Christmas is drawing near, and 1938 is just around the corner. Unfortunately, the late adjournment of the Congress and much legislative work to be handled delayed my usual annual western inspection trip until the last days of September, after the official closing of most of our northern parks. However, as I had spent considerable time in northern park areas in the past two years, it seemed advisable for me to concentrate on southern parks and monuments. Taking my trip somewhat more leisurely than usual, I was able to get acquainted with the rank and file of personnel wherever I went, which gratified me very much.

It has always been my conviction that our field forces as a whole constitute the finest contact personnel with the public of all the Federal organizations and this feeling is bolstered and emphasized for me every time I take a field trip. We have had a great many compliments regarding the courtesies of our field personnel paid to us by our visitors, both orally and in writing, and I am proud to feel that these are all well deserved.

This year I have decided not to send out Christmas cards but to devote the money that it would take for buying and mailing them to some worthy charity where every cent will count. There is such need for help to other folks that I am going to try diverting some of my luxuries into those channels. But I am taking this opportunity to extend to the entire Service my sincere wishes for a merry, joyful Christmas and a happy, healthful, and contented New Year.

[Signature]

Director.
SECRETARY ICKES AGAIN MAKES PLEA FOR PRESERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

In a speech delivered the evening of November 1 from the Nation's Capital over the National Broadcasting Company network Secretary Ickes once again stressed the need for husbanding our natural resources. He also referred to the President's proposal to change the name of the United States Department of the Interior to the United States Department of Conservation. Following are a few excerpts from his speech:

"It was not long after the settlement of America before our ancestors..."
began to ravage forests and land and streams with no thought of the future. In fact, the principle of conserving natural resources was unknown among these early newcomers because there was no occasion for its exercise. The new colonies, and subsequently the Federal Government, could offer seemingly inexhaustible quantities of land amply supplied with water, minerals, forests, and wildlife, which were the basis of the pioneer economy. Further exploitation of our natural resources threatens our present national economy and casts a heavy cloud upon the future of our country.

"When are we going to constitute an agency of government which is willing and able to undertake the task of checking the prodigal waste for which we have been notorious and be responsible for the result?"

"When the President laid the cornerstone of the New Interior Department Building in Washington in April 1936, he enunciated a policy of conservation of our natural resources that, if the people will get behind it, is destined to guarantee the prudent use and development of our remaining resources for the benefit of all Americans, both present and future. He declared that he was dedicated to the cause of conservation.

"As a lifelong believer in the principles of conservation and of the prudent use of our topsoil, forests, water supplies, and minerals, I was greatly heartened by what the President said. I was encouraged not only because the President voiced his confidence in the Department of the Interior as the conservation arm of the Government on that occasion, but because here was a President of the United States declaring that the vast national domain and the other natural resources of the country belonged to all of the people. They were not the property of any class.

"It is not by mere chance that it has remained for the Department of the Interior to take the lead in the present-day conservation movement. This Department does not consider conservation the mere hoarding of our resources. While Interior is fully alive to the imperative necessity of protecting and preserving all of our natural resources, it does not hold that conservation is incompatible with a continued growth of the country. Just the opposite is the fact. We believe that conservation will make for a greater enhancement of our country in the future than would a policy of continued exploitation. It will provide substitute fertile lands for the acres of the dust bowl which are the result of improvident farming. It will permit decentralization..."
and the breaking up of our congested areas so that we may free ourselves from those areas which, because of overcrowding, breed sickness and crime.

"The Department of the Interior holds that we must rephrase the philosophy of the past with respect to the handling of our natural resources. We must inculcate as a fundamental tenet of Americanism the belief that the proper development of our form of government carries with it the obligation to use Nature's gifts prudently so that all the people may benefit -- not only those of today but those of tomorrow and the day after. I think it is time that in our schools, both grammar and secondary, and in our colleges as well, we should inculcate more vigorously an understanding of the magnitude and the importance of the problem of proper husbandry of soil and water and minerals . . . .

"What other Presidents were confronted with in the past when they engaged the exploiters in behalf of the people, President Roosevelt is experiencing today. As part of his well-conceived and well worth-while plan to organize the executive departments in the interest of efficiency and economy, he has proposed that the name of the Department of the Interior be changed to that of Department of Conservation. Such a change would mean that for the first time in our history the conservation of our natural resources would be made the responsibility of a major department of government. Naturally we find this proposal bitterly opposed by those who have been given special privileges in the past with respect to our lands and forests and mines; those who want to continue to exploit these and other resources for their personal enrichment . . . .

"May I conclude by saying that there is nothing startling in the President's proposal for a United States Department of Conservation, in which there might be concentrated existing Federal activities for the prudent use and preservation of our natural resources. Some 24 States already have conservation departments or commissions, and their business of government apparently goes on tranquilly and efficiently . . . ."
Sugar pines in the Carl Inn Tract, bordering Yosemite National Park's western boundary, which the Secretary of the Interior has been authorized by Congress to acquire for addition to the park. These forest giants are hundreds of years old and reach a height of more than 200 feet.
FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY WALTERS PASSES AWAY

Theodore A. Walters, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior since April 1933, died of pneumonia November 27 in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. Two days earlier he had been operated on to relieve a gall bladder condition.

Secretary Walters had supervision of land and grazing matters, and for several years served as the Department's Chairman in Community Chest Campaigns.

Prior to his appointment to the Interior post Mr. Walters was a prominent lawyer in Caldwell, Idaho.

Secretary Ickes, when informed of Mr. Walters' death, made the following statement: "Theodore A. Walters was a fine public servant -— devoted, sincere, and loyal to the people whom he served. As First Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior I had come to rely greatly upon him. He was willing to shoulder responsibility, he was a man of sound judgment, and he never complained, however great the burden that he was called upon to carry.

"As a citizen of Idaho, he was particularly interested in the development of the West, which he knew so well. One of the greatest services that he has performed has been in connection with formulating and helping to carry out the new grazing control program. Only two weeks ago he returned to Washington after a nine-thousand-mile trip through the grazing States in the interest of the conservation of the public range.

On this trip he addressed many gatherings of stockmen and sheepmen. He understood their problems and they understood his language.

"The death of Mr. Walters is a personal loss to me and a serious one to the Department. All of those who have worked with him will miss him."

***

WANTED: DESIGNS FOR A SERVICE BOOKPLATE

Now that the Service has a library collection it is essential that an NPS bookplate be available for insertion on the inside front cover of each volume. A contest for an appropriate bookplate design is therefore launched with this issue of the Bulletin. Such a design, preferably a line drawing, should be general, simple, and carry out the philosophy or spirit of the national parks. "National Park Service" should be shown and the design must lend itself readily to reduction as the final plate will be approximately 2 1/2 inches wide by 3 1/2 inches long.

All Service employees, including CCC and other emergency workers on NPS projects, are eligible to participate in the contest. There will be no prize for the winner — just the honor of having his or her design accepted for use. It is planned to select ten sketches considered by the Washington Office as the best of those submitted and publish them in the Bulletin so that both Washington Office and Field employees may have their say in selection of the winning.
design. Please send your designs to the Bulletin Editor, Room 5425, Interior Building. The contest closes March 1, 1938.

***

"BOUQUET" FROM THE FIRST LADY

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt referred in one of her recent "My Day" columns to a visit made to a National Park Service transient work camp and included this "bouquet": "The young men put their hearts and souls into the work, a characteristic of the Park Service everywhere."

***

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA TO OFFER RECREATION COURSE

Officials of the University of Georgia and of Georgia's Division of State Parks are mapping a course for the training of university students in recreation work. It is planned to permit those students who major in the course to gain credits, as well as experience, by working as rangers in various state parks.

***

GEOLOGISTS STUDYING GRAND CANYON ROCKS

In October a party of geologists, under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Institution, began a study of the Archean rocks in the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Dr. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology heads the party which includes Dr. John Maxsen, also of the California Institute of Technology, Dr. John Stark of Northwestern University, and Mr. Robert Sharp of Harvard University. All are geologists of note. Park officials are cooperating to the fullest extent in assisting the expedition to attain desired objectives, and radio communication is being maintained between NPS headquarters on the South Rim and the scientific party camp at the Canyon bottom.

***

WILDLIFE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD EARLY NEXT YEAR

Baltimore, Maryland, or Washington, D.C., will be the scene of the Third North American Wildlife Conference scheduled for next February.

Park Superintendents and Monument Custodians already have been urged to encourage members of their staffs to report any worth-while findings and studies for possible presentation as part of the Conference's scientific program which will be under the auspices of the Wildlife Society. Presentation of such papers should bring a better understanding of National Park Service problems and achievements to the attention of both the lay public and the professional naturalists.

***

The principal attraction of an exhibit set up by the Service's Tourist Bureau at the National Auto Show held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, was a diorama depicting CCC enrollees fighting a forest fire. On the diorama was a placard reading: "The CCC combats fires to safeguard your National and State Parks."
HEARING HELD ON ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVERSION PROJECT

At the invitation of Secretary Ickes proponents and opponents of the Colorado-Big Thompson Federal Reclamation Project which proposes to divert 300,000 acre-feet of water annually from the watershed of the Colorado River into the Big Thompson, St. Vrain, and Poudre Rivers by means of a transmountain diversion tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park participated in a hearing held November 1 in the Interior Department Building.

