:

A. Willis Robertson (Virginia) Chairman
Marvin Jones (Texas)
Schuyler Otis Bland (Virginia)
Sam D. McReynolds (Tennessee)
Lindsey C. Warren (North Carolina)
Frank H. Buck (California)
William M. Berlin (Pennsylvania)
Claude V. Parsons (Illinois)
Fred H. Hildebrand (South Dakota)
James F. Richards (South Carolina)
Albert E. Carter (California)
Charles D. Millard (New York)
Chester C. Bolton (Ohio)
August H. Andresen (Minnesota)
Leo E. Allen (Illinois)
communicate with officials and organizations concerning wildlife conditions throughout the United States and Canada.

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WILDLIFE CHIEF GIVES VIEWS ON ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

George M. Wright, Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, when asked recently by another Service official for his ideas on the subject of artificial conditions in park wildlife and publicity relating thereto, responded with the following memorandum:

"The primary thought back of the national parks is to present, so far as possible, a picture of conditions as they were before the arrival of the whites. Carrying out this thought to the problem of wildlife presentation, I feel that semi-tame animals hanging around developed areas is not a part of, and detracts from, that picture. I have no argument against yours that the sight of such animals gives pleasure to many visitors; I do contend that such artificialization detracts from the pleasure of a certain percentage of other visitors, is sub-standard for the national parks, and that the occasional sight of a perfectly wild animal in its natural environment is worth more than contact with many semi-tame creatures in artificial surroundings. There are many places in the country where people who want their wildlife impressions en masse can get them; there are few areas where a primitive picture can be obtained.

"We are surely and speedily (the adjective is used advisedly) getting away from the practice of artificial feeding, and have real hopes that the time is not far off when it will not be necessary to provide handouts, either from the ranger's doorway or from the haystack, except in a few places where irreparable human restrictions make it impossible to do otherwise.

"I believe that in the future we should emphasize the natural wildlife aspect, even if it means reducing the amount of publicity released, and publicize feeding herds of animals around buildings, animal pets, etc., only in extraordinary cases as these may be decided after special consideration."

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W.P.A. CAMPS WELL UNDER WAY

On January 27 the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation had taken over 35 of the 50 W.P.A. work camps it plans to operate on park and recreation projects in 16 States.

The camps and the States:
- Alabama, one camp; California, one;
- Colorado, three; Indiana, two; Iowa, five; Kentucky, one; Minnesota, six;
- Missouri, three; Montana, one;
- Nebraska, three; New York, five;
- North Dakota, one; South Dakota, one;
- Utah, one; and West Virginia, one.

The average number of men at work in these camps during December was 6,537. The capacity of the camps is 7,157.

Assistant Director Wirth has detailed Auditor William Wertman, veteran of State Park ECW, and Mike Killarney, formerly of the Springfield, Massachusetts ECW regional office, to handle these W.P.A. work camps.

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A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives providing that the tree known as Sequoia (Sequoia gigantea) be designated as the national tree of the United States.
MAUNA LOA BOMBED

Something new in the history of Hawaii occurred when a squadron of Army planes flew over Mauna Loa dropping bombs at specified points in an effort to divert the flow of lava emitted during the eruption which started on November 21. Before the bombing the flow was advancing directly toward the source of water supply for the city of Hilo.

The aerial bombing attack was answered with a terrific blast of fire with flames, accompanied by a deafening roar, shooting high in a spectacular display. Following the bombing it was discovered that the lava flowed at a sharply reduced pace and the latest advice from Superintendent Wingate are to the effect that the eruption has apparently ended.

Old-time Hawaiians expressed regret at the bombing of the volcano saying: "Pele is angry. She should not be disturbed." — "This bombing is folly. It will do more harm than good." — "If Pele has decided to come to Hilo it is not for man to dissuade her by artificial methods. It is impossible to stop her thusly."

SERVICE MASONS FORWARD BIBLE TO GRAND CANYON LODGE

Grand Canyon Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., has in its possession a Holy Bible, the gift of the 39 National Park Service Master Masons, Chief Auditor Gable, who originated the idea, forwarded the bible to Senior Deacon Miner R. Tillotson with the following letter:

"The Holy Bible enclosed with this letter is presented through you to the Grand Canyon Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., by the Masons listed on the following pages with the best wishes and fraternal greetings of all National Park Service Masons.

"May this 'Book of the Law' so guide and direct the steps of Grand Canyon Lodge that it will be, like the 'Land Marks' of Masonry, as enduring as the Grand Canyon itself."


EARTH TREMORS FELT IN MOUNT RAINIER PARK

Two earth movements, said by Mount Rainier National Park residents to be the severest they had experienced, occurred on December 7. The first was felt at 3:45 in the afternoon, and the second, which was of much less severity, followed a few minutes later. These movements brought most of the park residents out of their homes. No damage was done to buildings.

Engineer J. R. Lassiter reports that the herd of sixteen deer released in the Shenandoah National Park area in the spring of 1934 is doing well and that a number of fawns have been sighted. He estimates that the herd has increased to thirty animals.
Bennett's Well
- 266 feet below sea level -

Believed to be the campsite of the Bennett-Arcane party from December 22, 1849 to January 16, 1850 while awaiting the return of Manly and Rogers who had gone westward seeking a route out Death Valley to the coast.
The panorama of Death Valley spreads across space and time, flecked with a little dust of thirsting immigrants, etched with the miners' pick and the borax trail, and smeared with the sun-burnt colors of the desert.

Great things have come out of Death Valley. Not that its pioneers conquered an empire; for they merely passed through on their way to the gold fields of California. But by passing through, they wrote a story of human triumph which has become a part of our heritage.

Today, one can stand on the snow of Telescope Peak and look down upon a summer sandstorm as it sweeps the floor of the Valley, two miles below. The forms of the immigrants come to mind. Their bleaching bones and wagon wheels have long since been collected. The ghost towns of later days are crumbling with disuse. The faint white roads still pattern themselves after former ways and seem to ripple and wrinkle in some distant mirage. But Death Valley is more than just a dream: it is one of the great monuments in the National Park System. What does that mean?

As civilization moved westward, it fed upon the country. Smooth blankets of forest were mowed down in swaths, as wool is sheared from sheep. The soft prairies were cut into patch-quilt farms. The mountains were gouged with mines, smelters, slag and roads. The streams were fouled with industrial waste. Marshes were drained, rivers were dammed, meadows were grazed. And then came the webbing of roads, railroads, canals, telephone lines, power lines, fences, oil pipes, and the rest. Behind it all, the native beauty of our country fled; the wildlife disappeared; the freedom of mountains, waters and plains slipped away. It has always been so wherever civilization has gone.
Today we hear much about the increased leisure time and what to do with it. I believe that is the story turned inside out. The pioneers not only had leisure but had places to spend it. They lived with the out-of-doors. The hills, woods and lakes were at their very doors, free to be enjoyed. If they wanted wild turkey or duck, it was there to be taken. How common it is today to see thousands of automobiles leaving the cities on week ends and holidays, only to drive for hours, hedged in by private property, fences, wires, railroad tracks and "no trespass" signs. There is scarcely room for a picnic lunch. Instead of talking about the increased leisure, we ought to be talking about the decreasing chances of spending any leisure anywhere except in mechanical contrivances.

