This picture was taken by Fred P. Clatworthy of Estes Park, Colorado, from the "Big Cut" on the Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park. From this point, which is at an elevation of 12,110 feet, one looks across Forest Canyon into the region of the Gorge Lakes with Mounts Ida, Julian, and Terra Tomah in the background.
BIG BEND INTERNATIONAL PARK COMMISSION PARTY
AT BOQUILLAS, MEXICO

Left to Right:

Superintendent Morgan, Marathon CCC Camp, S-P-33, Texas.
Dr. W. B. Bell, Chief, U. S. Wildlife, Research, Biological Survey.
Juan Travino, Member, Mexican Department of Game and Forestry.
Superintendent Toll, Yellowstone National Park.
Daniel G. Galicia, Mexican Forestry Department.
Assistant Director Wirth.
R. S. Ibarra, Engineer, Mexican National Park Service.
Herbert Maier, Seventh Regional Director.
George M. Wright, Chief, Wildlife Division.
Two voids in the ranks of the outstanding executives of the Service, which will be noticeable for years to come, and bereavement that brings to all who were associated with them a sense of personal loss, are sustained by the National Park Service in the tragic deaths of Superintendent Roger W. Toll of Yellowstone National Park and George M. Wright, Chief of the Wildlife Division. The motor accident which claimed the lives of these brilliant and beloved members of the Service occurred February 25 about seven miles east of Deming, New Mexico.

Both men were members of a commission of six appointed by the Secretary of State, at the request of Secretary Ickes and with the approval of the President, to meet a similar committee appointed by the Mexican Government, for the purpose of studying possibilities of international parks and wildlife refuges along the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. Other members of the commission are Assistant Director Wirth, Superintendent Pinkley, Herbert Maier, and Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. The commission met in Alpine, Texas, on February 17 and made a trip through the Big Bend country in Texas and the adjoining area in Mexico. W. B. Bell of the Biological Survey represented Mr. Gabrielson on the trip. Superintendent Pinkley, due to other duties in Washington, was unable to accompany the party.

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.
Assistant Director Wirth left the party February 21, at the CCC Camp in the Big Bend region, returning to Washington. Upon his departure Superintendent Toll assumed charge of the United States delegation, and the party returned to Mexico, thence proceeding to El Paso, Texas, where they arrived about noon the following Monday.

There still remained two areas to be investigated for proposed national park purposes -- the Ajo Mountains in Arizona and the adjacent Mexican territory, while the Hatchett Mountains in the western part of New Mexico and eastern Arizona and extending into Mexico was to be considered as a potential wildlife refuge.

The party decided to go direct to Tucson, planning first to investigate the Ajo area and then go to the Hatchett Mountains. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock Roger Toll and George Wright in a Government car started for Tucson, followed by a car driven by Wildlife Technician W. B. McDougall of the Service. Mr. McDougall was accompanied by Mr. Bell. The Mexican delegation had remained in El Paso, planning to follow later by train. Herbert Maier, because of the pressure of work in the CCC regional office at Oklahoma City, left the party to return there.

Before leaving Tucson, Superintendent Toll and Mr. McDougall had agreed not to exceed 50 miles an hour driving speed. At 12:10 the party was approximately seven miles east of Deming, New Mexico, with Superintendent Toll's car in the lead, going slightly less than 50 miles an hour, and Mr. McDougall following in the rear at about the same rate of speed. Both cars were well on their side of the road. A Nash car, bearing a Connecticut license, was approaching from Deming, going east at about the same rate of speed. Just as they were about to pass, one of the rear tires of the Connecticut car had a blow-out and the car swerved directly in the path of the car driven by Superintendent Toll. There was nothing the latter could do. The crash was upon them before he had time to think.

Superintendent Toll was killed instantly by being thrown violently against the steering wheel, crushing his chest. George Wright, apparently thrown forward, received a terrific blow on the head which rendered him unconscious. The Nash car, containing a man and wife and their son and daughter, was broken practically in two. The boy was killed instantly, while the other members of the family escaped apparently with but slight injuries.

Messrs. McDougall and Bell immediately picked up the bodies and took them to the hospital in Deming, ordering the physicians to do everything in their power for the injured. George Wright died at 2:05 P.M. never having regained consciousness.

Superintendent Toll's body was returned to Denver for cremation and funeral services were held at St. John's Cathedral at 3 P.M., February 28. Simultaneously a memorial service was held at the Yellowstone Chapel, and on the following Monday noon a memorial service was held in Livingston, Montana, by the Rotarians of that city.

George Wright's body was shipped to Washington for cremation, and it is understood his ashes later will be taken to California.

Superintendent Toll was born in Denver, Colorado, October 17, 1883. A year after his graduation from Columbia University in 1906 he was appointed to an engineering post with the Massachusetts State Board of Health. In 1906 he resigned to join the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in Alaska. After a few months he returned to his home in Denver and was appointed Chief Engineer
for the Denver Tramway Company. He joined the Army during the World War and it was on his return to civilian life that he became a member of the National Park Service. His initial position was that of Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park. In 1921 he became superintendent of Rocky Mountain and in 1929 he assumed the superintendency of Yellowstone National Park, and also served as the Service’s chief investigator of proposed park and monument areas.

He is survived by his wife and three children, all of whom reside in Denver.

George Wright was born in San Francisco, California, June 20, 1904, and started with the Service in 1927 as a temporary ranger in Yosemite. While engaged in this work he became interested in wildlife preservation and obtained permission from the Government to make a survey of wildlife at his own expense. In 1933 a Wildlife Division was set up in the Washington Office of the Service and Mr. Wright was appointed to serve as Chief.

He is survived by his wife and two small daughters.

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Appended to this issue of the Bulletin are an editorial entitled "Fine Public Servants" which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of March 1, a letter of tribute written by former Director Albright which appeared in the same paper, and a few of the numerous telegraphic and other messages received by Director Cameron from friends of the deceased.

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During the recent eruption of Mauna Loa the Hawaii Tourist Bureau stamped seven hundred of its publicity cards with Pele’s seal (hot lava).

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NEW LODGE PLANNED FOR NORTH RIM OF GRAND CANYON

Preliminary plans for the construction of a dining and recreation lodge on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at a cost of approximately $250,000 have been given Service approval. When these plans receive final approval construction will be started as soon as crews can enter the area. Plans call for completion of the structure this coming summer.

The new lodge will replace the one destroyed by fire at the close of the 1932 park season. It will be built on the same site and in all major particulars will be a duplicate of its predecessor.

Native stone and log construction will be used. The overall dimensions of the lodge will be 230 by 240 feet. A huge dining salon, an outdoor dining terrace overlooking the canyon, a recreation and entertainment hall, a grand observation terrace with an out-of-doors fireplace, a lounge for smoking and bridge, incorporating a mammoth indoors fireplace and a main lobby, will be the principal rooms of the lodge. All these interior rooms will have hardwood floors.

In general, the building will be U-shaped, one wing being used for the curio store and tea rooms and similar guest facilities, and the other for kitchens, refrigerator rooms, bakery, etc. In the central plaza there will be a 65-foot flag pole.

There will be no guest rooms in the new lodge; like the former lodge, it is for dining, recreation and administrative purposes only. Guests on the popular Utah Parks tours are housed in standard or deluxe cabins.

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Skiing Popular in Yosemite

As the result of the new ski house and facilities at Badger Pass in Yosemite National Park, located at an altitude of 7,800 feet, the number of persons going to that park to enjoy skiing has increased by leaps and bounds. In fact the throngs of skiers who journeyed there on week-ends rendered the facilities entirely inadequate. Recommendations already have been made by park authorities to double such facilities next year.

In the seventh Annual Intercollegiate Ski Championship of the Pacific Coast, held in February on the Yosemite Badger Pass slopes, nine Western colleges were represented by more than 50 athletes -- the largest aggregate ever to enter this competition. This year's championship was captured by the University of Washington contingent.

Skating was another popular winter sport at Yosemite. The huge Valley skating rink was the scene of the Annual Pacific Coast Outdoor Figure Skating Championships held January 25.

138,000 Skaters Break Record in National Capital Parks

All records for ice skating in the history of the National Capital Parks System were broken during the winter season just ending. There were 33 skating days, nearly double the number recorded by the office during any previous season. A record total of 138,000 persons adept in the manipulation of the steel blades crowded the skating facilities of the parks to participate in the popular winter sport.

The Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool was host to a great majority of the skaters, the old reservoir in Rock Creek Park being second in popularity. Skating was also provided on the Langdon Park Pool and at Taft Recreation Center.

Interior view of part of the Badger Pass Ski House. The young lady standing by the fireplace is Peggy Gamble, who holds the title "Miss Australia".
MEN DEFY DEATH TO RECOVER MOUNTAINEER'S BODY

The highest words of commendation are due Chief Ranger Davis of Mount Rainier National Park, Park Rangers Sedergren and Browne, William Butler, also a park employee, Ome Daiber, Seattle alpinist, and the other members of the parties who faced possible death in their search for and rescue of the body of 23-year old Delmar Fadden of Seattle who lost his life while climbing mighty Mount Rainier.

It was young Fadden's ambition to be the first ever to reach the summit of Mount Rainier, (elevation 14,408 feet), in the middle of winter, and some believe he realized that ambition — that he reached the top, then fall from a steep snow cone as he was descending, and being rendered unconscious he froze to death.

From the boy's family it was learned that climbing the mountain seemed to be an obsession with him. He apparently entered the park the night of January 13 without advising park authorities, as he should have, of his intention to undertake the perilous ascent. It is one of the park regulations that all climbers must register before attempting such a climb.