Secretary Ickes opened the hearing and explanatory talks were given by Commissioner Page of the Bureau of Reclamation and Director Cammerer. Included among those present favoring the project were Senator Adams and Representatives Taylor and Cummings of Colorado; Clifford H. Stone, attorney for the Colorado Water Conservation Board; Charles Hansen, President of the Northern Colorado Water Users' Association; Dr. Charles A. Lory, President, Colorado State College, and L. H. Kittell, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Estes Park, Colo.

Among those present not in favor of the project were J. Horace McParland, Harlean James, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Frederic A. Delano of the American Planning and Civic Association; James Foote of the National Parks Association; Robert Sterling Yard of the Wilderness Society; G. H. Collingwood of the American Forestry Association; John H. Baker of the National Association of Audubon Societies; Harold E. Anthony, American Society of Mammalogists, Josephine Junkin Doggett of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. C. N. Edge, Emergency Conservation Committee; Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Chairman of the Service's Advisory Board, Dr. Robert Fiske Griggs of the Ecological Society of America, and Kenneth A. Reid of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The Secretary pointed out at the hearing that Congress had indicated approval of the project three different times. "I wish" said the Secretary "this baby had not been laid on my doorstep. But it has, and I have to follow the law."

***

MEXICO HAS SAME NUMBER OF NATIONAL PARKS AS THE UNITED STATES

According to a recent report the Republic of Mexico now has 26 established national parks with a total area of 303,952 hectares. (There are approximately 2-1/2 acres in a hectare.) In addition there are 13 proposed national parks, comprising an area of 723,420 hectares, now being studied by Mexican officials.

***

WESTERN PARKS TO BE FEATURED ON MAMMOTH MAP

National Park Service areas in the West, as well as other vacation spots, will be featured on a million dollar relief map -- the world's largest -- to be displayed in the Hall of Western States at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay. Fair visitors will have the novel experience of walking between States on this mammoth map which will measure 100 x 150 feet.
Ben Carroll, legless City Treasurer of El Paso, Texas, who recently toured through Carlsbad Caverns in a "cavemobile", a wheelbarrow equipped with pneumatic tires. The vehicle, propelled by Park Rangers, is provided by Superintendent Boles for the convenience of physically handicapped visitors.

Mr. Carroll drives his own automobile, equipped with special automatic gear-shift, hand throttle, and hand brakes.

Earl Page, State Treasurer of Arkansas, is another legless person who has made the cavemobile trip through the Caverns. He also drives an automobile, equipped like that of Mr. Carroll's.

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moon, they started the rest of the downward journey, reaching the bottom at 9:00 a.m., October 26, by the same route as the up trip.

W. H. W. Evans made the first recorded ascent of the Great White Throne on June 27, 1927.

The first recorded ascent of East Temple in Zion National Park was made on October 26 by the same Sierra Club party.

***

WEATHERPROOF HAT BRIMS ADVOCATED

Earl Jackson, Custodian of Montezuma Castle National Monument, winds up his October monthly report with the following: "Let me make, on closing, foolish suggestion number 999,999: Why doesn't the Park Service specify that all its uniform hats be treated with some sort of weather proofing material so that hat brims won't curl up like autumn leaves every time they get a little wet?"

***

HAWAII NOT A "FOREIGN COUNTRY"

Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park doesn't like it when someone classifies the Hawaiian Islands as a "foreign country." Reading a recent travel statement from one of the national parks on the mainland in which visitors from those islands in the Pacific were so listed he promptly dispatched a letter to the erring official which read in part as follows:

"We have just had the pleasure of a visit of a distinguished committee of the United States Congress study-

ing the matter of statehood for Hawaii. It is certainly a new departure for the United States to send committees of its Congress to a foreign country to study the possibility of statehood for that country .... We are awfully touchy out here, but be that as it may, we still insist that having been annexed by the United States in 1898 we are an integral part of the United States and are not to be classified as a foreign country."

***

CHIEF NATURALIST TRAGER'S KODASLIDES IMPRESS EASTMAN EXECUTIVES

At the invitation of Eastman Kodak Company officials Chief Naturalist Trager of the Washington Office journeyed to the company's plant at Rochester, New York in November and before a group which included the president and 16 ranking executives exhibited 100 of the kodaslides he had taken in national park and monument areas this past summer. He also outlined the proposed uses of these slides by the Service. Busy though these men were all remained until the last slide was run off and then requested that he show them to three other groups. Officials assured Mr. Trager that they planned to have a kodaslide duplicating service available as soon as practicable.

Mr. Trager again exhibited his slides to a group of outstanding physicists, chemists, and geologists in attendance at the meeting of the special committee of the National Research Council held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 13. Many of the scientists are also members of the Congress of International Geologists.
The slides were later shown to a group of Harvard professors. All those viewing the kodaslides expressed the opinion that they are the most satisfactory method of portraying the beauties of the national parks that has been developed to date.

VALUABLE DIORAMA INSTALLED IN YOSEMITE MUSEUM

A diorama showing the Indian Village of Ahwahnee as it appeared to the first white men entering Yosemite Valley has been installed in the Yosemite Museum. Half Dome in autumn with pines and oaks of the Valley are depicted in the background, and in the foreground a miniature Indian Village has been constructed showing cedar bark houses or Umutchas. Seated are a number of Indian women pounding acorns for bread, watching with interest the return of a party of men from a deer hunt. Several carcasses of deer are carried by the hunters, and the leader is dressed in the skin of a deer with head and antlers on his head to decoy the animals. All details, including the designs on miniature baskets, are remarkably realistic.

The exhibit was constructed by the Federal Arts Project from the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles under the supervision of the Western Museum Laboratories.

GOOD PUBLICITY FOR PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT

Unique features of the Petrified Forest National Monument were related in a nation-wide broadcast Monday night, November 22, by Superintendent Charles J. "White Mountain" Smith, during the course of an interview with Cecil B. DeMille, motion picture director. The interview was in connection with the broadcasting of the play "The Petrified Forest" on the Lux Radio Theatre Program over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

ZION "BELIEVE-IT-OR NOTS"

1. At Superintendent Patraw's residence in Zion National Park there is a consecutive period of more than 4 months when the sun rises at nearly the same minute each morning. The extreme variation throughout this period is only 11 minutes. Explanation: This period is approximately from April 20 to September 1. At the beginning of the period the sun rises at 7:01 at the base of East Temple; on June 21 it rises at 7:05 at the top of East Temple, and at the end of the period it rises at 7:00 at the base again. In between, the slope of East Temple almost exactly compensates for the gain and loss of sunrise.

2. At the Superintendent's residence, on two days each year at the time of the equinoxes, the sun rises three times and sets twice on each of those mornings. Explanation: The sun rises at the edge of the north face of Bridge Mountain, sets behind the cliff; in 10 or 15 minutes shines again through a notch in the cliff face; sets again behind the cliff, and finally rises over the top of the cliff.
3. Employees at Zion work much harder in the winter than in the summer. In winter they go to work 2 or 3 hours before sunrise and don't quit until 2 or 3 hours after sunset. "Can you tie that in Washington?" asks Superintendent Patraw.

** **

JUDGE BOOSTS NATIONAL PARKS

Listeners to a recent Vox Pop radio program were told by Judge Ernest H. Van Fossan, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, he had two hobbies -- national parks and the study of trees. During the course of the interview between the radio announcer and Judge Van Fossan which took place in the lobby of a New York Hotel the Judge was emphatic in his praise of the National Park Service and got across to the radio audience the fact that the national parks constitute a wonderful institution and are well worthy of the interest of every citizen.

Judge and Mrs. Van Fossan have vacationed in many of the national parks and the Service has always numbered them among its staunch friends.

** **

PREHISTORIC CHAMBER AT OCMULGEE MONUMENT OPENED TO PUBLIC

On Thanksgiving Day the prehistoric ceremonial earth lodge, excavated within recent years at Ocmulgee National Monument, Ga., and now restored, was officially opened to the public.

Workers sinking exploratory trenches into a small insignificant looking hillside discovered the chamber. Excavation revealed a circular room, 42 feet in diameter, of which the entire floor and walls up to varying heights were still intact. Forty-seven seats, each provided with a small receptacle which possibly accommodated ceremonial objects, lined the circumference of the wall. At one end was a raised platform or dais shaped in the form of a wingless eagle with an extraordinary symbolical eye. In the center of the chamber was a large fire-pit. Clay buttresses marked the entrance tunnel into the chamber. On the floor were strewn more than 2,000 pieces of charred wood, indicating that the ceremonial lodge had been deliberately burned.

From the size and position of the charred logs it was possible to determine the basic construction of the lodge. The walls were built up to an even height, crowned by a cone having a slightly flattened top. Four massive wooden pillars were made to fit into post-holes in the ground, serving as supports for the roof of rafters, matting, and clay. A smoke-hole was left in the roof center, which in aboriginal times admitted light and discharged smoke from the fire-pit, but for modern purposes is closed with glass. Over the exterior of the structure the original soil was replaced and sodded to recreate its primitive appearance.

