Airplane view of the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument, both of which are under the Service's jurisdiction.
A Fairchild Copyrighted Photo.
On January 22 President Roosevelt signed a Proclamation creating Zion National Monument, an area of 49,150 acres of geological and scenic importance adjoining the western boundary of Zion National Park and extending northwestward. Title to 38,064 of the 49,150 acres is vested in the United States. The remaining 11,086 acres are held by the State and private owners, whose rights are recognized in the Proclamation.

Included in the monument area are Kolob Canyon and its branches, narrower but almost as deep as Zion Canyon, enclosed by great, red sandstone cliffs. In addition to their sheer walls, the canyons contain towering peaks isolated by erosion until they look like inverted ice cream cones rising from the canyon bed. Also, within the monument area is the famous Hurricane Fault, a displacement of rock caused by splitting of the earth's crust.

NOTE: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.
and the thrusting up of cliffs to a height exceeding 3,000 feet. It exposes layers of rock formation from the early Kaibab era of more than 200,000,000 years ago to the most recent deposits in the area and provides a splendid platform for lectures on the geology of the Colorado plateau country.

Seventy-one national monument areas are now administered by the Service.

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MEDALS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO ROGER W. TOLL AND GEORGE M. WRIGHT

Announcement has been made by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of the posthumous award of the Pugslay silver and bronze medals to the late Roger W. Toll and George M. Wright.

These awards were in recognition of the activities of these two faithful executives of the National Park Service who worked together for its good, and who died together in its service. Superintendent Toll and Mr. Wright, while on duty, were killed in an automobile crash at Doming, New Mexico, on February 25, 1936.

Hon. Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, Chairman of the New York State Council of Parks, and President of the Long Island State Park Commission, was selected by the Preservation Society for the Pugslay Gold Medal award for rendering the most important public park service in the United States during 1936.

Included in the list of recipients of the gold medal, awarded annually since 1929, are our former Directors Stephen T. Mather and Horace M. Albright; Major William A. Welch; Beatrice Ward Nelson; Colonel Richard Lieber; Duncan McDuffie; and Chauncey J. Hamlin.

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COLONEL LIEBER APPOINTED TO ADVISORY BOARD

Secretary Ickes has appointed Colonel Richard Lieber of Indianapolis, Indiana, to membership on the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. His appointment fills the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Frank R. Oastler of New York City.

Colonel Lieber is President of the National Conference on State Parks. He served as Director of Conservation for Indiana from 1919 to 1933, and later was appointed Commissioner of State parks, lands, and waters. Born in Germany and educated in Düsseldorf, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1901, and served as military secretary to the Governor of Indiana from 1917 to 1921.

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TRAVEL INFORMATION BUREAU ESTABLISHED

To coordinate efforts of Federal, State, and Territorial Governments in public education concerning scenic, health, historical, and recreational opportunities throughout the country, Secretary Ickes has authorized establishment of
a Tourist Information Bureau under the supervision of the National Park Service. Nelson A. Loomis, ECW associate recreational planner for the Service, has been placed in charge of the bureau, located in the Federal Courts Building, New York City, and staffed by WPA personnel.

The Bureau will act as distributing headquarters for all literature, maps, and motion pictures prepared by State and Territory publicity bureaus, the National Park Service, and other Federal Departments, and cooperate with transportation companies and travel agencies to increase travel and improve travel facilities.

SEQUOIA, ZION, AND YELLOWSTONE PARKS REPORT NEW LOW TEMPERATURES

According to a wire received from Superintendent White of Sequoia on January 22, a temperature of 13° below zero was registered at Lodgepole Camp, the coldest weather ever recorded in the park. His rangers, Superintendent White advised, were considering transferring to Mount McKinley National Park. Zion's new low temperature mark was made one day earlier, January 21, with the temperature reaching a record low of 15° below zero. The previous low temperature of 11 degrees below was recorded on January 22, 1917. On January 25 Superintendent Patraw reported his entire park had been blanketed with snow for nearly a month, and that this winter was by far the worst for that area in the memory of local residents.

Yellowstone, Crater Lake, Petrified Forest, and Muir Woods were other areas reporting unusually low temperatures. In Yellowstone temperatures as low as 56 degrees below zero were recorded at West Yellowstone Ranger Station. It was the coldest January recorded in Yellowstone since records have been kept, dating back to 1888.

Ranger Dodge of Grand Canyon reported seeing ice cakes floating down the Colorado River on January 8 and Dr. Carl P. Russell, Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, writes from Coolidge, Arizona that he had the experience of getting stuck in deep snows in Southern Arizona while driving to Southwestern National Monument headquarters in January.

Sequoia National Park was the scene of the Seventh Annual San Joaquin Valley Sierra Winter Sports Carnival held January 9 and 10 at the Lodgepole Winter Sports area.

Special events were a snow sculpture contest and snowshoe, skating, and skiing competitions. At a grand finals on the closing day winners of all events were awarded prices by a specially selected "Champion Winter Girl."
On January 30 and 31 Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park was the scene of the City of Tacoma's annual snow carnival sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce. More than 2,000 persons witnessed the downhill, slalom, and other races staged.

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Yellowstone National Park was represented in the Saint Paul Winter Sports Carnival by the Haynes float upon which is standing Lida Haynes of the third generation of the family. Frank Jay Haynes, her grandfather, photographed the Ice Palace and Winter Carnival of 1887, and her father Jack E. Haynes photographed the one of 1917, and Lida is holding her camera ready to get some spot news herself. Jack E. Haynes is the commercial photographer at Yellowstone National Park.
SKIING FACILITIES PROVIDED AT SHENANDOAH

Two ski courses have been developed in the Shenandoah National Park. One of these is located at Sexton Knoll, about 5 miles south of the Thornton Gap entrance to the park. This site offers good skiing when many other areas are bare, and it has both gentle slopes and steep hills. The other course is located near Rock Spring Shelter, west of the Skyline Drive, about 17 miles south of the Thornton Gap entrance.

In addition to these open areas there are a number of wide trails leading from the top of the Blue Ridge into the hollows and even to the base of the mountains which can be followed on skis.

** **

SERVICE CONtributes TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Members of the Washington Office of the Service responded generously to the emergency call for funds to aid the flood stricken areas. A total of $1,267.89 was collected and turned over to Red Cross authorities.

Max B. Nahm, Chairman of the Kentucky National Park Commission, advised in a recent letter to Mr. Charles L. Gable of the Washington Office that Mr. W. W. Thompson of that Commission aided in the flood emergency by sending a Delco plant to Louisville to light flood headquarters where the Mayor and City Engineer were directing activities. Mr. Thompson further aided by taking care of 48 refugees in the 2 hotels located at Mammoth Cave, and gave them all a free trip through the Cave.

Members of the park ranger force worked continuously for 72 hours rescuing more than 300 refugees from flooded buildings and transporting them by boat to relief stations.

Echo River in Mammoth Cave, 360 feet underground reached the greatest height ever recorded in the history of the Cave during the flood period but has since subsided considerably.

** **

NEW UNITED STATES PLANT SPECIES DISCOVERED IN MOUNT RAINIER

To Antoinette Wilson, a visitor to Mount Rainier National Park last summer, goes credit for discovery of a Dactyliina arctica, a plant species never before recorded in the United States.

This plant, a small lichen collected by Miss Wilson on the higher slopes of Mount Rainier, was identified recently as the Arctic dactyliina by a botanical authority of Oslo University, Norway.

** **

The cover to the January issue of the Bulletin showed winter visitors to Mount Rainier National Park taking advantage of the excellent ski slopes. The photograph was furnished by the Rainier National Park Company.
SAFETY BULLETIN ISSUED BY OMAHA OFFICE

Taking heed of the appalling traffic toll in 1936, the ECW Regional Office at Omaha, opened the New Year by sending a safety bulletin to the 10,000 employees and workers under its supervision, urging the utmost care in driving.

"The driver of every twentieth car in the United States will be in an accident in which a man, woman or child will be killed or injured this year, if the present rate continues," the bulletin warned. "Will you be driver of car no. 20?"

The danger of fast driving also was stressed, and emphasis was placed on safety rules, good driving procedure, and highway courtesy.

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GAME CENSUS FIGURES FURNISHED TO BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

As has been customary for the past several years, the Service's Wildlife Division early this year compiled a report regarding the game, fur-bearing, and predatory animals in the parks and monuments for the year 1936. The report was submitted to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, for its information and use. Included in the material was a list of the game birds in national parks and monuments reporting them.

It was evident, upon comparing the 1936 report with that of the previous year, that there has been little fluctuation in the numbers of game animals in the national parks and monuments.

The following list, giving the approximate total number of big game animals reported in all national parks shows that caribou, with 35,000, are in the lead:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grizzly Bear</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Goats</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Sheep</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer (all species)</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR PRAISES WORKERS AT DEATH VALLEY

T. R. Goodwin, Senior Project Superintendent, in charge at Death Valley National Monument, is in possession of an appreciative letter from Professor Bruce Jameysen of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of California, for aid rendered his wife and him when they were marooned in a blizzard at Death Valley late in December.