So it was a significant event when that little band of explorers sat around their campfire in the Yellowstone in 1870 and decided not to parcel that wonderful country that is now the Yellowstone National Park among themselves for private gain, but to dedicate themselves to securing it as a great national park for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people. That was the birth of the National Park Idea, which since has spread all over the world.

Many of our Country's most beautiful places have now been set aside as national parks or monuments, to be conserved unimpaired for the people's enjoyment. If this had not been done, these areas would, long ago, have been claimed by private enterprise and the public would be turned away by "private property" signs.

The National Park Idea is a logical product of our democracy. The people are entitled to the beauty of their country; it shall not all be destroyed and usurped for private gain. This is a new idea and a new form of land-use. An area is to be conserved but, at the same time, it is to be used. Some people have misunderstood this. They have thought that the creation of national parks and monuments meant the "locking up" of great natural resources. That is far from the truth. The resources of a national park are to be used, and used completely, but not with the type of use which will destroy them.

With these thoughts in mind, it becomes evident why Death Valley is a national monument. It is an area rich in human history, scenic grandeur, and scientific interest. It is worth saving for this generation and future ones to use. Nowhere else in our country have winds and rain and sun created a landscape of such violent contrasts. Walled in by burned and painted mountain ranges, shut off by glaring salt wastes, it has evolved unique forms of plant and animal life found nowhere else in the world.

Already, misguided human uses have taken heavy toll of the Valley's riches. But much can be saved. The few water holes, so vital to the desert life, must not be taken for temporary, commercial gain; for if that happens, many of those unique forms of life will perish.

Death Valley is a national monument because we want to keep it as a great heritage of the people. Its wildness and rugged character must be made safe for human use but must not be tamed by too many mechanical contrivances. The spirit of its history could slip away unnoticed by padding it with too many plush cushions. The inspiration of its desolate strength could easily vanish beneath the harness of too many roads.

The pioneers spoke of its "grand, but worthless landscape." That was once true, but now Death Valley will pay for itself many times over, - if kept as Death Valley.
PARK PERSONNEL PLAYS IMPORTANT ROLE IN SCOUTING ACTIVITIES

The Vicksburg National Military Park is well represented in scouting activities of the Vicksburg area. L. G. Heider, Acting Park Superintendent, has taken a deep interest in the movement, and at the conclusion of a highly successful season as Chief Inspecting Officer was named chairman of the court of honor for the year 1936. The court of honor recommends the award of all honors in scouting and is one of the most important bodies in the organization. The scout troops in Vicksburg are particularly active, and 1936 gives evidence of being a banner year.

Through the keen interest stimulated in scouting under Col. Heider's direction several other members of the park staff have joined the movement. H. C. Rosenberger, forestry foreman, was selected as one member of the court of honor this year. In cooperation with Col. Heider he has organized a forestry class among the scouts which is proving of great interest. J. M. Ford, chief clerk and H. K. Martin, miscellaneous foreman, are acting as Inspecting Officers. In addition to his work as Inspecting Officer, Mr. Martin also is responsible for much of the newspaper publicity relative to scouting.

The people of Vicksburg are grateful to Col. Heider for the increasing interest which he has stimulated in the scouting movement not only among the youth of the city but also on the part of the men and women of the community. Many new friends also have been gained for the park through the scouting services rendered by the park personnel.

Overheard while park superintendents were in Washington: "He looks more like a railroad man than a superintendent." Superintendent Scoyen was the person referred to.

"STATUE OF LIBERTY" POETRY CONTEST BEING HELD

As a part of the celebration of the Statue of Liberty Fiftieth Anniversary a poetry contest is being held by the National Life Conservation Society. The contestant submitting the best poem regarding the Statue of Liberty will be awarded $50. Second and third prizes in the contest will be for twenty and ten dollars respectively.

Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, President of the National Life Conservation Society, 2239 Tiebout Avenue, New York City, to whom all poems should be forwarded, says that since the Statue is a monument dedicated to international friendship anyone, regardless of country, is welcome to enter the contest provided the poem is written in English. There is no restriction as to age, race, or sex.

A committee of nationally recognized men of letters will judge the poems submitted.

RULES: (1) The contest opened November 11, 1935, and will close September 18, 1936.
(2) All poems must be original and must relate to the Statue of Liberty and its significance.
(3) Only one poem may be submitted by one writer.
(4) No poems will be returned.
(5) Poems must not exceed 24 lines.
(6) A fictitious name should be signed to each poem with the correct name and address in a sealed envelope.
(7) Poems submitted are not to be offered for publication elsewhere before Nov. 1, 1936, and any poem entered may be used by the National Life Conservation Society or the
National Park Service in connection with the Statue of Liberty Fiftieth Anniversary until that date.

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE MADE BY GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Last summer, under a cooperative arrangement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey, a geological reconnaissance was carried out covering the entire area of Sequoia National Park. Francois E. Matthes, who some years ago made a special study of the Yosemite Valley, with special reference to the much mooted question of its origin, was detailed for this work. Since completing his studies in the Yosemite region Mr. Matthes has covered practically all of the mountain country that lies between Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, and as a consequence he was particularly well fitted for his assignment.

Mr. Matthes spent four months in Sequoia National Park, devoting the greater part of this time to a pack train trip through the scenic High Sierra portion, which is more and more being sought by the public as a recreational area, in spite of its remoteness and extreme ruggedness. It includes the peaks of the Great Western Divide, the upper Kern Basin and the culminating portion of the main crest of the Sierra Nevada, with Mount Whitney, the highest summit in the continental United States.

As an immediate result of Mr. Matthes' investigations there is now at hand a complete map of all the ancient glaciers that existed in the park area during the Ice Age. It was these glaciers that were largely responsible for the spectacular sculpture of the peaks and canyons, and that dug out the innumerable lakes and lakelets that add so much to the beauty of the Alpine landscape.

There are available also more than 200 fine photographs which will be mounted in large albums as a permanent reference set for the information of the officers of the park. Each picture was taken because it graphically tells a significant story, and this story will be set forth in the label in simple, non-technical language.

The final results of the investigation will be published in a well illustrated report similar to the one on the Yosemite Valley, which has proved so useful to park officials and so acceptable to the public.

WAR DEPARTMENT DONATES VALUABLE PICTURES TO PARK

Photographs of all but three of the nineteen Army officers who served as superintendents of Sequoia National Park while it was under the jurisdiction of the War Department are now the property of the National Park Service. This valuable photographic collection was forwarded by the War Department to Superintendent White who plans to have each photograph, with appropriate biographical sketches, framed and placed on display at the park museum.