In addition to the ceremonial chamber, there are seven large Indian mounds in the Ocmulgee Monument area where interesting exploratory excavations are being conducted.
Yosemite Chief on Lecture Tour

Chris Brown, better known as Chief Le-me, Yosemite Indian, is again giving programs before schools and clubs in Berkeley and Oakland now that his summer work in Yosemite is over. Recently Le-me was royally entertained at the International House at the University of California where he addressed a large audience.

One of the few California Indians vitally interested in the preservation of ancient dances and customs, Le-me has spent the past 10 years or more seeking medicine men and authorities on early California Indian lore. He attends Indian ceremonials, Acorn festivals, etc., and is often called upon to take charge of funeral ceremonies for old-time Indians as the best authority on ritual.

Every afternoon during the summer season Le-me demonstrates California Indian dances for park visitors at the Indian program given in the model village back of the Yosemite Park museum.

It is a joy to see that the thousands who visit Yellowstone and Carlsbad are cared for by an official service ready and able to anticipate the wants of the people. They are few, those men in khaki and slanted sombreros -- but they know. Unseen are the men who made the paths and roads, the men who planned how to exhibit to the people the natural wonders that belong to them. Behind those efficient workers are the explorers -- men who dared, like White and the Wethersills and Jim Bridger, but who could not realize their dreams without the aid of Washington. . . . It appears that the National Park Service is in every sense a desirable government service to the people. It enhances life, it is permanent, it is planned from start to finish, it stands beyond partisan politics, it concerns itself with the well-being of all the people. To those qualities we may now add one more. It does its work efficiently because, having planned soundly, it proceeds on experience. --Cyrus McCormick in the October 12, 1937, issue of the New Mexico Sentinel.
Paradise Valley will have a ski tow this winter. The tow, which was approved by Director Cammerer recently, is in the nature of an endless rope operated by a Ford V8 motor. This tow will enable from 500 to 600 persons per hour to reach the saddle below the crest of Alta Vista from the Guide House and will thus make possible runs of from \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile. The total vertical rise is 325 feet and the linear distance is 1,400 feet. No definite rates have been worked out as yet for the use of this tow, but they will be nominal so that the greatest possible number of skiers may be accommodated. Skiers using the tow will merely hold one of the numerous hand grips and be pulled uphill upon their skis.

** **

Paradise Valley will be the scene on January 29 and 30 of the Tacoma Annual Winter Sports Carnival.

Paul Smith and A. B. Howe, Jr., have been named by John Mueller, Chairman of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce Publicity Committee, to direct festivities. Civic organizations and ski clubs will be invited in the near future to name representatives to cooperate with the Tacoma Chamber in making the event a success.

Festivities will open with a free carnival dance at Paradise Inn on Friday night, January 29, and the entire day following will be devoted to skiing events.

The feature award of the ski races, which attract the best amateurs from the Northwest, is the beautiful Tacoma Times trophy. Many other merchandise prizes are to be given for men's, women's, and children's events.

** **
The first snow of the season fell at Longmire, park headquarters, on November 13. On that day a little more than 3 feet of snow was on the ground at Paradise Valley with more falling rapidly.

***

A new Roto-blade snow plow has recently been added to the Mount Rainier snow removal equipment. General Foreman Ellis and his snow crew are very hopeful that the new plow will expedite road clearing and permit them to keep traffic moving without interruption. It is planned to use the new plow on the section of the road between Longmire and the Park Entrance, and thus release the heavy Snoogs for the upper sections of the road where the snowfall is much greater.

The Roto-blade snow remover was developed by the mechanics and snow removal men of Mount Rainier National Park. It was patented by Chief Mechanic Walter Hewitt, and is being manufactured by the Snow Removal Equipment Company, of San Francisco. The plow was designed to handle snow removal work on sections of the road where the snowfall is too great for the ordinary blade plow, but not sufficient for economical operation of the heavy-duty type snow removers. It is less costly to operate and much speedier than the Snoog. It completely removes the snow from the right-of-way with one operation.

***

Clerk-Accountant Marlowe Glenn maintains that while the proverbial apple a day may keep the doctor away such reasoning does not apply to the animals in a national park. It seems that the Glenns purchased a box of apples some time ago and, as it was too warm to keep them in the house, they were moved to the cooler. This shift brought on an epidemic of bears and the apples were transferred to the garage which would have been a successful move had not a pack of rats developed a taste for the fruit. The apples were finally placed inside the built-in trunk of the car and all seemed satisfactory, but a few days later Mr. Glenn discovered that mice had moved in with the apples and, to make matters worse, had added insult to injury by pulling the padding out of the car cushions and making a nest alongside the apple box.

** THE COVER **

Looking down one of the ski trails from above Paradise Inn, Mount Rainier National Park. Photo by A. Rinehart
YOSEMITE HAS HEAVY WINTER SPORTS SCHEDULE

From mid-December up to and including Easter week, Yosemite National Park will be the scene of a series of winter sports events. On December 15 the Yosemite Winter Club Rink will be officially opened and 3 days later the Badger Pass Ski House will likewise be officially opened to ski enthusiasts.

Among events scheduled for January are the Ninth Annual Pacific Coast Inter-collegiate Winter Games, an Ice Carnival under the auspices of the St. Moritz and Oakland Figure Skating Clubs, and the Yosemite Winter Ski Tests. On February 4, 5, and 6 the Third Annual Pacific Coast Inter-collegiate Ski meet will be held, and a special Washington's Birthday program will include both skating and skiing events over the week end of the 19th through the 22nd. In March the skiing feature will be the Pacific Coast Open Ski Championships on the 5th and 6th. Special skiing events will be held at Badger Pass during Easter Week, and skiing will continue at the Pass as long as conditions are favorable. Last season the sport was indulged in until May 1.

YELLOWSTONE SUPERINTENDENTS

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. P. Langford</td>
<td>May 10, 1872–April 13, 1877</td>
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<td>Philetus W. Norris</td>
<td>April 16, 1877–Feb. 2, 1882</td>
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<td>Robert E. Carpenter</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1884–May 29, 1885</td>
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<td>David W. Wear</td>
<td>May 29, 1885–Aug. 1, 1886</td>
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<td>Capt. Moses Harris*</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1886–June 2, 1889</td>
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<td>Capt. F. A. Boutelle*</td>
<td>June 2, 1889–Dec. 19, 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. George S. Anderson*</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1891–June 23, 1897</td>
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<td>Col. S. B. M. Young*</td>
<td>June 23, 1897–May 18, 1898</td>
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<td>Capt. James B. Erwin*</td>
<td>July 12, 1898–March 15, 1899</td>
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<td>Capt. W. E. Wilder*</td>
<td>July 15, 1899–June 23, 1899</td>
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<td>Capt. Oscar J. Brown*</td>
<td>June 23, 1899–July 23, 1900</td>
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<td>Capt. George W. Goode*</td>
<td>July 23, 1900–May 8, 1901</td>
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<td>Capt. John Pitcher*</td>
<td>May 8, 1901–July 14, 1907</td>
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<td>Gen. S. B. M. Young*</td>
<td>May 14, 1907–Oct. 27, 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major H. C. Benson*</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1908–Oct. 26, 1910</td>
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<td>Chester A. Lindsley**</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1916–June 28, 1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horace M. Albright**</td>
<td>June 28, 1919–Jan. 11, 1929</td>
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<td>Roger W. Toll**</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1929–Feb. 25, 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>John W. Emmert**</td>
<td>Feb. 26, 1936–May 24, 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edmund B. Rogers**</td>
<td>May 25, 1936–May 24, 1936</td>
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* Army Officer detailed as Acting Superintendent.
**Assistant Superintendent detailed as Acting Superintendent.
HAVE YOU READ?

ARTICLES:


Jamestown Baking Oven of the Seventeenth Century. William and Mary College Quarterly, October 1937.


Hopkins, Dr. Alfred F. A Theory Regarding T D Pipes. Antiques, November 1937.


Marx, Dr. E. E. Camp Green Top. The Crippled Child, 15: 72-74, October 1937.


November issue of House and Garden devoted almost entirely to pictures and articles about Colonial Williamsburg.


BULLETINS:

"A Safety Program for the National Park Service, Office of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Reclamation" — a 36-page printed report to the Secretary of the Interior prepared by the Committee on Health and Safety composed of the following: Frank L. Ahern, Chairman, who heads the Service's Safety Division, Paul L. Fickinger of the Office of Indian Affairs, and George O. Sanford of the Bureau of Reclamation. Copies of the Report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each.

Mimeographed information sheets, one relating to Casa Grande National Monument, and another giving the story of Bandelier National Monument, prepared and issued at Southwestern Monument Headquarters, Coolidge, Arizona.

"Along the Trails in the Petrified Forest National Monument" a two-page mimeographed statement by Park Naturalist.
M. V. Walker of Petrified Forest National Monument; also three sheets of mimeographed geologic notes pertaining to that monument prepared by Seasonal Ranger Edwin C. Alberts and Ranger Naturalist Hubert P. Coleman.