Monument employees, finding the Jameysens unable to proceed over Townes Pass because of broken tire chains, piloted them to Wild Rose Canyon where overnight accommodations were secured. The following morning the Jameysens made the trip over Wild Rose Pass with the monument employees leading the way.
For those who did not listen in on Robert Ripley's "Believe It or Not" broadcast of December 13, 1936, the following portions of it are quoted:

"Yesterday I was in Seattle — and here I am in New York. I keep moving. During the last 12 days I've travelled nearly 9,000 miles back and forth across the United States. And I would like to say this — nowhere else in the world is it possible to see wonders equal to those we have in our own land. The most impressive sight on the face of the earth is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It's made by the hand of God.

On my way West I flew over the modern wonder of the world, Carlsbad Cavern, New Mexico, which has an underground room 20 times as big as Madison Square Garden. And I flew near Crater Mound, that image dent in the earth a mile wide and 600 feet deep, made ages ago by a falling star. I looked down on Boulder Dam, that great engineering feat which holds back a lake 135 miles long — I passed by the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest and a little further on it's possible to see the highest and lowest spots in the United States at the same time — Death Valley 276 feet below sea level, and Mt. Whitney, 14,501 feet high.

The Yosemite Falls — highest in the world.
"I flew over the great new bridge in San Francisco, 8½ miles long, unrivalled anywhere in the world. And in beautiful Yosemite Valley, a cliff 5 times higher and grander than Gibraltar — and a waterfall 9 times as high as Niagara.

"Near my home town, Santa Rosa, California, I looked down on the only active volcano in the United States — Mt. Lassen. And to the north Mt. Rainier, which is so beautiful that the Indians were forbidden to look at it in the morning sun.

"I saw Great Salt Lake — 6 times as salty as the ocean — and Lake Superior, the world's largest lake, in which you could throw the entire countries of Ireland and Wales. Yellowstone Park, with its geysers and prismatic lakes — a thousand times more magnificent than the Blue Grotto of Capri.

"America, indeed, is the most beautiful country in the world."

Mr. Ripley recently gave publicity to the upside down well in Mammoth Cave, where the water is obtained from the bottom of the well, not the top.

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PLANS FORMULATED FOR 1937 FIELD SCHOOL

Announcements regarding the thirteenth annual session of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History to be held in Yosemite National Park from June 21 to August 7 have been furnished to all leading universities, also to a number of magazines primarily interested in conservation.

Park Naturalist C. A. Harwell will again serve in the capacity of School Director.

It is explained in the announcement that the school is conducted by the Government for the training of National Park Service personnel, that its graduates are chosen for ranger, ranger-naturalist, custodian, and park naturalist positions in national parks and monuments, and that 14 men and 6 women possessing the requisite training and experience in the natural sciences will be selected.

No tuition fee is to be charged, the cost to the students involving only travel to Yosemite and incidental camping expenses. Field work predominates and Director Harwell plans to have the students spend a period of a week on a Research Reserve project and two weeks on a back country pack trip for the study of flora, fauna and geology of the High Sierra.

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Mr. V. Greening, Chief Forester of Queensland, Australia, recently visited a number of our national parks, also the Service's Washington Office. Queensland is contemplating the development of a system of parks and Mr. Greening was in this country to obtain first-hand information regarding our system.
CAPTAIN HOOVER RE-ELECTED SECRETARY OF WELFARE ASSOCIATION

At a regular annual meeting held in January Captain F. W. Hoover was re-elected to the position of Secretary and General Manager of the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, Inc., of the District of Columbia. Other officers re-elected were Reed S. Martin, Chief Clerk of the General Accounting Office, president; Col. Samuel Goodacre, Business Manager of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, vice president; and E. F. Concklin, retired government employee, who served for many years in the D.C. parks office, treasurer.

The trustees comprise the president, vice president, and treasurer and Charles L. Gable, Chief of our Park Operators' Division; George B. McGinty, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission; A. J. Williams, chief clerk and administrative assistant to the solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and F. A. Birgfeld, chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

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Mr. Kiyoshi Sawada, prominent Japanese actor, and party, visitors to Hawaii National Park in December. Superintendent Wingate is at the left and Ranger Williams in the center. The actors were highly pleased with their visit and the following is quoted (translated liberally) from Mr. Sawada's recording on the park's new dictating machine — "I wish to thank you most kindly for the kindness of the Hawaii National Park officers in guiding us to the different places so nicely — the trip has been most enjoyable and interesting and when I return to Japan I will surely tell them of the park and the volcanoes."

NECESSITY OF TAKING INVENTORY STRESSED BY DIRECTOR CAMMERER

National Park Service employees who carry insurance on their household furniture are reminded that in case of loss they will be better protected if they have previously made an inventory of the property covered, showing its age, condition, and original cost. After a loss, the adjuster always asks for an inventory, and if none has been made serious disputes are likely to arise re-
garding the extent of the damage suffered. Needless to say, a copy of the inventory should be kept in some place other than the insured premises.

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CUSTODIAN BUDLONG "WALKS CAR" WHEN LIGHTS GO OUT

Custodian Robert R. Budlong will not soon forget the trip he made late in December from Canyon de Chelly to Ganado, a distance of 45 miles.

Leaving Canyon de Chelly at about dark Custodian Budlong got 12 miles out and a corroded battery cable shorted and blew out every light in the car. "To put it briefly," says Custodian Budlong, "I practically walked the car to Ganado, 45 miles from Chin Lee. That seemed easier than carrying it. The night was dark, with a threat of snow, and I would stop the car, walk ahead a few hundred feet to make sure the road didn't turn any corners (the road lies along the edge of the mesa, with splendid drops of several hundred feet on one side, and deep ditches on the other), walk back to the car, drive the distance I had walked, and repeat the process. A hand flashlight wasn't of much use. I managed to get within eight miles of Ganado when another car met me, and lighted my way to Ganado where I spent the night."

New battery cables were installed at Gallup and Custodian Budlong "rode" the rest of the way to El Morro.

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ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS


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"Rounding Out the National Parks" was the title of an editorial which appeared in the January 24 (Sunday issue) of the New York Herald Tribune. It constituted a new appeal for preservation of the magnificent Carl Inn tract of sugar pines adjoining the Yosemite National Park.

* * *

A paper, "Aspects of the Social History of the Republic of Texas", read by Historian William R. Hogan, at the American Historical Association meeting at Providence, R. I., on December 30, 1936, will be published in the Journal of Southern History, August, 1937.

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An article entitled "How Much and What Kind of Forest Land Should Be Devoted Exclusively to Recreation and Aesthetics?" by Chief Forester Coffman and given by him before the annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Portland, Oregon, December 14-17, is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.
"The Geology of Mount Rainier National Park," written by Howard A. Coombs of the Department of Geology, University of Washington, has been published by that University. It contains 81 pages, 28 figures, and 1 map.

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"The Birds of Hawaii National Park," Natural History Bulletin No. 1, has been issued by the Education Department of Hawaii National Park.

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"One of the finest maps ever put out by the Survey," is the comment made by United States Geological Survey officials concerning the new topographic map of Zion National Park, recently published. This map is unique in that it is one of the first in the United States to be made from aeroplane photographs by the process known as "stereophotogrammetry."

In this process aeroplane photographs of a given area are taken from two different angles, so that when the two photographs are viewed at one time through a suitable instrument, the mountains and canyons stand out in true perspective, just as in the old-fashioned stereoscope. Hundreds of such pictures were taken in mapping Zion, and were converted into a single map by the aid of a delicate, elaborate instrument known as an aerocartograph. Nearly half the area of the Zion map was made in this way. Even with the aid of such modern methods, Geological Survey parties worked for four seasons in order to secure complete data for the map.

A valuable feature of the new map is the geologic explanation by Dr. H. E. Gregory which is printed on the reverse side. Dr. Gregory has spent many years in the Zion region, and is regarded in scientific circles as an outstanding authority on the geology of the area.

This new topographic map is sold by the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at 75¢ per copy. It measures approximately 30 by 47 inches, and is printed in five colors.

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Initial deliveries of three of the 1937 circulars of general information — the ones for Hot Springs, Carlsbad Caverns, and Death Valley — were made on February 2, 9, and 10 respectively.
February being the birth month of both Washington and Lincoln it seems appropriate to include in this issue of the Bulletin the following articles on the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial written by Administrative Assistant Edward J. Kelly of the National Capital Parks office.