The three army-officer superintendents of whom a photograph could not be located were Captain J. H. Dorst, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who was the first administrator of the park in 1891; Lieutenant E. X. Smith, Utah Volunteer Cavalry, who relieved George Langenberg, a ranger of the Forest Service, after a period during the war with Spain when for a time no regular Army officers were available for park duty; and E. S. Wright, Captain, 1st Cavalry, who served as acting superintendent in 1910.
PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CHRISTMAS TREE CEREMONY

At sundown on Christmas Eve President Roosevelt officiated at the lighting of the National Community Christmas tree and delivered his Christmas message to the Nation from Lafayette Park, one of the group of National Capital Parks, located opposite the White House. The National Community Christmas tree celebration is an annual affair sponsored by the National Capital Parks and the Community Center Service of the Washington Board of Education. Director Cammerer served as a member of the Committee on Arrangements which was headed by Elizabeth K. Peeples, Director, Community Center Service, and Superintendent Finnan. Albert Clyde-Burton, Chief, Recreation Division, National Capital Parks, was in charge of decorations and stands. The program included the chanting of Christmas carols by the Franciscan Monastery Choir of Washington and the Lincoln Cathedral Choir of the University of Nebraska, and a concert of Yule music by the United States Marine Band.

LECTURE SERIES WELL UNDER WAY

Lectures given thus far in the Service's 1935-1936 winter series have attracted large audiences. These lectures usually are given twice a month, on Thursday, in the Connecting Wing Auditorium between the new Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Buildings. Lectures given thus far are:


"The Snow Covered Volcanoes of the Cascades" by Donald S. Libbey, January 9.


Park Naturalist Bert Harwell of Yosemite has been booked to lecture on February 20. Randall Jones will talk on the "Wonderland of Color in Zion and Bryce National Parks" on March 5. Walter K. Horning, Forester, will talk on March 19. Chief Naturalist Trager will lecture on April 2, and Mrs. Gladys M. Petch will talk on Norway on April 16.

YEAGER BOOK OFF THE PRESS

"Scarface, the Story of a Grizzly":--by Dorr G. Yeager (Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia) is one of the best bear stories ever written. It has all the impress of knowledge at first hand, knowledge that could only come through years spent in the open with observation and encounters with grizzlies, the fiercest and most formidable of all the animals that roam the wilderness.

Dorr Yeager, for seven years in the naturalist service in Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks before he was transferred to be field naturalist in Berkeley, has lived with the animals of the wilderness and has learned to love and understand even the heart of a grizzly. "Scarface" will take its place with the famous "Black Beauty" and the "Tale of a Dog of Flanders".

Mr. Yeager adds to his love of animals the scientific approach which is rare in writers of animal stories. This added to a sense of the dramatic makes "Scarface" a classic in animal lore.

The story of "Scarface" is told from his birth in a den while his mother is
hibernating, through his awakening to the world of outdoors, his education by his canny mother who teaches him how to avoid the pitfalls in the life of a bear, -- traps and poison, -- how to catch his prey, to swim, to be guarded by his keen scent. When at the end of their second summer "Scarface" and his brother are turned out to shift for themselves, they are fully equipped to meet life. Their experiences as told by Dr. Yeager are quite as full of keen interest as that of a hero of fiction.

The story is told in simple, convincing language and serves the important purpose of awakening in the mind of the reader a vivid interest in the denizens of the wilderness.

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DISPOSAL OF YELLOWSTONE BUFFALO COMPLETED

With the shipment late in December of eight buffalos from Yellowstone Park to the Hearst Ranch near San Simeon, California, disposal of the surplus animals from the park's buffalo herd was completed. Previously a shipment of ninety surplus animals had been made by park officials to the Crow Indian Agency near Hardin, Montana, ten had been sent to the Pine Ridge Indian Agency in South Dakota, and one had been shipped to the Buffalo, New York zoo.

The day following Thanksgiving Yellowstone's Chief Buffalo Kooper Harry Trischman and his assistants, with five special herdsmen, began their annual round-up. Within a week some five hundred animals were in the corrals at the buffalo ranch in the Lamar Valley. The next few days were spent in cutting out the animals to be delivered to the Crow Agency. Caravans of seven trucks, each hauling four crates, made three round trips from the Crow Agency to the buffalo ranch, a distance of 250 miles each way, giving the animals their first experience of a "ride on wheels".

Chief Robert Yellowtail of the Crow Agency, the first pure blooded Indian to be placed in charge of an Indian agency, is responsible for the establishment of the game sanctuary on the Crow Indian Reservation. His bison herd, started last year with 115 animals from the Yellowstone and National Bison Range herds, has made fine progress since its establishment and not a single buffalo has been killed by the more than 2,200 Indians living on the reservation. There is sufficient range properly to accommodate a thousand buffalos, as well as elk and other big game animals.

The Pine Ridge herd likewise was started last year and the ten additional obtained through the present shipments will give the Indians on that reservation a good start toward the establishment of another fine herd.

It is interesting to note that the last census compiled by the American Bison Society January 1, 1934 showed 21,701 pure blood American Bison throughout the world, 4,404 of which are found in the United States, the Yellowstone National Park containing the largest of the herds in this country. Canada boasts the largest number with 17,043 bison, Alaska has 46, Mexico 3, while 205 are to be found in South America and foreign countries.

Superintendent Lieck of Mount McKinley National Park advises that according to the Eskimos this is going to be the coldest winter in years in that park. This Eskimo prophecy is based on the fact that ducks and wild fowl started south two weeks ahead of time, trout spawned ten days earlier, rabbits and game of all kinds have an extra heavy coat of fur, and even the fussy little squirrels laid up their supplies much earlier than usual.

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A REVOLUTION IN CONCRETE

Late in 1935 Earl Paul Billner, New York City civil engineer, put on a demonstration at the Yale University Laboratories of a new method for making better concrete. This new method, Engineer Billner asserted, makes possible a concrete from 30 to 100 percent stronger than that procured by present methods and one which will harden and dry in about 20 minutes.

Engineer Billner's method consists in extracting the excess water in the fresh concrete immediately after casting and laying by a vacuum process. The vacuum not only quickly withdraws all the excess water but it also simultaneously compresses the concrete to make it dense and close up any voids due to the removal of the water. The dual vacuum action is accomplished by placing an air-tight cover on the concrete slab immediately after pouring and creating a vacuum between the cover and the concrete. This sucks out the excess water which is drawn off and collected in a vacuum tank. The vacuum under the cover at the same time creates a corresponding air pressure on top of the mixture to compress and harden the mass.

CLUB MAKES "SANDS" FLOAT POSSIBLE

Through the generosity of the Alamogordo Rotary Club a White Sands float was entered in the Sun Bowl Carnival held January 1, at El Paso, Texas. This carnival is the big holiday event of the Southwest.

The following information about the float is quoted from Custodian Tom Charles' December report to Superintendent Pinkley:

"The El Paso management was anxious that the White Sands should be represented with a float. But floats cost money. Commercial institutions are putting as much as $600 or $700 in their floats, and it is said that our good friend and co-worker, the Lincoln National Forest, put up $500 for a similar creation for the State Fair at Roswell recently. There isn't a place where we can squeeze out even $5.00 to portray the beauties and attractions of this precocious child of ours. But, the Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb. The Alamogordo Rotary Club came to our rescue and voted to sponsor the White Sands float. They appointed F. A. Smoll, an old time Park Service official from Rocky Mountain, as head of the committee.

"The lumber yards contributed lumber, hardware stores the nails and metal lath, carpenters did the building, plasterers the plastering. In fact, every line of labor and every piece of material has been donated. Some 17 or 18 different people came forth with cash or labor. The float will portray a family picnic at the Great White Sands. In the foreground will be the purple pennyroyal and the cactus, along the border the yellow primrose. In the background the rippled, snow white hills, the rugged San Andres, and the gorgeous desert sunset."