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Motorists Guide, Shenandoah National Park, printed by the United States Geological Survey. Practically the entire edition has been forwarded to the park for distribution to incoming motorists.

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A United States Department of Conservation, a 21-page mimeographed statement issued by the Office of Information, United States Department of the Interior.

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The first issue (November) of the BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY NEWS for distribution primarily through the Office of the Blue Ridge Parkway at Roanoke, Va. Its main purpose is to keep the local people advised of and interested in parkway problems and progress.

Eventually the Service hopes to expand this BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY NEWS into a NATIONAL PARKWAY NEWS, to be issued regularly as one of its four monthly services for national distribution. Meanwhile, in its limited form, the monthly release on the Blue Ridge Parkway will serve as a trial balloon in a new field.

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Record of a Seminar on Colonial Life Providing a Week's Observation and Study of Colonial Society in Virginia, held at The College of William and Mary June 20 to 27, 1937, published in the August 1937 Bulletin of The College of William and Mary.

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Revised edition of Status of Organization of State and Regional Planning Boards and of Field Offices (Circular II) issued by the National Resources Committee, North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

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Circular of General Information Regarding the Department of the Interior, October 1, 1937, a 33-page publication issued free by the Publications Section, United States Department of the Interior.
Seven additional Revolutionary guns have been transferred to Colonial National Historical Park from Fortress Monroe, Virginia. These guns, all English and made of bronze, are: two 12-pounders (1759-1767); one 6-pounder (1761), one 3 pounder (1775), and three 8-inch howitzers (1727, 1740, and 1777.)

Each of the guns has engraved on the chase the inscription: "Surrendered under the capitulation of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781."

In a colorful ceremony staged at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, October 28, the flags of the 48 States were donated to the Monument by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The ceremony marked the 51st anniversary of the Statue and the formal entrance of the Auxiliary into the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Elbert Cox, Coordinating Superintendent of Northeastern Historical Areas and Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park, accepted the flags on behalf of the Service.

Unpublished Hessian materials relating to the American Revolution are being translated at Morristown National Historical Park through a W. P. A. project. These records form part of the William Lidgerwood collection in the Park library. This collection comprises 1,233 volumes of published materials and transcripts of Hessian documents copied from public depositories in Germany.

Four trail-side exhibits have been installed at Stones River National Military Park, giving visitors an account of the battle of Stones River, through the medium of attractive combat study maps and illustrative material. The exhibits are located at convenient points on a tour of the Park.

At Petersburg National Military Park experiments have been made with two types of frames for Outdoor Photograph Mounting. The first, placed at Fort Stedman, is a wooden frame containing a group of photographs, including wartime views of the fort and officers prominent in the fighting, with appropriate text. At the Crater Battlefield, a single photograph was orientated in the ground, sealed between two sheets of glass. The comparative effects of weather on these two types have not yet become evident.

Pursuant to instructions recently distributed to Civil War battlefield areas, ordnance will be painted in accordance with Union and Confederate
ordnance manuals. These manuals point out the correct chemical composition of the paints used for guns and gun-carriages, and give information on the painting and piling of cannon balls.

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One of two mural decorations for the SS NIEUW AMSTERDAM, flagship of the Holland-America Line, is a view from Rockefeller Center with the Statue of Liberty depicted in the distance.

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More than 100 persons — tourist bureau representatives, AAA officials, and newspaper and magazine writers — traveling in 4 large busses made a tour through Chickamauga National Military Park in October.

***

Superintendent Hough of George Washington Birthplace National Monument offers red peppers raised in the Colonial Garden to anyone in the Service who would like to have them. These peppers, he says, look very well when strung and hung beside colonial kitchen fireplaces. Distribution will be on a "first-come-first-served" basis.

***

A movement is now being sponsored by the Memphis Methodist Conference to reconstruct Shiloh Church. Senator Barkley of Kentucky made an address in Jackson, Tennessee on November 2 in an attempt to raise funds for this purpose.

Major I. Douglas-Brown, Chief of Staff, the Gordon Highlanders, and other prominent British officers, now stationed in Bermuda, visited the Virginia National Battlefield Areas under the guidance of Acting Assistant Director Spalding and Park historians. Purpose of the tour was to prepare the officers for promotional examinations.


In removing the old roof of a small kiva in Bandelier National Monument workers found that old newspapers had been used in previous construction. One was a copy of the Denver Post for August 23, 1910, addressed to Jesse L. Nusbaum, now serving as Superintendent at Mesa Verde National Park.
At the invitation of The Alumni Association of The College of William and Mary, Colonial National Historical Park entered a historical float in the annual Homecoming Day Parade of the College November 13. The float depicted the meeting in the Moore House, October 18, 1781, of the Commissioners representing the British and the Allied French and American Armies to draft the Articles of Surrender.

Impersonating the British Commissioners, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dundas and Major Alexander Ross, were Park Ranger Harry W. Doust and Guide Clinton L. Chalkley, while the French and American Commissioners, Vicomte de Noailles and Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens, were impersonated, respectively, by Park Ranger George A. Eckels and CCC Cultural Foreman Charles E. Laedlein.

Photograph of the float scene taken in the Surrender Room of the Moore House. Left to right: Chalkley, Doust, Laedlein and Eckels.
President Roosevelt will again officiate at the lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree in Lafayette Park on Christmas Eve. He will be accompanied at the ceremonies by the First Lady; his mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt; his son and Aide, James Roosevelt; Mrs. James Roosevelt, and several of the President's grandchildren. After pressing the button which will light the tree, the President will deliver his Christmas message to America over a nationwide radio hook-up.

Director Cammerer, who is serving as Co-chairman of the National Community Christmas Tree Committee, will be seated at the President's side during the ceremonies. Superintendent Finnan, Albert Clyde-Burton, Chief, Recreation Division, National Capital Parks, and Captain P. J. Carroll, U. S. Park Police, members of the committee, will also have an important part in the festivities.

The program will include the singing of Christmas carols by the National Capital Parks Schola Cantorum under the direction of Maestro Arturo Papalardo. This will be the first radio broadcast by this singing group of approximately 125 mixed voices, which is rapidly gaining in popularity in the National Capital.

In addition to the National Community Christmas Tree, the National Capital Parks Recreation Division is completing arrangements for ceremonies in connection with the lighting of seven local community trees in park reservations and is cooperating in arrangements for a Christmas tree dedication and ceremonies sponsored by the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority at Hopkins Place, S. E., site of a recently completed slum clearance project. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will assist the residents of this latter community in celebrating their first Christmas in their new homes.

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John J. Dowling, Assistant Superintendent of Parks, New York City, was a visitor to the National Capital Parks on Thursday, November 18. Mr. Dowling, who has been in charge of recreational activities in the metropolitan park system of New York for more than 20 years, indicated a lively interest in recently completed projects. He was escorted on his tour by Administrative Assistant Edward Kelly of the National Capital Parks office.

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The Second Semi-Annual National Capital Parks Informal Horse Show, held in Rock Creek Park November 14, attracted a field of 192 entries and 2,500 spectators. The program for the day, which was restricted to horses and riders regularly utilizing National Capital Parks saddle trails, included classes for children, juniors, bridle path hacks, and 4 jumping divisions ranging from 3 feet to 4½ feet.
Twenty-six trophies were presented to the winners of the various events. In addition, four ribbons were presented in each class.

Superintendent Finnan served as general chairman of the horse show committee. Other members were Edward Kelly, Albert Clyde-Burton, and Leslie Mason of the National Capital Parks office; Major Frank L. Whittaker, U. S. Army; Norman Clarke, Jr., Ollie Catlett, J. B. MacMurray, and John O. Gheen, the last four being prominent Washington horsemen. Officials for the show were Major James W. Barnett, manager; Mr. Fenton Fadeley and Major R. S. Ramey, judges; Mr. Percy Niepold, starter; Mr. Edward Kelly, announcer, and Mr. Albert Clyde-Burton, Master of Awards.

Marshall Finnan, Jr. presenting trophy to Mason Chronister, of the University of Maryland, winner of the Fourth Annual Cross Country Run staged in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C. on Thanksgiving Day. Little Aileen Finnan looks on. Photo furnished by the Washington Evening Star.
Increasing interest was indicated in bicycle racing in the National Capital by the large number of entries and spectators registered during the 1937 running of the National Capital Parks Bicycle Sweepstakes in the President's Park. The race course was set upon the park highway encircling the Ellipse. Riders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia competed in the various events.

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Playing fields of the National Capital Parks retain their popularity with the many colleges and schools located in the District of Columbia. George Washington University's varsity and freshman football teams hold all of their practice sessions in West Potomac Park, as do the pigskin adepts of St. John's College. In addition, the Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League hold their practice workouts in Anacostia Park.

Girl hockey players from Wilson Teachers College, Holton Arms School, Convent of the Sacred Heart, and Georgetown Visitation Convent hold their practice sessions and play their home games in the Ellipse.

National Capital Parks are also used by cadets of nine Washington public and parochial high schools for drilling purposes, and they provide facilities for the regularly scheduled games of the Washington junior high school soccer league. Some dozen junior high schools compete in this sport.