The Washington Monument has a history which is almost as old as that of the Nation, and the names of some of our greatest statesmen are connected with it. The Continental Congress in 1783 authorized the erection of a statue to General Washington to be placed "where the seat of Congress would be established," and L'Enfant, planner of the National Capital, provided a location for this statue in his plan for the City in 1791. Shortly after the death of Washington Congress, upon the motion of John Marshall, provided for the erection of a marble monument to The Father of His Country in the City of Washington. The matter was brought up in Congress in 1816 and again in 1819. It received the attention of Presidents James Monroe, in 1824, and John Quincy Adams, in 1825, but no definite action was taken until 1833, when a body of influential residents of the National Capital organized, under Chief Justice John Marshall, a Washington National Monument Society. This society held a national competition among American artists to select a design for the monument in 1836, the competition being won by Robert Mills, famous American architect of the time. The Mills design in its entirety was never adopted, but the present obelisk is a modification of that plan.

Work on the monument began in 1848, when the cornerstone was laid, and progressed slowly until 1854, when difficulties arose which halted progress. Work was resumed under President Grant in 1876, when the foundations were under-pinned. This operation completed, work on the shaft was continued in 1880, and the capstone set in 1884, marking completion of the work. The monument was dedicated on January 21, 1885, but was not opened to the public until October 9, 1888.

On August 2, 1934, 50 years after completion of the monument, work was started on a project to repair and clean its outer walls. This task required the erection of a steel scaffold completely surrounding the shaft and extending to its full height. The work, which was completed on February 20, 1935, accomplished the repair of stones damaged by spalling, refilling of joints, repair of lightning damage, replacement of lightning rod points, re-engraving of inscription on the aluminum cap, and the cleaning of the shaft. Funds for this work were provided by the Public Works Administration.
When thousands paid homage to the memory of the Great Emancipator by visiting his national shrine on the anniversary of his birth on February 12, the Lincoln Memorial approached another milestone in its brief, but important, existence. During the year 1937 the 15th anniversary of the dedication of the memorial will be observed. In this period the memorial has endeared itself to the hearts of the American people, each succeeding year since its completion counting more thousands of citizens from all states of the Union among the Pilgrims before this altar of Freedom.

The Lincoln Memorial was dedicated by President Warren G. Harding in the presence of 50,000 spectators on May 30, 1922. Since that day a total of more than 10,000,000 persons have visited the edifice. The greatest number for a single year was recorded in 1936 when more than 900,000 visitors were counted. During the year 1937 the number of visitors to this national shrine will undoubtedly pass the million mark.

Admittedly one of the finest memorials of modern times, this great Greek temple has won the approval of the great artists and critics of the world, as well as the affection of the great masses of the people.

Located in West Potomac Park in the National Capital on the left bank of the Potomac River, the memorial marks the western terminus of the Mall. Its construction was authorized by Congress, February 9, 1911. The Lincoln Memorial Commission, under the Chairmanship of President William Howard Taft, selected the site on February 5, 1912. Henry Bacon, nationally famous architect, was commissioned to prepare a design for the memorial and it was accepted on December 4, 1912. The sculptor, Daniel Chester French, was commissioned to create the statue of Lincoln in the memorial. Funds for construction were made available in June 1913. Ground was broken on Lincoln's Birthday, 1914. One year later the cornerstone was laid and on Memorial Day, 1922, the completed structure was dedicated.

The article was written by Frank T. Gartside, Assistant Superintendent, and Edward J. Kelly, Administrative Assistant, National Capital Parks. The February issue of the Parks and Recreation will contain an article on the Lincoln Memorial by the same writers.

The unseasonably mild weather experienced in the National Capital during December and January...
resulted in unusual activities in the National Capital Parks. During the month of December 46,000 persons participated in recreational events normally considered summer pastimes. Among the most popular of the recreational facilities were the picnic groves in Rock Creek Park, golf courses, tennis courts, horseshoe and croquet courts. The mild weather made necessary the cutting of grass in the White House grounds, the Mall, Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial grounds and other park locations in the central area. Excessive rains during the month of January cut down the number of persons utilizing recreational facilities, but outdoor sports were exceptionally popular on the few sunshiny days during the month. Rain fell on 20 days during January, the precipitation totalling 7.83 inches, the greatest amount registered by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the District of Columbia since 1882. The temperature soared as high as 76 degrees and dropped below freezing only once during the month, when a temperature reading of 30 was registered.

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Historic old Pierce Mill, the most important of a dozen mills which once operated along the Potomac and Rock Creek valleys, ground meal and flour before the curious eyes of more than 6,000 persons during the first 20 days in which the restored mill has been open to the public.

Pierce Mill was restored under the supervision of the Service by the Public Works Administra-

ministration and was opened to the public on January 10. During the first 4 hours of its operation more than 2,600 persons witnessed it working.

The mill is operated by an under-shot wheel but obtains its power from Rock Creek. The three original French buhrs imported by Isaac Pierce more than 100 years ago are still used to grind the corn and wheat. The mill is being operated for the National Capital Parks Office by the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, Inc., and the flour and meal produced is used in the Government cafeterias operated by the Welfare Association and sold to visitors at the mill.

** **

Custody of the new memorial entrance to Arlington National Cemetery has been left with National Capital Parks as the result of a conference between Colonel Charles C. Kortimer, Superintendent of the Cemetery, and Superintendent Finnin. The gates, which are a part of the recently completed memorial hemicycle, will be opened at sunrise and closed at sundown each day by the U. S. Park Police. The hemicycle was constructed as a part of the Arlington Memorial Bridge project and was completed under allotment granted by the Public Works Administration. Prior to the assignment of custody over the gates to the National Capital Parks Office, the new entrance
had been used only once, that occasion being the burial of the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Henry L. Roosevelt.

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Rehearsals for the Easter concert to be sung by the National Capital Parks chorus of approximately 200 mixed voices are being held each Monday evening through March 22 in the auditorium of the North Interior Building. Maestro Arturo Papalardo, nationally famous musician and conductor, is conducting the rehearsals and will direct the concert, which will be sung in the Sylvan Theater of the Washington Monument grounds at 7 o'clock on Easter morning. The four oratorios from Haydn's "Creation" and the great Easter Hymn from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung by the chorus.

Assistant Director and Mrs. Bryant are among those attending the weekly rehearsals.

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The Service cooperated for the first time in ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President of the United States when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inducted into office for a second term on January 20. Superintendent Finnan, Albert Clyde-Burton, Chief, Recreation Division, National Capital Parks, and Captain P. J. Carroll, U. S. Park Police, served on the President's inaugural committee, and employees of the Service's Branch of Plans and Design, and the Recreation, Horticultural, and Construction Divisions of National Capital Parks, performed important work toward the completion of the inaugural ceremonies.

Replica of the Hermitage from which President Roosevelt viewed the Inaugural Parade.
The Presidential reviewing stand, a replica of the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson’s home at Nashville, Tennessee, the construction of which was made possible by the utilization of records made by the Historical American Buildings Survey under National Park Service supervision, was landscaped and decorated by employees of the Service, both in interior and exterior effects. Permits were issued to the inaugural committee for the construction of six reviewing stands, one broadcasting booth, six refreshment booths, and four temporary comfort stations on park reservations along the route of the inaugural parade. A plank roadway was constructed across the lawn areas in the north grounds of the White House for the purpose of permitting the Presidential car to reach the ramp at the rear of the reviewing stand. A temporary plank footpath was constructed from the north portico of the White House to the reviewing stand for the convenience of the Presidential luncheon guests, who also reviewed the parade.

Forty employees of National Capital Parks were detailed as special police and assigned to reservations extending along the route of the parade, and all members of the U.S. Park Police force were on duty in the park reservations along the route of the parade and at the White House, having full charge of parking arrangements for the cars of the Governors of the States, Cabinet Officers and other distinguished personages who were the personal guests of the President on this occasion.

Dedication of the new Museum Building at Morristown National Historical Park is planned for Washington’s Birthday, February 22, at the annual meeting of the Washington Association. Constructed by FWA on designs prepared by the office of John Russell Pope, the building represents the latest developments in museum technique.

Though the museum was originally planned with two wings, only the central unit has been completed. It is a T-shaped structure, containing in its elongated portion a stage and auditorium. Meetings of various historical and patriotic societies will be held in the auditorium. It will also be used for lectures and moving picture shows sponsored by the National Park Service. It is equipped with removable chairs permitting its use for exhibition purposes.

Off the entrance hall are special exhibition rooms. The "Washington Room" contains objects directly associated with Washington such as his camp chest, suit of clothes, dress-sword and personal belongings. Here will be exhibited Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of Washington, donated by William Van Vleck Lidgerwood to
Important episodes in Washington's career will be depicted by a series of dioramas. One model installed for the February opening shows the meeting of Washington and Lafayette on the steps of the Ford House on May 10, 1780, after the latter's return from France.

In the "Revolution Room" the arms and ordnance collection formerly in the Ford Mansion will be displayed. A diorama portraying the Mutiny of General Wayne's troops of the Pennsylvania Line on New Year's Eve, 1781, is also ready for installation here.

On a masked second floor two additional exhibit rooms are provided. The first to be known as the "Morristown Room" will contain objects of purely local association, and the second, "The Study Room Collection" will have a number of interesting objects not included in previous groupings.