A letter just received from Custodian Charles states that the float won first prize.

PARAMOUNT TO MAKE FORESTRY FILM

According to a news item in the Los Angeles Times a new picture entitled "Forest Service" has been purchased by Paramount. As its name implies, the film will deal with the United States Forest Service. It was written by Bradley King and William Tummel in cooperation with Forest Service officials. Kent Taylor probably will be the choice for the leading role.
PURELY PERSONAL

Superintendent Scoyen of Glacier on the Christmas Greeting Card he forwarded to Superintendent Knight of the Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada appended a facetious statement to the effect that he (Superintendent Knight, now was probably living off the proceeds of the dividend promised by the Social Credit Party when they went into power last fall. Shortly after the first of the year Superintendent Scoyen received the following note from his Canadian neighbor:

"In reply to your query re dividend, I have great pleasure in enclosing a facsimile of the one I have received. (Superintendent Scoyen has inserted a note here that nothing was enclosed).

"Aren't you sorry you are not living in Alberta? But in order to put the true International Spirit into practice, I am willing to trade you my dividend for the one you are about to receive from Mr. Townsend.

"Here's wishing you and yours health, happiness and prosperity for the New Year."

It is the opinion of Superintendent Scoyen that he was decidedly on the losing end of this exchange of wit.

EL MORRO GETS HIGH RATING

"In my travels since last April, covering 30,000 miles in the Western United States and Mexico," says Custodian Vogt "I have seen nothing like El Morro." After a Christmas Day inspection of his monument he says:

"As I stood there and took in the view, breathed the wonderful air in the bright, morning sun, the pictures of the Old Indian and Spanish history ran thru my mind. I looked around me and realized that after all this was one of the most beautiful and treasured spots in all America. The life of the past goes thru one's imagination in a procession of mental pictures. Hard-pressed Indian tribes living on top in their fortress homes, farming stealthily, always under the strain against enemy, drought, cold, and disease. The later days when the Spanish parties came with their caparisoned horses, their caravans of adventurous soldiers, saintly priests, more or less willing Indian guides.

"To sit in silence here under these grand walls against the great pines is to commune with nature at its best, to appreciate the old life and to visualize the history in one of the cradles where history was made and where its evidence is well preserved thru the structures and painstaking records carved centuries ago."

INDIAN GOODS LABELED "GENUINE"

All packages of Indian goods sold under the direction of Captain F. W. Hoover of the Welfare and Recreational Association in the main lobby of the new Department of Commerce Building from now on will bear an attractive bright red label with the information that all the articles are genuine specimens of the work of American Indian craftsmen.

A short time ago some snow white beetles about half an inch long and looking like miniature rhinoceruses were found at the White Sands National Monument and forwarded for identification to the University of California. One of them was recently returned, properly mounted and named. He is a "Eupeogonderes wickhami" and it is understood that the folks at White Sands are calling him "Eupe" for short.
The Cover

George Grant, Service Photographer, took this picture from Zabriskie Point, Death Valley National Monument. Another of Mr. Grant's Death Valley pictures appears on Page 6.

Through one of Mr. Grant's Washington Office associates it is learned that five hundred of the several thousand still negatives he made during his western trip last summer have been developed to date and all five hundred turned out perfectly.

New Type of Park Radio Program to Be Inaugurated in February

Something unusual in the way of National Park Service radio programs will be inaugurated February 15 with the broadcasting of the first episode of "Treasure Trails" from 5:30 to 5:45 p.m. Eastern Standard Time over the NBC Blue network.

"Treasure Trails" tells of the adventures of Jim and Dorothy Ogden, Ranger Bill Morrison, Betty Adams and an English Lord during a tour of western national parks.

Thirteen programs will constitute the series. The action of the first program takes place in Yosemite National Park. On succeeding Saturdays, the scene shifts to Sequoia, Zion-Bryce, Grand Canyon, Mesa Verde, Carlsbad, Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grant Teton, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake and Lassen Volcanic National Parks.

Winter Ascent of Grand Teton First on Record

Paul Petzoldt, mountain guide permittee for Grand Teton National Park, with two companions, on December 19 made what constituted the only winter ascent of the Grand Teton. According to established records, none of the major peaks of the Teton Range has been scaled in winter.

Several days were spent in preparation for the climb and fortunately all plans were successfully carried out. Skis were used by the party members to reach their base camp at timberline. They encountered no extreme difficulties during their four-day trip and said they found the upper slopes of the peak comparatively free from snow and ice. Their thermometer indicated higher temperatures than the sub-zero recordings in the Valley.

A Grateful Park Visitor

Superintendent Scoyen, in transmitting the following letter written to Rev. Frank B. Hillis, Presbyterian Minister of Kalispell, Montana, by a young woman resident of Monroe, New York, says it is one of the most interesting he has come across in his entire Park Service experience. It shows, he says, that courtesy and kindness to park visitors frequently will pay dividends in a most unexpected manner.

"During this past summer," the young lady wrote to the Rev. Hillis, "it was my extraordinary good fortune to spend my two weeks' vacation in Glacier Park. The year's work had been difficult, the hours long and the task of saving enough money to take the trip irksome. However, from my first glimpse of the Rockies, as you can imagine, all my worries vanished and I came home mentally and physically refreshed, with a new lease on life. All the while in the park, on the train and elsewhere in Montana, it seemed to me everyone with whom I came in contact made it their business to see my vacation was a happy one. Inasmuch as I was alone on the trip, this spirit of kindliness and courtesy touched me deeply, and prompts me now to write this letter."
"Miss Dint of the Presbyterian Church, General Office, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to whom I explained what I had in mind, suggested I write to you.

"I don't have very much money to spend on Christmas gifts, but because of the kindness I met in Montana, it would make me glad if I could make someone out there a little happy at Christmas time. I work as a stenographer in New York, at a modest salary, so the amount will be small, but the good wishes and kind thoughts will be many.

"I am wondering if you would want to send me the name of (a) some little girl about five years or so; (b) the name of a little boy; (c) the name of some girl perhaps in the neighborhood of twenty-five who is finding the going difficult and who would be made happy by being remembered; (d) the name of some man or woman (or both) who is either ill or a shut-in. Will you tell me something of the people whose names you select, so I may be guided accordingly in my selections? Maybe the little girl would like a doll or some doll's furniture; the young girl a pair of silk stockings she couldn't ordinarily have, or some other little thing dear to every girl's heart. We are a family in most modest circumstances and we always found the necessaries were supplied somehow, and it was the touch of something (sometimes even frivolous) which we enjoyed at Christmas.

"If you don't consider it an impertinence, it would make me happy to have you make your selections, as far as possible, from people who live on ranches, out of the towns, whose lots unquestionably are hard and maybe monotonous. I know you will select those who are deserving, and who are too proud to ask for things.

"I ask you for these names, together with a few words about the people selected, and any suggestions you may have about what kind of a little gift might please them, because I love the thrill and joy which goes with personally selecting something for someone. If you are agreeable, I will send these remembrances, marked, to you and perhaps you will be Santa Claus for me. An envelope, addressed to the office where I work in order to save time, is enclosed for your convenience.