When the Superintendent’s Office was advised on January 20 of his disappearance while attempting the climb, a rescue party scaled the mountain to the 11,000-foot level but were unsuccessful in locating the youth. It was on January 30 during a subsequent airplane flight that his body was sighted, near the head of Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers at about the 13,000-foot level. Following this, the rescue party succeeded in making a second perilous ascent to the spot where the body lay face downward frozen solid into the ice. On the trip down the mountain with the body one party member was ahead, two behind held back on the ropes, and two more behind them served as anchor men.

Another relief party took up the burden of bringing down the body from Camp Curtis to the White River Entrance. "We had a terrible time coming down", said one of the rescuers. "The body was heavy and it was difficult work lowering it along the steep slopes." The feat of recovering the body, chopping it from the ice, lowering it more than 3,000 feet by ropes and toboggan, then carrying it down the mountainside, required nearly two days.

Of this climb Daiber, one of the party leaders, whose mountain feats include expeditions to Alaska and the hitherto unaccomplished scaling of the middle ridge of Willis Wall on the north side of Mount Rainier last September, said: "It was one of the most grueling I have ever made in all of my experience."

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WORD "SQUAW" IS TABOO

The Office of Indian Affairs never uses the word "squaw" in its publications or publicity. "Squaw" they say, has all the insulting implications of "nigger." They further state that even among the primitive Indians there was only one tribe that employed it — the Narragansetts — and that tribe is no longer in existence.

Other words that are taboo in the Indian Office are "Redskin," "Paleface", and "Brave." The last word, however, is permitted in humorous writings.

The Office of Indian Affairs has expressed the hope that these words not be used in any National Park Service publications, stories, or articles.

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LASSEN NEGATIVES DONATED TO SERVICE

Through the generosity of Mrs. Estella M. Loomis the National Park Service is in possession of a series of 48 original photographic negatives taken by her husband, the late B. F. Loomis during the 1914-1915 eruption of Mount Lassen. This collection is the most complete photographic record in existence of these notable eruptions. Mrs. Loomis owns and operates the B.F. Loomis Photo and Art Store located at Manzanita Lake, Lassen Volcanic National Park.

The museum at Manzanita Lake, built by Mr. and Mrs. Loomis as a memorial to their daughter, Mae, was donated to the Service in 1929.

WHEN INDIANS DANCE

In the December 1935 issue of the Bulletin the Indian dances which occur during the first six months of the year were listed. A list of those given during July, August and September follows. While the exact dates on which some of these dances occur cannot be learned until a few days before the ceremony, there are a number that do occur on the same date each year.

July 14-----Corn Dance, St. Bonaventure's Day, Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico.

July 26-----St. Anne's Day at Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico.

July------Man-za-mu-tu in Hopi villages, Arizona.

July------Masked Dances for rain at Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico.

July------Indian Pow Wow, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Aug. 2-----Old Pecos Dance at Jemez, Pueblo, New Mexico.

Aug. 4-----Great Corn Dance (St. Dominic's Day) at Santa Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico.

Aug. 10-----Great Corn Dance at Nambe and Picuris (St. Lawrence Day) pueblos, New Mexico.

Aug. 12-----Corn Dance (St. Clara's Day) at Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico.

Aug. 15-----Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Day at Zia Pueblo, New Mexico.

Aug. 23-----San Augustine's Day at Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico.

Aug.--------Hopi Snake Dance in Hopi villages late in month.

Aug. 26, 27, 28 -- 15th Annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial at Gallup, New Mexico.

Sept. 2-----St. Stephen's Day at Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico.

Sept.--------Man-za-mu-tu in Hopi villages, Arizona.

Sept.--------Harvest Dances at Zuni Pueb, New Mexico.

Sept.--------Pine Dances in the various pueblos.

Sept. 6-----Dance at San Ildefonso Pueblo, New Mexico.

Sept.15-----Jicarilla Encampment at Horse Lake or Stone Lake, New Mexico.

Sept. 19-----Dance at Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico (St. Joseph's Day).

Sept. 30-----St. Jerome's Day, San Geronimo Festival at Taos, New Mexico.
President Roosevelt Honors Memory of the Emancipator by Visit to Lincoln Memorial

President Franklin D. Roosevelt paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln by participating in the Lincoln Day exercises at the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park on February 12. The President drove to the Memorial to place a wreath at the foot of the Daniel Chester French statue of the emancipator as a part of the ceremonies which were conducted under the auspices of the Order of the Loyal Legion.

New Arlington Portals Open for Funeral of Hon. H. L. Roosevelt, Assistant Navy Secretary

The new entrance to the Arlington National Cemetery, through the memorial hemicycle, opened for the first time to admit the funeral cortège of Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Tuesday, February 25.

The funeral procession formed at the Lincoln Memorial, crossed Arlington Memorial Bridge and proceeded along Memorial Avenue to the hemicycle. A 21-gun salute for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was among the mourners, preceded the 17-gun salute for the deceased cabinet officer as the caisson, drawn by six white horses from Fort Myer, Virginia, passed through the gates. Seven hundred U. S. Marines from the Quantico Base, a company of Bluejackets from the Washington Navy Yard, ranking officers of the Army-Navy and Marine Corps, and a distinguished group of notables, including Cabinet Members, Members of Congress and foreign Diplomats, were included in the procession.

Winter Shad Run Makes Tidal Basin Mecca for "Snaggers"

The unprecedented heavy run of winter shad in the Tidal Basin of West Potomac Park during the latter part of January and the first three weeks of February attracted hundreds of "snaggers" and resulted in the snagging of tons of the fish.

Winter shad are believed by Bureau of Fisheries authorities to have completed their spawning period before entering the Tidal Basin. Fishing is ordinarily prohibited in the Tidal Basin in late winter to afford protection to newly seeded lawn areas beneath the famous flowering Japanese Cherry Trees which border the pool, but because of the unemployment situation and the fact that these fish soon die after spawning, snagging was permitted throughout the run. During the early stages of the run the snaggers were rewarded with large quantities of the fish for the mere trouble of dropping unbaited lines, equipped with sinkers and snagging hooks, into the basin and jerking upwards. During the later days of the run the catch was restricted to 12 fish per person per day, to prevent waste. The conclusion of the run found many a needy Washington family with a barrel of winter shad salted away for future consumption.

Winter shad are not to be confused with the excellent Potomac River shad, but are of the "Hickory Shad" variety. They average approximately 12 inches in length and weigh about one-half pound. They are exceedingly bony and are not considered a desirable table variety. They are disregarded by commercial fishermen. Approximately 4,000 persons took a total catch estimated at 20 tons of the shad from the Basin during the run.
The new National Park Service radio serial, "Treasure Trails" is now well underway. The Yosemite, Sequoia, Zion and Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon broadcasts have already been heard over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network. They are presented each Saturday from 5:30 to 5:45 Eastern Standard Time.

Helen Ault and Lansing Hatfield, stars of 1936 National Park Service radio presentation "Treasure Trails," acting the parts of "Betty Adams" and "Ranger Bill Morrison."

As planned, thirteen broadcasts comprise the series which deals with the adventures of a typical American family touring the parks. The leads are played by Helen Ault and Lansing Hatfield, stage and radio stars, with a supporting cast consisting of Hall Hopper, Maurice Jarvis, J. H. Hallock and Laura Staggers. In addition to those who have speaking lines, a chorus of three young women and five young men lend atmosphere in the second identifying theme song and at various points in a program where singing readily fits in.

In addition to being carried by the NBC, several of the independent radio stations plan to broadcast single programs or the entire series.

"Treasure Trails" has received much newspaper publicity and already is the subject of a forthcoming article in "The Nation's Business."

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NEW SPECIES DISCOVERED IN SMOKIES AREA

Park Naturalist Arthur Stupka of Great Smoky Mountains National Park reports that Dr. M. S. Crowder has discovered a shrew which was identified as the Bachman Shrew Sorex l. longirostris. This is a new record for the Great Smokies and also represents the first record in Tennessee. The shrew is the smallest mammal known to inhabit the park area.

WILDLIFE FEDERATION ESTABLISHED

Probably the most important single accomplishment of the North American Wildlife Conference, called by President Roosevelt and held in Washington in February was the formation of a General Wildlife Federation. This federation is dedicated to the restoration and perpetuation of our natural resources, to be achieved through an aroused and enlightened opinion among the people of the nation. The federation aims at:

1. Organizing agencies and individuals into a permanent, unified organization for the securing of recognition of the needs and values of wildlife resources;

2. Developing a program for the conservation of wildlife;

3. Presenting information toward the solution of restoration and conservation problems; and

4. Cooperating with other general wildlife federations in other countries in North America.

The federation's Board of Directors is to consist of nineteen members, thirteen of whom shall be elected by the State representatives of the several regions of the country. The remaining six are to be members at large elected at the annual conference. Executive, finance, program, legislation, and planning committees are to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

The general sessions of the North American Wildlife Conference were devoted to papers on the status of wildlife in the United States, Mexico, and Canada; the economic and social importance of wildlife; and suggestions for the solution of the wildlife restoration problem through education and management. The mornings were devoted to special sessions on various specific problems. Development of the farmer-sportsman cooperatives in various States was traced. Fish management and policies toward the end of providing more fishing received considerable attention. The session on upland wildlife research considered the management of grouse, cottontail rabbit, and wild turkeys, as well as game foods and several general management projects. Game breeding, stream and lake improvement, wildlife diseases and population cycles research, and research in waterfowl problems received due attention. The session on forests and forest wildlife included papers on the relation of burning to timber and wildlife, deer feeding experiments carried on by the University of Arizona, forest carrying capacity, and deer feed problems, as well as on the Minnesota caribou herd and the now famous reindeer drive from Alaska to the delta of the Mackenzie River. Of particular interest to the Service because of the status of Isle Royale as a proposed park was the paper on the Isle Royale moose studies.