As there are no windows, these exhibition rooms will be illuminated entirely by artificial lighting. Each display case has its own lighting equipment, thus eliminating the usual glare and reflection of outside objects in the glass case fronts.

The basement floor will contain a photographic laboratory and kitchen for catering purposes. Provisions have also been made for a library and private study rooms on this floor.

Museum Building, Morristown
National Historical Park.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

On January 10 approximately 3,000 persons gathered at Chalmette National Battlefield Site to observe the 122nd anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The ceremonies were sponsored by the New Orleans Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, President of the United Daughters of 1812, placed a wreath on the monument, and John E. Jackson, President of the New Orleans Bar Association, made the principal address.

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Special coins may be minted and proceeds from their sale used to defray cost of securing rights-of-way for a parkway from Fort Non-sense to Jockey Hollow in Morristown National Historical Park.

Senator A. Harry Moore of New Jersey has introduced a bill in the State Legislature authorizing the mint to strike off sufficient 50 cent commemorative coins, the sale of which would realize funds needed for the land purchase.

The coins would be in honor of the 160th anniversary of George Washington's victories at Princeton and Trenton, and the resulting march to Morristown and establishment of cantonments there for the duration of the Revolution.

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Members of the WPA Art project at Petersburg National Military Park report completion during the past year of 13 pictorial maps on Civil War operations around Petersburg, 15 water color sketches of Civil War uniforms, and a cyclorama model of a Confederate camp scene.

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Following transfer of a camp force of WPA workers to the supervision of the National Park Service, large-scale landscaping operations on the 22-mile parkway linking Alabama's Gulf State Park with historic Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile Bay have been resumed. The route leads past several aboriginal camp and village sites rich in archeologic remains.

* * *

Executive offices of Colonial National Historical Park have been moved into the recently restored Lightfoot House at Yorktown, Virginia. Built about 1710, the dwelling was purchased in 1716 by Philip Lightfoot. It was used as an inn from about 1885 until 1931 when it was acquired by the Service.

* * *

Two life-size figures have been constructed in the Museum Shop at Colonial for the purpose of modelling type uniforms and equipment of revolutionary regiments made by the WPA sewing unit. One represents a private of the Bourbonais Regiment, the other a sergeant of the Continental Artillery.
On February 1, the Service took formal possession of the Custom House, Salem, Massachusetts, when offices of ECW Region 1, District A, were moved to this building from Boston. This is the first ECW administrative office to be housed in a National Park Service building.

The Custom House was transferred from the Treasury Department by Act of May 26, 1936, to form a part of a restoration project in the vicinity of Derby Wharf. Built in 1819, it was, prior to transfer, the oldest Custom House still in use. Museum displays here will show activities on Derby Wharf at the height of the shipping era. The Service intends to dedicate one room to Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was Surveyor of the Port of Salem from 1845-9.
The name "Cold Harbor", Civil War battlefield located in woods and farming country in the Richmond National Battlefield Park nowhere near a possible harbor, has led to interesting speculation. A member of the Richmond historical staff reports that references are made in several documents, including a Union Soldier's diary, to "Cool Arbor", which suggests that perhaps Cold Harbor was a mistaken adaptation of this more appropriate name.

** **

Excavations at Yorktown, Virginia, recently undertaken on the site of the former Post Office Building, revealed a number of interesting artifacts. First from surface soil came the accumulation of the past fifty years, fragments of bottles, china and bits of hardware; next, war relics of seventy-five years ago were uncovered. Still further, trowels exposed the foundations of an early dwelling built from hand-moulded brick of the colonial period. This proved, on comparison with recorded specifications, to be the cellar of the old William Reynolds house. Reynolds was an influential merchant of colonial days. Scores of pipe bowls came to light, bowls and stems of the early "churchwardens" and a dozen or more cylinder-shaped clay whig-curlers. From one cache thirty-two glass bottles of the late seventeenth century, iridescent with age, were found.

** **

Basic construction work preliminary to the restoration of a prehistoric ceremonial council chamber has been started at Ocmulgee National Monument, near Macon, Georgia.

Engineers estimate that approximately two months will be required to build the reinforced concrete skeletal well and roof which will serve as a permanent structure over which archeologists will reconstruct the details of the ancient lodge where aboriginal tribal leaders held council gatherings.

** **

California is already formulating plans for celebrating in 1942 the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

Superintendent White of Sequoia has suggested to the San Diego Historical Society that one way to celebrate at Cabrillo National Monument would be to have a replica of the vessel in which Cabrillo sailed approach the shores at Point Loma and make the landing manned by a crew dressed in the styles of 1542.

***

Enrollees at Yosemite were given two thrills on Sunday, January 10. The first, and the one they all will remember, was that

Dick Powell, noted movie star, and his famous wife, Joan Blondell, bought toboggan slide tickets and gave them to the enrollees who were
present. And they were there in great numbers. The second thrill was the enjoyment of the ride on the long toboggan slide.

** * *

After "knocking over" a great many opponents, the Wind Cave quartet, attached to Co. 2754, Hot Springs, South Dakota, is well on the way to national fame and fortune. At Rapid City, where the semi-finals were held, the quartet sang three numbers to defeat all other contestants. Now they are preparing for the finals, when they will be pitted against 11 other winners for the grand prize — a choice between $200 cash or a trip to New York and a possible audition on Major Bowes' amateur hour.

** * *

A deposit of fossil sea shells unusually abundant in the number of species represented and estimated at 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 years old, is being uncovered at Matoaka Park, recreational area adjoining the campus of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia.

More than 100 species, only about 15 percent of them identical with the forms found on the Atlantic Coast today, are included among thousands of shells revealed in excavations being carried forward at the park only a few yards from the Jamestown highway. A large quantity of fossilized whale bones also was uncovered. Giant scallops measuring seven inches in diameter, sea urchin spines, oysters, corals, and barnacles in great numbers are being brought to light by CCC enrollees as they dig to obtain soil to cover rubbish heaps near an area set aside for automobile parking.

Park officials plan tentatively to leave exposed a typical cross-section of the excavation to preserve for permanent public display the rich layers of shell life. The specimens were covered over during the Miocene period when the Williamsburg region presumably formed a section of the Atlantic shore line.

** * *

Approximately 500 specimens of plants have been collected in Bastrop State Park, Texas, by CCC enrollees working under supervision of Service wildlife technicians. The collection has been forwarded to Dr. B. C. Tharp, Professor of Botany at the University of Texas, for classification. Later, the different varieties will be mounted and labeled, to form the nucleus of a park herbarium.

Search is being made for further specimens, with a view to eventual classification of all plants in the park.

A total of 182 species of upland wild flowers, offering unusually abundant study material for botanists and floral clubs, is disclosed by a plant census taken in Hungry Mother State Park, near Marion, Va.

The list of flowers, all found growing within the boundaries of the 2,000-acre recreational area, begins with Agrimony and goes through the alphabet to Yellow Wood Sorrel. The tabulation is considered large for Virginia.
A real Arctic experience is this for the CCC boys of the special National Park Service camp at Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The United States Coast Guard Cutter Crawford noses into the heavy ice and the supplies of the last consignment from the mainland base at Houghton, Michigan, are handed down. The small boat is equipped with runners.

Man's work has been completed in making accessible the fantastic carvings of Nature in the underground passages of Colossal Cave County Park, in the Rincon Mountains, near Tucson, Arizona.

Artistic formations of stalagmites and stalactites, reflected in all their beauty through a system of indirect lighting, can be viewed along a mile of masonry trails. The realistic formations include The Three Praying Nuns, sculptured by Nature with a chisel of trickling water.

The work of making this fairyland available to tourists was done by CCC enrollees, under technical supervision of the Service. The project was started nearly three years ago. So skillfully has it been accomplished, there is scant evidence that man played any part in revealing this unique area. There
is no trace of the network of wires leading to the concealed electric lights whose sunlike rays are so focused as to bring out even the more minute linear details. Only through an occasional guardrail is there any evidence the cave is other than as Nature left it.

***

More than 73 years after it was fired from a Federal battery during the memorable seven-week siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, an 18-pound shell, unexploded and still intact, has been unearthed by a CCC enrollee in the National Military Park which forms a crescent about the historic town.

Found approximately 300 yards south of Confederate Avenue, the "dud" apparently was fired from a Union battery situated 1,300 yards distant, an artillery unit of the XV Army Corps commanded by General Sherman. The Confederate line where the shell struck was commanded by Major-General M. L. Smith. Although no direct assaults ever were delivered in the sector, a heavy bombardment characterized the operations there on almost every day of the long siege.

The shell was uncovered four feet below the surface of the ground by Enrollee Richard H. Matlock, of Plain Dealing, Louisiana, while he was engaged with comrades in roadside bank sloping.

***

Development of a 100-acre recreational lake in Petit Jean State Park, Arkansas, has been practically completed, and the area soon will be entirely filled with water from Cedar Creek. Construction has been started on a combination boathouse and concession building of native stone and timber. This will be ready for use in the early summer and will include open-air restaurant facilities.

The work is being done by veteran CCC enrollees, under joint technical supervision of the Service and the Arkansas State Park Commission.

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Important new discoveries have been made by the CCC crews working in southern Nevada on archeological and paleontological investigations since the center of their activities was shifted from Overton to Boulder City.

The success achieved during the excavation of the "Lost City" by the CCC company stationed at Overton, from October, 1933 to January, 1936, led to recognition by the Service, under whose supervision the camps at Overton and Boulder City are operated, of the outstanding importance of this work, and to the continuation of the investigations in other portions of the area surrounding Lake Mead.

The two CCC companies stationed at Boulder City were established in November, 1935. Their chief purpose is to carry on projects designed to develop Lake Mead as a recreational area, but a limited number of men have been detailed to work on the archeological and paleontological excavations.
The work at "Lost City" and other areas in the vicinity has been continued by crews from Boulder City. The new investigations undertaken from Boulder City have included the partial excavation of an aboriginal turquoise mine and of an ancient camp site near Boulder City; the discovery and excavation of small house ruins, rock shelters and caves occupied by ancient Indians, and in one case also by extinct animals, in and near the lower Grand Canyon, not far from Pierce's Ferry, Arizona; and the discovery and partial excavation of a remarkable cave in the lower Grand Canyon of unusual scientific importance, containing the bones and even bits of the hide and hair of the extinct Pleistocene ground-sloth, Nothrotherium shastense Sinclair, and other interesting animals, extinct and living.

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Statistics from Fredericksburg National Military Park on work accomplished by CCC enrollees since the establishment three years ago of camps at Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness present the following imposing figures. There have been 9,240 man-days of guide service, 13,316 man-days of tree surgery and over 109,593 trees and shrubs moved.

Camp MP-1 at Spotsylvania alone reports 3 miles of foot trails, 15 foot-bridges, 2 trench restorations, 7 miles of bridle trails, 232 signs and markers, 35,100 square yards of fine grading, 4 miles of survey work, 52 acres of seeding and sodding, 3,145 man-days of emergency storm relief and 186 man-days of fire fighting.

***

Trailer nomads next summer may find Nebraska's largest State Park, six miles south of Chadron, prepared to offer them the kind of hospitality they want.

Changes in the design of Chadron State Park to meet the needs of the modern tourist are being incorporated in a master plan now under preparation by technicians of the Service, supervising agency of the work camp at Chadron.

The plan will make provision for the immediate accommodation of forty trailers, with the opportunity to enlarge the camp sites as needed.

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LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
75TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

BILLS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS:

H.R. 35 (S.695) To provide for the creation of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York.

H.R. 62 (S.131) To establish the Arkansas Mounds National Monument of America in Lonoke County, Arkansas.

H.R. 71 To provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Camp Merritt, N. J.

H.R. 1570 (See H.R.123) To provide for the establishment of a national monument at Warner Hall, to be known as Mildred Warner-Washington National Monument.

H.R.1950 To provide for the establishment of a national monument on the site of Fort Morris in Liberty County, Georgia.

H.R. 2500 To establish the Breaks of Sandy National Park in Virginia and Kentucky.

S. Res. 25 To investigate the advisability of establishing certain additional national parks.

S. 92 To provide for the creation of the Saint Croix Island National Monument, located near the mouth of the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine.
S. 442  To establish the Shoshone Ice Caves National Park of Idaho. Introduced by Mr. Pope, January 8.

S. 540  To establish the Chief Joseph Battle Ground National Monument in the State of Montana. Introduced by Mr. Wheeler, January 8.

S. 1075 To establish the Pipestone Indian Shrine in the State of Minnesota. Introduced by Mr. Lundeen (for Mr. Shipstead), January 22.

BILLS FOR ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS:

H.R. 123 To provide for the inclusion of Warner Hall, Gloucester County, Virginia, in the Colonial National Monument. Introduced by Mr. Bland, January 5.

H.R. 1495 To provide for the acquisition of additional land for the Acadia National Park. Introduced by Mr. Brewster, January 5.


MISCELLANEOUS BILLS:

H.J.Res. 12 Authorizing the erection of a memorial building at Spalding State Park, Idaho, commemorating the arrival of Dr. Henry Spalding and his wife Eliza in Idaho and the beginning of civilization in the Northwest. Introduced by Mr. White, January 5.

H.R. 14 To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Sacketts Harbor in the State of New York. Introduced by Mr. Culkin, January 5.
H.J.Res. 25 (S.J.Res. 50)  
Authorizing the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States.

H.R. 56  
To provide for the commemoration of the Battles of Dalton, Cassville, New Hope Church, Resaca, and Ringgold in the State of Georgia, and for the erection of markers along the route followed by armies in Georgia during the War between the States.

H.R. 57  
To provide for the paving of the Government road known as the Stephens Gap Road, commencing in the city of Chickamauga, Georgia, and extending to Stephens Gap, constituting an approach road to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

H.R. 58  
To provide for the paving of the Government road, known as the Glass Mill Road, commencing in the city of Chickamauga, Ga., and extending to Stotts Mill, constituting an approach road to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

H.R. 67  
To correlate certain governmental functions, and for other purposes. (Would place administration of organic resources under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture).

H.J.Res. 87  
For the erection of a memorial to Doctor Samuel Alexander Mudd.
H.R. 139  To provide for the use of the United States ship Olympia as a memorial to the men and women who served in the U. S. in the War with Spain. Introduced by Mr. Cochran, January 5.

H.R. 196  (S.815)  To provide $25,000 for the restoring and preserving of the home of Dr. John McLoughlin at Oregon City, Oregon. (S.925) Introduced by Mr. Mott, January 5. H.R. 196 Introduced by Mr. Steiwer, Jan. 14.

H.R. 1500  To make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent agency. Introduced by Mr. Doxey, January 5.

H.R. 1576  To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Cloud's Creek, in the State of South Carolina. Introduced by Mr. Fulmer, January 5.

H.R. 1964  To authorize the appropriation of $100,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to locate and construct through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, and D.C., a highway to be known as Eastern National Park to Park Highway. Introduced by Mr. Taylor, January 6.


H.R. 2264  Authorizing the erection of Memorial statues of Major Frank North and Captain Luther H. North. Introduced by Mr. Stefan, January 8.

S. 251  To provide public educational facilities for certain children where adequate educational facilities are lacking. (The primary purpose of this Bill is to assist Introduced by Mr. Logan, January 6.
in the establishment of elementary schools in national parks).

S. 387   To authorize the acquisition of a certain building, furniture, and equipment in the Crater Lake National Park.

H. R. 3021   Introduced by Mr. Steiwer, Jan. 6.

S. 534   Granting the consent of Congress to Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for the division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

S. 560   Consolidating certain forestry branches and other divisions and services in a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture to be known as the Bureau of Forestry.

S. 640   To provide for the establishment of a fish-cultural station at Jessups Mill, near Glacier National Park, in the State of Montana.

S. 729   To establish a branch of the Department of the Interior in one of the public-land States, to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

S. 929   To authorize the levy of State, Territory, and District of Columbia taxes upon sales of tangible personal property sold in national parks, military and other reservations when not sold for exclusive use of United States, and providing for reports showing amount of such property sold.

S. 1060   To authorize liens for construction of recreational housing accommodations in national parks and national forests.

S. 387  Introduced by Mr. Mott, January 14.

S. 534  Introduced by Mr. Wheeler, January 8.

S. 560  Introduced by Mr. McKellar, January 8.

S. 640  Introduced by Mr. Wheeler, January 11.

S. 729  Introduced by Mr. King, January 14.

S. 929  Introduced by Mr. Schwartz, January 19.

S. 1060  Introduced by Mr. McNary, January 22.
Associate Director Demaray outlined National Park Service activities to members of the American Association of Railway Advertising Agents on the occasion of their visit to Washington in January.

* * *

Assistant Director Bryant attended the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Nature Study Society held at Atlantic City, N. J., December 29, 30, and 31, and gave a talk on the Fundamental Relations of Science and Education. On February 6 Dr. Bryant addressed 2,000 members of the Royal Canadian Institute at the University of Toronto outlining scientific features of the national parks.

* * *

Photo taken during the Director's visit to Carlsbad this winter. Left to right: Director Cammerer; Senor Daniel F. Galicia, Inspector General, Departamento Forestal Y De Caza Y Pesca, Mexico; Senor Juan Zinser, Jefe, Del Servicio De Caza Del Departamento Forestal Y De Caza Y Pesca; Assistant Director Moskey; Charles T. Townsend, Junior Foreman, ECW; Senor Galicia's son, and Superintendent Bolles.
Elbert Cox, Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park, has been designated as Coordinating Superintendent for the following Northeastern areas: Morristown National Historical Park, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Father Millet Cross National Monument, White Plains National Battlefield Site, Derby Wharf Historic Site (Project), and proposed areas which are located in this geographical region, such as the Old Manse.

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Superintendent Kahler of Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas National Monuments has been designated Coordinating Superintendent of the following Southeastern National Monuments: Forts Marion, Matanzas, Pulaski, Jefferson, and Frederica (this latter is a project), and the Castle Pinckney and Ocmulgee areas.

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Superintendent Liek of Mount McKinley is now in the Washington Office. He plans to leave in March.

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On February 9 Chief Forester Coffman sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu aboard the Matson Liner "Monterey".

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Dr. Carl P. Russell, Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, left Washington in mid-January for the West to inspect wildlife activities carried on through the ECW Regional Offices. He plans to return to Washington about March 15.

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Victor H. Cahalane, Assistant Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division in Washington, and W. S. Feeney, Assistant Wildlife Technician of Region 2, represented the Service at the meetings of the Central States Wildlife and Fish Conference held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in December. The object of this conference was to afford those in attendance an opportunity to discuss problems of common interest. Several new angles to wildlife management were discussed at these meetings. At the banquet following the conference, Mr. Cahalane gave an after-dinner talk on Service problems in this field.

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George F. Baggley, Assistant Regional Officer of the Denver Office, has been placed in charge of the ECW activities at Isle Royale. His headquarters are at Houghton, Michigan.

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Allan Rinehart of the Department's Division of Motion Pictures left Washington early in February for the West to get shots of winter sports activities in national park areas.

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Ansel F. Hall, Chief of the Service's Western Education Division, spent several days in the Washington Office while on a recent vacation trip to the East.
A Crater Lake snowbird — "Bunny", young son of Chief Ranger and Mrs. J. Carlisle Crouch — who with his parents is hibernating in Crater Lake this winter.

Park Naturalist McHenry of National Capital Parks is a descendant of James McHenry, one of the signers of the Constitution.

Superintendent Nusbaum of Mesa Verde entered a Denver hospital in mid-January for an extended rest.

Superintendent Pinkley of Southwestern Monuments, who was stricken with a vascular ailment the latter part of January, is now well on the way to recovery at Coolidge.

Robert Albright, son of our former Director, was a visitor to Sequoia National Park in December. Mr. and Mrs. Albright and their daughter Marion recently spent about ten days in Washington.

Julian Solomon, E. C. W. Field Coordinator, is a member of the staff conducting a Camp Counselor Training Course at George Washington University.

Mr. Solomon was one of the principal speakers at the 1937 Convention of the American Camping Association, Inc., held at Detroit, Michigan, February 4, 5, and 6.

Edwin W. Small, ECW Assistant Historian, has been designated Acting Superintendent of the Derby Wharf National Historic Site Project.

Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel Lamb of Hawaii National Park has been at the Berkeley Laboratories assisting with the preparation of a Museum development plan for Hawaii.

Assistant Landscape Architect James T. Swanson was designated Acting Superintendent of the Ocmulgee National Monument by the Secretary on January 14.

The National Park Service "Administrative Team" is leading the Interior Department Bowling League by a margin of six games by virtue of an 18-game winning streak. The Administrative Team took the League lead on December 9 and has been on top continuously ever since. The League, now in its third and final series, is composed of ten teams representing Interior organ-
izations. The team representing the Secretary's office is in second place. The Administrative Team is composed of the following members: Harold E. Thomas, (Captain), Edward E. Joyce, George Pearson, C. H. Peake, James Dixon, and Ernest Rollins.

* * *

Park Planner Merel S. Sager, now in the Washington Office, has seen duty in 17 national parks.

* * *

C. D. VanKirk, for several years a member of the Accounts Division, Washington Office, now holds the position of Chief Clerk at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

* * *

Malcolm Kirkpatrick, Resident Landscape Architect for National Capital Parks, is leaving New York on February 27 for a six weeks tour of South America. While there he plans to study the park systems of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile, giving special attention to the use of plant material. Dr. L. C. Corbett of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, who is also making the trip, plans to study plant life and obtain specimens which will be forwarded to Washington for further study by Agriculture Department botanists with a view to growth and distribution in the United States.

* * *

Park Accountant Marlow Glenn of Mount Rainier National Park is temporarily in the Washington Office.

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Members of the Alumni Association of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History continue to be active. About Christmas time a mimeographed news sheet was sent to Association members detailing activities of different individuals. Nearly sixty alumni gathered for the Annual Banquet of the Southern California group held at Hotel Roslyn, Los Angeles. Officers of the Association for the next year were elected as follows: Arthur Carthew of Los Angeles, President; Clare McGee of San Francisco, Vice-President; Helen Henry of Pasadena, Secretary-Treasurer; and C. A. Harwell of Yosemite and Clifford Presnall of Zion, Directors.

* * *

Dr. Francois E. Matthes of the U. S. Geological Survey, who was engaged in geological research in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks during the past summer and fall, is spending the winter at the Field Division of Education in Berkeley planning exhibits for the Geological Room in the Yosemite Museum.

* * *

At the last regular monthly meeting of the Federal Employees Union at Yellowstone National Park held on January 4, the following new officers were elected: George Miller, President; R. R. Robinson, Vice-President; Fred G. Bussey, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rufus...
The following were elected to the Executive Committee: J. W. Emmert, Chairman; Alice Harris, Virginia Goettlich, Lloyd Holman and Willis Welch.

Dr. E. R. Pohl, until recently a Geologist connected with the Service's Naturalist staff, has been appointed by Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky to serve as a member of the Kentucky National Park Commission.

Dr. Pohl has been identified with the Kentucky Cave section for many years. He has served as Manager of the Mammoth Onyx Cave and is now employed as executive secretary with that organization.

The Kentucky National Park Commission is the body that represents the interests of the State of Kentucky and cooperates with the Mammoth Cave National Park Association and the National Park Service in furthering the completion of the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky.

Park Ranger Guy E. McCarty of Yellowstone has been appointed Custodian of Craters of the Moon National Monument.

F. S. Webb of the Grand Canyon-Boulder Dam Tours Inc., showed motion pictures and slides of the Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon area in the Interior Department Auditorium on Monday afternoon February 1.

Albert R. Novak of Yellowstone National Park has transferred to the Boulder Canyon Recreational Project.

BIRTHS

A 9-1/4 pound boy, William Murray, was born to Landscape Foreman and Mrs. Fred H. Robinson on December 29 at Fredericksburg National Military Park.

Probably the first child to be born in a National Park Service Work Camp started life in the camp hospital for the beach erosion project at Mantoc, North Carolina, on December 30. She is Eula Ray Basnight, whose mother is a resident of the Cape Hatteras section.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Anderson announce the arrival of a daughter, Barbara Jean, weighing 7 pounds 11 ounces, on January 28. Mr. Anderson is the Information Clerk at Yosemite National Park and a photographer of note. He has also served as Ranger-Naturalist at Grand Canyon.

On January 16, a son, Harold Greig Fowler, 2d, was born to Mrs. Harold G. Fowler of Sequoia National Park. Mr. Fowler is the Resident Landscape Architect for Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
On January 22, a second son, weighing 6 pounds 13 ounces, joined the staff of Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint. He has been named Thomas Waring.

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A six pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sourwine of Glacier on Christmas day. Mr. Sourwine is the ECW radio mechanic at the park.

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MARRIAGES

Ranger R. Drew Chick, Jr. of Shenandoah and Miss Leah Burnice Jones of Sterling, Idaho, were married at Logan, Utah, on December 22. The bride served as a waitress at Zion Lodge during the summer months.

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H. Bernard Hunter, Jr., of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office, and Elizabeth Elwood Fagge of Durham, North Carolina, were married February 1.

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Judson H. Fowler, Clerk at Grand Canyon, and Varinna Lehne, teacher at the Grand Canyon School, were married in California in December.

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DEATHS

Mrs. Ernest P. Leavitt, wife of Superintendent Leavitt of Lassen Volcanic National Park, died at Red Bluff, California on February 6 from injuries received when a gas explosion demolished the Leavitt residence.

It is believed the explosion, which occurred at about 8:15 a.m., February 5, was caused by the breaking of a connection in the pipe line from the compressed gas cylinders located outside the house to the gas stove in the house.

Two tanks of compressed gas were placed in a cabinet outside of the house, a standard practice, and it is believed the cabinet and tanks were moved by heavy snowslides from the roof of the house, and that the break in the pipe line connections resulted from the displacement of the tanks.

The gas is believed to have worked up into the bathroom around the plumbing fixtures and to have been ignited there by an electric heater.

Superintendent and Mrs. Leavitt were inside the house at the time and a nurse, Mrs. Freeman, who had attended them both through an attack of the flu, was on the back porch calling out that there was a fire in the house.

All three were buried beneath the wreckage, but Superintendent Leavitt managed to crawl out and aided in the rescue of the other two victims. Mrs. Leavitt, when rescued, was found to be suffering from severe burns, fractured ankles, and a broken arm. Mrs. Freeman was also severely burned.
both ankles were fractured, and her collar bone was broken.

Latest reports are to the effect that Superintendent Leavitt is well on the road to recovery, but that Mrs. Freeman is still in a critical condition.

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The following poetic tribute to the late Ranger Robert P. Williamson of Grand Canyon was received just too late for inclusion in the January issue of the Bulletin. The author, Peggy Knickern James, is the wife of the Park Project Superintendent.

TO ROB - IN MEMORIAM

Think not that he is dead!
His spirit lives - his friendship true
Enriches still the hearts of those who knew
His steadfast faithfulness of soul.

His joy in life-
That torch of laughter, flaming high,
That life's dull sameness could not dim -
Are with us still.

That valiant heart, so brave and true,
Must beat, eternally in tune
with God's great symphony.
And though our human ears are deaf,
We know, that somewhere, just beyond,
Our loved one lives.

***

Death robbed Yellowstone
Park of three very close friends
with the passing of Robert D. Carey, former United States Senator and Governor from Wyoming, Alden Eaton, pioneer Wyoming Dude Rancher, and Mrs. Leroy Hill, wife of a former Assistant Superintendent of that park.

Senator Carey died of a heart ailment in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on January 17. He was always keenly interested in the Yellowstone and its activities and participated in considerable legislation affecting the park during his administration as both Governor and United States Senator.

Alden Eaton, one of the famous Eaton Brothers, from whose ranch the first dude parties were sent into the Yellowstone, died at his ranch home near Wolf, Wyo., on Jan. 8 at the age of 77. His brother, Howard, the first true dude rancher, died in 1922, while the second brother, Willis, passed away seven years later.

Mrs. Hill became a resident of the park in 1903 when her husband was appointed to the clerical staff. Mr. Hill remained in the park until 1931 when he retired because of disability, occupying the position of Disbursing Clerk during the last several years of his employment. Mr. and Mrs. Hill spent the years from 1903 to 1931 at their Mammoth home and upon Mr. Hill's retirement the couple moved to Livingston. Mrs. Hill was taken sick just prior to Christmas when she visited at the park with her daughter, Mrs. Grace Robinson, wife of the park master mechanic. She was taken to the Park Hospital in Livingston, where she died on January 26 at the age of 67. Funeral services were held in Livingston on January 29 and despite sub-zero temperatures
a number of park people made the trip to Livingston to mourn their departed friend and neighbor.

* * *

Charles Russell Trowbridge, first Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, died of a sudden heart attack January 6 at his home in Denver, Colorado. He was 71.

Enlisting in the Spanish-American War in 1898, Mr. Trowbridge was sent with the U. S. troops to the Philippine Islands when insurrection broke out there, and he saw the American flag raised over Manila.

At the close of hostilities, he was named chief of the secret service of the City of Manila, a position he held until his appointment in 1915 as field representative of the Secretary of the Interior. It was in this capacity that he was sent to Estes Park in 1915 to organize the administration of Rocky Mountain National Park. This mission fulfilled, Mr. Trowbridge remained as the ace "contact man" in the field for the Department of the Interior until his retirement in 1933.

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Mount Rainier National Park lost a lovable personality when Mrs. Frank Greer, wife of District Park Ranger Greer, known as "Auntie Greer" to all park children and hundreds of visitors, died recently.

Born in Scotland 55 years ago, Mrs. Greer spent her last 20 years in Mount Rainier National Park. Her home was the daily gathering place for the children of Service employees, who were always assured of an ample supply of cookies and other good things to eat. The back yard of the Greer home was a gathering place for many of the park animals, because "Auntie Greer" was a great lover of the park wildlife. When the rangers found an orphaned fawn or injured animal, it was usually taken to her for care and treatment. As a result the animals seemed to know they were welcome at the Greer residence.

In the early days, Mrs. Greer operated lunch stands at the Nisqually Entrance and the Glacier Bridge. Both places have long been abandoned. Later she had charge of the government mess at Longmire, where tenderfoot park rangers always found a warm reception and a welcome relief from their own "batching."

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John W. Kyle, a member of the Department's Motion Picture Division, died in New York on February 5.
NO SNOW!

Where is the cold and ice and snow?
Begad, I'm mad and want to go.

The grass is green where I should ski
And water flows where snow should be
More sun, and little buds will bloom
While I sit boiling in my room.

Where is the cold and ice and snow?
Begad, I'm vexed and want to go.

A call for the gift of verse and rhyme
To rest the soul and pass the time.
No thoughts inspired do flow today
Each word will only grief betray.

Where is the ice and cold and snow?
Begad, I'm hot and want to go.

I'll test the power of rhymed cinquain
Over the call of white terrain,
Pyrrhic spondees o'er slalom hill,
Christiania wrong to a distich spill.
Oh where is the ice and cold and snow?
Netted I am and I want to go.

I'll schuss on down a dactyl slope,
Epitrite back on a ski-tow rope.
Lollossus is fast on tetrameter feet,
A skijoring horse makes snow fun complete.

Where is the cold and ice and snow?
Begad, I'm blue and I want to go.

Achtung! I will go. Vorlage is fine.
Dimeter hung on iambic line.
Enjambement's swell, snow falls fast.
Mush on! Hut! Hut! 'tis joy unsurpassed.
Here is the cold and ice and snow!
Begad, I'm ready and rearin' to go.
With furor poeticus on metrical feet
And Pierides sliding the rondeau so steep
Altiloquence gains what the Monody loses
The Madrigal skis and glides when it chooses
For here is the ice and cold and snow
And all is idyllic wherever I go.

The heroic couplet wins trophies galore
And a Pindaric trochee gets muscles so sore
That those dithyrambic measures are taken by runes
And bucolic assonance turns into tunes
That sing of the cold and ice and snow
That took it's time coming but came - Yo-Ho-Ho

Parnassus rebels as skiers climb high
Says they poke in Calliopes business and pry
Out her secrets, divulge all her sins
Tell Orpheus and Cleo they are her turns
Pile high the ice, Bank up the snow
To keep homo sapiens way down below

Thanks amphimacer and ictus as well
And sapphics, alcaics, the whole bagatelle
'Tis telemark now on octometer skis,
Or glide on the ice with triolet ease.
'Ray for the cold and ice and snow!
Now on my way aliken it so.

The foregoing was written by a friend of the Service who demands
that his name be kept anonymous. Referring to it as "the ravings of
a distorted mind", the author says it was written as a test for his
schoolgirl daughter, with poetic and skiing terms a little jumbled.

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Social conditions during recent years have undergone such marked changes and still are in such a condition of flux that it is little more than hazardous to predict just how much forest land will ultimately be required for recreational use.

Such factors as mass production of automobiles, accompanied by the development and expansion of the national highway system, shortened hours of work and more days of leisure for the working man, together with considerable unemployment, have greatly facilitated and increased the use of recreational areas, both those near centers of population and those at a distance, and have created a demand for more.

In 1929 the area of national parks and monuments amounted to 10 million acres, and the number of visitors recorded was 3½ million. For the travel year ending September 30 of this year the number of visitors to the national parks and monuments was reported as just short of 10 million, an increase of 205 percent in seven years, while the area involved had increased to 15½ million acres, an increase of 55 percent. This increase does include large travel to many of the military and historic shrines near large centers of population in the East, which were added to the National Park System by Executive Order in 1933, but the travel to the western national parks also increased very markedly.

In a similar seven-year period the actual recreational use of the national forests mounted from 6½ million to 11,891,000, an increase of 81½ percent, while during the same period the area had increased from 159-3/4 million acres to 166 million acres, an increase of only 4 percent.

Perhaps none of these travel figures are entirely accurate, but having been taken from year to year in accordance with the same practice, they are at least indicative of the greatly increased use of the national parks and national forests by the public.

This increase in recreational use has been particularly marked during the past three years, and has affected not only national parks
and monuments and national forests but metropolitan, county, and State parks as well. Under the impetus of the Emergency Conservation Work program the State park system and related recreational areas (monuments, recreational areas, waysides, and parkways) have grown from 3½ million acres to 3.8 million acres, an increase of 13 percent in three years. It is estimated that eventually these State recreational systems should include not less than 6,665,000 acres.

In addition to the foregoing types of recreational areas, the recreational demonstration projects which have been developed under the emergency program of the past three years indicate still another extension and expansion of recreational facilities for the public. These areas are being developed to fit in with the recreational and welfare programs of large centers of population. To date 46 such projects have been established involving the eventual purchase of 413,000 acres. These projects are divided among 24 States.

It is difficult to foretell just how extensive will be this expansion of the recreational field under the intensely social and humanitarian program of the Roosevelt administration. The last Congress authorized a survey to be made to determine present use and future needs for recreational areas. Already numerous recreational areas are so intensively used that they have lost their charm and attraction for many people who demand additional and less crowded conditions for their picnicking and camping. I have even heard the suggestion made that a limit be placed upon the number of people who shall be admitted to some of the national parks, as for instance into Yosemite Valley, in order to prevent overcrowding and damage to natural conditions. Even now the length of camping privileges must be restricted in the national parks, and this is true also of some of the most intensively used prepared campgrounds in national forests and State forests and parks.

In connection with this camping problem, recreational administrators are now confronted with the question as to the probable extent to which the use of trailers will develop. Will a considerable portion of our population become nomads, housed in trailers, and to what extent will this require increased campground facilities? If the interest displayed in trailer exhibits at current auto shows is any index, we shall probably see many more of these houses on wheels on the highways and in our forest and park camping grounds in the next few years.

Until more accurate figures and estimates are available as a result of the recreational survey now in progress, let us consider the ideas advanced in the Copeland Report and in the subsequent report of the Forest Service to the National Resources Board as to the amount of land which should be devoted to recreational use. In the Copeland Report, Marshall has estimated that approximately 45,000,000 acres will be required primarily for recreation use and that such an acreage would represent approximately 9 percent of the total of
506,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in the United States.

The report of the Forest Service to the National Resources Board \(^1\) shows 21 million acres now in use for parks, recreation, wildlife, refuges and shooting grounds, and a total of 41½ million acres recommended for ultimate use for parks, natural areas, and recreation, plus 15½ million acres recommended for use as wildlife refuges and shooting grounds, which, (if included under recreation), give a grand total of 57 million acres for recreational areas. It is my understanding that these figures are based upon reports covering approximately 83 percent of the timbered area of the United States.

The Forest Service figures, I believe, do not show how much of the total acreage estimated for recreational use is forested and what proportion would be classified as nonforested lands. \(^2\) In the national parks and monuments something less than 50 percent of the total area is forested, according to the best figures now available.

Including wildlife refuges and shooting grounds under the general designation of recreational areas, I will venture the prophecy that 70,000,000 acres within the United States will ultimately be dedicated to recreation and aesthetics. Of this total probably half, or 35,000,000 acres, will be forested lands. If this appears to be high, let it be compared with the total of 546½ million acres in all ownerships recommended in the Forest Service report as best suited for forest management, in comparison with which 35,000,000 acres would form only 6.4 percent. Even in comparison with the 268½ million acres recommended for forest management under Federal ownership alone, 35,000,000 acres is not excessive. In fact, these comparisons make me wonder whether an estimate of 35,000,000 acres of forested lands to be dedicated to recreational and aesthetics is not altogether too low!

With relation to the character of forest lands which should be devoted exclusively to recreation and aesthetics I would say without hesitation that recreational needs will demand inclusion of practically all types of forest land within one or the other system of recreational areas -- Federal, State, county, municipal, or private. In a large number of instances present dedication of forest land to exclusive recreational use has resulted from gradual development of such use of the area by the public and its demand finally for recognition of this use as the prime value of the area. Where

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use has not yet resulted in such dedication, but where wise planning indicates the greater value of such lands for recreational use than for any other purposes in future, land managers must be careful to preserve the recreational values of these areas against those uses or abuses which will impair their value for future recreation and aesthetics.

Naturally a great deal of the forested lands included within recreational areas will be of the protection forest type at the higher elevations, but the most magnificent stands of timber, which would be of high value commercially, should also be represented in the areas to be reserved exclusively for recreation and aesthetics. For example, redwood in the redwood State parks of California; Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and associated species in the rain forests of the Mount Olympus region; Douglas fir and associated species in Mount Rainier National Park; sugar pine and ponderosa pine in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, and valuable hardwood forests in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

These reservations of forested lands illustrative of some of the most magnificent forests that man has ever known should not be mere roadside strips or fragments so small that future generations will be unable to visualize and appreciate the magnificence of the virgin forests with which Nature had endowed this great country. It was pressure of public opinion and demand for a representative stand of appreciable size of the best virgin sugar pine and ponderosa pine which resulted in the purchase from public and private funds of additional timberlands for inclusion in Yosemite National Park and may yet result in further additions.

In the case of parks, while recreation, inspiration, and aesthetics are most decidedly listed among the predominant purposes to which the areas have been dedicated, these are not their only objectives and uses. They are also of special value as wildlife preserves and are so designated by Congress, and in addition they serve most admirably in watershed protection and regulation of streamflow. These functions are referred to as several separate uses in the Forest Service definition of the multiple-use conception for the national forests, while they speak of the parks as single use. This hardly seems consistent. It is true that the parks are not used for the grazing of domestic stock, the commercial harvesting of timber, summer home sites, and certain other commercial or individual privileges which are permitted in the national forests, but in addition to their use for recreation and aesthetics, watershed protection and wildlife preserves, they also provide the finest outdoor laboratories for education and scientific research in geology and the biological sciences. This, in fact, is one of their important functions, and in order that they may be suitable laboratories of Nature it is essential that they should be of a size that will constitute a complete biotic unit. I think this factor is very often overlooked by those who oppose adjustments or extensions of the park boundaries where such changes are needed to round
out natural integrated biotic units.

I believe that commercial objectives should not be permitted to jeopardize the value of lands which are primarily of importance for recreational use. In line with that belief I thank God that the powerful influences of the grazing associations failed in their efforts to force open the national parks to grazing during the World War. On the other hand, I regret the great damage that was done to national forest ranges by our misdirected zeal to win the war by overcrowding the ranges with cattle and sheep. After years of opportunity to contrast ungrazed mountain meadows and forests with those that have been grazed by range stock, I feel that it is wrong, in areas of high scenic and recreational value, to deprive the camper or traveler of the opportunity to see the glorious beauty and profusion of wild flowers when unspoiled by the grazing of domestic stock.

I recall that back about 1914 — long before the Forest Service had designated recreation as one of its major activities — former District Forester Coert Dubois visited the Trinity National Forest in California at a time when there was some thought of selecting that area for demonstration under a development program. In talking of the benefits of such development Dubois explained to some of the prominent citizens of the area that increased development and use would naturally result in gradual restrictions in grazing privileges, grazing at that time being the principal industry on the Trinity. He cited the large number of field and stall-fed cattle and sheep raised on the farms of the East and Middle West and suggested that eventually much of the western stock would be similarly raised instead of on national forest ranges. That, in my judgment, is the proper solution when grazing privileges conflict with recreation in areas where the latter has become the most important use. Grazing upon areas of intensive recreational use is an abomination. Deer hunters, when buck fever is running rampant, will put up with any kind of camping ground — even a barren, smelly sheep corral, but who would not choose in preference, and prefer his family to enjoy, a camping site in which the vegetation had not been grazed and trampled by sheep or where they did not have to use a spring which had been mired into an unattractive mud hole by the pawing of cattle?

The fact is recognized that cutover lands may frequently be valuable for camping purposes, either because they are conveniently located or because they furnish good hunting. However, when an area of any material size is of value primarily for recreational use other than hunting, we can well afford to keep the area in a natural condition to an extent greater than that of mere strips of unlogged timber along the road. I have no animosity toward the lumberman: far from it: I wish for him a successful business, and in accordance with that wish I am a firm believer in the principle of sustained yield in order that the lumber industries and settlements may be
established on a permanent basis. While there is not at present a proper distribution of stumpage with relation to the local demands in the East and Middle West, yet the threatened timber famine for the country as a whole has not arrived. The lumber interests are having to fight to maintain their markets against the competition of substitutes, and many timber holders are desirous of having the Government devise some method of relieving them of a large part of their investment in stumpage. We are therefore today in a position to give just as careful consideration to the rights of the public for recreational use of suitable forest areas in public ownership as we do to the rights of the lumberman to cut timber in public ownership. In many cases a careful analysis would probably show the timber, even that of high commercial value, to be of greater value and public benefit if reserved to preserve attractive recreational surroundings.

In view of the limitation in acreage of lands to be retained exclusively for recreational and aesthetic use, as discussed in the forepart of this talk, it is hoped that no forester or lumberman will interpret these remarks in regard to reservation from cutting as applying to other than lands for which recreational use is of dominant importance.

Certainly no forester needs to have the meaning of multiple-use explained to him. It is a justifiable and recognized principle for the management of forest lands. It is highly desirable that the crop production uses of forest lands be accompanied by recreational uses whenever and wherever possible. But to assume that every forested area would be properly utilized by applying multiple-use forestry is an unwarranted assumption. Sound land-use planning indicates that certain uses, or combinations of uses, are more suitable to certain types of areas than to certain other types, and the question of how much and what kind of forest land should be devoted exclusively to recreation must be answered in each case by the characteristics of the area and its relation to human needs. The crop production practices of multiple-use forest management may be nothing more than a bald misuse of certain types of recreational areas, whereas the devotion of such areas exclusively to recreation may be the only intelligent and complete use of irreplaceable resources.

In conclusion, I wonder whether the ballyhoo of multiple-use for areas of high recreational character may not be a cloak to cover a greater number of uses for such areas than are justified or would be voted by the public using such areas, if they had their say.