"Incidentally, from time to time I have a few clothes which some girl might like. I am size 20 and if you know anyone who could use these if you will let me know, I'll send them along."

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PARK RANGER BECOMES TORCH SANTA

It should have been Friday the Thirteenth for Bert Lauzon, popular Ranger at Grand Canyon National Park, but it was Friday, December 20, instead. Bert dropped into the little Hamlet of Anita, south of the park, that evening just as the pupils of the small school were having their Christmas program. Of course the teachers inveigled him into playing Santa Claus. Glad in a "full dress" Santa outfit which he filled snugly with the aid of a pillow strapped beneath the suit in front, Bert had distributed the gifts and retired to a nearby residence to remove the costume.

As all light bulbs from the house had been taken to the school to increase illumination, Bert had to change clothes by candlelight. In some manner the long, flowing beard brushed the candle and ignited in a flash that enveloped Bert's face in a burst of flame. Frantically jerking at the mask, he succeeded in pulling it off, but the sparks and burning beard ignited the light fabric of the costume, and the unhappy ranger became a human torch. With great presence of mind, he threw himself to the floor, and by rolling about and beating at
the fire with his hands succeeded in "putting himself out." He reports that he had the greatest difficulty in rolling over because of the pillow in front which formed a surprising handicap, and suggests that other Santas either practice rolling over or dispense with this item entirely if they anticipate catching on fire.

The teachers on returning found the house filled with acrid smoke, but Bert was quite calm and unresponsive as to the cause of the vapor. Aside from singed hair and eyebrows and a bad blister beneath his nose, he was none the worse for his experience. It is just an item in the day's work to him and another example of the fact that a park ranger must be prepared for anything, even a flaming Santa Claus, says Ranger Matt N. Dodge who reported the incident.

"But here's the way I figure out the punctuations, and no doubt I'm wrong, for I just use the thing which gives the pause I wish to bring to what I say. And I have found that as I pass the stuff around, nobody even seems to care what marks I use, nor when nor where. Which brings to mind another thought. Full many things we get all wrought about and think the sky will fall unless we right it once for all. A noble spirit, I'll admit, but whether things do or don't fit, just doesn't matter after all. The sky stays up; it doesn't fall. This world is full of bigger things—like sunsets, or a bird that sings.---John A. Roalefs.

Caverns March Hardest Since Civil War

"This is the hardest march I've made since the Civil War" said Seth W. Jones, age 90, of Sanford, Colorado, after taking in the beauties of Carlsbad Caverns.

He made the regular tour leading from the cavern entrance through the main corridor, Green Lake Room, King's Palace, Queen's Chamber and Papoose Room, and on to the lunchroom. At this point he was pretty well tired out. After eating lunch he went to the surface on the elevator but insisted that his family make the rest of the trip and tell him all about it.

Mr. Jones served through the Civil War in Co. E., 113th Illinois Infantry, whose battle flag bears the names of eleven major engagements, the outstanding one being the siege of Vicksburg.

Crater Lake in Oregon has had several different names. Deep Blue Lake was the name given it by the Indians. Mystery Lake succeeded that title. Then it was known as Lake Majesty. Since 1869 it has been known as Crater Lake.
PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

An interesting seven-page mimeographed circular descriptive of the Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico, has been published at Southwestern Monument Headquarters. The cover and other illustrations were done by Lyle Barcune of the Service's Branch of Plans and Design at San Francisco.

A small edition of a four-page leaflet, done by the multilith process in the Department's Miscellaneous Service Division, giving information on Fort Marion and Hattanzas National Monuments in Florida was printed and forwarded to Superintendent Kahler for distribution.

Delivery on a revised edition of the Death Valley National Monument information circular has just been made by the Government Printer.

ECW NOTES

Effective January 15, Assistant Director Wirth was placed in charge of all ECW administration. Mr. Libby and other employees previously engaged on ECW administration for national park camps have been transferred to Mr. Wirth's office. Mr. Coffman, as Chief of the Branch of Forestry, is now serving as technical adviser on all ECW forestry matters.

CCC Co. 240 has had the distinction of being located at different times at the highest and lowest camps in the United States. The highest camp was at Glacier, elevation 12,250 feet, and the lowest in Death Valley at a point 8,400 feet below sea level.

The CCC camp in Rocky Mountain National Park made up of enrollees from Kentucky is believed by its Educational Adviser, Glenn Langley, to be the highest winter CCC camp in the United States. It is located at a point 8,400 feet above sea level.

In reporting to Superintendent Pinkney on activities at Aztec Ruins National Monument Custodian Johnwill Faris pays this compliment to the CCC boys:

"Boss, I swore you could not beat the CWA crew that you supplied me, then I was willing to bet even money that our PWA crew was beyond any reproach, and now the CCC boys are my big moment. They are a fine bunch of fellows, Boss, and we greatly appreciate it."

Assistant Director Wirth's talk on Planning and State Cooperation at the American Planning and Civic Association National Park Conference was prefaced with the first showing of the new sound film "Sinews From The Soil", depicting the work of the CCC in the state parks of the Minnesota Arrowhead country along Lake Superior's north shore and back toward the iron mines of Hibbing. At the end of the luncheon program those present witnessed the first showing of the new Georgia film "For A Changing Empire" and a review of the general subject produced especially for continuous projection at the San Diego exposition.

The January issue of "The Camping Magazine" features a comprehensive story on the increase in State park camping facilities produced by ECW.
The Emergency Conservation Work efforts of the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation are greatly increasing New England's winter sports facilities, according to First Regional Officer Donald Alexander of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Ski and bob-sled runs have been constructed and are in use in several parks and reservations, and the construction of such facilities continues in other areas. These runs are scientifically located by Park Service landscape architects with the consulting assistance of Charles Parker, of Sunderland, Massachusetts, one of the nation's outstanding ski and bob-sled authorities. Runs so placed provide all the thrills of the sport yet do not scar the natural landscape.

Bob-sled runs are in use at Okemo Mountain and Ascutney Mountain state parks in Vermont; and ski runs are available at these two places and at Mount Greylock Reservation and Pittsfield state forest in the Berkshires of Massachusetts and Blue Hills Reservation around Boston. Crowds are good everywhere, says Mr. Alexander, but those in Blue Hills are tremendous.

Cut-rate snow trains come regularly on weekends from New York, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Springfield and intermediate points and pour people into the parks. Cooperation of state and local officials and sports organizations has been very helpful. Highway departments keep roads open and such groups as the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Committee, Greenfield Outing Club, Springfield Ski Club and the New England Trail Conference extend every courtesy. Professor Harold M. Gore of Massachusetts State College, executive secretary of the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Committee, has been especially cooperative, says Mr. Alexander.

The regional meeting of the National Conference on State Parks in Minnesota in September, 1935, was so successful the Conference and the Park Service are planning another for Alabama, probably early in April, 1936. Present arrangements indicate a gathering in CCC quarters at Fort McClellan, Alabama, several miles northeast of the town of Anniston.