Other special sessions considered pollution, practical wildlife management, and fur resources. The treatment of the problem of vanishing species included papers on the trumpeter swan, Sierra bighorn, sandhill crane, and pronghorn, and discussion of plans for meeting the problem. A special session of the Federal Elk Commission discussed the present status of these animals, particularly of the northern Yellowstone herd.
Model of trumpeter swan which attracted considerable interest at the Wildlife Conference held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., February 3-7 inclusive.

The outstanding exhibit of all those erected in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel was the habitat group of the trumpeter swan with its nest and eggs. This was designed by George M. Wright and Alden B. Stevens and executed under the direction of Dr. Carl P. Russell. The mounted bird was a much appreciated loan from the United States National Museum.

Director Cammerer was a member of the Conference Committee, and Mr. Wright acted as his representative in assisting with the formulation of the conference program and with the making of the many necessary arrangements. Among members of the Service presenting papers were George M. Wright, Ben H. Thompson, Joseph S. Dixon, and George F. Bagley. Mr. Wright was on the program committee of the fur resources management session, and Mr. Dixon on the committee on the problem of vanishing species.
WILDLIFE DIVISION H以后
CONFERENCE

For the purpose of attending a Wildlife Division conference on Emergency Conservation Work and the meetings of the President's North American Wildlife Conference, all associate and assistant technicians under this division were in Washington from Monday morning, January 27, through Tuesday, February 11. Because a considerable portion of the time of Messrs. Dixon and Madsen is devoted to ECW projects, these two men also were present at practically all discussions and contributed greatly to the results obtained by the men who have had less experience under the National Park Service. The first two days of the division's meetings were also attended by George F. Bagley and a number of his technicians of the Wildlife Section, State Parks Division.

Director Cammerer greeted those in attendance. Assistant Director Bryant spent more than an hour outlining opportunities and suggestions for more effective cooperation in future work. An unexpected and very welcome visitor was Dr. Lucy Braun of the University of Cincinnati, who spoke on the idea of national primeval monuments in general and the Leatherwood tract in eastern Kentucky in particular.

The more important items discussed were:

1. Wildlife restoration problems in State and national parks.

2. Review and other handling of ECW projects.

3. Mosquito control in the national parks.

4. Stream improvement work in both State and national parks.

5. Fish planting and fish biology as it pertains to and affects ECW projects. This discussion was led by Mr. Madsen and Dr. Agerborg; because of their long experience in the field it was especially valuable.

6. Research areas in the national parks.

7. Exotic animals (chiefly fish and mammals).

8. Pets in CCC camps.

9. Student ECW enrollees and assistance to be gained from them.

10. Fire hazard reduction work. Messrs. Coffman and Cook of the Branch of Forestry, and Mr. Arnold of the State Parks Division, were present and contributed much to the discussion, which included fire control.

Following the conference the recommendations given below were made to Director Cammerer by V. H. Cahalane, Chairman:

Predatory Pets in CCC Camps - Inasmuch as the keeping and releasing of predatory pets by CCC camp commanders and work agency supervisory personnel and enrollees in CCC camps assigned to park areas has in many cases resulted in the destruction of small mammals and birds as well as the loss of the nests and broods of ground-nesting species, which activity is contrary to the general purpose of ECW, we recommend that the matter be taken up with Mr. Fechner in Advisory Council meeting with a view to having him eliminate this practice insofar as Army personnel is concerned; we further recommend that the work agencies be requested to cooperate more fully in the elimination or releasing...
of pets from camps in park areas where their presence is detrimental to the wildlife of the area. It is believed that where a question arises regarding the presence of pets, representatives of the work agencies in each case are best suited to determine whether they are detrimental.

Under no circumstances should pets be allowed to go into the field with enrollees.

**Plant Exotics in National Parks and National Monuments** - It is recommended that the further introduction of exotic weed species to a national park or a national monument be further discouraged by calling specific attention to the fact that the national park regulations prohibit such practice.

It is (further) recommended that strict attention be given to the extermination of such exotic noxious weed species (e.g., Canadian Thistle, Jimson Weed) as may be introduced in national parks and national monuments. Attention is called to the desirability of preventing the introduction and establishment of weed exotics, especially in the neighborhood of stock corrals, feeding grounds, camp grounds, trails, etc.

**Principles Governing Water Development for Wildlife** - Water development for wildlife is permissible only for the purpose of assisting a rare or vanishing species or to compensate for the loss of water sources which have been rendered inaccessible to wildlife through human utilization.

In cases where water is developed for the above-mentioned purposes, it should consist of scooping out shallow basins and lining these with flat rocks, clay, or other impervious materials found in the vicinity. The use of concrete, or of small wooden troughs sunk in the ground, is allowable only if the nature of the ground is such that a flat rock or clay lining will not hold water. Additional development of springs for wildlife, as walling and covering, should be done only after the preceding methods have proved insufficient.

The construction of reservoirs for the assistance of wildlife should be permitted only where adequate natural sources of water are unavailable, and should be considered only as a last resort. It should be borne in mind that the disadvantages of such an artificial type of construction are likely to outweigh the benefits to be derived from an increase of wildlife unless such construction is held to an absolute minimum both as regards simplicity and number of reservoirs involved.

**Artificial Feeding of Animals Around Headquarters Areas** - Because of the well-known undesirable effects upon vegetation, visitors and the animals themselves, resulting from concentration and domestication of animals around centers of development in the parks and monuments, we recommend the following:

1. That garbage cans be located and constructed so that animals cannot obtain food from them.
2. That no garbage or other food be put out for animals by operators or park personnel, (except for boars at designated feeding grounds, and for birds.)
3. That no animals such as bear cubs or fawns be raised by hand and kept about headquarters as pets.

**Transplanting of Faunal Species** - In view of the ever increasing number of problems resulting from the unwise transplanting of faunal species from native territories to other localities in the United States, we recommend that the distribution of mammals and birds from national parks and monuments be
restricted to localities in which these species are known to have been native. We further recommend that the National Park Service cooperate with other Federal and State authorities in attempting to secure adherence to this idea as a national policy insofar as possible.

Proposed Definition of Research Area - A research area is an area designated and set aside for the special study of plants, animals or other natural features. The type of its protection and the duration of its existence are to depend upon the nature of the features to be studied and conserved.

Establishment of National Primeval Monuments - WHEREAS, we, the wildlife technicians of the National Park Service, realize the great variety of unlike natural biotic areas which are to be found in the United States, and that only a part of these are represented within the boundaries of national parks and monuments;

WHEREAS, one by one these unlike types of natural areas are being destroyed, and before long will not be represented in this country;

WHEREAS, though some of these may appear today to be somewhat commonplace because more or less familiar, they will in fifty years be spectacular because unique;

WHEREAS, primeval areas, even though not large, have real values for the people of this country: (1) historical values, for the pioneers of America's advancing frontiers dealt with the primeval conditions of this country; (2) literary values, for many pieces of American literature found their inspiration in American nature, and can be correctly understood and interpreted only so long as the nature with which they deal is preserved (we cite as an example Bryant's poem, "The Prairies"); (3) scientific values, for only by a study of primeval areas can we gain adequate knowledge of the interrelations of the forces of the environment and the biota, and only by preserving primeval areas can we maintain a living record of our biota; (4) aesthetic values, for primeval areas possess features which no man-modified area can have, and only in primeval areas can we avoid the imprint of "the conceit of man," and retain the exquisite beauty of the primitive;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we find it not only desirable but a duty to urge the establishment of a recognized class of national monuments administered by the National Park Service which will be retained unmodified by man-made changes; that these bear some distinctive term as "National Primeval Monument," which defines their status as natural areas to be kept as inviolate preserves.

ANY PARK EDUCATIONAL FILMS AVAILABLE

Mr. Ellsworth C. Dent, Chief of the recently established Division of Motion Pictures in the Department of the Interior, has more than 100 reels of motion picture film pertaining to National Parks, Monuments, State Parks, and other park recreational areas available for loan to schools, churches, and other non-theatrical organizations. With the thought in mind that many members of the Service do not know what is available along this line, a list of the reels is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

Already many university extension divisions have secured prints of these films for circulation in their respective areas and it is Mr. Dent's plan to confine much of the distribution of films from Washington to the eastern and southeastern sections of the United States, with distribution in the west and middle west to be handled through established distributing agencies, such as the uni-
versity extension divisions. This, Mr. Dent feels, will make the films more readily available to schools and will bring the parks to the favorable attention of many more persons than would be reached with centralized distribution from Washington.

The Department's Division of Motion Pictures encompasses the motion picture, photographic, and enlarging laboratories of the National Park Service, as well as the motion picture production and distribution of all other regular and emergency bureaus, offices and divisions of the Department of the Interior, with the exception of the Bureau of Mines which will continue to operate as in the past.

HOT SPRINGS STRUCTURE DEDICATED
BY DIRECTOR CAMMERER

A large assemblage was present to witness the dedication on March 5 of the new Administration Building at Hot Springs National Park located at the head of Bath House Row.

After being welcomed by Governor J. Marion Futrell and Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin of the city of Hot Springs Director Cammerer made the dedicatory speech. Superintendent Allen was also on the program and Hartley Wooten, President of the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, served as master of ceremonies.

The new building, which is of Spanish design, will house, in addition to the administrative offices, a number of relief models and exhibits designed to make a visit to the park more informative.

Secretary Ickes has approved the name "Blue Ridge Parkway" to designate the parkway connecting the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks.

CARVETH WELLS VISITS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Carveth Wells, noted English explorer, writer and lecturer, devoted February 4 to a tour of the National Capital Parks, obtaining material for a lecture on the Nation's Capital which he will broadcast over a sixty-station radio hook-up in the near future.

Mr. Wells expressed his delight with the numerous features of the National Capital Parks System and said he intended to produce an all color sound film for world-wide distribution in Washington during the Spring months.

Edward Kelly, Administrative Assistant in the National Capital Parks Office, escorted the Wells party, which included Mrs. Wells and their daughter, Frances, on the tour.

Mr. Wells has visited a number of the western parks and monuments and plans to include many of them in his 1936 radio series.

To Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park is due a word of commendation for his reporting of developments during the recent eruption of Mauna Loa. His reports to the Director were both prompt and accurate, and the Washington Office at all times during the eruption was able to give out accurate information in response to inquiries from press representatives and others interested.

Mount McKinley will be featured in the series of daily programs inaugurated on March 5 by the National Broadcasting Company to give the listener-in a panoramic word-picture of Alaska. The programs will be broadcast from a radio-equipped plane.
The Garden Clubs of Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and Mobile, Ala., have jointly issued an invitation to the traveling public to make a spring Pilgrimage to Dixieland in the Deep South and enjoy the charms of Natchez, the natural beauty of Mobile, and the historical association of Vicksburg.

Natchez will be the scene of the Fifth Annual Pilgrimage sponsored by the Natchez Garden Club featuring a tour of twenty-seven ante-bellum mansions March 27-April 5, inclusive. Evening entertainments will be presented including glamorous and enchanting tableaux that turn back the pages of time and depict life in the Old South, sorties, old-fashioned balls, and Negro spirituals.

Mobile's famous Azalea Trail will be opened during the months of March and April and will attract thousands of flower lovers the world over to view the blazing splendor of her favorite flower. "Bellingrath Gardens, The Charm Spot of the Deep South," one of the most wonderful and unique gardens of the world, will be open to the public also.

The first annual National Assembly of the Descendants of the Blue and the Gray at Vicksburg will be held in Vicksburg March 27 and 28. At the same time the Vicksburg Garden Club will present its second annual Vicksburg Tour March 27-April 3, inclusive. Evening entertainments planned include a historical pageant and a show-boat on the river.

The restoration of the Wick House in Morristown National Historical Park has been completed. The house was used as a headquarters by General Anthony Wayne in the winter of 1780-81. The outbuildings and fences of a typical north Jersey farmstead have been restored, and this spring there will be planted a garden containing the flowers and medicinal herbs which were usually raised by the Colonial farmers of that region in the eighteenth century. An attempt has been made to make the restored Wick house and farm as complete and faithful a picture as possible of a New Jersey farm of the Revolutionary period. The success of the restoration is shown by the fact that Professor T. J. Wertenbaker of Princeton University will include a photograph of the Wick House in his forthcoming study of the culture of the Colonial period.

ECW Junior Historian Rogers Young has completed an exhaustive study of the position occupied by the American troops at the Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780, a subject on which there had been no satisfactory historical work as yet written. This will make possible the erection of adequate and accurate historical markers at Kings Mountain National Military Park.

In order to strengthen administrative supervision, and to aid in presenting a coherent interpretation to visitors, there has been ordered a change in the administration of certain historical areas in the East. Hereafter,
Superintendent O. E. Camp of the Statue of Liberty, accepting a new registration book presented on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York by J. C. Klinck, Deputy Grand Master. This presentation on January 1 constituted the first ceremony of 1936, the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of the Statue of Liberty.

Right front profile view of the Statue.

The Torch.

Photographs by Superintendent Camp.
Superintendent Branch Spalding of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park will have general supervision over all Civil War areas in Virginia, including, in addition to the Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania areas, Petersburg National Military Park, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Appomattox National Battlefield Site, and the Bull Run or Manassas project.

On March 2, 1936, the President signed the Act making the important Richmond battlefield area, which had been a Virginia State Park, the Richmond National Battlefield Park. The park includes 957 acres, and it is expected that 88 acres will be added to it shortly. The park was the scene of several important battles in the Civil War during the thrusts of the Northern Armies at Richmond in 1862 and 1864.

The newly-appointed Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, held its first meeting on February 13-14. The Board heard informal talks from Secretary Ickes, Director Cammerer and Acting Assistant Director Chatelain. It spent much of the two days familiarizing itself with the historic sites program and working out a code of procedure under the Historic Sites Act. It also drew up a resolution for Secretary Ickes to transmit to Relief Administrator Hopkins, concerning WPA projects for archeological excavations and restorations.

Members of the Board are:

Dr. Clark Wissler, curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History and professor of anthropology at Yale University.

Dr. Fiske Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, who aided in the restoration of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson.

Edmund H. Abrahams, head of the Savannah (Ga.) Commission for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton, chairman of the history department of the University of California, Berkeley, and an authority on the history of the Southwest.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Duxbury, Mass., chairman of the Committee on Musems in the National Park Service.

Mrs. Reau Folk of Nashville, Tenn., regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, which restored the home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville.

George De Benneville Keim, Edgewater Park, N. J., governor general of the Society of Colonial Wars and chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites.

Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, Andover, Mass., chairman of the division of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C., general secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Archibald M. McCrea, Williamsburg, Va., a student of Colonial history.

Dr. Frank R. Castler of New York City, a photographer of wildlife.

Progress is being made on the Derby Wharf proposed National Historic Site at Salem, Massachusetts. Secretary Ickes has given preliminary approval to
the project. A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts General Court to appropriate $5,000 to raze unsightly buildings in the vicinity and for other necessary purposes in connection with the project. A bill has also been introduced in Congress to transfer the custody of the old Customs House at the head of the wharf from the Treasury to the Interior Department. It is planned to use part of this historic structure as a museum.

ECW NOTES

Director Fechner, on January 10, 1936, said the value of the conservation work completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the first thirty months of operation has been estimated at $579,000,000. This estimate represents the present value of the thousands of miles of truck trails which the CCC has built, telephone lines constructed, forest areas protected and improved, trees planted, park areas developed, soil erosion dams built, flood control operations, and all the other work projects completed through September 30. The Office of the Chief of Finance, United States Army, estimates the total obligations of Emergency Conservation Work through September 30, at $1,006,500,000.

Director Fechner stated that he had been advised by the technical services which supervise the work programs that preliminary reports indicate that during the 1935 calendar year greater progress was made in saving and developing the Nation's natural resources than in any previous year in the country's history. "National-wide interest has been stimulated as never before in the conservation of wildlife and game, in the planting of trees, in the great need for saving agricultural lands from erosion and in the expansion and development of publicly owned lands of all kinds to afford recreational opportunities for the tens of millions of people who annually visit our forests and parks," he said.

According to Director Fechner the CCC has supplied work for varying periods of time to an aggregate of more than 1,500,000 persons. This includes enrolled men, army officers, supervisors, technical personnel, and educators.

Typical of relations along the Canada-United States border is an incident which recently occurred in North Dakota's International Peace Garden.

Hearing that CCC camp Project Superintendent J. M. Sprake needed a big supply of heavy logs to further his development plans, Superintendent J. Smart of Canada's Riding National Park, near Wasagaming, Manitoba, talked with Mr. Sprake over the telephone, wrote him a letter, then gave him the logs. The only charges were $22.11 for permit fees and a small labor wage. Superintendent Sprake estimates the logs are worth $600.

Not only did Superintendent Smart and his men cut the logs, haul them out of the brush and pile them on skids by the road where they could be loaded easily on American trucks, but they cleared the road to the border with a snow plow.

The Nation's state-county-and-city-owned park and recreation acreage has increased 877,353 acres since January 1933 - three months before the Emergency Conservation Work
program began - according to a survey covering all increases from that date to February 1, 1936.

The state with the biggest increase is Texas, with 289,615 acres, of which 226,469 acres were secured in 1933. Next is California with 245,480, of which, 232,766 were acquired in 1933.

The Texas total, most of which is in the Big Bend park, put the Southwest out in front in increase, and the California increase brought the far West in second. New England's increase of 77,675 acres was third. Most of this - 49,727 - was in Massachusetts, where many forests were turned over to recreation.

Probably the outstanding feature of the increased figures is the 72,085-acre boost in the Deep South, a region which, until 1933, had only a few scattered acres of parks. This increase in the South is exclusive of the hundreds of acres the Tennessee Valley Authority is devoting to parks and recreation. Florida leads the southern increase with 30,110, and Alabama with 23,435 is second.

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Director Fechner has just issued a folder giving in concise form the history, purposes and organization of the CCC, the camps and the work being done.

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Belief that the caves in Longhorn Cavern State Park at Burnet, Texas, have served as a shelter, and probably as a home, for prehistoric man, has been expressed by Dr. Charles N. Gould, Geologist connected with the Seventh Regional ECW Office.

Dr. Gould, who has been studying geologic formations at the Cavern, in connection with development work the CCC is doing there under National Park Service and State Parks Board supervision, has found arrow points, handstones used for grinding grain, and numerous food bones. These included animal leg bones that had been broken and split to extract the marrow.

Dr. Gould described the cavern as a "trap cave", into which, for long generations, various animals have fallen and died. Remnants of some of these prehistoric animals, not definitely classified, have been uncovered and are being studied.

Longhorn Cavern consists of a series of channels carved by water in the limestone formations. There are several "rooms", the largest of which is some 50 feet high and 300 feet long. There are stalactites and stalagmites. One room is lined with beautiful crystals of Iceland spar and calcite.

There are three natural entrances to the cavern, the main body of which ranges from 50 feet to 150 feet beneath the surface.

The greater part of the channels has been filled with dirt and silt, washed in through crevices from the surface. Some 20,000 cubic yards of this dirt have been excavated. Fully as much more excavation remains to be done, with unknown possibilities for future discovery.

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Every Sunday the Waco (Texas) Tribune-Herald publishes the name, biography and skilled qualifications of a selected enrollee from the CCC camp at Mother Neff State Park, in the interest of locating him a position in the business world. Though no figures are available, reports are encouraging.

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The Southeastern Conference on State Parks at Fort McClellan, near Anniston, Alabama, has been definitely set for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 2-3-4. Cooperation of the Service's fourth regional office in Atlanta and the Army Corps Area authorities has laid the foundation for an interesting meeting.

The program will include talks by national authorities on how to maintain and administer the state parks which Emergency Conservation Work has enabled the Southeast to develop in the last three years. Conference headquarters will be at the Fort McClellan Army post, where visitors will be quartered in regular barracks and served Army food by Army servants. Those preferring hotel accommodations will find them in Anniston, two miles away.

The tentative program plans call for a full schedule of talks and discussions on Thursday, April 2; a trip to Cheaha State Park, about 20 miles south, on Friday the 3rd, and a trip to DeSoto State Park, about 40 miles north, on Saturday the 4th. At Cheaha the party will be entertained at a barbecue and the park's dedication ceremony, at which Alabama's Governor Bibb Graves is expected to officiate.

State planning boards, park authorities and park and conservation boards, National Resources Board representatives, Governors, and members of the National Conference on State Parks, the American Planning and Civic Association, and the National Park Service have been invited. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, will be one of the honor guests and will have a special place on the program.

Most of the Sequoia Park ECW personnel, as well as a few park officers, appear in this photograph taken by Lindley Eddy, commercial photographer.
Sam Anderson, a CCC enrollee stationed at Wind Cave National Park, was presented on January 30 with a medal signifying his selection as one of thirty-one "All-American" athletes in the entire Civilian Conservation Corps.

Selection of the thirty-one most outstanding athletes in the Corps was made by the paper "Happy Days," weekly news organ dealing with CCC activities, upon recommendations made by Army officials throughout the country who had witnessed athletic contests of all kinds in the various corps areas. Anderson was awarded his medal in recognition of his excellent playing on the Wind Cave baseball team during 1935, when he pitched several victories and turned in stellar performances at first base. He captained the Wind Cave team, which won the CCC championship of South Dakota.

After enrolling in the Civilian Conservation Corps in April 1934, Anderson spent three months at Camp Mayo, near Custer, South Dakota, before being transferred to Wind Cave Camp, where he is rated a "section leader" and supervises the work of a crew of twenty other enrollees now engaged at improving the underground trails in the cave.

All publicity emanating from the Service regarding reservations under its jurisdiction gives the number as 131. Previously this number was 130 but now the group of National Capital Parks is counted as one unit of the system.

An office for the use of Service officials while they are in New York City has been set up in Room 1604 of the new United States Court House in Foley Square.

ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Dr. Angus M. Woodbury who served as Zion's first park naturalist, has an article in the January number of "Ecology" entitled "Animal Relationships of Great Salt Lake."

Dr. Woodbury is Professor of Geology at the University of Utah.

An article entitled "Digging Into History -- With Spades" written by W. Stuart Umbarger, ECW Educational Adviser at Colonial National Monument, was printed in a recent issue of "Happy Days" CCC newspaper.

This article gives a resume of archeological activities being carried on by the CCC at Jamestown Island.

William and Mary Quarterly for January 1936, contains an article by ECW Junior Historian Oscar F. Northington, Jr. on "The Revival of the Iron Industry in Eastern Virginia as Exemplified by the History of the Catharine Furnace in Spotsylvania County." The Catharine Furnace site is located inside the Fredericksburg National Military Park, and has recently been excavated under the direction of ECW historical and architectural technicians.

A revised edition of the folder entitled "Ranger Naturalist Service, Glacier National Park" has just been run off on the multigraph machines in the Department's Miscellaneous Service Division. Practically all copies were forwarded to Glacier.
Delivery of the first of the 1936 national park circulars of general information — the Acadia — was made by the Government printer late in February.

Early in March delivery of the Hot Springs and Mount McKinley circular was made.

The Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has just issued a "Bibliography of Planning, 1928-1935" prepared by Miss Katherine McNamara, Librarian of the Harvard School of City Planning.

The Bibliography presents a brief list of essential books under the heading "A Planning Bookshelf." This section is followed by a short list of typical state and regional planning reports, a list of organizations active in promoting planning in the United States, a selected list of periodicals devoting space to planning, and a selection of recent references to planning in many parts of the world.

An octavo volume of 232 pages, it sells for $3.50.

The February 22 issue of the weekly magazine "Stamps" has an article on cachets, issued from Washington's Birthplace.

In his article in the February issue of American Forests entitled "Mangroves and Mystery", W. Adrian Williamson tells the story of the proposed Everglades National Park region. The article is excellently illustrated by photos taken by Dr. Frank R. Oastler.

The Service's Public Relations Division now is issuing once each month for the use of newspaper editors and others interested two mimeographed releases, one entitled "Nature Notes" containing fillers, authentic from the standpoint of naturalists, the other "Facts and Artifacts" concerned with America's history and prehistoric past. The material is set up in such form that newspaper editors may quickly estimate how much space each of the individual items will fill.

Four-page multilithed leaflets descriptive of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks have been issued by the Service. Practically the entire editions have been forwarded to the two parks for distribution.

THE PARK SERVICE AS A CAREER

By Ranger Matt N. Dodge, Grand Canyon National Park

What does the Park Service have to offer as a career? The writer has staked his future on the answer to that question, and is somewhat surprised to find that, apparently, many Park Service people do not agree with him.

Entering the Service as a Ranger at the age of thirty-four, the writer is prepared to give the remainder of his life to the parks. But in talking with other persons who have been in the Service for some time, he finds that many of them, in fact the majority, consider their employment in this Bureau as just a stepping-stone, or a fill-in for some "better" position to be obtained at the first opportunity.
This attitude is a surprise to the writer whose appointment came as the fulfillment of an ambition, and as a guarantee (if such there be) of economic security for himself and his family. After eleven years of uncertainty and disappointment in commercial life, the Park Service seems to offer permanence, stability, and an opportunity for prolonged and worth-while service. Is he to be disillusioned?

The criticism usually encountered in regard to the Park Service as a career is that the salaries are too low. Unquestionably, many men with the same education as is now required of a Park Ranger receive higher salaries, but it is equally certain that there are many college graduates who are working for far less.

If we grant that salaries are below standard for the education and class of service required, are there not other factors involved which still render the parks a cause worthy of a lifetime of devotion? Foremost among these factors is the security of permanence as a reward for the faithful fulfillment of duty, guaranteed by the Civil Service. It is the writer’s humble opinion that very, very few Government employees who have been under Civil Service during the last six years have an adequate appreciation of the significance of this feature. Secondly, the Park Service offers reasonably comfortable quarters and congenial neighbors. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and it is a notorious fact that the majority of park employees spend at least their first year in a tent. This condition is due to the fact that the majority of the parks are yet young; the standards of housing are rising rapidly. The requirements of employment assure you of neighbors of similar background and status, and the salary range is sufficiently narrow to guarantee that you will not have to lock the windows on one side of the house and "keep up with the Joneses" on the other. Furthermore, you are assured of a home in a well-kept, non-commercialized community without the continual political squabbling of municipal government. In addition, the very nature of the reserve locates your home in an area of outstanding scenic significance; a region that other people cross oceans to visit. If you are transferred to another park, new but similar conditions prevail. Your children will grow up in an atmosphere of grandeur and freedom which very few youngsters are privileged to have as a background.

The matter of promotion is, of course, important to any man who is ambitious. Because of his short acquaintance with the Park Service, the writer is not qualified to discuss this matter intelligently. However, it is reasonable to assume that within any respectable organization, a man with ability, intelligence, and a sincere desire to serve will be placed in a position where his qualifications enable him to accomplish the most. Compared with some Bureaus and Departments of the Government, the Park Service is a small organization. Yet it is much larger than the majority of private enterprises. It is large enough to offer occasional vacancies, and small enough to assure each employee an opportunity to bring his abilities and ambitions to the attention of those in authority. A Park Service employee is a personality, not merely a cog.

The National Parks System is the world’s outstanding example of successful experiment in Idealism. Each year the people of the United States reaffirm their approval of the Park System and their faith in the Park Service. To be entrusted with the care and protection of America’s "Rocks and Hills, her Woods, and Templed Hills" is
a privilege. To have an opportunity to devote a lifetime to improvement and enlargement of facilities for the comfort and enlightenment of visitors who seek the Parks for rest and inspiration, is a goal than which none is more worthy. To be assured, after a number of years spent in such worthwhile work, of retirement in comfort and security, is a reward deserving of the highest type of loyalty and service during the period of active duty.

The writer believes that he has found his niche. He will make the duties of the Park Service his life's work, for he knows of nothing that offers more in the way of a career, the opinions of other persons to the contrary, notwithstanding. He hopes that he will not be disillusioned.

"QUOTED"

Superintendent Pinkely received this one from an appreciative visitor:

"I just had a roll of films developed which we took on our trip north last year and altho I intended doing so before today, they prompted me to write you.

"For two years now we have been summering at Walnut Canyon and vicinity. During our stay at that monument we were most certainly treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness by your ranger, Mr. Beaubien, and I feel I should compliment you on your choice of that lad for the post. He is a most interesting and accommodating young man. My son and I are particularly interested in Indian lore and Mr. Beaubien added greatly to our fund of knowledge on the subject. He is a fine person and the many friends I have asked to visit that monument when in the northern part of the state have formed the same opinion of him.

"Some friends and myself visited Casa Grande for the first time in November and certainly enjoyed that trip also. Your Mr. Dale King took the time and trouble to answer all of our questions and explain so fully the history of Casa Grande that we left the ruin very happy that we'd stopped and very grateful that it was our good fortune to have him our ranger guide.

"No wonder your monuments draw such crowds yearly. With men like Mr. Beaubien and Mr. King you should have a satisfied and enlightened visiting public. And we are grateful to you for placing such men at our service."

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This one made Superintendent Boles and his force at Carlsbad feel pretty good:

"I accompanied a party of six last Sunday through the Caverns, and suffice it to say that though some of us had been through previously, the grandeur, the magnificence and splendor were just as awe inspiring as they were the first time we made the trip through the Caverns. I feel, however, that in having made this trip again that many beautiful details would not have been noticed had it not been for the rangers who accompanied the party.

"I want you to know that we all highly appreciated the many courtesies which they extended to us and their courteousness was highly noticeable, and in behalf of those who accompanied me through the Caverns, won't you be kind enough to express our sincere thanks to your co-workers?"

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Judge Ernest H. Van Fossan, Member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, Washington, D. C., who with
Mrs. Van Fossan has visited many of our parks, recently wrote the following to Ralph Anderson of Yosemite National Park:

"About every so often I feel an irresistible urge to drop into the National Park Office and have a chat with Mr. Cammerer and some of the other delightful men and women who comprise the headquarters force, and something tells me that it will not be long before that urge will again assert itself. I have remarked to Mr. Cammerer and Mr. Albright, his predecessor, as well as to many others, that nowhere in Federal service is there a more uniformly admirable group of people than in the Park Service. This I firmly believe. You have a loyalty to your task and an appreciation of its beauties that is too seldom found. I get a sort of inspiration just from talking with anyone in your service."

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**ABOUT FOLKS**

Director Cammerer's trip to Mexico, planned for early March, was postponed indefinitely when news was received of the death of Superintendent Toll and George Wright.

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Mr. Francois E. Matthes will again have the pleasure of greeting his friends in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks this summer. He will return to Sequoia about April 1, to resume his geologic studies and work on his report and the photograph albums, which are designed to illustrate the geologic history of the region. On August 1 he will begin a 6-weeks' pack train reconnaissance through the northern portion of Yosemite National Park in order to map the extent of the ancient glaciers there and secure other geologic data that are needed for the geology room in the Yosemite Museum.

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A testimonial dinner in honor of Paul H. Younger, Junior Historian, at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, was held by the ECW Guide Corps at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga on January 31. E. L. Chandler of the Guide Corps acted as toastmaster, and brief talks were given by Russell Bell, Superintendent of Camp Demaray, George Emery, Assistant Historian, and by Junior Historian Younger. Words of praise and commendation were offered by the entire group for Mr. Younger, who had completed eighteen months service as Supervisor of the Corps.

During the period, the Corps has registered 141,460 visitors, 44,031 of whom were conducted on tours of the Park.

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Park Naturalist Bert Harwell of Yosemite now on temporary duty in Washington will be on Major Bowes' amateur hour on March 22 -- if nothing happens to change it.

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Lansing Hatfield, taking the part of Ranger Bill in the 1936 National Park Radio series, has a smile and mannerisms reminiscent of Deric Nusbaum -- who, by the way, came by the Washington Office while his father was here. Deric has been awarded an Oxford scholarship.

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R. Taylor Hoskins, Acting Chief Ranger, Colonial National Monument has transferred to Shenandoah National Park to assume duties as Acting Chief Park Ranger.

Mr. Hoskins' associates at Colonial held a farewell dance in his honor on George Washington's Birthday.
Permanent uniformed personnel Hawaii National Park.
Front Row, Left to Right - Superintendent Wingate, Assistant Geologist Waesche, Park Ranger Doust, Foreman Craik, Park Ranger Murray; back row, left to right - Park Ranger Williams, Volcanologist Jaggar, District Ranger Pack, Chief Ranger Christ, Assistant Park Naturalist Lamb and Chief Clerk Higashida.

This picture was submitted to the Washington Office, Superintendent Wingate explains, neither because of the general degree of pulchritude exhibited nor because of any lack of misplaced eyebrows (see Service Bulletins) but because he is glad to pose with a group that works so willingly and cheerfully. They can work hard and play hard and know the time for each, says Superintendent Wingate.
Another addition to the Shenandoah Park staff is Darwin S. Lambert, clerk-stenographer, Branch of Buildings, Washington Office.

Ferrell Gibbs, colored messenger for the Director's office, played a prominent part in the Centennial Celebration of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C. He is a descendant of late Francis Virginia Bateman, one of the founders of Asbury Church.

George Grant, Service Photographer, accompanied Service officials on the recent inspection trip to the Big Bend country. He remained in that area and the balance of the party departed for their various destinations.

Mrs. Ethel Gogorza of the Director's Office has transferred to Fort Marion National Monument in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Walton of the Washington Office will resign their positions on April 1. Mr. Walton has taken advantage of an opportunity given to him by former Director Albright to become a member of the staff of the Carlsbad, New Mexico office of the United States Potash Company. He will be an assistant to Mr. T. M. Cramer, General Manager of the Company.

Mrs. Walton is a member of the Branch of Research and Education, and Mr. Walton is connected with the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation.

Mr. C. J. Kelleher and P. D. Edwards of the Accounts Division, Washington Office, left headquarters on February 17 by motor for official visits to the Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Carlsbad Caverns and Yellowstone areas.

Allen Rinehart returned to the Washington Office in mid-February after a two and a half month sojourn in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico making a photographic record of these island possessions.

Twenty-eight of Tom Brown's paintings were exhibited at the Arts Club in Washington from February 23 to March 13. While the majority of these paintings were done at Williamsburg several were executed by Mr. Brown during his sojourns in Rockport, Massachusetts, and Old Lyme, Connecticut. Local art critics gave the show an excellent rating.

Quite a number of Washington Office employees attended the show on the opening day when Mr. Brown, one of their former co-workers, was present.

Landscape Architect Dan Faheny, has been elected president of the Bladensburg (Md.) Historical Society. It is understood that Mr. Faheny was largely responsible for the organization of the society a couple of years ago.

M. Colin of the Interior Museum Staff made the drawing of the "Carreta" which appeared in the last issue of the Bulletin.
Dr. and Mrs. Don Tresidder of Yosemite are now in Europe visiting Swiss, Austrian and German winter sport centers. They arrived at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in time to witness the Olympic winter games. They plan to return to Yosemite early in April.

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Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, volcanologist in charge at the Volcano Observatory, Hawaii National Park, has been honored with a life membership in the Hilo Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his past work and efforts.

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Associate Park Naturalist John E. Doerr of Hawaii National Park has transferred to Crater Lake National Park.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wirth, parents of our Assistant Director, have returned to their home in Minneapolis from a trip to Samoa where they enjoyed the Christmas and New Year Holiday season with their son, Theodore, his wife, Ann, and their daughter, Leona Ann.

Extracted from one of Mr. Wirth’s interesting letters written to the folks back home is the following paragraph telling of the rather carefree existence of the native Samoans: "The Samoans are a most kindly, happy people. Their needs are few, their means of supply as abundant as is the vegetation with which the volcanic mountainous land and narrow coastlands are covered. There is a great variety of fruit and herbs that require little if any cultivation. The sea furnishes fish food and each family keeps pigs and some of them chickens. They lead a very primitive life of ease and as a rule perform very little labor. They do the little they have to do in the early hours of the morning, and have siesta the rest of the day. They like to go visiting en masse and will be singing while en-route. They seem to have no worries whatsoever. We may envy them in that respect. It is easy to understand their philosophy of life, and we whites cannot be here long without becoming at least somewhat phlegmatic ourselves. My own personal experience truthfully stated is that I am getting goldarn lazy."

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BIRTHS

A 5 pound-11½ ounce son, Jerome Theodore, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnston on February 8.

Mr. Johnston, who holds the position of Assistant Chief Park Ranger of Yellowstone National Park, is now on detail to the Washington Office in connection with the ECW program.

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A daughter was born to Acting Assistant Chief Ranger and Mrs. Albert E. Elliot of Yellowstone National Park on March 1. According to reports this is the first girl born to a Yellowstone ranger.

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MARRIAGES

Mr. F. A. Roser of the Mails and Files Division, Washington Office, and Miss Cecelia Daley of Washington, D. C. were married Saturday, February 22. The couple spent their honeymoon in Miami Beach, Florida.

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On January 18, Miss Kathleen Harmon of Bigs Springs, Texas, and Burlon Williams of Fort Worth, Texas, were married at the "Rock of Ages" in Carlsbad Caverns.
DEATHS

Mention already has been made of the passing of Roger W. Toll and George M. Wright.

Private Carl Hestikind, United States Park Police, died February 18, following a brief attack of pneumonia. Private Hestikind had been a member of the United States Park Police force since 1927, and had established an excellent record. He was born in Hatton, North Dakota, in 1900.

Forty uniformed members of the United States Park Police force formed an escort of honor at the grave in Arlington National Cemetery where their comrade was buried with full military honors.

Mrs. Dan Doody, of Montana, died of pneumonia on January 17. She was 82 years of age.

Her husband, who passed away in March, 1916, served as ranger in Glacier National Park from August, 1910 to the time of his death. Mr. Doody also served as guide and packer for hunting parties prior to the establishment of the area as a national park.

Judge John W. Meldrum, retired Commissioner of Yellowstone National Park, died in Denver on February 27. Funeral services were held in the Rogers Chapel in Denver at 3 p.m. Sunday March 1. He was 92 years of age.

Judge Meldrum retired as Yellowstone Commissioner in July of last year, after serving in that capacity for 42 years.

Al Kottnauer, Master Mechanic in Yosemite National Park, passed away in San Francisco on February 24. He was 58 years old. Mr. Kottnauer joined the permanent Yosemite organization in 1916.

Superintendent Thomson paid this tribute to Mr. Kottnauer: "As a mechanic Al Kottnauer was an absolute genius; possessing a rare resourcefulness, he could contrive almost anything out of the most limited means. In the shops and in the field, nothing was too big for his initiative, and no mechanical job was too small for his patience. A defective generator in the power house, a balky snow plow or tractor, were not tiresome jobs to him, but problems to be solved with little regard for the hours or the sweat involved. Day after day, and through innumerable nights, Al struggled to keep every wheel turning. He worked behind the scenes, but I know no man who contributed more to the safety, the comfort, and the convenience of millions of visitors. In old, oil-stained clothes, he labored endlessly; it was he who annually fixed the cables permitting the safe ascent to the top of Half Dome; when the pipe lines and dam mechanisms went out; Al was there; in literally thousands and thousands of ways he contributed, usually invisibly, to the very essence of the public service rendered at Yosemite. And in a personal way he helped us around our homes -- today there isn't a single Government house in Yosemite which does not contain something mechanical rendered more perfect by his willing and competent hands.

"He was, indeed, a public servant. Day and night Al Kottnauer was on the job, meeting both the nag of routine and the first of real emergencies with a complete competence and a fine spirit that reflected throughout this organization. I believe that all staff officers familiar with the Service in general
recognized him as the finest Master Mechanic in the National Park Service; leading to his assignment on ECW travel status to inspect the various equipment in all the western national parks. In this capacity he rendered a fine service this past year, and in addition he carried on not only the enormous current work of Yosemite, but superintended the transfer into the great new shop building completed last spring."

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EDITORIAL IN THE MARCH 1, 1936 ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

FINE PUBLIC SERVANTS

The tribute which Mr. Horace M. Albright, former Director of the National Park Service, pays upon the opposite page to the two members of the National Park Service, Messrs. Toll and Wright, who were killed in an automobile accident on February 25, throws a sidelight on the value of the men whom this excellent Government service has attracted. Mr. Toll, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, was not only an able administrator but an explorer and a scientist of note. Mr. Wright, a younger man of means, was so much interested in his work for the national parks that he spent a substantial amount of his private fortune each year in the interest of the parks. College men, both of them, brought to their work not only a broad cultural background but a zeal which urged them ever onward to new efforts to make the national parks of greater interest and value to the people.

It has been the special good fortune of the National Park Service to enlist men like Messrs. Toll and Wright. Under the leadership of the late Stephen T. Mather and Mr. Horace M. Albright, a high degree of esprit de corps was instilled in the service. The men who were attracted to it gladly sacrificed the traditional "advantages" of city life and the opportunities to acquire financial independence, preferring instead the simpler life close to nature in the parks and the comparatively modest incomes of the park service. As a result no finer body of civil servants exists in this country. In addition to a knowledge of engineering, botany and wildlife most of them have a keen eye for natural beauty and an eager interest in conservation. They are at the same time "outdoor men" and men with wide cultural interests.

It so happens that Messrs. Toll and Wright had in addition fine personal qualities which makes their loss all the greater to the service. * * * While their death is a severe blow, many of the survivors in the service are, like them, men of the highest caliber. To these, as to thousands of park visitors who knew the late Messrs. Toll and Wright, their death is a personal loss.

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TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE:

Yesterday's newspapers printed the story of a tragedy in New Mexico, an automobile accident in which two officers of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior met instant death.

They were Major Roger W. Toll, the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and George M. Wright, chief of the wildlife division of the National Park Service. They were enroute to a border rendezvous to join officers of the Mexican government to consider certain proposals for international park establishment and joint action in conservation of wildlife in the Ajo Mountains, crossed by the boundary line between the two republics.

Messrs. Toll and Wright were outstanding conservationists of broad cultural and scientific attainments. Their
lives were truly dedicated to the great conservation undertakings of the National Park Service and especially wildlife protection, Mr. Toll as administrator of the nation's greatest wildlife preserve — Yellowstone Park, and Mr. Wright as research director, planner and policymaker for wildlife management in the park and monument system.

During the winter months Mr. Toll has been assigned to investigations of proposed new parks and monuments. No man in official life has seen more of the remote spots of our country, the strange, the little known places. The regions difficult of access were all visited by Major Toll and inspected on foot, on horseback and from the air. He studied the Everglades of Florida, he explored, photographed and described in reports most of the canyons of the Colorado from the headwaters high in the Rockies to the California line.

His report on the Big Bend region of Texas was the basis for Congressional action recently in authorizing the Big Bend National Park.

In his death the National Park Service loses an exceedingly versatile and able officer who for years has filled two positions and in them has performed very notable service of lasting quality.

George N. Wright, just attaining his thirties, after graduation from the University of California in 1925, went to Alaska, and there, in McKinley National Park as a member of a field party of scientists, discovered the nest of the surf bird, among other achievements. This was the first record in the annals of ornithology of a surf bird's nest, and Mr. Wright's discovery was widely reported in scientific publications.

Entering the National Park Service as a ranger in Yosemite National Park, he quickly achieved a conspicuous success as a field naturalist. He assisted in the development of the museum in Yosemite Valley. His writings were eagerly accepted for publication in magazines of popular science and those technical in scope as well.

In 1930, at his own expense, he initiated and carried out over a period of two years a wildlife survey of the national parks, after which a wildlife division was established. His personal expenditures were well in excess of $20,000. He was appointed the first chief of the wildlife division. With amazing energy he and his associates covered all of the Western parks and monuments, studied the conditions of the mammals and birds. Out of their research they suggested policies for better protection of wildlife, especially vanishing species. The present encouraging prospect for the trumpeter swan is the result of the work of Mr. Wright's division.

Mr. Wright's untimely death ends a career of unusual promise. As for the National Park Service, it has lost two leaders who cannot be replaced.

- Horace M. Albright.

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A few of the numerous telegraphic and other messages received by Director Cammerer from friends of the deceased:

"Deaths of Roger and George a dreadful shock. Words cannot express the infinite pity of it."

- Supt. C. G. Thomson.

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"We are all terribly shocked and deeply grieved over news about Roger
Toll. The National Park Service has lost an outstanding man and we have all lost a friend whom we loved and admired."

- W. M. Nichols, President, Yellowstone Parks Transportation Company.

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"Greatly shocked by notice of tragic death of Toll and Wright. Offer sincerest condolences."

- Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Department of Agriculture, San Francisco, California.

***

"Profoundly sorry to hear of your great sorrow. Sincere sympathy."

- Daniel Y. Fernando Galicia, Special Deputy, Mexican Forestry, Fish and Game Department.

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"Aztec Ruins National Monument extends its sympathy to the Park Service in the loss of Roger Toll and George Wright. It shall be our endeavor to uphold the principles and ideals they so vividly personified."

- Custodian Faris.

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"Please accept the sentiments of lively condolence of this Department, representing the Government of Mexico, for the loss so lamentable of the two members of the International Park Commission designated by the Government of Washington to which we extend our sincere sentiments of condolence."

- Sr. Miguel A. de Quevedo, Chief, Mexican Forestry, Fish and Game Department.

***

"One cannot yet actually accept the knowledge of losing Roger Toll and George Wright; it seems so completely wrong to have to."

"This is such a real, personal tragedy to all of us, and one wants so much to be of comfort to the families left so shockingly in grief."

"I feel that I know a little of how you must feel about this accident; and you, along with those others immediately related to and associated with Roger and George have the greatest sympathy of your people all over the country I know."

- Geo. L. Collins, ECW Coordination Supt., Boulder City, Nevada.

***

"I have been stunned by news of the death of Roger Toll and George Wright. It is almost impossible to believe that it can be true. Since I knew these men as members of the Park Service family I am sending this letter to the Service as a record and expression of the deep sorrow which I feel over their loss. I desire to add my own to the many expressions of sympathy and condolence from the Service to the bereaved families."

- Superintendent Cox.

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"Let me say to you, the head of the official Park family, how deeply I sympathize in the grief I know you feel through the death of Mr. Toll and dear George Wright. Two such delightful and wonderful men. The Service and all those interested in the parks have suffered a great loss. I owe to you the great pleasure I had in knowing Mr. Toll. It was such a pleasure seeing"
him again - scarcely more than a fortnight ago. I had a great affection for George Wright. Please tell Mr. Cahalane and Ben Thompson that I sympathize with them in the loss of their comrades."

- Mrs. C. N. Edge, Chairman, Emergency Conservation Committee, New York, New York.

***

"I am so shocked and grieved over the deaths of Mr. Toll (whom I met at Yellowstone when with the Boundary Commission), and Mr. Wright, whom I had intended inviting to speak for us on wildlife, that I can think of nothing else. I feel so sorry for their families. It's too sad for words."

"I had been reading with such interest about their trip of inspection and thinking so much about it, and when I read in the paper last night of the awful accident it seemed almost a personal loss."


***

"I am shocked beyond expression by the news from New Mexico this morning. I valued Roger as an old and sincere friend and an influence for the things I stand for in national park philosophy. From every point of view his loss is heavy. Even the knowledge of his existence somewhere in the West was a strength to me here. The way I feel now is that things can never seem exactly the same again.

"I did not know George Wright so long nor so well, but I have nevertheless a deep sense of personal loss in his going. He stood with Toll as an idealist. Losing the two will cost the Service and the future much. Both were members also of the Wilderness Society. They are not likely ever to be really replaced."

- Mr. Robert Sterling Yard, Editor of Publications, National Parks Assn., Washington, D. C.

***

"I want to express to you for the Park Service my appreciation of their worth, and sorrow over their loss, of Roger Toll and George Wright. It was my privilege to know both men especially Toll. While the loss of these fine Americans falls heaviest on the Park Service, their tragic ending is much bigger, for they were splendid Americans, - types we can ill afford to spare - and their loss is a blow to all Government services; they were the highest type of American public servants."