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More than 100,000 persons paid homage to Queen Hallowe'en V at her throne in the Washington Monument grounds upon the occasion of the Annual Washington Hallowe'en Celebration on October 30. Approximately 1,200 costumed persons and about 100 floats were in the parade, which terminated at the Queen's throne, a sparkling set designed by Margaret Stratton of National Capital Parks and constructed under the supervision of Albert Clyde-Burton, Superintendent Finnan and Captain P. J. Carroll also served on the Hallowe'en Committee.
Enrollees in Morro Bay State Park, California, are starting construction of a foot trail along a narrow peninsula which stretches 800 feet from the mainland to Morro Rock. They also plan to provide the area with picnic grounds.

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A tree census is under way in Sequoia National Park with CCC boys busy counting the big trees. In addition to counting the Sequoia gigantea, four enrollees are measuring and mapping them.

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In Itasca State Park, Minnesota, enrollees are conducting a topographic survey of the University of Minnesota's forestry and biological station area to provide information for relocation of certain structures, construction of others, and planting and landscaping of the entire area.

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Word comes from a number of CCC camps, under the supervision of the National Park Service, of appointment of former enrollees as junior assistant facilitating personnel.

In New Salem State Park, Illinois, 5 men who have displayed outstanding ability in field work have been so appointed. Silver Creek Falls State Park, Oregon, has added 2 former enrollees to its staff, and 2 enrollee leaders in Brand Park, California, have also been appointed to that park's staff. Glacier National Park reports the appointment of 3 former enrollees, and Crater Lake National Park the appointment of 4.

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Irvin Berkowitz, Assistant Leader at the CCC camp in Pattison State Park, Wisconsin, has been awarded a scholarship to Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. This college grants two scholarships to CCC enrollees each year and selected Berkowitz because of his outstanding athletic ability.

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Enrollee truck drivers in Camp SP-3 in Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park have hung up a real driving record for other camp drivers to shoot at — 100,000 miles without an accident!

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Enrollees in Morristown National Historical Park know that "historic oaks from historic acorns grow", and so they have been busy collecting acorns from the famous Bettin oak in this park.

They have obtained nearly 10 quarts of Bettin acorns for plantings which will carry on the story of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line and the death of Captain Adam Bettin on the night of January 1, 1781.

Troops, quartered in the Jockey Hollow area of the Park in 1780-81 were hungry, cold, unpaid, and bitter.
They had been refused discharges from the army although they had served the terms for which they had enlisted, and they had been denied pay for their services. Finally on January 1 they mutinied, starting on a march to Philadelphia to present their demands to Congress. Captain Adam Bettin was the first officer who tried to stop them, and when he drew his gun, one of the rebelling soldiers shot him. The captain fell at the foot of a great oak tree and died there before fellow officers or the regretful leaders of the mutiny could aid him. This is the Bettin oak, one of the landmarks in Morristown National Historical Park.

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Enrollees in Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, Oregon, will build a combination bathhouse and rest room in this park during the present enrollment period.

This project will include a sewage disposal system and pipe lines for servicing the building, a parking area, and beach improvement. The bathhouse will be constructed of stone with log rafters and hand-made shakes.

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An Illinois employment agency has reported that it would "rather find employment for a CCC enrollee who had been recommended by his camp's supervisory personnel than any other class of worker." The agency adds that less complaint is heard from employers of former CCC boys than of any other type of job seeker.

Additional good news about jobs for enrollees comes from Camp NM-1 Scotts Bluff National Monument, where 35 former enrollees have obtained jobs in recent months, and Camp SP-46 in Park Ridge State Park, Illinois, where 16 former enrollees have obtained employment since August 1.

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CCC enrollees have advanced the development of Oberlin-Sappa State Park, Kansas, so materially since the establishment of a camp in the area in 1936 that the park is becoming a valuable recreational area for the whole western part of the State.

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Director Fechner joined enrollees at Camp MP-4, Wilderness Battlefield, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, in Thanksgiving dinner. Other guests at the feast were Marshall King, Mayor of Fredericksburg, and Messrs. F. N. Chichester and O'Connor Goolrich of the Battlefield Park Association.

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Fossilized bone fragments of ten Ice Age mammals, including the royal bison, the giant armadillo, and the extinct tapir, have been unearthed by a 21-year-old South Carolina college student assigned to special studies at Edisto Beach State Park. A total of 1,582 petrified fragments, embedded in deposits of the Pleistocene epoch and washed to the island beach by the swift waters of the North and South Edisto Rivers, was collected during a 15-week period of biological investigations.
CCC "Bouquets" -- This one originally appeared in the Coos Bay Times and was reprinted on the editorial page of the October 25 issue of the Oregon Journal: "A special train arrived on Coos Bay from Eugene bearing close to 100 CCC enrollees to this area, lads from a far distant part of the country, known as Dixie, the land of milk and honey, where the sweet magnolias blossom. Nobody was there to meet the train -- mayor or councilmen, dignitary or citizen. The coming of the CCC boys to Coos County, even after the sterling work they did in saving our payrolls and natural resources from destruction a scant 12 months ago, is merely a matter of routine.

"But, regardless of our lack of show, the hospitality is in our hearts, the feeling of kindliness for the young tree troopers who have come to spend the winter in our midst. If they were the same company of men coming in on a battleship for Fleet week, or were half as many marines or soldiers spending the winter here, we'd have receptions, balls, and celebrations. There's something about a soldier, a sailor, or a marine -- as the song goes. We need a song about the tree trooper, perhaps, to make him more colorful..."

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And this one is quoted from the book The Return to Religion by Henry C. Link, Ph. D.: "The men who emerge from the rigid discipline of the CCC camps, it is widely agreed, have not only experienced an abundant life, but are better equipped to achieve a more abundant life. Through their enforced contacts they have learned to respect and like people whom they would never voluntarily have chosen as friends. Having learned, often, to think more highly of their fellow workers, they have also acquired greater confidence in themselves -- the latter is a by-product of the former. Through the pressure of mass action they have come to appreciate a day's work at jobs which, left to themselves, they would have spurned at three times the pay. Life in the barracks, in tents, and on army fare, has given them an inkling of the fact that the more abundant life lies, not in the American standard of living or in $2,500 a year, but in themselves. Under a discipline which did not consult their whims, they have learned that action is more satisfying than introspection, physical exhaustion sweeter than self-indulgence. They emerge from those camps better equipped to give their energies and attention to others and therefore more likely to receive a satisfying compensation for themselves. In short, they have become more extroverted. ... If I could make only one recommendation in regard to the American educational system it would be that all boys between the ages of 18 and 21 be compelled to spend a full year in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps as now constituted, rich and poor alike, and especially college students."
Director and Mrs. Cammerer returned early in November from their trip to parks and monuments in the West and to the Republic of Mexico. Stephen Tripp of the Director's office, who accompanied the Cammerers on part of their journey, also has returned to his desk.

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Assistant Director Bryant, at the invitation of Science Service, talked on the subject of Big Game in Our National Parks over the Columbia Broadcasting System the afternoon of December 9.

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George A. Eckels, appointed Park Ranger at Colonial National Historical Park to fill the position of Park Ranger Gunnar O. Fagerlund, on furlough until the middle of June of next year, entered on duty October 25. Mr. Eckels has had 7 summers' experience in Park Service work as Seasonal Ranger in Yellowstone.

***

Early in December the following triple transfer was effected: Oswald E. Camp, Superintendent of the Statue of Liberty to Kings Mountain National Military Park; George A. Palmer, Superintendent at Fort McHenry to the Statue of Liberty; and H. C. Landru, Vicksburg National Military Park Historian to the Fort McHenry National Park Post.

***

Personnel of the Richmond Regional Office have organized 8 bowling teams named as follows: Blue Ridge Parkway, Mammoth Cave, Great Smokies, Acadia, Shenandoah, Gettysburg, Colonial, and Shiloh. Each team consists of 5 persons -- 2 girls and 3 men. High game to date has been made by the Great Smokies team, with Bessie Coleman high feminine scorer and Charlie Jaquette leading the men. Dr. Russell, Regional Director, and Herbert Evison, Associate Regional Director, are numbered among the pin smashers.

Richmond Regional Office employees are also organizing a choral group.

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George Grant, of the Department's Division of Motion Pictures, returned from the field in late November.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collens and Betty Collens of Mount Rainier National Park are vacationing in Florida. Mr. Collens is the park electrician.

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Malcolm Gardner, now matriculating at Yale University under one of the fellowships made available to the Service by that University and the American Association of Adult Education, is pursuing courses in Museum Methods, Arts and Crafts in America (1630-1830), Colonial and
Early National Period, Anglo-American Legal History, and American Thought and Civilization, all of which have a definite relation to the research and educational program of the Service.

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Ranger and Mrs. Bill Butler of Mount Rainier National Park are vacationing at Mr. Butler's home in Tennessee. Bill, an expert skier, will return to the park sometime early in December.

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The Bulletin Editor takes this opportunity to express thanks to Sarah C. Armistead, of the Colonial National Historical Park staff, and Ralph H. Anderson, Information Clerk at Yosemite, for sending in news items regarding their respective areas.

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Olive M. L. Drinkwine, employed as stenographer in the Historical Division at Colonial since December 1933 — first under the CWA program, later under the ECW and CCC programs — has received appointment to the regular staff as Junior Clerk Stenographer, and entered on duty in this capacity November 1.

***

Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of former Governor Smith, visited Colonial National Historical Park October 25.

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Ranger Harry Doust is no "dummy." In the Colonial National Historical Park Museum there is a large case containing life-size figures upon which are exhibited Revolutionary uniforms. Recently Doust was to appear in a historical pageant in one of those uniforms, and putting it on he stepped for a moment into the case just where the plaster figure had stood. Imagine his predicament when a bus-load of fair visitors entered the museum. Being a perfect Ranger he held his pose rather than break the picture. As the visitors were departing one was heard to say to another: "Don't look now, Ethel — it may be the heat — but I'm certain one of those figures winked at me!"

***

Mary F. Lesley of the Museum Division, Washington Office, has transferred to a position at the Service's Phoenix, Arizona, office.

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James V. West who made those attractive sketches for the Acadia article in the November issue of the Bulletin is a member of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office.

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Harold H. Hawkins of the Branch of Research and Education, Washington Office, has transferred to a position in the Richmond Regional Office. Prior to coming to Washington Mr. Hawkins worked at Grand Canyon National Park.

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Clarence C. Cole of the Washington Office has transferred to a clerical position at Shenandoah.
Associate Forester Wendell R. Horsley, Region III Headquarters, Oklahoma City, resigned October 1 to accept a teaching position with Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas. Mr. Horsley had been with the Service since October 1934, first as Project Superintendent of SP-9, Colorado, later as a State Park Regional Forester, and finally as Associate Forester in Region III.

***

Associate Architect Sutton of the Washington Office sailed from Seattle on November 13 to inspect construction to date on the hotel group at McKinley Park Station and to determine the feasibility of continuing construction through the winter months.

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In October the Colonial Park Club staged an unusually successful tilting tournament at Edgehill Farm, Yorktown. Some 200 spectators witnessed the affair. Franklin Smith, as Knight of York, won first place. A coronation ball took place the evening following the tournament, with Knight Franklin Smith choosing Miss Douglas Fisher of Richmond, Virginia, to be his queen.

Roland F. Smith was recently elected President of the Colonial Park Club.

***

Donald E. McHenry, National Capital Parks Naturalist, left Washington November 15 for Hot Springs National Park where he will remain on temporary assignment for approximately 30 days. En route Mr. McHenry will visit Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, also several national monuments and historical parks.

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Superintendent Rogers, Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe, and Acting Chief Park Ranger L. N. LeNoue attended the regular annual meeting of the Dude Ranchers' Association held at Cody, Wyoming, October 21-23, inclusive. I. H. Larom was re-elected president of the Association and Walter C. Nye was reappointed secretary.

***

Chief Naturalist Trager in late November made an inspection of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore project. In addition to an aerial tour from the northernmost proposed boundary of the project southward to Ocracoke Island, Mr. Trager journeyed by motor along the low barrier reef composed almost entirely of loose sand which extends from North to South for about 75 miles, noting particularly the effect of the pounding surf and the extensive project under way whereby the sand is being held in place by the erection of brush fences. Literally thousands of geese, ducks, and whistling swans were in evidence feeding along the western shore of the reef, Mr. Trager reports.

***

To honor Ranger and Mrs. Wilfred (Billy) Merrill, a farewell party was given at the Yosemite Rangers Club on October 29. A large party of friends enjoyed an evening of dancing followed by refreshments. Several
Yosemite photographs and a Fabreeze Air Conditioner were presented to the Merrills who were transferred to Boulder Dam Recreation Area. Ranger Merrill is well known throughout the Service, having served in Yosemite since 1927. Other former Yosemite employees at Boulder Dam are Naturalist Bob Rose and Ranger Tommy Townsend.

***

Dr. Francois Matthes, Senior Geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey and world-famous authority on glaciology, will remain in the West this winter to continue his work on exhibits and studies for Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. Dr. Matthes will have his headquarters at Berkeley.

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Thomas M. Pitkin, Assistant Historian, Region II, has transferred to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis.

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Charles L. Ellis, General Construction Foreman at Mount Rainier National Park, and Mrs. Ellis recently returned to Longmire after an extended tour of the Western states.

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Will O. Doolittle, who for the past 11 years has been Superintendent of the Tulsa (Oklahoma) Park System, resigned on October 31 in order to devote all of his time to serving as Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, and as Editor of Parks and Recreation, official monthly magazine of the association. He will, however, continue as a consultant to the Tulsa Park Board.

O. A. Zeigler, secretary of the Board, has been appointed to the Tulsa Park superintendency.

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Don Watson, Junior Park Naturalist, Mesa Verde National Park, is vacationing in Guatemala and Old Mexico. He plans to visit the important archeological areas of these countries.

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Frank T. Gartside, Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks, was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Park Executives at the last National Convention of that organization held in Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Gartside has been a member of the Park Executives Institute for more than 10 years and has previously served on the Institute's Educational Committee.

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About 35 members of the Mesa Verde personnel attended the Navaho Fire Dance at Red Rock, Arizona, about 110 miles distant from the park, on October 23.

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H. Somerfield Day, permanent ranger at Aztec Ruins National Monument, and Mrs. Day visited Mesa Verde during October.
Like the postman who took a hike on his holiday, Service workers at the Santa Fe Regional Office spend Sundays touring national monuments and other recreational areas in New Mexico.

Above, at Bandelier National Monument, in Frijoles Canyon, is a group at an enclosed Indian Kiva or ceremonial room. It is one of the very few enclosed cliffside kivas ever found among the prehistoric dwellings in the Southwest. C. G. Harkins, Custodian of the Monument is atop the ladder at the cave entrance. E. A. Pesonen, Acting Asst. Regional Director, is second from the left. Dr. W. B. McDougall, wildlife technician, is at the extreme right. Photo by Dr. Charles N. Gould, geologist.

BORN:

A son, to Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Davenport of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, on October 7.

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A daughter, to Park Ranger and Mrs. Walter Gammill of Yellowstone in the Park Hospital in Livingston, Montana, on October 8. The Gammills are stationed at Tower Falls.

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A daughter, to Acting Regional Director and Mrs. Herbert Maier, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 28. Now there are three young Maiers, all girls.
A son, Richard, weight 6 pounds, 6 ounces, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Chittick at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 3. Mr. Chittick is connected with the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office.

A daughter, Judith Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Strieby, November 12. Mr. Strieby is connected with the Field Audit Section, Branch of Operations, Santa Fe Office.

A son, Thomas Jefferson, III, to Assistant Chief Ranger and Mrs. Williams of Death Valley National Monument on November 19.

A son, Samuel, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Starrett on November 23 in Buffalo, New York. Mr. Starrett, until recently a member of the Service's Museum Division, is carrying on special studies at the Buffalo Museum of Arts and Sciences under a Rockefeller fellowship.

MARRIED:


Mary Brown Onstott of Tucson, Arizona, and Charlie R. Steen, Junior Park Archeologist, Southwestern Monuments, on October 9. Tom Onstott of Tonto National Monument, brother of the bride, acted as best man. After January 1 the newlyweds will make their home at Tumacacori National Monument where Mr. Steen will be on duty until the end of the fiscal year.

Tucson papers reporting the event headlined: " Joined to Coolidge Man in Simple Service." And Superintendent Pinkley of Southwestern Monuments comments: "It is really the Park Service, Mary, and we are not as simple as we look."

DIED:

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Theodore A. Walters. (See item on Page 5.)

Joanne Russell, 5-year old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carl P. Russell, accidentally on November 15. Dr. Russell is Director of the Service's Regional Office at Richmond.

Timothy Christopher West, clerk, Personnel Division, National Capital Parks, in Providence Hospital, Washington, October 26, after a long illness.
"Tim" at one time was a professional baseball player of some note, having been manager and pitcher for the Richmond team of the South Atlantic League. He was one of the organizers of the league and guided many young players to successful big league careers.

Mrs. Ed Parks, pioneer Rainier National Park Company employee, on October 22. Mrs. Parks served the company from its organization in 1916 until her retirement in 1936 because of ill health.

Robert Leroy, 13-year-old son of Master Mechanic and Mrs. Robinson of Yellowstone National Park, at his home November 15 as the result of an accident discharge of a 22-caliber rifle.

Neil Erickson of Faraway Ranch, New Mexico, on October 18. Mr. Erickson, a former Indian Fighter and the first ranger on the Coronado National Forest, was buried at the mouth of Bonita Canyon, Arizona, where years ago he planted some cypress trees to mark his final resting place.

Mrs. Max B. Nahm, in Louisville, Kentucky, on October 5. Her husband is a member of the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee.

Frank Stephens, a pioneer in natural history studies in the West and author of Mammals of California, on October 5 in San Diego, California. He was 89 years of age.

Mrs. Mabel Richardson, wife of the Assistant Manager of the Crater Lake National Park Company, of a heart attack on October 21.

Mother of Park Naturalist Frank G. Ruhle of Glacier National Park at her home in Kankakee, Illinois, on October 12.
September 1, Amsterdam, Holland. After luncheon we went to the Station where we met our guide for Volendam and Marken Island in the Zuider Zee. A widow and her 13-year-old daughter whom we had seen at the hotel were the only others in our conducted party. The widow turned out to be an Indiana school teacher having an exchange with an English teacher in a public school in a small town near London. The daughter was to attend school in England but was quite homesick.

We crossed the harbor in a ferryboat and then took a tram to Broeck. There our guide led us to a private house where the family makes Edam cheese. The house was square and the roof went to a high point in the center. The family live in front, the cows live on one side during the winter, being indoors 5 months during the year without exercise; the cheese is made in the rear and on the other side. Everything was spotlessly clean and we ordered a small cheese sent to us in the States. The hay is stacked in the middle.

*Excerpts from Associate Director Demaray's diary pertaining to visits to London, the English Lakes, and the Shakespeare Country appeared in the November issue of the Bulletin.
of the house and is piled from the second floor to the roof. The beds of the family are all in little nooks in the wall in their living quarters. We again took the tram for Volendam on the Zuider Zee. On our arrival there, men, women and children, dressed in the old Dutch costumes, followed us about wanting us to take pictures or buy something they had for sale. If you took a picture you were asked to give a few pennies. Finally, we were on the boat for the trip across to the Island of Marken. About 1,400 persons live here, all Protestants and much inter-married, although conditions now are very much improved because of effective Government aid in housing, hospitalization, and schooling. Nearly all residents were in native costumes. Again we were taken into a private cottage and shown the various dresses that are worn, including the marriage dress which is passed down from generation to generation.

We were on the Island when school let out and had the fun of seeing the children troop down the street, playing and laughing much as other children the world over. On the boat ride back, we landed at Monnickendam, where there are some old houses being preserved that are very interesting. We were soon on the tram to Amsterdam, crossing the harbor on the ferry.

September 2. In the morning we took the regular sightseeing trip around Amsterdam which included a visit to a diamond-cutting factory where we saw diamonds being cut with thin copper discs covered with diamond dust. The copper discs are as thin as paper. From the cutting rooms we went to the polishing rooms. All diamonds, large or small, are cut with 58 facets, workers being paid piece-meal for polishing, and those removing the least weight are paid the highest prices. It takes several weeks to cut and polish a diamond. Next we visited Vandel Park and Rembrandt Plains (Square) and through the new part of the City to the Rijksmuseum where many of the Dutch masters are represented, including Salomen, Mesdach, W. van Valkert, de Keyser, Frans Hall, Ferdinand Bol, Potter, J. Stein, and W. Hoogh. The latter is considered one of the best painters of interiors. Rembrandt's painting of his "Mother Reading her Bible," and the same subject by G. Dov, Rembrandt's best pupil, were pointed out especially, as were J. Vermeer's "The Milk Maid," Rembrandt's "The Night Watch," and "The Cloth Guild."

September 3. Brussels, Belgium. Another day of heavy sightseeing was undertaken doing the morning trip through the City with the American Express. However, we first walked through the Botanical Gardens which are directly behind our hotel. The first stop on the bus trip was at the Cathedral of St. Michael et Gudule, which is very fine with windows dating back to 1538. It has a marvelously carved wood pulpit. Excavations were going on in the floor of the oldest part and the base of a very old pillar was exposed and many ancient
floor blocks. Brussels dates back to Roman times and probably an earlier Roman church stood on this site. This is a Catholic Cathedral. Continuing the trip we passed the Parliament and Senate Houses and through the Royal Park with the King's Palace in the distance. Later we saw the palace close to. Parks do not have hard-surfaced paths, and dirt paths were rutted giving the parks an ill-kept appearance. We visited the Tir National and the Army Rifle Range where the English nurse, Edith Cavell, and the Belgian heroine, Gabrielle Petit, were shot by Germans as spies. From there we went to Wiertz Museum where the paintings of the Belgian artist Wiertz are housed. Some are very fine and many are on a heroic scale. Next, we visited the Palace of Justice, a magnificent structure reminiscent of London's public buildings due to its black and white appearance caused by dirt and rains. From there we went to the Grand Place, one of the finest medieval squares in Europe with its Guild Houses and wonderful Gothic Town Hall. Victor Hugo lived on this square when writing Les Miserables. The final place visited was a Belgian lace factory where Alfrida bought a couple of handkerchiefs and would have liked to have bought several hundred dollars worth of laces but couldn't. Rosepoint and Flemish-Venetian are names I remember.

After luncheon we decided to take the Waterloo trip which started at 3 p.m. The ride leads out through the beautiful Bois de la Cambre and the Forest of Soignes with its long lines of parallel planted beeches to the village of Waterloo. We were taken upstairs in an old house where it was said Wellington slept, and to prove it there was Wellington's bed, armchair, and table on which he was supposed to have written his reports of the battle. Across the street is an old Catholic church, the first part of which with a dome was a small chapel standing at the time of the battle and in which are commemorated the names of English and German officers who were killed. We passed the La Haie Sainte and Hougoumont Farms on our way to the Lion Mound which commemorates Wellington's victory. The dirt for this pyramid was taken from the Sunken Road which completely alters the terrain of the field. At the base of the Lion Mound there is a fine Battle Panorama like the one at Gettysburg, only much better maintained. After viewing the Panorama, I walked to the summit of the Lion Mound, counting 226 steps, and surveyed from that point the present panorama, which was probably much the same as at the time of the battle, except for the mound I was standing on and the development at its base. There are a few stone monuments of nondescript style and a resort built up at the base of the Lion Mound where food and drinks are served. I would say that, generally, we are handling our battlefield parks much better than Waterloo. Back through the lovely forests again to the City and to our hotel for dinner. We decided to celebrate, so ordered a St. Julien 1926 which was served ceremoniously with all the dirt on the bottle and in a wicker basket holder. We finished dinner just as our American Express
man came for us and we were soon off to the Station. He secured reserved seats and shortly after he left us a French couple came with tickets for the same seats and demanded that we leave. The conductor said our tickets were for the next day. Just then the American Express man came into sight and after considerable argument, in which the woman became abusive, we finally kept our seats, the French couple being taken into another coach. A young couple made love all the way to Paris, openly and apparently without regard for the other 6 persons in the compartment. Arrived in Paris at 11:50 p.m., and again an American Express man met us and escorted us to our hotel, France et Choiseul.

Fishing Boat in the Zuider Zee
WHAT IS THE MEANING OF PREDATION?

By Paul L. Errington,
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The writings of antiquity contain references to the depredations of wolves, lions, and other predators upon flocks, and even to the attacks of predators upon man himself. But though the preying of one animal upon another has long attracted man's attention, man has made comparatively little effort really to understand such a conspicuous and universal phenomenon. The idea rarely occurs to anyone that there is a great deal to understand, the thought rather being that the predator kills and eats the prey, and that is all there is to it.

From this elementary concept of predation, the apparently logical conclusion follows that, if there were fewer predators, there would be more animals of the kinds preyed upon. However, things do not always work out so simply in nature.

Ecological studies indicate that, as concerns many wild species, there is only room in a given tract of environment for an approximately constant number of individuals, particularly of individuals that establish themselves in territories or regular home ranges and resist crowding past certain densities. The better grades of environment are filled up to capacity and any extra individuals either have to dispossess some that are already suitably located or must station themselves wherever they can. Those individuals that are well situated, of course, have all the odds in their favor compared with the less fortunate members of their kind that have to take environmental "leftovers."

A. J. Nicholson has likened such territory-holding populations to water in an overflowing reservoir. It might be added that, under circumstances of this sort, predation frequently seems to do little more than to lap up a part of the overflow and the leakage, and not always a major part of that.

Let us consider the bobwhite quail of which more is probably known of its life history and living requirements than is known of any other wild species. H. L. Stoddard began his work on the bobwhite in the southeastern United States in 1924; Errington and others have been working on it in the north-central States since 1929.

In Iowa and Wisconsin, researches on the food habits of various predators have been conducted along with the population studies of the bobwhite.
and other species. Of the predators resident, the great horned owl has been investigated the most thoroughly and the most satisfactorily, both from the standpoints of its behavior and its food habits. From the quail observational areas alone, nearly 2,500 horned owl pellets have been collected and analyzed and a large number of kills made by horned owls have been recorded in connection with field studies.

Correlation of the predation and population data from the above areas is simplified by the fact that, of the two species upon which an exceptional amount of research has been done, one proves to be the chief predatory enemy of the other.

The Cooper's hawk and the goshawk may on occasion be truly formidable enemies of quail; but the horned owl has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to prey upon quail if any wild predator can, and it possibly kills more quail in the north-central States than all other wild predators together. Quail remains have been found in as many as 10 of one lot of 30 horned owl pellets and in 19 of another lot of 85; and numerous other large lots have contained remains in from 5 to 15 per cent of the pellets.

The reader may conclude, at this point, that the case against the horned owl as a quail enemy appears settled, and, as concerns quail conservation, looks distinctly bad for the owl.

Some may speculate further as to the role of the horned owl in the economy of nature and may contend that the direct damage inflicted upon the quail may be offset by indirect benefits resulting from the horned owl's activities as a whole - if not indirect benefits to the quail, perhaps to other wild creatures or to agriculture. But whatever may be the arguments advanced by those who may defend the horned owl, practically everyone appears to concede that heavy depredations upon the highly esteemed bobwhite represent a regrettable loss and, moreover, a loss preventable in large measure through reduction in numbers of the offending predator.

Now, suppose that it were to become public knowledge, in a community interested in the conservation of the bobwhite, that not only were horned owls abundant over the choice quail range but that each owl had been eating quail once a week, on the average, throughout most of the winter and would likely continue to do so for the rest of the winter and for weeks into the spring? In all probability, some action would be forthcoming, and it would be direct action of an easily predictable and understandable kind.

Such action might arise from an angry impulse to "punish" the owls for behaving in a manner perfectly normal to wild animals in the presence of an available food supply, or it might originate in an intelligent desire to give the quail needed protection before they were completely cleaned out. But, whatever else would be done, one almost certain result of any concerted action would be the killing of owls, and there would possibly be more or
less talk about how many quail were saved thereby and some pencil-and-paper figuring as to how many more quail there would be next year.

Suppose, then, that some person said that, so far as quail conservation was concerned, the owls might as well have been left in peace; and that, for all of the owls killed, there probably would not be appreciably more quail surviving the winter than there would have been otherwise and that the figuring did not mean a thing? It may not sound like good old-fashioned horse sense, but such a person would stand an excellent chance of being right on all counts.

The field studies of bobwhite populations had been carried on in Iowa and Wisconsin for four years, when it gradually became apparent that a given tract of land could winter an upper limit of only about so many birds under the most favorable of climatic conditions 1/. The survival records obtained from local populations that had not suffered losses from shooting or from storm or starvation emergencies furnished the basis for the first accurate calculations of carrying capacity. It was found that, while carrying capacity could be either raised or lowered, it commonly was remarkably definite for successive winters on a given area in established quail range, although not the same for all areas.

In the course of the field studies, it was seen that populations within the carrying capacity of their environment would usually survive the winter with slight loss except in the event of starvation or other emergencies brought on by deep snow, etc.; whereas, if the populations exceeded carrying capacity, the surplus birds would either have to leave or sooner or later be killed by natural enemies.

For the most part, heavy winter predation upon bobwhites by horned owls signifies a crowded condition of the quail population, although in terms of numbers there need not necessarily be many quail present in a given area to overpopulate it. Much "quail country" is inferior in quality as it exists at present and can accommodate but a very limited population, often a population far lower than that which the public may think ought to be there.

It should be recognized that a population of 10 birds in an environment having a carrying capacity of 5 per square mile is crowded just as

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1/ For a technical account and summary of these and related findings, the reader may be referred to "The northern bobwhite's winter territory", by Paul L. Errington and F. N. Hamerstrom, Jr. This is Research Bulletin 201 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, pages 301-443, 1936. Single copies may be obtained free from the Bulletin Office, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
truly as is a population of 300 in environment having a carrying capacity of 150 per square mile. Less conspicuous mortality will be suffered by the smaller population, but the position of the 5 extra birds seems to be about as insecure as the position of the 150 extra ones; where populations exceed the capacity for accommodation set by the environment as it stands, the precarious position of the excess birds simply invites predation.

Much quail environment is overpopulated by autumn as a natural consequence of the season's increase of young birds and the annual change from fall to winter conditions of vegetation. Further shrinkage of carrying capacity may follow the clearing away of brush or the burning of vegetation by farmers; fall plowing; clean harvesting; close grazing, etc.; or emergencies that may evict populations or parts of populations from environments that otherwise would have accommodated them. Deep snows, in particular, by covering up the food in many parts of an area, may cause concentrations of birds in other places where food may still be had.

Exactly why the strongest environment can apparently take care of only about so many wintering quail from year to year is not clear. Intolerance of the quail themselves toward too much crowding doubtless enters the equation. One effect of general overcrowding is the forcing of some coves of groups into locations that are plainly unfavorable, and of others into a dismal round of wandering from one uninhabitable or filled up covert to another. Badly situated coves, whether they keep moving or attempt to station themselves in inferior environment, bear the brunt of pressure from enemies.

It doesn't seem to matter much what, or, within limits, how many predators may do the preying as long as the basic insecurity of a winter quail population continues unrelieved— at least, this seems to be true in the north-central States' quail range.

A few horned owls seem to eliminate the vulnerable surplus of a wintering quail population about as effectively as many horned owls; and, in the absence or scarcity of horned owls, the reduction seems to go on anyway through the medium of other predators. Marsh hawks, foxes, and house cats, compared with horned owls, are very inefficient winter enemies of bobwhites; and clumsy Buteo hawks, small owls, and dogs are lesser enemies, indeed; but these and even rodents, pheasants, poultry, and the quail themselves may kill quail as the opportunities multiply with biological unbalance.

Spring losses of quail from horned owls may be heavy at times, notably when rather substantial populations have wintered that are close to the carrying capacity of the land. There may be in late March and April an increase of pressure by the owls upon bobwhites decidedly greater than the bobwhite winter losses might have led one to expect.
A possible explanation seems to be that the spring rise in vulnerability shown by some quail populations is associated with the increasing unrest of the quail as their own breeding season approaches. One of the manifestations of an overpopulated condition is increased friction among the quail themselves; and it may be that the intolerance and strife and excitement of mating may have the same effect as overpopulation in making birds vulnerable to predator attacks. In other words, a carrying capacity just sufficient to winter a certain population level with evident security and comparatively little quarreling may not be sufficient to accommodate the same population at the height of the period of sexual adjustment.

On the southern Wisconsin observational areas, the rate of increase of bobwhites from breeding stock seems to be influenced by how much the habitable environment is filled up to begin with; if the environment is pretty well saturated by the adult populations, the chances of many young reaching maturity seem correspondingly diminished. Nature is ever prodigal with the lives of young animals and becomes more so as population densities rise to the degree that individuals are compelled to live at an increasing disadvantage.

Then, as winter comes and finds adult populations at their highest level of the year and carrying capacity shrinking with the dropping of leaves from trees and brush and the drying up of weedy vegetation and the falling of the first snows, quail remains may be represented more and more in the horned owl pellets. And, as winter settles down and the status of the quail may be further complicated by crises that evict birds from some habitats and crowd them into others or drive starving remnants from one place to another, the cycle of mortality starts over again; and the birds continue to be preyed upon largely in proportion to their vulnerability, if not by horned owls, then by something else.

Thus may be concluded this resumé of the relationship of one predator to one prey species as it has been worked out in one region over a period of years. It does not necessarily typify predator-prey relationships, though some others seem to be similar. Other relationships are apparently quite different; still others consistently defy scientifically acceptable analysis; and, of countless others, it can only be said that virtually nothing is really known of them.

This writing is not intended to be a brief against all attempts to control predators for economic or conservation or other legitimate purposes. It does not imply that no control of any predators is desirable in the conservation of the bobwhite, nor that control of horned owls may not be important in the protection of species other than bobwhite, nor even that under some conditions bobwhite conservation may not be aided by the control of horned owls.
It does submit that predator control is frequently emphasized beyond any existing justification. Too often the persecution of predators - however futile - is the one thing that is stressed in the name of conservation, whereas measures of the utmost merit are barely toyed with, if not disregarded altogether. When predator control is only blind, ruthless suppression of any and all flesh-eaters, or alleged flesh-eaters, with no heed for the status of rare or endangered species, it surely ceases to be to the public interest and should be discouraged the same as any other wasteful practice.

The interrelationships of predation are exceedingly complex and variable, and how much they will ever be understood is problematical. The accumulating evidence seems to suggest that many prey populations are constituted to withstand far more pressure from enemies than they ordinarily get; and, within the restrictions imposed by their habitats, seem to be mainly self-limiting and self-adjusting in numbers. The impacts of predation, then, are absorbed by at least some populations that seem to be very resilient chiefly according to their needs. The trimming down by predation of excess populations that must disappear, anyway, is incidental. It should not be regarded as a threat to the permanent nucleus, which, barring drastic change in environment [or overshooting, epizootics, "cyclic" declines, etc.], will continue to occupy all livable quarters and produce the usual annual surplus. The surplus is strictly temporary, and generation after generation is frittered away. Whether taken by predators or otherwise lost, the surplus must disappear; population sooner or later coincides with carrying capacity.
MINE

The sun and the moon and the stars are mine, 
Rain, and the sound of the sea; 
The winds that sing in the top of the pine, 
In wordless ecstasy.

Ineffable light of the dawn is mine, 
Rousing the world from sleep; 
Painting the clouds with a color divine. 
Beauty! And mine, to keep!

Mine are the everlasting hills, aflame 
With the glory of God; 
Flowering fragrance, color and form, spring 
From the lowliest clod.

Mine is the song that stars are singing, 
Wheeling across the sky; 
Whirling and turning since Time’s beginning, 
Watching the worlds go by.

The night, with its silence and peace, is mine, 
Marking a rest from strife. 
Mine is the earth, and the fullness thereof; 
Mine is the job of Life.

Peggy Kniskern James