Through the efforts of the Service's fourth regional office in Atlanta the wholehearted cooperation of Fourth Corps Area Army officials is assured. While at Fort McClellan those attending the proposed conference would be provided every comfort and convenience. Within easy distance of the Army post are several park and recreation areas in which the visitors will be interested, and which they plan to inspect.

Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, the composer, and Julian Street, noted author, and Mrs. Street, were visitors to Carlsbad during November. A notable visitor to Zion was Hosea Q. Morton, of Los Angeles, California, age 96. Mr. Morton told the officials at Zion that he knew Abraham Lincoln personally.

Approximately $86,000 of W.P.A funds has been set aside for completion of the Mariposa and Wawona airports located in the vicinity of Yosemite National Park.

The area in Yosemite Valley formerly known as "New Village" has been renamed "Government Center." This new designation will mean much more to park visitors than did the old one.
The Service has received a warrant for $1,500,000 covering the transfer of funds from the 1935 Emergency Relief funds for the purpose of making surveys and constructing portions of the proposed Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi.

The proposal, originally submitted by the National Park Service to the National Emergency Council, for a 12-month nation wide program for the Historic American Buildings Survey, has been approved by the President in a revised form, with the Works Progress Administration as official sponsor and the Service as cooperating sponsor. The Comptroller General has issued treasury warrants for the operation of the survey in 31 states and the District of Columbia for a period of six months. The 300 architectural men who have, until recently, been employed on survey work under Emergency Relief State and local projects as well as 500 additional persons, will be employed in this program as soon as the necessary papers are cleared by the offices of the Comptroller General and the Works Progress Administration.

The pages of history were turned back at Williamsburg, Virginia, on January 18 when a legislative session was held in the restored House of Burgesses, bringing back the days when Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia.

Governor George C. Peery drove to the session in a coach drawn by four horses. He reviewed the history of Williamsburg, which he characterized as "sacred ground".

He recalled that in 1699, the seat of government was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, and that in 1706 the first capitol building was completed there. That building was destroyed by fire in 1747 and a second erected.

Plans are being prepared for the laying out of a typical 18th century garden at the Wick House in Morristown National Historical Park. This garden will contain flowers, vegetables and the medicinal herbs which were commonly used during the days of the American Revolution. Information as to the kind of plants grown has been obtained from books relating to 18th century gardening and medical works of that period.

During the annual meeting of the American Historical Association at Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 27-30, 1935, a large number of the visiting historians were taken through Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park by the park staff. They had the opportunity to inspect a museum exhibit which had been placed in the new museum in the park headquarters, illustrating the historical and educational work of the National Park Service.

"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" meaning "The Life of the Land is Preserved in Righteousness", a 95-year-old Hawaiian maxim, is inscribed on the stone installed on January 20 at the 350-foot level of the Washington Monument's inside wall.

A tribute to the memory of our first president from the people of the Islands, the stone is peculiar to Hawaii.

Installation of the block will end negotiations started last year by Samuel W. King, delegate from Hawaii, who plans to hold simple dedication services soon.
THE TRAIL OF THE CARRETA

by

William T. Partridge, Jr.

Museum Division
National Park Service

A soldier, resplendent in embossed steel cuirass and helmet, gazed at the plain before him.

It was a vast expanse of shimmering white sand in dunes that the wind moved ever so slightly, a dazzling sea of pure granular gypsum set between mountain ranges. The leader decided his company should remain in the mountains and not dare the bewildering waste. Thus, a new trail was broken in an unexplored region.

Years later other cavalcades followed the trail, but the expeditions were larger and intent on peaceful conquest instead of exploration. They proceeded west to the mountains bounding the White Sands and followed the Rio Grande. The men in these parties were mission builders. Their stores, food, clothes, tents, bibles and crucifixes were loaded in ponderous two wheeled carts drawn by oxen. From two to six of these plodding beasts pulled each carreta.

The good fathers and the soldiers rode easily on their horses. The Indians and Mexican peons goaded the oxen on their weary way. The high wheels, almost solid wood, screeched and groaned as they turned on wooden axles. These wheels were irregular, making the carts rock and sway uncertainly. It was slow progress they made as they moved into the dread Apache country. Spanish and peon alike feared these cruel savages and their sudden murderous attacks. Once in the country of this enemy they united all forces, human and animal, towards leaving the region behind them. To the north lived the Pueblos, a peaceful tribe of Indians, living in quaint villages. This was the goal of the mission builders and of those whose aims were to extend the power of Spain.

Two giant carreta wheel disks found in the vicinity of White Sands National Monument. This photo was taken by Custodian Tom Charles during Miss Story's visit to the Southwest last summer.
Soon another route was opened to the east of the White Sands, and now the carretas swayed and rumbled on both sides of it. Missions and ranches sprang up along the trails. To the east, Tularosa prospered, and on the Rio Grande route a mission was built at Socorro. Near the end of the trails, the gleaming white walls of Santa Fe, Santa Ana, Pecos, San Felipe, and other missions gave shelter to the trader whose silver laden caravan of carretas for more than two centuries passed by, going on to El Paso.

Across the White Sands were two dim trails that joined the two parallel North-South routes between Santa Fe and El Paso. In the years of Spanish exploitation, even the grim sandy wastes and the dread of the Apache had been overcome. The connecting trails across the lands were not of great consequence during the regime of Spain but now, when locomotives sound their shrill whistle and automobile tires sing on modern highways, one of the trails is important.

High in the mountains on the western side of the White Sands, it passes through a gap. Recently there was uncovered in this gap a pair of wooden wheels - giant carreta wheels, five feet across.

One day, long since forgotten, a carreta braved the trail through the Sands. It stopped forever at this gap in the San Andres. Did some conquistador leave a broken-down carreta in the wake of his expedition? Did some padre, gathering gypsum to build his mission walls, abandon this cart for her territory, but too late, for already there was rumor of war. In the United States, plans were being made for a great highway to join St. Louis and New Mexico.

The carreta faded swiftly and finally disappeared forever.

It was a seemingly insignificant episode that in 1823 spelled the doom of Spanish control and her rich harvest. A wagon, a four-wheeled horse drawn American wagon, rolled in from the plains to the East and stopped at Santa Fe. It had been purchased in St. Louis for $150.00. It had followed the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, crossed the plains and mountains, and blazed a new trail from the East to the West. The wagon was sold to a Spaniard for $700.00 before a gaping crowd of Indians and Mexicans. In this extraordinary vehicle, a team could draw three times the load of a carreta.

Again the jerking, swaying line that moved outward past the White Sands began to thin. The cargos were now carried in wagons headed for St. Louis in the north.

Spain moved to win back this treasure and prohibited American wagons in
one reason or another? Was some Pueblo family, fleeing Spanish wrath suddenly set upon by the Apache? That we can never know, but the worth of these relics lies not in the answers to these questions.

These wheels tell of a period in America that belonged to Spain. They will find final resting place in the National Park Service museum planned for the White Sands National Monument. In them one may read mute evidence of laboring oxen, flashing cuirasses, and black cassocks. These two wheels and the White Sands, constant foes, have together written a notable chapter in the opening of our great western empire.

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**ABOUT FOLKS**

Director Cammerer has been enrolled as a member of "The Trail Builders", an honor society of Scouters who have assisted the camping program of the Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley (California) Council, Boy Scouts of America.