- Major John D. Guthrie, Washington, D. C.

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This letter, written by Acting Superintendent Emmert of Yellowstone, was received in the Director's Office just as this issue of the Bulletin goes to press:

"In accordance with your orders I proceeded to Denver, arriving at seven o'clock on the Morning of Friday, February 28. I found that Superintendent Rogers of Rocky Mountain National Park had done everything possible for Mrs. Toll and had made all of the necessary arrangements for the funeral. On my arrival in Denver I was notified of Judge Heldrum's death and called Miss Heldrum and advised her I would see her just as soon as possible."
Mr. Toll's funeral was held in St. John's Cathedral. The altar was completely filled with flowers sent by friends and admirers from all over the United States. At Mrs. Toll's request the casket was covered by spruce boughs with cones on them and was very appropriate. The service was very solemn and well conducted. The church was filled. The active pallbearers, in uniform, wore as follows: Superintendent Edmund Rogers, Superintendent Tom Allen, Assistant Superintendent John Preston of Rocky Mountain National Park, Regional State Park Officer Herbert Maier, U. S. Commissioner Baxter of Rocky Mountain National Park, and myself. We accompanied the remains to the crematory where a very short service was held, attended by only the family and the pallbearers. This was the most solemn and best carried out ceremony of its kind I have ever attended and believe much credit for the attention to detail should be given to Edmund Rogers.

Mrs. Toll kept up remarkably well and appreciated the feelings of many hundreds of people who sent condolences. She asked me especially to try to express to the Park Service people her appreciation of our sympathy and stated that the uniforms representing the Park Service were one of the things that helped her to keep up.

After Mr. Toll's funeral I immediately went to see Miss Susie Meldrum (Judge Meldrum's niece) and extended to her the sympathy of the Park Service and especially the folks in Yellowstone National Park. Miss Meldrum stated that Judge Meldrum heard of the death of Mr. Toll on the radio Wednesday afternoon and that she thought undoubtedly this contributed to his earlier demise. After the announcement on the radio the Judge had several chapters of the bible read to him and then retired and it is believed that he never woke up.

Miss Meldrum stated that she knew very few people in Denver and that she desired a very simple funeral. It was arranged that we men in uniform would be pallbearers. An Episcopal service was held in Rogers Mortuary conducted by the same minister who officiated at Mr. Toll's funeral. The remains were then taken to the crematory.

Superintendent Eivind Scoyen arrived in Denver after Mr. Toll's funeral, and was one of the pallbearers for Judge Meldrum.

The news of Mr. Toll's death was a very severe shock to the residents of the park. We all feel that he was not only our chief but our friend.

Memorial services were held in the Chapel at Mammoth for Mr. Toll at the same time that the services were held in Denver. This service was attended by practically everyone in Mammoth, a number of folks in Gardiner and representatives from the Livingston Rotary Club and the American Legion. It was said to be the largest attendance that has ever been in the Chapel.

On Monday, March 2, the Livingston Rotary Club held a memorial service in Livingston. This was attended by Messrs. Joffe, Bauer, Lord, LaMone, Crowe, Robinson, Miller, Elliott, Barrows, and myself.

Judge Miller who has been a very close friend of Mr. Toll's for a number of years acted as program chairman and Claire Flint, Editor of the Livingston Enterprise gave a very fine talk about Mr. Toll. Each member of the park organization tried in some way to express his appreciation of his friendship and character.

---
OUR NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks are our delight,
In each we see a different sight:
For much we see, although not all,
They make us feel so wee and small.

Lassen Peak is grand and high,
Crater Lake a gem of blue and sky;
Sequoia trees tell tales of old,
Grand Canyon wears a crown of gold.

Yosemite glows with royal height,
Beautiful both by day and night;
And again our happy feet are led,
To Bryce and Zion, glowing red.

With hearts aglow and shining eyes,
Our souls are lifted to the skies;
When we drink in to fullest measure,
What God has created for our pleasure.

* * *

Captain John D. Hubbard, author of this poem, is a brother of the famous Glacier Priest, Fr. Bernard R. Hubbard.

"On returning from my last trip I was moved to break into poetry," Captain Hubbard wrote Director Cammerer. "Perhaps it is hard for some of you in the high places to realize how much some of us love the National Parks, and the friendly and courteous service that all those in the Park Service render to the strangers within their gates. More power to you all."
Educational Motion Picture Films
Available For Distribution by the
Division of Motion Pictures
Department of the Interior

35 mm. SILENT FILMS (Standard width)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Life in the National Parks</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlsbad Caverns</td>
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<td>Crater Lake National Park, Winter Scenes</td>
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<td>Glacier - Land of Shining Mountains</td>
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<td>Let's Study Glacier National Park</td>
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<td>Natives of Glacier</td>
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<td>Seeing Glacier National Park</td>
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<td>Glimpses of National Parks - I</td>
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<td>(Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain and Grand Canyon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Glacier, Lassen and Sequoia)</td>
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<td>Grand Canyon, Doing the South Rim</td>
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<td>Grand Canyon of the Colorado River</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Grand Canyon, To the River and Back</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Know Your National Parks</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce - some scenes outside these parks)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land of Flaming Canyons and Sublime Chasms</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Scenes in Zion, Bryce and Grand Canyons)</td>
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<td>A Visit to Mesa Verde National Park</td>
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<td>Looking Back Through the Ages</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Mesa Verde)</td>
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<td>ECW in Mesa Verde National Park</td>
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<td>Morristown National Historical Park</td>
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<td>(CCC activities)</td>
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<td>Summer Ends in the Rockies</td>
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<td>Survey of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River</td>
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<td>A Trip to the Land of Flaming Canyons</td>
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<td>White Sands National Monument</td>
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<td>Yellowstone - America's Scenic Wonderland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellowstone - Natural Wonders and Game</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seeing Yosemite National Park</td>
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<td>Yosemite - Let's See Yosemite</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Yosemite - Over the Tioga Pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Near Yosemite)</td>
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<td>Yosemite - Winter Scenes</td>
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(These films deal directly with the work of the C. C. C. in developing state park and recreational areas. Intimate glimpses of the activities of this highly successful organization are included.)

**Title** | **Reels**
---|---
A Nation-Wide System of Parks (General) | 2
CCC Accomplishments in Pennsylvania | 2
For a Changing Empire (Georgia) | 1
Land of the Giants (California) | 3
Old Lands - New Use (South Carolina) | 1
Outdoors in the Garden State (New Jersey) | 2
Pilgrim Forests (New England) | 2
Sinews from the Soil (Minnesota) | 1
Taming the Desert (New Mexico) | 1
Water Lure (Georgia) | 1
Winter Sun and Summer Sea (Florida) | 2

**16 mm. SILENT FILMS (Narrow width)**

**Title** | **Reels**
---|---
A Day in Virginia Camps | 2
(State-parks - CCC) | 2
America's Greatest Playground | 1
(Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks) | 1
Animal Life in the National Parks | 1
Carlsbad Caverns | 1
Evangeline's Haven of Peace | 1
(Louisiana - CCC) | 1
ECW in Mesa Verde National Park | 1
A Forest Playground (Maryland - ECW) | 1
Glacier - Land of Shining Mountains | 2
Glacier - Snapshots of Glacier | 2
Glacier - Wildlife | 1
Glacier - Let's Study Glacier National Park | 1
Natives of Glacier | 1
Seeing Glacier National Park | 1
Glimpses of National Parks - I | 1
(Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain and Grand Canyon) | 1
Glimpses of National Parks - II | 1
(Glacier, Lassen and Sequoia) | 1
Grand Canyon - Doing the South Rim | 1
Grand Canyon - To the River and Back | 1
Climbing the Grand Teton | 1
Highlights in Hawaii | 2
A Visit to Mesa Verde National Park | 2
Looking Back Through the Ages (Mesa Verde) | 2
Morristown National Historical Park | 1
(CCC activities) | 1
Mount Rainier - General Views | 1
A Visit to Mount Rainier 
Summer Ends in the Rockies (CCC activities) 
Sequoia -- To the Top of the U.S.A. by Saddle 
Saving the Beauty of Alabama
The Story of Our National Parks
(Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and
Rocky Mountain. Some scenes same as in
"Glimpses of National Parks")
A Veteran of Three Wars (Maryland -- CCC activities)
White Sands National Monument
Yellowstone -- America's Scenic Wonderland
Yellowstone -- Nature's Masterpiece
Wild Creatures in Yellowstone
Glimpses of Yosemite, and Over the Tioga Pass
Let's See Yosemite National Park
Natives of Yosemite
Seeing Yosemite National Park
Seeing Yosemite from the Saddle
Winter Sports in Yosemite
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite Park Tour

16 mm. SOUND FILMS

(These films deal directly with the work of the C. C. C. in developing state park and recreational areas. Intimate glimpses of the activities of this highly successful organization are included.)

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There is no service charge for the films. The borrower must pay transportation charges in both directions. It is customary to make shipments from Washington by collect express and they should be returned by prepaid express or insured parcel post. All shipments must be returned promptly.

There is but a limited number of prints of the majority of the subjects listed, so it is seldom possible to grant long loans. The demand for these pictures is so great that it is well to request bookings as far in advance as possible, giving first, second and third choices of dates for any subject desired.
The films are available for educational use only and may not be used in programs for which admissions are charged. Each borrower will be expected to furnish a report indicating the place where films are used, the number of showings, and approximate attendance at each showing.

The Division of Motion Pictures assumes responsibility for starting the shipment of all films to borrowers in good condition but the borrower must assume responsibility for returning films promptly and in good condition. Any films lost, damaged or destroyed must be replaced.

All requests for films should indicate clearly the address to which shipment should be made and the exact date on which the film or films will be used (including alternate dates).