From the letter advising Director Cammerer of this action the following is quoted:

"The enclosed certificate of membership in the 'Trail Builders' is a little momento of your 'Good Turn' in helping build paths of character over which Scouts travel to good citizenship and to strong manhood."

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Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray were "At Home" on December 29 to all the folks in the Washington Office in their beautiful new residence at 612 Pickwick Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

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Assistant Director Bryant gave an illustrated lecture on Yosemite in the Interior Department auditorium the evening of January 7.

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Assistant Director Wirth is in possession of part of one of Governor Eugene Talmadge's shirt tails. It seems that on a recent hunting trip in Georgia when Mr. Wirth bagged a deer Governor Talmadge didn't, and it is customary for the one who fails to bag an animal to give a part of his shirt tail to the fellow hunter who does.

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That Mrs. Roosevelt is still keenly interested in the National Park Service and its activities was evidenced during her visit to the National Park Service booth in the Central Housing Committee Exhibit at the United States Chamber of Commerce Building the morning of January 25. She showed special interest in our United States Recreational areas map.

That afternoon at the White House Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess at the tea hour to many Service officials from Washington and the field who were participating in the Washington meetings.

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From former Director Albright comes the news that Rev. Robert H. Dolliver is serving as pastor of New York's famous old John Street Methodist Church, a little structure in the financial district without any churchyard whatever, sandwiched in between two great skyscrapers. Bob Dolliver was in the Yellowstone for several summers, first as a "PACERAT" (bellboy-porter) in the lodges, then as a ranger and ranger-naturalist.

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The East beat the West six points in a gruelling three game bowling (Duck Pin) contest staged by the ECW employees of the National...
Park Service in Washington in mid-December.

The Mississippi River marked the boundary of the battle line and saw those men and women loyal to the soil east of that geographical boundary nose out the tried and true westerners in the last frame of a nip and tuck encounter.

Mrs. Edna P. Fredericks, (Westerner) of Arco, Idaho, was high scorer of the women contestants with a three game score of 232. Mr. W. J. Endersbee (Easterner) of Pulaski, N. Y., with a three game score of 302 was the peer of the male contestants. F. T. Johnston, (Westerner) of Yellowstone Park, turned in a 113 for the highest single game score.


In an effort to regain his health Walter Berger, Chief Clerk and Finance Officer at Carlsbad Caverns, left the park early in January for the West Coast, where he went at the suggestion of his physician, Superintendent Boles, his associates at Carlsbad, and his friends throughout the Service hope for his speedy recovery and early return to the park.

In December George A. Palmer, Superintendent at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, transferred to Fort McHenry where he has assumed the duties of Superintendent. Oswald E. Camp, who has served as Junior Park Historian at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parks, is the new Superintendent at the Statue of Liberty.

Maurice Sullivan, EW Technician at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, has been appointed to the position of Junior Park Naturalist in Acadia National Park.

Junior Park Naturalist McHenry of Grand Canyon National Park has been promoted to the position of Assistant Park Naturalist in the National Capital Parks.

George Damm, who for two years served as administrative assistant in the Service's Eastern Branch of Engineering, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Revenue for Arlington County, Virginia.

Theodore Cronyn of the Engineering Staff of Yosemite National Park, while in the East visiting relatives dropped in at the Washington Office.

To Louise Marie Umali, 14-year old daughter of G. U. Umali of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office, went the honor of introducing Assistant Director Bryant when he lectured on national parks before the students of the Elliott Junior High School in Washington where she is a Junior.
Mrs. Frances S. Dean of the Division of Public Relations, Washington Office, has been elected by the Arts Club of Washington to conduct the Work Shop, a lyceum, open to its members, where plays and scripts are read and discussed once a month.

Roger M. Rittase of the Washington Office received honorable mention for his oil painting entitled "The Airplane Swing" now on display in the Forty-Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists which opened at the Corcoran Gallery of Art early in January.

Tom Brown of Williamsburg, ex-Park Service employee, also has an interesting picture on display.

Custodian Tom Charles ordinarily finds it a pleasure to get out his monthly report of activities at the White Sands but getting out the December one proved to be quite an effort. The reason: He had no less than 17 guests -- five of his married children and their families -- for the Yule festivities.

Of interest to winter sports enthusiasts is the selection of Temporary Ranger Darroch Crookes of Mount Rainier National Park as a member of the U. S. Olympic Ski Team. Ranger Crookes left by tramp steamer early in December for Garmisch-Partenkirchen and planned to arrive in advance of the other members of the team in order to get in as much practice as possible on the actual ski courses. Crookes served as one of the summit guides for the Rainier National Park Company for two seasons prior to his employment as temporary ranger.

At its last annual meeting held in San Francisco early in December, the Sierra Club honored two Service men with life memberships in the Club -- Superintendent White of Sequoia who has been interested in the Club's activities for the past fifteen years, and Mr. Gabriel Sovulewski of Yosemite who has been sponsoring its activities for nearly 30 years.

The National Capital Parks Bowling team took the lead in the Government League at the opening of the 1935-36 season and held first place in the loop against such highly rated competition as the Government Printing Office and other Federal Agency teams through the entire first series of league play. Leo J. Bittner, Chief, Personnel Division, captains the N.C.P. bowlers -- having for his teammates Assistant Superintendent Frank T. Cartside, George Gist, Mark Raspberry, John Compton and George Miller.

Amelia Earhart and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, were recent visitors to Fort Marion, and were taken on a tour of the monument by Superintendent Kahler. Mrs. Putnam asked when the Service had taken over the Fort and added, "Well, it is certainly a fine thing that they have." Mr. Putnam paid tribute to the Service, in particular to Director Cammerer, former Director Albright and Superintendent Tillotson.

While escorting a group of visitors through the Carlsbad Caverns recently Acting Chief Ranger John Woodrow noticed that one of the gentlemen in the party was looking at him rather closely. Engaging in conversation, the two found out that they had been in the same company of the Oklahoma National Guard many years ago and had later served in the same company in France for many months.
The Green of the National Park Service is flying high in the Federal Government Basketball league as the result of successive victories over Public Health Service and Farm Credit Administration by the National Capital Parks team. The first victory was achieved by a 34-9 score and the second by a 40-17 score. In addition to the league games, the N.C.P. tossers have won victories over Fort Belvoir, Virginia National Guard, Alexandria Celtics, and Beltsville E.C.W. All Stars. The Government schedule will require meeting the crack Bureau of Investigation and Resettlement Administration teams, composed entirely of former college stars - and the sharp shooting U.S. Marine Corps team, but Superintendent Finnan looks to his standard bearers to give a good account of themselves. Jack Watt, Educational Director, Camp NP-6, Fort Hunt, is coaching the team, which is captained by Paul Reign. The National Capital Parks squad is smartly uniformed in green and gold as the result of a generous contribution from the Welfare and Recreation Association.

Dr. Carl R. Swartzlow has been appointed Junior Park Naturalist at Lassen Volcanic National Park. Dr. Swartzlow formerly was connected with the Department of Geology, University of Missouri, and has served as Acting Park Naturalist at Crater Lake National Park.

Gerard T. Beeckman of the Service's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, was one of the principal speakers at the First American Philatelic Congress held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the Christmas Holidays. His talk dealt with the special issues of national park stamps.

Quoted from the December 18 issue of the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star:

JINX

The conversation was revolving around Friday the 13th at park headquarters here.

"Unlucky," observed one.


"Take Deric Nusbaum, for instance," said he. "When I was superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park, in Southwestern Colorado, I came to know his work well. He was born in Paris on
Friday, December 13, 1913. He has had a lucky career thus far, for not only has he had a trip to the Far North in the Morrissey with Capt. Bob Bartlett, but has had remarkable success in archeology in the Southwest and Mexico. He had a very thrilling experience in Yucatan and Guatemala.

"Nusbaum has written and had published two books on the Southwest, dealing with archeology and the Indians. He found the first stone ax with handle attached, which is now preserved in the Mesa Verde Museum.

"And," added Mr. Finn, "Nusbaum, who is now a student at Harvard, has just been chosen as a candidate for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford—right around Friday, the 13th."

Ranger and Mrs. Charlie Adair left Yosemite Park on December 12 to make their home at 1642 West 46th Street, Los Angeles, California. It was on May 19, 1913 that Charlie signed up as a laborer for the Government. The next year he was made temporary ranger and worked off and on for the National Park Service until last November when he had completed a total of 21 years and 9 months service.

On May 8, 1929 Charlie was made Acting Forester of Yosemite and it was in this position that he undertook the first work on insect control in the Park. Many in Yosemite recall the handsome appearance of Charlie Adair riding the beautiful white horse "Rusty" over the trails.

In recognition of Ranger Adair's faithful and admirable service in the Park he received many letters from Park Service officials and others including Director Cammerer, former Director Horace M. Albright, and Duncan McDuffie of the Yosemite Advisory Board.

Bert Harwell of Yosemite is now in Washington on a two-month detail to aid with planning of E.C.W. educational motion pictures, preparation of student enrollee policy and activity, and planning and preparation of a program for stimulating vocational education. He will also give a number of park lectures.

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**BIRTHS:**

A son was born to Park Naturalist and Mrs. C. C. Presnall of Zion National Park on November 6.

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A son, Robert John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Augustine, Sequoia National Park, on November 15th.

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November 30, a son, Edwin Hastings, was born to Assistant Park Naturalist and Mrs. E. D. McKee. This is the third child in the McKee home.

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A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols in California on December 3. The new arrival is the grandson of Mr. W. M. Nichols, President of the Yellowstone Park Hotel, Transportation and Boat Companies.

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Assistant Chief Ranger and Mrs. George Miller of Yellowstone are the parents of an 8-lb. baby boy born in the Park Hospital in Livingston on December 12.

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On December 18, a son, Donald Keith, was born to Junior Park Naturalist and Mrs. D. E. McHenry of Grand Canyon. Mr. McHenry is now connected with the National Capital Parks Office.
A son, Jere Neil, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Grunigen, Sequoia National Park, on December 28. Mrs. Grunigen is the former Zillah Campbell who acted as stenographer in the Park Administrative Office, while Mr. Grunigen is a rodman on the Engineering Force.

A seven pound, ten ounce girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gernhofer on January 6. Mrs. Gernhofer is a member of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office.

MARRIAGES:

Associate Landscape Architect Francis G. Lange, of Crater Lake National Park, and Burnaze Quinby of Bend, Oregon, were married at Portland, Oregon, on November 6. This was a park romance, the bride having worked for several summer seasons at Crater Lake Lodge.

Two Oklahoma couples were married in the Big Room at Carlsbad Caverns on December 23. This constituted the first double wedding in the history of the Caverns. On the same day another couple hailing from Kansas also were married in the Caverns. Superintendent Boles served as best man at all three weddings.

On November 9 Associate Landscape Architect George W. Norgard, Branch of Plans and Designs, San Francisco, was married to Miss Margaret O'Neill in the bride's home city, Kalispell, Montana.

Alden B. Stevens, Assistant Curator for the Interior Department Museum, was married in New York on December 16 to Marian Groeginger.

Louise Gnann and John Courtanay LeBey were married on December 25 at Savannah, Georgia. Mr. LeBey is a member of the Service's Eastern Architectural Branch, having charge of architectural work at Forts Pulaski, Marion and Matanzas.

DEATHS:

E. L. Howlett, manager of the Quapaw Bath House at Hot Springs, Arkansas, died on November 10.

Service employees, particularly those in Yellowstone, were deeply saddened to learn of the death on November 18 of Miss Viola Bakka as the result of an automobile accident.

Prior to coming to the Washington Office of the Service in 1935 Miss Bakka was employed as school teacher and telephone operator in Yellowstone.

Bert Stinnett, who served as Master Mechanic in Yellowstone from 1918 to 1926, passed away in Bozeman, Montana, on November 18.

Joe Gentry, Colored attendant for some years at the Government free bath house at Hot Springs, who was forced by ill health to resign on March 22, 1935, died of tuberculosis on November 23.
Arthur Chapman, prominent journalist and author, died on December 4 in New York City of heart disease following a long illness.

An outline of national-park history would be incomplete unless the name of Arthur Chapman was mentioned. He rendered invaluable assistance to former Directors Mather and Albright, especially in the early days of the National Park Service, in making the American public national-park conscious.

The author of a long list of books, poems, and articles, he probably is best remembered for his poem entitled "Out Where The West Begins" written in 1912, which gripped the imagination of millions. This poem is reprinted in this issue of the Bulletin in tribute to this staunch friend of the national parks and all they stand for.

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,

And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

Donald, year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Nickel, was burned to death on December 12. In some way an electric heating appliance ignited the crib in which young Donald was sleeping and the fire was not discovered until it was too late to save the baby's life.

The baby's father is a member of the Western Division, Branch of Plans and Design.

Philip R. Goodwin, famous nature painter and brother of Engineer T. R. Goodwin of Death Valley National Monument, died in Portchester, N. Y., on December 13 at the age of 54. Most notable of the deceased's works were his illustrations for Theodore Roosevelt's "African Game Trails."

Lawrence D. Keane, 62, former superintendent of the dining room at Glacier Park Hotel, died in Washington, D. C., on December 16.

Mrs. Ada Carrel, mother of Park Engineer C. M. Carrel, passed away at Grand Canyon on December 17. She was buried in the local cemetery on December 19.

News of the suicide on December 24 of Superior Judge Phil Sawyer of Holbrook, Arizona, came as a shock to his friends at the Petrified Forest National Monument and others in the Service who had met him while traveling in the Southwest.
Harry Carr, writer for the Los Angeles Times for nearly 40 years, and author of several books on the West and Southwest, passed away in Los Angeles on January 11.

Charles A. Peters, Sr., father of our Assistant Director in charge of the Branch of Buildings and prominent retired builder and real estate operator of Washington, D.C., passed away on January 14 of a heart attack.


Captain Watson, who served in the Quartermaster Corps during the World War, had been employed by the Government for more than 45 years. Shortly after entering the Government service in 1893 he was appointed special legal examiner for the Pension Bureau. From 1921 until his retirement last spring he was an attorney examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission.