SUPERINTENDENT THOMSON SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK

With the premature death of Colonel Charles Goff Thomson, Superintendent of Yosemite National Park, of a heart attack on March 23, the National Park Service lost one of its ablest and most beloved executives. He was 54 years of age. Although in ill health for about a month, he had been confined to the Lewis Memorial Hospital in Yosemite Valley only two days and his sudden passing came as a shock to his many friends.

When news of his death reached the Washington Office Director

Cammerer stated: "The loss of Colonel Thomson is one of the severest blows suffered by the National Park Service in recent years. A born leader and of brilliant intellect, he has been a power in national park affairs in the West for many years, and upon him the Service was resting more and more responsibility in the carrying out of its broad policies. His death is an irreparable loss.

"Yet to me his death means infinitely more," Director Cammerer continued, "than the loss of a

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.
Superintendent Charles Goff Thomson valued official associate, for I was happy to number him among my closest friends. And a finer chap, more honorable, more sensitively attuned to duty and to the beauty of the out-of-doors in which his life work fell, never lived."

On the morning of April 4 approximately 400 persons gathered at Tunnel View in Yosemite to join in special memorial services held for their deceased friend. Following presentation of colors by the Yosemite Post, American Legion, music, and prayers, short addresses were given by representative friends of the California State Park Council, California State Chamber of Commerce, Sierra Club of California, and our Chief Engineer, Frank A. Kittredge. Reverend James Asa White, Yosemite pastor, offered the prayers, and Chief Park Naturalist Bert Harwell led the singing.

Telegrams of sympathy and appreciation from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Director Cammerer, and others were then read by Acting Superintendent John B. Wosky, who acted as Chairman. United States Army taps broke the stillness and concluded the service.

Colonel Thomson is survived by his wife, and two sons, William George Thomson of San Francisco, and Robert Dade Thomson, a student at the University of California.

Colonel Thomson's work with the National Park Service dates back to the winter of 1923 when he entered on duty as Superintendent at Crater Lake National Park. After 6 years in that park he was appointed to the Yosemite Superintendent.

He was born in Little Falls, New York in 1883. After graduating from Cornell University in 1907 he served for about 10 years as a Government executive and administrator in the Philippine Islands and in the South Seas. His first assignment in the Philippines was in control of epidemic diseases then seriously menacing the work animals in the agricultural districts. This work required not only professional skill but also a high degree of tact and administrative ability in establishing quarantine and developing other...
preventive measures. Later Colonel Thomson was Assistant Director and Acting Director of the Bureau of Prisons in the Philippines.

He was cited for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service" in the World War, in which he served first as captain and later as lieutenant colonel in the Remount Division, and was at one time Commander of all troops at Lux.

For several years prior to entering the National Park Service Colonel Thomson wrote fiction. His first novel "Terry, A Tale of the Hill People" was published by MacMillan and also by Cassell of London. Another, a Philippine novel entitled "Time is a Gentleman", was published by the same companies. Various short stories of his were accepted for magazine publication.

** An editorial tribute to Colonel Thomson entitled "A Fine Civil Servant" which appeared in the March 25 issue of the New York Herald Tribune is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

View of the group assembled at the memorial service for the late Superintendent Thomson.

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** FIRST LADY VISITS SMOKIES **

Perfect weather prevailed in Great Smoky Mountains National Park during the two-day visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in mid-April.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by a friend, Miss Lorena Hickok, arrived at the town of Gatlinburg on the evening of April 11 and spent overnight at the Mountain View Hotel. The following morning she drove to Cades Cove in an open car, with Ranger Harold Edwards leading the way. After a several mile hike up Ekansetlee Creek to see big timber, luncheon was served at Willie Myers place.

The morning of the 13th Superintendant Eakin drove Mrs. Roosevelt to the head of the Little River truck trail to view a very remarkable display of wildflowers. On her return to the hotel at 11 a.m., she immediately started for Asheville via Newfound Gap and Clingmans Dome in an open car. Ranger Edwards drove her car to Cherokee, where she resumed her journey in it.

There was no doubt but that Mrs. Roosevelt thoroughly enjoyed her visit. When leaving she told Superintendent Eakin that in allowing only two days for the park she had made a mistake. She said she would return at the first opportunity for a longer visit.
"The Smokies is, I think, a wonderful park," she advised the ladies of the press at a White House conference held shortly after her return to Washington.

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OFFICIALS MEET IN WASHINGTON TO OUTLINE PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL-AREA PROGRAM

Working details of the park, parkway and recreational-area study which is being conducted by the National Park Service were reviewed and discussed at a conference of regional and State personnel held in the Washington Office April 12 to 24. Representatives of each of the four regional offices were called upon to assist in outlining the best methods of carrying out the program.

Representing Region One were: A. P. Bursley, regional supervisor; Robert C. Robinson, regional recreational planner; E. B. Ballard, C. M. Graves, Lee Williamson, Allen T. Edmonds, and Edward L. Elke, State supervisors. From Region Two were Harry E. Curtis, regional supervisor; Garrott B. Eppley, regional recreational planner; George F. Ingalls, and Halsey M. Davidson, State supervisors. Region Three was represented by Milo F. Christiansen, regional supervisor. Raymond C. Hoyt, regional supervisor, represented Region Four.

Assistant Director Wirth, in charge of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, under which the study is being conducted, defined the objectives of the undertaking for the group. He explained that the effort involves the collection, analysis, and study of basic data concerning recreational facilities and needs for the purpose of helping the States and their civil subdivisions in formulating plans for a comprehensive recreational program, and enabling the National Park Service to aid and cooperate effectively with them.

"While many conferences on the study have been held in the past, both in Washington and in the field," said Assistant Director Wirth, "this one is probably the most important of all. The things to be taken up at this time are not concerned with a temporary program. The study is a permanent activity and will become increasingly important as the work progresses. The results obtained will have a most important bearing on the future policy of the Service and the cooperation of the States will also determine future CCC participation in recreational development. With this thought in mind, we have a most important job to perform. The final objective, an integrated recreational plan, is the all-important item and should take precedence over any other consideration.

"The findings of this study, and the resulting development of coordinated park and recreational programs, will have immeasurable social benefits to the Nation as a whole in providing widespread opportunities for the healthful use of leisure time and in contributing to the spiritual uplift of the people."
APPLICATIONS ARE IN ORDER FOR YALE FELLOWSHIP

Word has been received by the Director that Yale University probably will again offer the Service the opportunity to submit names of candidates for a graduate fellowship for the coming year. Two such fellowships granted to the Service in the past two years have been capably filled by Park Naturalist Frank Brockman of Mount Rainier and Park Naturalist Dale King, Jr., of Southwestern National Monuments. This fellowship, carrying a stipend of from $1,000 to $1,500, plus tuition, is made available by the American Association of Adult Education for award to individuals who are already engaged in some type of adult education, and who wish advanced training for their work, or to individuals who have some immediate prospect of entering the field of adult education.

"It is sincerely hoped," says Assistant Director Bryant, "that some National Park Service employee may be interested in pursuing advanced studies bearing upon the educational enterprise on which this Service has entered, or perhaps on some special feature of interpretation activity, such as field studies of wildlife, forestry, history, archaeology, or museum display."

A furlough can be arranged for the successful candidate. Anyone on the Park Naturalist or Historian staff interested may procure application blanks from the Registrar, Graduate School, Yale University, but must also communicate with the Director who promises to aid in certification.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF NATIONAL PARKS TO BE BROADCAST FROM AIRPLANES

Under an arrangement between the National Broadcasting Company and the United Air Lines, a series of 6 half-hour weekly national park programs to be given from United Air Lines planes was inaugurated at 2:00 p.m., EST, April 25, over the Red Network. Under Secretary of the Interior Charles West opened the series with a short talk in Washington and then connection was made with an airplane flying over the Rocky Mountain region from which an NBC announcer described that park and interviewed Supt. Allen, Acting Chief Ranger Finn, and Park Naturalist Gregg, who were flying aloft with him. Following the interview, the program was switched to the NBC offices in San Francisco for the concluding comment.

A complete schedule of the broadcasts follows:

April 25 - Rocky Mountain
May 2 - Zion and Bryce Canyon
May 9 - Grand Canyon
May 16 - Yosemite
May 23 - Mount Rainier
May 30 - Yellowstone - Grand Teton.

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From now on copy for the Bulletin will be sent to press on the 25th of the month instead of the 10th as heretofore. Under this new arrangement the Editor, before going to press, will have an opportunity to consult the monthly reports of field officers which sometimes are the source of news items. All of these reports are received in Washington by the 20th of the month.
The Washington Office of the Service is now housed in its new home, the big, modern, simple, workable Interior Department Building. Moving of the Service, which is only one of 13 bureaus of the Department in the new building, began on April 12.

Director Cammerer, Associate Director Demaray, Assistant Directors Tolson and Moskey, and Chief Clerk Holmes are located on the third floor in Rooms 3112, 3105, 3118, 3308A and 3208B, respectively. The other Branch heads are located as follows: Assistant Director Bryant in Room 5408-A, Assistant Director Wirth in Room 5208, Assistant Director Peters in Room 5600; Assistant Director Spalding in Room 7512, Chief Forester Coffman in Room 7513, and Chief Architect Vint in Room 7040. Superintendent Finnan is in Room 1228, Deputy Chief Engineer Taylor is in Room 7410, and Editor-in-Chief Story is in Room 5419.

Some features of the new building are: library with a capacity of 400,000 volumes; gross floor space of 1,320,000 square feet; ground coverage of approximately 5-1/2 acres; auditorium seating 870; basement garage; complete air-conditioning system; one of the largest telephone exchange systems in the city; escalators to relieve congestion at rush hours; 20 high speed elevators; broadcasting studio; cafeteria to serve almost a thousand; employees' lounge in penthouse; 3,681 inside doors; 4,432 windows; 1,000 electric clocks; 29 miles of steam pipe; 103-yard tunnel connecting with the old...
Building; more than three miles of corridors.

Architectural features of the new building are simple and could be termed early Federal. It is in keeping with other structures in the Triangle area. On the south elevation there are 13 discs bearing the original seals of the first 13 States carved in limestone. Throughout the building, its utilitarian character is evident in the quiet, subdued grey walls with their slightly deeper grey trim. Everything is simple and business-like but attractive.

Old creek beds lie under the new building and the entire site area is a little below the average level of the Potomac. For this reason, it was necessary to drive the concrete and steel foundation piles into solid rock. The first pile was driven September 13, 1935, and 9,999 more piles, which are enough when stretched end to end to reach from Washington, D. C. to Fredericksburg, Virginia, followed it in the next 90 days.

The first concrete of the vast structure was poured October 10, 1935. Erection of the framework of 11,000 tons of steel began on November 8, 1935, and was completed within 120 days. Exterior stone, (granite base and limestone backed with brick), followed, and the tile and concrete arches came next, then the closing in of the building with roof and windows, and finally interior partitions and plastering.

The new building houses, in addition to the National Park Service, the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, the Office of the Solicitor, the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, Office of Education, Bureau of Reclamation, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Division of Grazing, Division of Geographic Names, Bureau of Mines, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts.

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TWO MONUMENTS ENLARGED AND ANOTHER ADDED TO THE SYSTEM

President Roosevelt by proclamation has revised the boundaries of two areas -- Death Valley National Monument, California, and Tonto National Monument, Arizona, -- and created a new area in Arizona to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Death Valley National Monument: The bounds of this area were extended by 305,920 acres, thus bringing within its borders additional landmarks and localities steeped in traditions of the old gold-rush days as well as some of the richest fields for geologic study in the United States.

Included in the boundary extensions are: The full route of the Jayhawkers Trail, taken in 1849 by those young men and the Manly party whose tragic experience led to naming the vast solitude Death Valley; the route traveled in 1860 by the Darwin French party; the first mine worked in the region; the beehive charcoal kilns used for smelting ore from the modoc mines; Leadville, a typical ghost town of the mining boom era; and ancient Indian camp sites of archaeological importance.
These added sections are also of such scientific significance that they give to Death Valley National Monument the distinction of containing the most complete representation of the rocks that form this planet to be found in any unit of the National Park System.

Tonto National Monument:
Four hundred and eighty acres of land have been withdrawn from the Tonto National Forest, which adjoins Tonto National Monument, and added to the latter reservation. Established in 1907 because of two cliff-dweller ruins of outstanding ethnological significance, the monument now has a total area of 1,120 acres.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: By presidential proclamation signed April 13, this area comprising 330,690 acres was established, bringing the total of national monuments to 72, and those under the supervision of the Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments to 26.

Although a desert country so waterless and formidable that it has rarely been visited by white men, educationally and scientifically it merits perpetual preservation by the Government. Historically the region figures in the annals of the Spanish Conquistadores and in the missionary zeal of Father Kino, famous explorer and the first to bring European civilization into Arizona.

Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Indians of the Papago Reservations will have the privilege of harvesting the fruits of the organ pipe and other cacti within this area, as their ancestors did for untold centuries before the coming of the white race.

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SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES HELD IN MANY PARK AND MONUMENT AREAS

From the score or so areas under the Service's jurisdiction which staged special Easter events come reports of large audiences, with Platt National Park having the record attendance. Despite below freezing temperatures, approximately ten thousand persons witnessed the fourth annual sunrise pageant enacted at the base of Bromide Hill. All present could see and hear everything plainly as powerful lights and loud speakers were installed for the event, which was also broadcast over the radio.

Acadia's service, its seventh, was held at sunrise on the summit of Cadillac Mountain, and another mountain-top event was held at Hot Springs. The latter was broadcast over the air, as was also the third annual service held at the brink of Grand Canyon. Yosemite's sunrise service was again staged on a little promontory in Mirror Lake, with the audience congregating on the lake shore. Again the Reverend James Asa White conducted the services, music for which was furnished by the University of California a capella choir.

Zion's pageant was staged at sunset when the colors of the rock formations are at their best. Nearly five thousand congregated near the base of the Great White Throne,
an all time attendance record, Superintendent Patraw reports.

In the Nation's Capital sunrise services were held in the Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument Grounds. Severe cold weather and high winds forced members of the Schola Cantorum to wear winter clothing and made it extremely difficult for them to hold their music. The accompanist had to wear woolen mittens while playing the electric organ. Despite all this, a successful and artistic performance was presented for an enthusiastic audience of approximately 1,200. Among those sponsoring the event were Secretary Ickes, Director Cammerer, Senator Millard Tydings, Congressmen Sol Bloom and Ross Collins, and Doctor Hans Kindler, Director of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Six monument areas staged services -- Death Valley, White Sands, Aztec Ruins, Casa Grande, Fort Marion, and Tumacacori. In the latter area the observance began on Wednesday of Passion Week and continued until Easter Eve, partaking in part of the nature of an ancient Yaqui festival, in part of a medieval miracle play -- a revival by the Mexicans and Indians of semi-pagan rituals introduced after their ancient Spanish Mission was abandoned.

The a cappella choir of the Arizona State Teachers College of Flagstaff with Student Director Paul Geroux leading, rehearsing on the brink of the Grand Canyon at the "Shrine of the Ages" the afternoon preceding the radio broadcast on Easter morning. Reverend Cecil Harris of Williams standing before the altar. Mr. Creaseman, Station KTAR announcer, at the microphone in the foreground, reviewing the script of the program.
STATE COLLEGE PLANS SUMMER COURSE FOR NATURALISTS

A new Nature Guide School will be opened at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, this summer offering a 6-weeks' course from July 6 to August 14, with variations to be offered in the course in successive summers over a 4-year period. A Nature Guide's Certificate will be awarded at the end of the 4-year's training.

Dr. William Gould Vinal, who has served as ranger naturalist in Yosemite, Crater Lake, and Glacier, has been appointed director of the new school.

Students will spend most of their time in the out-of-doors living in tents situated in white pine woods nearby the school. On the 756 acres of forest owned by the college there are a wide range of forest types and biological features present, all readily accessible. Forestry and wildlife experimental work are being carried forward regularly on the forest and will be available for instruction purposes to students.

In the first year of the course studies will be made of birds, ponds, and streams, and time will be devoted to nature guidance and practical and field nature experience. In succeeding summers studies will include insects, vertebrates, physiography, flowering plants, gardening, scouting, trees and shrubs, nonflowering plants, and handicraft, as well as further practical nature experience.

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APPROVAL GIVEN TO COOPERATION OF SERVICE EMPLOYEES WITH NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Under a proviso contained in the 1937 Interior Department Appropriation Act legal status has been obtained for the Yosemite School of Field Natural History and numerous natural history and historical organizations which have for years aided in park educational programs. The proviso reads as follows:

"Appropriations made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein and for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary, in his discretion, may designate."

Complete list of organizations thus far designated are: Yosemite School of Field Natural History, Yosemite Junior Nature School, Yosemite Natural History Association, Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Jackson Hole Museum and Historical Association (Grand Teton), Hot Springs Natural History Association, Mesa Verde Museum Library Association, Rocky Mountain Nature Association, Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, Zion-Bryce National History Association, Fredericksburg Battlefield Parks Association, Wakefield National Memorial Association, Washington Association of New Jersey (Morristown), and the Petersburg Battlefield Parks Association.
AILING MAN "SLEDDED OUT" OF YELLOWSTONE

In mid-March, with roads blocked with snow, rangers and other employees in Yellowstone National Park were faced with the problem of getting Oliver Winlare, stricken Lake Lodge Winterkeeper, to a hospital in Livingston, Montana.

Starting out on the morning of March 16 Ranger Frank Anderson, stationed at Lake Ranger Station, and Frank Dallin, Lake Hotel Winterkeeper, traveling on snowshoes pulled Winlare on an improvised sled 14 miles for 10 hours through blinding snow in an effort to reach Canyon.

Dolph Egger and Peter Kinsella, Winterkeepers from Canyon Hotel, and Charles Ortley, Canyon Lodge Winterkeeper, started out from Canyon towards Lake and met Anderson and Dallin. After a night's rest at Canyon the party started out toward Norris to connect with a snowplow which had started out from Mammoth for the Canyon to open the road as far as possible. (The plow had been delivered the day before). An ambulance followed the plow.

Park Rangers Al Elliott and Maynard Barrows and Park Naturalist Kearns started on snowshoes from Norris. The group with the sick man met the snowplow near the top of Blanding Hill about 4 miles from Norris where the stricken man was transferred to the ambulance and taken to Livingston. The men had transported the sled a total distance of 21 miles while the snowplow opened 25 miles of road. Examination of the patient on arrival at the Park Hospital in Livingston revealed that he was suffering from a ruptured appendix and an operation was performed immediately. The patient made excellent progress following the operation, and is now well on the road to complete recovery.

Party at a hot spot near Solfatara Plateau with Winlare on improvised sled.

The Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association of Knoxville, Tennessee, has published a million sheets of 16 poster stamps, depicting the varied interests of the Great Smokies, for sale at 15 cents a sheet. For distribution with each sheet of stamps sold, the Conservation Association has prepared a four-page folder, on the back of which there is an up-to-date map showing park approach roads.

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FRANK L. AHERN DESIGNATED CHIEF OF NEW SAFETY DIVISION

In order that the safety efforts of the Service may be systematized, and to develop a coordinated safety program, a Safety Division has been established in the Branch of Operations, Washington Office.

This Division will have supervision over fire protection for buildings in the areas of the National Park System and over the accident prevention program in such areas in cooperation with the other Service Branches, field officers, and park operators. The Chief of the new Division, Fire Protection Engineer Frank L. Ahern, will be Chairman of a representative Safety Committee, consisting of one member from each of the following Branches: Plans and Design, Engineering, Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Forestry, Buildings Management, Historic Sites and Buildings, and Research and Education (Museum Division).

The Safety Committee, subject to the approval of the Director, will formulate standards or guiding principles to be followed by the Service in regard to building fire protection and accident prevention.

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Recently the Service Editor received a request for "a comprehensive story of about 1,500 words, dealing with the current attractions at all the various parks in the Northwest and Southwest".

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MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE PLANNED FOR ZION PARK

Sponsored by the Church of the Latter Day Saints and State civic associations, a Memorial Day Service will be held in Zion National Park at the foot of the Great White Throne.

The program, scheduled for 10:30 to 11:30 a.m., will consist of musical numbers rendered by the famous 400-voice Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir, interspersed with solos on the Tabernacle organ and brief talks by President Heber J. Grant of the L.D.S. Church, Governor Henry H. Blood of Utah, President Gray of the Union Pacific System, and the national commanders of the G.A.R. and American Legion. Governors of 11 western states have been invited to attend.

The program will not only commemorate Memorial Day but will also serve as the official beginning of the summer season in Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Grand Canyon National Parks.

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Delegates to the Biennial Appalachian Trail Conference plan to visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park when they meet in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, June 26 to 28, inclusive. Major William A. Welch, of New York, general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park, is President of the Conference, and Miss Harlean James of the American Planning and Civic Association is Secretary.

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EXTRAORDINARY WATERFALLS PREDICTED FOR YOSEMITE

Reports of two Yosemite Park rangers who in early April completed measurements of depth and water content of snow reveal the deepest snow on record for that time of the year, and the heaviest in water content since 1932 covering the high country of Yosemite.

Traveling on skis the snow surveyors, Rangers Jacobs and Mernin, spent almost a week in the Tuolumne Meadows region, stopped overnight in well stocked cabins, and measured depth and water content of snow on established courses by day. They reported the snow pack in the higher elevations showed practically no melting. At Tuolumne Meadows they measured 83 inches of snow with 34.7 inches water and at Snow Flat on the Tioga Road 139.3 inches of snow with 58.5 inches water content. This averaged in excess of heavy water content of 1932 — a great year for waterfalls and flowers.

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L. F. DuToit, Clerk of the South African Senate at Capetown, has donated to the Service several large wildlife pictures taken in the Kruger National Park. These pictures are now in the possession of the Wildlife Division.

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NEW PLANT DISCOVERIES

From Great Smoky Mountains National Park comes word of the discovery of a genus never before reported in the Americas outside of the tropics. A plant of the liverwort family (Acrobelbua rhizophyllus), it was found by one of the foremost bryologists in the United States, A. J. Sharp, of the University of Tennessee, growing on moist cliffs on the slopes of Mount LeConte.

A new botanical find reported for Fort Marion National Monument is an exquisite variety of rock moss, known to science as Tortella flavoverena. The species is fairly common in Europe but in America is known only in Florida, North Carolina, and California, and ranks as one of the rarer mosses of this continent. Fort Marion's specimen was found growing in the demilune of this ancient fortress, commenced in 1671 by the Spanish to defend their little town of St. Augustine against enemies.

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SKIING ACTIVITIES IN NATIONAL PARKS

On March 5 and 6 the First Annual Ski Carnival of the University of Washington was held in Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier National Park.

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In his February report to the Director Superintendent Wingate of Hawaii National Park advised that skiing had become almost as popular on the Island of Hawaii as on the mainland, with the slopes of Mauna Kea providing the setting for numerous ski expeditions.

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Superintendent Leavitt announces that the Mt. Lassen Ski
Club has invited leading skiers of California to participate in its first annual spring ski tour to the crater of Lassen Peak which is scheduled for April 25. Only third class skiers or better will be permitted to take the trip.

According to present plans the party, headed by Ted Rex, leading skier of the local club, will leave the Sulphur Works Checking Station at 6 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Lake Helen, at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet, at approximately 9 o'clock. After a half hour rest the ascent of the peak itself will be started and the party is expected to reach the summit (10,453 feet) at approximately 12:30 p.m.

In contrast to the long, hard pull up from the Checking Station, the return trip will require slightly more than an hour for the better riders.

Downhill and slalom races, staged under the auspices of the California Ski Association, were held at Badger Pass, Yosemite National Park, March 13 and 14.

The Fifth Annual Amateur Meet of the Mount Lassen Ski Club was held at the Sulphur Works Checking Station winter sports area in Lassen Volcanic National Park on April 4. A "dubs" ski tourney, another event staged by the Club early in March, proved to be popular, with the efforts of some 35 contestants ranging in age from 6 to 40 being viewed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

About 125 persons attended the annual Estes Park High School Ski tournament held in Hondius Park and Hidden Valley, Rocky Mountain National Park, on March 17.

Basketmaking has been revived among the Hat Creek Indians who live within close range of Lassen Volcanic National Park and are a part of the native tribes which used to inhabit the park proper.

Charles E. Keathley, of the Lassen National Park Co., is largely responsible for this revival by featuring "native handicraft" in the Lodge gift shop. The park naturalist service also aided by including in their lectures one about the Hat Creek Indians.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT CARTER HAD HARD TIME REACHING EL MORRO

Custodian Robert R. Budlong of El Morro National Monument had a lone visitor during the month of February, Resident Landscape Architect Charles D. Carter, Jr., of Mesa Verde National Park. Incidentally Architect Carter was the first person to visit the monument since the 26th of December.

"About 4:30 p.m. February 12", Custodian Budlong reports, "I noticed someone stumbling through the snow toward the cabin, dragging an apparently heavy Gladstone bag. He came up and introduced himself as Carter, of the Branch of Plans and Design, and had a most interesting tale of adventure to relate: He had been warned not to attempt the trip, but had done so anyhow; had taken the wrong roads numerous times after reaching the airport, due to all signs being buried under snow; and had finally glanced back to recognize the Rock nearly two miles back of him. He could see the cabin, and, in his own words, 'figured it must be a garage, and that the Custodian!s Residence must be nearby!' so turned back, got his car as far as the entrance gate, could go no further, so left it there and hiked to the cabin. I was overjoyed to see him, and nearly talked him to death until after midnight. The following morning we arose early, and spent the entire morning hiking over the rock, over the trails, and the entire Monument, returning to the cabin about two o'clock, where further discussions were in order until time for his departure."

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FOREST SERVICE COOPERATING IN REFORESTATION WORK IN MESA VERDE

Reforestation of Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde National Park, the forest cover on which was burned in a disastrous fire that swept into the park in 1935 from the adjoining Ute Indian Reservation to the south, is planned under a cooperative agreement between this Service and the United States Forest Service.

Under the agreement pi6n pine and juniper seeds will be furnished by officials in Mesa Verde to the Forest Service, which will then grow the seedlings to the age desired and return the stock to the park for planting. About 50,000 trees will be planted annually until the desired reforestation has been obtained. Two-thirds of the trees will be pi6n and the balance juniper, the normal ratio of the two species in the park.

* * *

Yosemite has been given top rating as a spectacle by the wife of a high ranking naval officer.

Although a resident of San Francisco for some years, a visit to Yosemite last summer was her first. In speaking of her trip to an official in the Washington Office she said she was ashamed to admit that fact, but that she was glad she had put off so long seeing Yosemite. "Had I seen it first," she said "it would have spoiled for me many of the other beautiful places I saw in my travels around the world with my navy husband, since Yosemite topped them all as a spectacle."
J. B. Priestley, outstanding novelist and widely traveled Britisher, has only words of commendation for our system of national parks. He has made three visits to the West and each time has been "lost in admiration of the American System of National Parks."

In an article published in The London (England) Star, Novelist Priestley has this to say about our national park system:

"Let us admit—somewhat ruefully—that the Americans have been lucky in this matter.

"Those great beautiful tracts of land—some of them as big as English counties—cost the Nation little or nothing to acquire. They had not to be painfully bargained for, acre by acre. The Federal Government had only to stake its claim.

"Having claimed these enormous tracts for itself, however, the American Government proceeded to make the most of them as national possessions. I have never yet heard an American boast about the National Parks, and perhaps that is because we rarely boast about the things for which we deserve to be praised.

"These Parks are wonderfully run. They are, for the most part, wide stretches of countryside—such as the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, the Yosemite—famous for their beauty or for certain unique features, like the great falls at Yosemite or the geysers at Yellowstone.

"And, strange as it may seem, the American Government cares for these enormous areas of mountain, desert, forest, as meticulously as our officials care for Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens.

"All these Parks have rangers. Some of them see to it that the roads are kept clear, that there are no forest fires, that the animals are protected, and so forth.

"Others act as guides. Others again—botanists, geologists, and the like—do scientific work in the Parks, and also put their special knowledge at the disposal of visitors, giving short talks in their little museums. And my experience of all these rangers is that they are invariably courteous and helpful, and enthusiastic about their own particular Park."

Dwelling on the Service's policy of preserving these areas and leaving them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations, Mr. Priestley writes:

"Everything inside the Parks, down to the tiniest wild flower, has to be treated with respect. It belongs to the Nation, is part of the country's heritage, and so cannot be ruined for ever by the greed or caprice of any Tom, Dick or Harry.

"If you want to play havoc with a place, just mess it up, you have to go elsewhere. No fooling with the Parks, folks!"
"This is how they do it in America. God gives them a Grand Canyon, and so they treat it with respect. It belongs to the Nation. It is kept so that the people—the whole body of people, and not a few privileged persons—may enjoy it for ever."

Mr. Priestley thinks we are ahead of the British in preservation of esthetic values for he says:

"Now we like to think we are much more sensitive beings than the Americans, who often figure in our imaginations and talk as crude folk. But obviously in this matter they are far more civilised than we are, a stage ahead of us.

"*** It came as a surprise to me to remember that we have no National Parks here. As soon as I began thinking about it, I realised that we have difficulties that the Americans, with their vast claim-staking, had not to face.

"Yet we are a clever people and a rich people, and as a Nation have not tried seriously to overcome those difficulties, to catch up with the Americans.

"True, there is the National Trust. (And may I remind everybody that it is supported by voluntary contributions, and is for ever appealing despairingly to save the shrinking beautiful England from the ever-encroaching ugly England.)

"Through the efforts of the Trust, many of the most beautiful bits of the Lake country are saved for ever from the vandals. But is this enough?

"It is not so much a question of ownership as of control. Many of the private owners in the Lake country are lovers of its beauty, and would be the last to desecrate the least of its rocks. But what guarantee have we that such ownership will continue?"

And Mr. Priestley winds up his comments with the following plea for an English National Park or two.

"We have a few districts—of which the Lake Country is perhaps the best example—that should belong to the Nation, to the world, to every man everywhere who can come and enjoy them properly. Then—why not a National Park or two?"

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Zion National Park is the subject of several oil paintings by Adele Watson now on exhibit at the Studio Guild, New York City.

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ADVISORY BOARD MEETS IN WASHINGTON

The fourth meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments was held at the Old or North Interior Department Building on March 25-26 with the following in attendance: Drs. H. C. Bumpus, Fiske Kimball, Waldo C. Ieland, and Clark Wissler; Colonel Richard Lieber; and Messrs. Edmund H. Abrahams and Archibald M. McCrea.

Dr. Bumpus was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year, Mr. Abrahams, Vice-Chairman, and Dr.
Wissler, Secretary. To assist the Secretary of the Board, a staff member of the Service, Acting Assistant Director Branch Spalding, was designated recorder. The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Scenic and Natural Areas: Dr. Leland, Colonel Lieber, and Dr. Wissler, Chairman.

Committee on Archeological Areas: Drs. Bolton, Leland, Wissler, and Kidder, Chairman.

Committee on Historical Areas: Mrs. Folk, Mr. Keim, Dr. Kimball, Mr. McCrea and Mr. Abrahams, Chairman.

During the course of the conference, certain questions of policy arose for discussion. After careful consideration, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. **Restoration Policy Applied to Battlefield Areas.**

   A policy of developing a battlefield area to provide a combination of elements remaining from the time of the battle, plus the normal additions of age effected through the natural accretion of natural processes; i.e., a policy of stabilization rather than of restoration.

2. **Policy of Sample Restoration.** The following resolution on the problem was adopted:

   "The Advisory Board approves the guiding policy of the treatment of the Morristown camp site, in accordance with which the restoration of only a very small number of representative structures is attempted, and expresses its opposition to any attempt at complete or large-scale restoration of such sites, especially when the building of structures is involved."

3. **Policy Regarding Loans and Gifts to National Park Service Museums.**

   The superintendents or custodians should not be authorized to accept the gift or loan of any material in any case involving a restriction upon the use, display, or disposal of the property, except, in the case of loans, the obligation to redeliver the property to the lender within a specified time or on demand.

4. **Policy of Encouraging the Use of Cooperative Contracts as a Means of Preserving Buildings.** The following statement was adopted by the Board:

   "The Advisory Board urges that efforts be made to make as wide use as possible of the proposed cooperative contract with private owners, as a means of preserving buildings from alteration or demolition."

5. **Method of Survey and Classification of Sites Covered**
by the Historic Sites Survey.

a. In regard to the survey of sites, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings should first devote its available personnel to preparation of a comprehensive tentative list of sites of major importance, and that so far as possible, this receive priority over any more detailed studies, especially of projects presented by outside bodies."

b. In regard to the classification of sites, a program for the classification of historic sites under twenty-three historical themes, and a program for the classification of archeological sites under twelve archeological culture groupings were approved by the Board.

6. Proper Marking of the Approach to Sites: The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that, since the prevailing opinion is that the marking and labeling of most sites is quite inadequate, we respectfully urge that steps be taken to mature a technique of marking according to which a program for such marking and for the erection of proper signs indicating the approach to such sites may be inaugurated and executed.

We regard this a matter of immediate and major importance."

In the recommended program for the classification of historic and archeological sites, it was pointed out that there are now pending before the Service requests for the consideration of more than 500 historic sites to determine which are of national importance under the scope of the Act of August 21, 1935. In addition to these sites, for which consideration has been requested by groups outside the Service, there are at least as many more sites, including the 334 archeological sites given "A" rating by the archeological committee of the National Resources Board, which appear to be eligible for consideration under the provisions of the law.

It was proposed, therefore, that the historic and archeologic sites programs should be planned with reference to special themes covering the main periods of American prehistory and history in all sections of the country. Through the use of this method, every historical or archeological site brought before the Service for consideration will be placed under one of these themes for comparison with other sites illustrating the same subject. The best example or examples will then be chosen for protection and for inclusion, where otherwise not well cared for, within the National Park system. Sites of lesser importance can be recommended for State or local protection and development. Where possible these will be handled through the State Park program of the Service, in order that their development through State means may fit in with the system of national areas belonging to the same theme.
The single-blossom Japanese Cherry Trees around the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park played to their greatest audience this year. On Sunday, April 11, United States Park Police counted 213,000 persons crossing the inlet bridge at the Tidal Basin. A week later, on April 18, 245,000 persons were counted at the same spot. Sixty thousand persons attended the scheduled events of the Cherry Blossom Festival. National Capital Parks officials have estimated that an additional half million persons visited the cherry blossoms during the more than 10-day period in which they remained in bloom this year, bringing the total number of visitors witnessing the display to more than one million.

The blossoms were never more beautiful, nor have they ever re-
mained in bloom and in good condition for so long a period. Cool weather which prevailed throughout the blooming period, and other favorable circumstances, brought about the result.

Miss Sakiko Saito, 10-year-old daughter of the Japanese Ambassador, was crowned Queen of the Cherry Blossom Festival in a colorful ceremony on the Tidal Basin waters on the night of April 10. She was attended by her sister and a court of her own selection, including close friends and schoolmates. Sunrise and sunset ceremonies held on April 8 and 12 rounded out the festival program.

Forty employees of the National Capital Parks restored the grounds to normal condition the following day, after removing 7-1/2 tons of egg-shells, broken baskets, and debris.

A surprise visitor to the cherry blossom display was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who braved the hazards of traffic congestion to drive about the Tidal Basin in an open car on Sunday, April 11.

A record throng of 53,801 persons participated in the annual Easter egg-rolling festivities on the South lawn of the White House on Easter Monday. The egg-rollers were greeted by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who appeared on the South portico at 3:00 P. M. Mrs. Roosevelt also made two additional appearances during the day when she came out into the grounds to join the merry-makers, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. The United States Marine Band, and three other bands, also a concert orchestra of 60 pieces, entertained the guests during the day. In addition, local theaters supplied a puppet show, a magician, and a ventriloquist act for the entertainment of the visitors. The District of Columbia Playground Department cooperated with the National Capital Parks in providing leadership for the egg-rolling contests, folk dancing, and other play activities.

Considerable progress in the construction of camping facilities in preparation for the 10-day International Boy Scout Jamboree to be held in National Capital Parks beginning June 29 has been made during the past two weeks. The 30,000 Boy Scouts who will attend the Jamboree will camp along the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and in East and West Potomac Parks, with assemblies and scheduled events taking place in the Washington Monument Grounds.

The Scout Jamboree was originally scheduled for the National Capital during the summer of 1935 but was cancelled because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis in the Mid-Atlantic States.

The prospects of a third season of sunset symphonies at the Arlington Memorial Bridge Watergate have been darkened by the announcement of the National Symphony.
Orchestra that lack of funds will not permit the continuance of the concert season throughout the summer months. Superintendent Finnan has, however, received an application from the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company for permission to conduct a series of operas at the watergate location and is considering the use of the site for civic ceremonies and similar outdoor events.

** Historical Notes **

The Battle of the Crater, fought 73 years ago, was reenacted in Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia, on April 30.

This sham battle, with VMI cadets and members of the Virginia National Guard as the Confederates and Quantico Marines as Union troops, dedicated the Crater battlefield as a part of the Petersburg Park.

The ceremonies began at 11 a.m. with a concert by the Marine Band from Quantico. Representative P. H. Drewry of Petersburg and Dr. Douglas S. Freeman then spoke briefly and at 11:45 a.m. the sham battle began. The second scene of the Battle commenced at 3:00 in the afternoon.

***

To date a number of schools and colleges, among them the Virginia State Teachers College and two military academies, have accepted invitations to be included in a lecture tour conducted by Fredericksburg National Military Park officials. Lecturers from the park will visit the schools and give illustrated talks on the work of the Service and the military history of the Fredericksburg area.

***

In September of this year, the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Antietam, 200th Anniversary of the settling of Washington County and the 175th Anniversary of the Founding of Hagerstown, the County Seat, will be celebrated. The commemorative program will include military displays, pageantry, and exhibits, featuring two centuries of historical episodes. Col. Geo. B. McClellan Jr., son of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan; Dr. George Bolling Lee, grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Mr. Robert Lincoln Beckwith, great grandson of President Lincoln; and surviving veterans of the battle from both the North and South will be honor guests. A Sister-State Committee is being formed to assure recognition and active participation of the 29 States whose troops participated in the Antietam battle.

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Notwithstanding the fact that the 50th birthday of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty was continuously celebrated all last year and every inch of the statue and pedestal supposedly itemized in news releases or photographs, a question put to a member of the Washington Office staff revealed that in all of this vast amount of material no
mention was made of a cornerstone inscription. A wire dispatched to Superintendent Camp elicited the information that the cornerstone is under a thirty foot hill, and has been since completion of the Statue.

** * **

George Washington Birthplace National Monument recently received a number of donations from the Wakefield Association. These included a pair of antique green leather upholstered straight-backed chairs, a pair of small antique brass candelsticks, and an antique canopy of pink material for the doll's bed which is one of the attractions of the place.

***

On March 31 His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada and King's Viceroy, and Lady Tweedsmuir, accompanied by a party of other distinguished guests were visitors at the Lee Mansion. The party spent thirty minutes inspecting the various rooms under the guidance of Assistant Superintendent Garrett.

***

One news scribe has suggested that Acting Director Branch Spalding's title be expanded to include the additional one of: Superintendent of Sham Battle Department, United States Government, Incorporated.

Battle reenactments on Acting Assistant Director Spalding's calendar are Petersburg, Virginia on April 30; Sharpsburg, Maryland, Sept. 17; and next year there is the big Gettysburg celebration set for July.

***

The first cannon positively identified with the 49-day siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, soon will be mounted for display at the national military park which embraces the ground where Grant's army struggled with Confederate defenders under Pemberton for control of the river port. A 10-inch columbiad, a huge siege piece weighing 14 tons, is being given preservative treatment preparatory to its installation as a permanent exhibit in front of the newly completed museum and administration building. The gun, which had lain for many years on the property of a Vicksburg resident, was buried with ceremonies in 1900. It was unearthed last summer and donated to the park.

***

A special meeting of new historians was held in the Washington Office during the week of April 19 to give these newcomers into the Service a birdseye view of the varied and far-flung activities of the bureau. Service officials met with them explaining the functions of the various units of the organization. The new historians present were Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rob Roy McGregor, Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Philip Auchampaugh, Omaha, Nebraska; Mr. LeRoy Hagerty, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Dr. Charles R. Hicks, San Francisco, California.

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A fine old Bohemian glass decanter, formerly the property of the Lee family, has been presented to the Service for display at the Lee Mansion, Arlington, Virginia, once the home of General Robert E. Lee.

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A Fredericksburg diorama, constructed by the Service's Museum Division in Washington and installed at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in mid-March by Mr. Ned J. Burns and some of his assistants, is proving popular with visitors to that area and eliciting considerable favorable comment.

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Work has begun on the landscaping of the grounds around

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Among recent gifts to the Lincoln Museum, housed in the old Ford Theater Building, Washington, D.C., is a Currier and Ives lithograph bearing the title "Abraham Lincoln, the Nation's Martyr."

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ORGANIZATION AND SPONSORSHIP OF NATURE-STUDY TOURS

By M. F. Christiansen
Recreational Planner - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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To promote additional channels of publicity and increase usage of State parks, a series of Sunday Nature-study tours, with geologists and wildlife specialists serving as guides, has been started in the State parks of Oklahoma.

The first of these trips held Sunday, April 4, in Beaver's Bend State Park, was attended by more than 500 persons, representing four states.

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Similar tours are to be held on each succeeding Sunday, until every State park in Oklahoma will have been visited.

Those conducting the hikes visit the respective parks several days in advance of the scheduled trips to map out routes. The people are advised to be at the park by 10 a.m. They are met at the entrance by CCC enrollees, who distribute mimeographed programs
and give directions about reaching the point of assembly where the cars are to be parked. These enrollees make a count of the arrivals and write down names and addresses. When the visitors leave the park they are asked by these same enrollees what used facilities were most enjoyed, and suggestions are invited as to what added facilities might be provided. All of this information is charted, and it is believed it will be of much value to the Regional Office in planning for future activities.

The tours start at 10:15 o'clock. Those interested in geology, are taken in one direction by a geologist; those interested in wildlife start off in another direction, piloted by a wildlife technician. The trips are timed to last about an hour and a half, so the hikers can return to the point of assembly for lunch in the main picnic area.

Similar trips are again made in the afternoon, starting at 1:15 o'clock, affording an opportunity for those who made the geology hike in the morning to go out in the afternoon and have the wildflowers, the trees, and the birds pointed out and described, or vice versa.

Publicity was launched on a state-wide basis 6 weeks in advance of the first tour, with stories being distributed for Sunday release on each of the following weeks. The initial announcement included a solid page, in pictures, in one of the State's largest papers, The Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman, to whose managing editor the plan was outlined in advance. He was enthusiastic from the outset, believing it presented a novel way of "selling Oklahoma to Oklahomans."

Professors in some of the colleges of the state immediately became interested and volunteered to serve as guides. Some of these invitations were accepted, after investigating qualifications of the applicants. They pay their own expenses. Use of the men tends to build up added interest. They bring along students from classes in botany and geology, and it avoids possible comment on "outsiders running things."

Following the first trip, window display managers of Oklahoma City department stores and specialty shops were contacted with the idea of tying in the tours with special window displays of outing clothes, swimming suits, fishing equipment, etc. They responded immediately to the suggestion and we furnished them with large photographs -- some of them blown up to 15 x 20, and mounted -- and other material to be used as background in window displays. Large placards carrying the schedule of tours were made by card-writers in the respective stores.

The whole idea, of course, can be used in every State. Managing editors of metropolitan papers particularly "go" for it, because it makes interesting Sunday copy. They not only use photographs with the stories, but road maps, showing how to reach the parks.

In states where there are more metropolitan newspapers than there are in Oklahoma, it perhaps would be a better plan to localize the publicity for each succeeding trip. The papers that circulate in the area of a particular park will play heavily on the trip to that park.
An industry extinct in the region for more than 50 years—the manufacture of charcoal—has been revived by National Park Service supervisory personnel in Daingerfield State Park, Texas, as a means of disposing of brush from cleared areas, and providing fuel for fireplaces used by picnic parties. The charcoal is made in a furnace built of scrap brick from a well-casing. The heating unit is a homemade spray atomizer. Old motor oil is used as fuel for the furnace, and a small compressor furnishes the necessary air. Previously, brush and trees, grubbed out in clearing for roads, trails, and fire lanes, was burned. Now it will provide fuel in convenient form for picnickers.

***

All supervisory personnel and CCC enrollees at Tyler State Park in Texas were rushed to New London on March 19 to assist in rescue work after the explosion which wrecked the New London school and took the lives of hundreds of pupils and faculty members. The ECW Regional Office in Oklahoma City also ordered ten trucks dispatched to the scene.

***

Delegates to a world conference of governments, organizations, and individuals interested in textiles, held in Washington April 2 to 17, at the call of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, inspected CCC camp life and work operations on an automobile tour of Virginia April 11. The group, numbering about 250, was conducted over the Skyline Drive through Shenandoah National park, where they had lunch at a CCC camp. The delegates were taken through some of the most interesting sections of Virginia from a historical and industrial standpoint on the 225-mile drive.

***

Development of Elk Neck State Park, newly acquired Maryland-owned recreational area at the northern tip of Chesapeake Bay, will begin this month with establishment of a camp on the 5,000-acre reservation. Preliminary studies to determine a general work schedule were made in March by representatives of the Service and the Maryland Department of Forestry, under whose joint supervision the development program for conservation and recreation will be carried out.

With frontages on both the North and Elk Rivers, the park area offers favorable possibilities for public beach developments. Early surveys indicate general conservation measures will be applied on approximately 4,000 acres to safeguard against woodland fires, soil erosion, and stream pollution, and to restore to forest growth several sections which are now bare. Most of the remaining acreage will be developed for recreational use.

***

The CCC has an interesting job at High Point State Park, New Jersey, where enrollees are installing permanent geographical relief models of a great circular region with a 53-mile radius embracing 3 states. Made on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, 4 models, each reproducing the topographic features of half an
area including north New Jersey, northwestern Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York, will be installed at the corners of the base of the stone war memorial tower on High Point Mountain, 1,877 feet above sea level. Pivotal pointers attached to the models will enable park visitors to identify cities, mountains, and streams in the broad panorama commanded from High Point.

***

CCC activities under the technical supervision of the Department of the Interior were the subject of a talk by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman on the National Farm and Home Hour program over the National Broadcasting Company network on April 2. A portion of the program was given over to the fourth anniversary observance of the CCC. Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, spoke of the EW work under that Department. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation work, described the program as a whole. The talks were broadcast to a Nationwide audience.

***

Less than 1,000 acres of park woodland, constituting one-fifth of one per cent of the total area of state and county recreational areas of 22 eastern states where Civilian Conservation Corps work is in progress, were damaged by fire in 1936. Enrollees of 146 eastern CCC camps, under the technical supervision of the Service, during the year answered emergency calls to combat a total of 376 fires, both within and outside park boundaries. Approximately 18,000 man-days of work was performed in these fire-fighting activities.

***

The Service has obtained from the National Advisory Council on Aeronautics a 5-passenger Fairchild passenger cabin plane for use in delivering payrolls and supplies to CCC and Work Camps engaged in the extensive sand erosion control project along the North Carolina sand strip over which automobile travel is exceedingly difficult.

Until about 50 years ago, the low lying islands stretching from Virginia to the Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina, and separating Pamlico and Currituck Sounds from the open sea, were thickly vegetated with trees and grass. Then logging operations, destructive fires, and grazing cattle denuded large sections of the islands of their protective covering and exposed great stretches of sand to the eroding influence of wind and water. As a result, the coast line has receded several hundred yards from its original location.

Today, 1,200 relief and CCC workers are erecting light brush fences on the shifting sands to keep the water from further inundating the land. These are effective because they force the sand to build barriers against itself and the waves. Another method is the anchoring of sand by planting grasses and rushes.

***

The attractive and characteristically German architecture of New Ulm, Minnesota, will serve as
a basis for the design of nine buildings proposed for erection in the nearby Cottonwood River State Park.

The Germanic settlement is well-known both for its substantial architecture and for the cordial hospitality of its inhabitants.

** * * *

Officials at Great Smoky Mountains National Park are proud of the CCC Camps in that area. Company ratings, District "C", based on the reports of the respective Inspector- Instructors for the month of February, recently released, gave three of the camps a rating of "Superior" and the remaining 5 camps a rating of "Excellent."

** * * *

"Every one seems to be enjoying the stay here on the Island", Project Manager Melvin (Chips) Larsen reports from the isolated CCC Camp at Isle Royale, Michigan, "and several of the enrollees already have expressed their wish to re-enroll for the summer." Supplies shipped to this camp in mid-January are holding out, he also reports.

** * * *

Virginia's system of State parks was started with the inauguration of CCC work in that State in 1933.

** * * *

Eleven CCC enrollees of the Yucca Creek camp in Sequoia National Park, awarded elementary school diplomas by the California State Division of Education, were honored at graduation exercises conducted recently in the park. These boys, who studied while in camp, are now eligible to enter high school in any part of the country.

** * * *

The Service has received for display in the recently completed museum at Bandelier National Monument artifacts gathered and arranged by CCC enrollees during their 3 years in the area. In addition to the collection of potsherds, obsidian, arrowheads, and pottery, the enrollees presented the Service with a hand-made case built especially for the display.

** * * *

Definite steps are being taken by the Service to reduce the annual forest fire damage in Minnesota and Wisconsin, with the object of making a distinct improvement in the record this summer. A comprehensive course in fire fighting methods has been given for representatives of the supervisory personnel of 20 CCC and National Park Service Work Camps in the two States. Similar schools have been conducted in Missouri and Illinois.

Preparations of the same kind are also being made to safeguard the park areas in five southwestern States through the perfection of organization, training, and equipment. Well drilled CCC fire fighting crews will be available in the various State and metropolitan parks in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.
LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(As of April 1, 1937)

Below is a list of the Bills introduced in Congress since the preparation of the March issue of the Bulletin; also those bills already mentioned in the Bulletin on which additional action has been taken.

Bills Introduced

H.R. 5241
To establish the Fort Caroline National Monument in Duval County, Florida.
Introduced by Mr. Green, Mar. 2, 1937.

H.R. 5472
To authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for lands within the Cherokee Indian Reservation, North Carolina.
Introduced by Mr. Weaver, Mar. 9, 1937. Reported upon favorably, with amendments, by Department to House Public Lands Committee, Mar. 24.

H.R. 5484
To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park in the State of Virginia.
Introduced by Mr. Bland, Mar. 9, 1937.

H.R. 5593
(S. 2004)
(S. 2026)
To provide for the addition or additions of certain lands to the Fort Donelson National Military Park in the State of Tennessee.
H.R. 5593 Introduced by Mr. DeBouen at request of Department, Mar. 12, 1937.
S. 2004 Introduced by Mr. Adams at request of Department, Mar. 29, 1937
S. 2026 Introduced by Mr. Bachman, Mar. 30, 1937.

H.R. 5594
(S. 1996)
To make available for national-park purposes certain lands within the area of the proposed Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky.
H.R. 5594 Introduced by Mr. DeBouen at request of Department, Mar. 12, 1937.
S. 1996 Introduced by Mr. Logan, March 29, 1937.

H.R. 5763
To provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Hot Springs National Park in the State of Arkansas.
Introduced by Mr. McClellan, Mar. 18, 1937.
H.R. 5804 (S. 2006) To provide for the residence of the United States commissioners appointed for the national parks.

H.R. 5805 To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes".

H.R. 5806 (S. 2006) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, or other property for the extension of national parks, national monuments, battlefield sites, national military parks, and other areas administered by the National Park Service.

H.R. 5831 To provide for a survey of the old Jackson Military Road and the establishment of a national parkway along the route thereof, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5864 To provide for the establishment of the Katahdin National Park in the State of Maine, and for other purposes.

S.J.Res. 94 To create a Commission to study and report on the feasibility of establishing a national monument, or monuments, in the territory occupied by the Spanish Colonial Missions and other buildings, in the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Florida, and Louisiana.

S. 1791 (H.R. 5394) To provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California.
S. 1791 (Continued)

Public Lands Committee, March 18.
H.R. 5394 Introduced by Mr. McGroarty, March 8, 1937. Reported upon favorably by Department to House Public Lands Committee, March 18.

Bills already mentioned in the Bulletin on which additional action has been taken:

H.R. 35
(S. 695) (H.R. 4852)
To provide for the creation of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York.

H.R. 35 Introduced by Mr. McCol, Jan. 5, 1937.
S. 695 Introduced by Mr. Copeland, Jan. 13, 1937. Reported upon favorably by Department to Senate Public Lands Committee March 13.
H.R. 4852 Introduced by Mr. Cluett, Feb. 17, 1937. Reported upon favorably by Department to House Public Lands Committee, March 18, 1937.

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

H.R. 62 Introduced by Mr. Terry, Jan. 5, 1937.
S. 131 Introduced by Mr. Robinson, Jan. 6, 1937. Preliminary report made by the Department to Senate Public Lands Committee, March 24.

H.J.Res. 87
For the erection of a memorial to Doctor Samuel Alexander Hudd.

Introduced by Mr. Randolph Jan. 6, 1937. Reported upon adversely by Department to House Public Lands Committee, March 26.

H.R. 196
(S. 815) (S. 925)
To provide $25,000 for the restoring and preserving of the home of Dr. John McLoughlin at Oregon City, Oregon.

S. 815 Introduced by Mr. Steilwer, Jan. 14. Preliminary report made by
H.R. 196 (Continued)


S. 540 To establish the Chief Joseph Battle Ground National Monument in the State of Montana.

S. 1688 To provide for the acquisition of a site for and establishment of a fish hatchery for Glacier National Park.
ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND PUBLICATIONS

Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission and Secretary of the International Association of Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners, has an article entitled "Conservation Madness" in the May, 1937 issue of Country Gentleman. In it he describes what happens when game animals increase beyond the carrying capacity of their range and when there is an utter disregard of biological factors. He makes special comment on the Yellowstone elk reduction program.

***

Williamsburg is featured in the April issue of the National Geographic Magazine. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed a one-page introductory statement on the genesis of the Williamsburg Restoration, and this is followed by a 42-page illustrated article by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of historic Bruton Parish Church regarding the restoration. Many of the illustrations are colored.

***

The April National Geographic also contains an 18-page illustrated article regarding the Saguaro Forest in Arizona written by H. L. Shantz, former president of the University of Arizona.

***

The February issue of Gregg Writer carried an illustrated article on Yellowstone by Mrs. J. P. Peterson of Humboldt College, Minneapolis, Minnesota written entirely in shorthand entitled "Gateways to Wonderland." This article was written especially for use with Chapter Ten of the Gregg Manual. Superintendent Rogers of Yellowstone had a transcription made, a copy of which is on file in the Washington Office.

***

Persons interested in Alaska will enjoy reading "Denali, The High One", an article appearing in the February issue of The Alaska Sportsman. In it the author describes not only Mount McKinley National Park as it is today but gives the reader an old Indian guide's version of the story of "Denali."

***

Edwin Emery, in an article entitled "For Future Generations", which appears in the California Monthly for March, gives an outline of national park history and activity.

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An article promoting the creation of the Mount Olympus National Park out of the monument of the same name appears in the March Bulletin, official publication of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.

This article was written in connection with the program now under way by the various State Federations of Women's Clubs to win a $25 prize which will be awarded by the General Federation, through its Division of Conservation,
to the State Federation promoting the most worthwhile project in conservation.

* * *

Ralph H. Lewis, Field Curator of the Service, has an article on the Vicksburg National Military Park Museum in the April 1 issue of Museum News which is published by the American Association of Museums.

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Morristown National Historical Park reports that 18 articles pertaining to the park appeared in newspapers during a single month, six of which were printed by outstanding New York newspapers.

* * *

Herpetologica, ("A Journal devoted to the study of Reptiles and Amphibians"), for December 30, 1936 (Vol. 1, No. 2) contains an article entitled "A New Salamander (Desmognathus) from the Southern Appalachians", written by Assistant Wildlife Technician Willis King of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Technician King has named the new species Desmognathus Wrighti in honor of the late George M. Wright, first Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division. The type specimen, collected by Technician King, was found on Mount LeConte, and he gives the range as the Great Smoky Mountains, and Grandfather Mountain and Looking Glass Creek in North Carolina.

* * *

"ALONG NATURE'S TRAILS", a 344-page illustrated book written by Lillian Cox Athey for everyone who loves the outdoors, has been published by the American Book Company and sells for $1.20 a copy. In it are interesting life stories of numerous plants, birds, insects, and related creatures, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. It also has lists of the various State flowers and birds.

* * *

"LET'S GO TO THE PARK", a book written by Raymond C. Morrison and Myrtle E. Huff, is just off the press. Mr. Morrison is City Forester and Director of the School-Ground Landscaping Program, Fort Worth, Texas, and Chairman of the Educational Committee of the American Institute of Park Executives, and Miss Huff is Principal of Columbia School, Elgin, Illinois. The book, sponsored by the American Institute of Park Executives, was published by the Wilkinson Printing Company of Dallas, Texas, and sells for $3.00. Schools and libraries, however, may get it for $2.25, plus postage.

The book covers all types of parks and contains more than 300 illustrations, one of which is a map of Cape Cod by B. Ashburton Tripp, Richmond Landscape Architect of the Service. Mr. Morrison states that the purpose of the
book is "to develop the right attitude toward parks and correct public ownership of lands", and Dr. Edwin A. Elliot, Economist and Regional Director of the National Relations Board, says of it: "The authors have presented in this unique and beautiful work a definite challenge to our democracy. They ask that we depart from a pillage-economy with its marring, exploitative destruction of our resources -- both human and material -- and set our faces toward a creative-economy filled with plenty, beauty, and wholesome recreation.

"This book should be made available to students in every school, college and university, for through it they may be inspired to plan a way to meet the social consequences of a machine-economy and, maybe a plan leading to a genuine democracy -- a democracy of creative living."

* * *

THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS by Laura Thornborough. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, price $2.00.

Already foretold in the Bulletin, Miss Thornborough's book now is on the news-stands. From the cover of green homespun and the double-page spread map inside its front cover on through until one again meets the map on the inside back cover, reading THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS is an adventure. It is called "A friendly guide", written from the inside, for the author has lived in these mountains for ten summers making the trips from her little cottage nestling at the foot of Mount LeConte. She has climbed the park's high mountains, ridden on its trails and into its hidden valleys, with camera and knap-sack. An East Tennessean herself, she knows and understands its mountain people, and their Indian neighbors, the Cherokees. Full-page bleed-out halftones (one of which shows the author standing by a giant chestnut tree) and vivid pen-and-ink sketches help tell the story of this eastern mountain paradise.

* * *


In this book, listed as an autobiography, Dr. Pearson tells the story of wildlife conservation, to which he has devoted a life-time of service. One of the founders of the Audubon Society, and for 25 years its executive head, Dr. Pearson upon his retirement as President of the Society was honored with the title of President Emeritus. In addition to his work with that society, and for wildlife conservation generally, Dr. Pearson has organized national committees for bird preservation in 25 countries and today is the official head of the world movement.

Inevitably, then, his autobiography and the history of wildlife conservation, are one. In addition to being a rich human document, full of shrewd observations on men and things, ADVENTURES IN BIRD PROTECTION tells about all the wildlife associations of national importance; about legislation for the protection of wildlife around the turn of the century, when men's thoughts were beginning to turn from the pioneer's attitude of destroying wildlife to the present
widespread desire for its preservation; and of the record of the whole movement for bird and game protection.

Of this book one publisher said: "It is a unique book by a unique man," while J. N. (Ding) Darling's comment is: "Nothing on the outside or in the title of Gilbert Pearson's new book gives any indication of the smooth-running tale between its covers. It purports to be an adventure in bird protection and an autobiography of the author, but it is so much more than that; a reader experiences something of the same surprise a man must feel who takes over an abandoned farm on a second mortgage and discovers oil on it. Dr. Pearson has written a chapter of American History known to few and of vital importance. Bird protection and his own modest account of his part in that great campaign serve only as vehicles to carry a neglected saga of life in America during a most interesting generation."

* * *

The Service has completed a digest of all laws relating to State park, parkway, and recreation areas. This task, begun a year ago, was undertaken in response to numerous requests by park and conservation authorities. The digest, compiled by Attorney Roy A. Vetter, of the Service, covers every state in the Union and makes available for ready reference concise information on the laws, regulations, and government organizations concerned with State park, parkway, and recreation areas.

In a foreword to the three volumes of the digest, Director Cammerer said: "In preparing the digest, special attention has been given to the important consideration of making it as convenient as possible for the reader who desires to know the law generally, or who may seek the law on a particular subject as it relates to recreation areas."

* * *

"Seeing Glacier Park" is the title to an illustrated tabloid just published by the Great Northern Railway.

* * *

Dr. Bauer, Park Naturalist of Yellowstone National Park, has completed a manuscript on the geysers of Yellowstone National Park to be published by the Yellowstone Natural History Association.

* * *

One of the most attractive news bulletins to be issued by a CCC camp is the Anniversary Number of Mohansic Murmurs, an illustrated mimeographed brochure published by members of Camp SP-52, Mohansic Park, Peekskill, New York.

* * *

In an effort to reduce the number of accidents which result in injury to Service employees or damage to Government property and equipment a "Manual of General Safety Rules", an 11-page mimeographed brochure, has been prepared in Yellowstone and distributed to employees in that park.

* * *
An edition of a 111-page illustrated pamphlet entitled "Glimpses of Historical areas East of the Mississippi River" has been delivered by the Government Printer.

This booklet, the text of which was prepared by members of the Service's Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, contains descriptions of the nearly fifty parks, monuments, etc., in the East administered by the Service, a brief resume of historic projects, and 6 full-page maps showing the location of these historic points of interest and principal connecting highways.

***

Since issuance of the March issue of the Bulletin the Government Printer has made delivery on the 1937 information circulars for Rocky Mountain, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, Glacier, Grand Canyon, and Sequoia. This makes a total of 13 of the 1937 circulars delivered to date.

***

Delivery of the 1937 edition of the Motorists Guide covering Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park has been made by the Geological Survey and practically all copies have been delivered to Glacier for distribution to incoming motorists.

***

A 7-page descriptive mimeographed circular regarding George Washington Birthplace National Monument has been issued for distribution to visitors to that area.

***

Director Cammerer plans to make an address at exercises conducted by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at Jamestown Island May 13. On April 1 he delivered an illustrated lecture before members of the National Life Conservation Society in New York City.

***

Chief Forester Coffman sends a postcard from Hawaii bearing a photograph of surf riding at Waikiki, and says that sport is one which should be introduced in the national beach parks, if and when.

***

Assistant Director Bryant has been elected President of the University of California Alumni Club of Washington. He also has been appointed to serve as one of the consultants on National Nature News, a new magazine for school children published weekly in Washington.

***

Chief Naturalist Earl A. Trager presided at a 3-day conference of National Park Service geologists held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, beginning April 1, for discussion of geologic programs encountered in recreational areas. H. E. Rothrock, Assistant Chief of the Service's Naturalist Division, opened the
discussions, and talks were given by the four Regional Geologists of the Service --- Dr. Charles N. Gould of Oklahoma City; Dr. George C. Chadwick of Richmond, Va; Dr. J. Volney Lewis of San Francisco; and Dr. Carroll H. Wegemann of Omaha.

Dr. Ross Maxwell outlined geological work done thus far in the proposed Big Bend National Park. The conference wound up with an examination of Hot Springs Mountain landslide and a field trip to Magnet Cove to examine a geological area proposed for inclusion within a national park or national monument.

***

Good news from Lassen is to the effect that Superintendent Leavitt is making splendid recovery. He was able to leave the hospital in late March and make trips to park headquarters. He now has temporary headquarters at Red Bluff.

Nurse Freeman, who was also injured in the explosion which demolished the Leavitt residence in February, is also making rapid recovery, but due to the seriousness of her injuries full recovery can not be expected for at least two months.

***

Frank L. Ahern, Chief of the Service's Safety Division, plans to attend the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association to be held in Chicago, Illinois, May 10-14.

Superintendent and Mrs. John R. White were visitors to Carlsbad Caverns in February. "You have compressed a lifetime of emotion into the few hours of the cavern," Superintendent White told Superintendent Boles following his tour, adding that "it takes a lot to make the Superintendent of the Big Trees, Mount Whitney, and Death Valley feel humble --- but you have what it takes. A heart full of thanks for a perfect day."

***

Chief Forester J. D. Coffman discussed forestry problems of the National Park Service before the California Section of the Society of American Foresters at Berkeley, California, on April 9.

***

A letter from Bette Barber, formerly of the Vicksburg National Military Park staff, tells of Red Cross work she has been doing lately among tornado stricken residents in Mississippi. Right now she is making arrangements for the Second Annual Assembly of Vicksburg Descendants scheduled for May 22.

***

Charles L. Gable, Chief of the Park Operators Division, and his wife, the former Mrs. Julia F. Howe of Tacoma, Washington, (they were married in San Francisco on March 13) returned to Washington in late April.

Just after going to press on the March issue of the Bulletin a letter was received from Margaret Burney, wife of Engineer Arthur W.
Burney of the San Francisco Office, advising the Gable wedding took place at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel and that following a delightful breakfast the couple left by motor for a stay of several days in Yosemite.

Mrs. Gable is very attractive and charming and is sure to make many friends in Washington, says Mrs. Burney. Those in the Washington Office who have met her are of the same opinion.

***

Dorothy Waugh, the artist who drew the designs for the National and State park posters issued and distributed by the Service, also the National and State park stickers, has resigned her post with the Service and is now head of the Juvenile Book Department of Alfred Knoff, Inc., New York publishing house.

***

In recognition of his work in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty Superintendent Camp was awarded the "Palms Academiques" by the French Minister of National Education.

***

Approval has been given to the attendance of the following officials at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to be held April 29 and 30 at St. Louis, Missouri: Olaf T. Hagen, Associate Historian, Omaha, Nebraska; Edward A. Hummel, Assistant Historian, Omaha, Nebraska; Philip Auchampaugh, Historian, Omaha, Nebraska; and William R. Hogan, Associate Historian, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

***

Mrs. Edna M. Colman is now serving as official hostess at the House Where Lincoln Died.

***

Members of the Colonial Park Club, composed of employees at Colonial National Historical Park, held their fourth annual dinner dance at the Hotel Warwick in Newport News March 20. More than 100 persons attended. Director Fechner was an honor guest, as was also Colonel R. A. Gilliam, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission.

***

The Service was well represented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club held at the University of California April 16 to 18 inclusive. Chief Park Naturalist Bert A. Harwell of Yosemite spoke on the flycatchers of the Yosemite Region. John T. Emlen, Jr., who has served as Ranger Naturalist at Glacier, gave a short talk entitled "An Attempt to Measure Bird Damage in Almond Orchards;" Joseph S. Dixon and Richard M. Bond of the Service's Wildlife Division at San Francisco gave an illustrated lecture on the abundance and food habits of raptorial birds in cliff areas of Lava Beds National Monument; and Charles W. Quaintance, who served as Ranger Naturalist at Crater Lake, spoke on the brown towhee.
Mrs. Roger W. Toll and two of her children visited Rocky Mountain National Park in late March.

* * *

Park Naturalist Sam Lamb of Hawaii National Park was another Rocky Mountain Park visitor in March. He also visited the Washington Office while in the States.

* * *

Associate Engineer W. E. Robertson of the Engineering Office at San Francisco sailed for Hawaii National Park early in March. He plans to remain in that park approximately two months.

* * *

Dr. Walter P. Webb, author of The Great Plains and The Texas Rangers and now on leave from the University of Texas, has accepted a temporary position with the Service as Historical Consultant on the proposed Big Bend National Park. Dr. Webb has also accepted an invitation extended by the University of London to deliver a series of lectures on the West and Southwest in February and March of 1938.

* * *

Verne E. Chatelain, formerly Assistant Director and Chief of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, now is a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, with a commission to study the historic sites in this country and abroad. He is in charge of the restoration of historic old St. Augustine, Florida, being carried on under the Carnegie Institution in cooperation with the city of St. Augustine. This restoration is serving somewhat as a laboratory in which to test out various historical methods for later use. It is expected the work there will take about three years.

* * *

Superintendent Whitcraft of Grand Teton National Park was a visitor to the Washington Office in late February and early March.

* * *

Ranger Walter Finn of Rocky Mountain National Park has been designated to serve as Acting Chief Ranger of that park. This assignment was made especially to handle the ECW detail of former Chief Ranger McLaughlin.

* * *

R. W. Ludden of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation is on temporary duty at the United States Tourist Information Bureau, now located at 45 Broadway, New York City. Nelson R. Loomis, Chief of that Bureau, is spending part time at the New York Office and part time at his office in Washington.

* * *

Ned J. Burns, Acting Chief of the Service's Museum Division, Associate Museum Expert Kenneth B. Disher, and Field Curator Ralph H. Lewis, all of Washington, and Field Naturalist Dorr C. Yeager of the Berkeley office will attend the convention of the American Associa-
tion of Museums at New Orleans, May 3 to 5 inclusive. Mr. Burns, who is chairman of the section of National and State parks, plans to deliver a paper on "Recent Museum Developments in National Parks," as well as arrange a program of speakers on National and State park museum matters.

***

From Acting Naturalist Kenneth J. Williams of Hawaii National Park comes the following message:

"It would appear that the fame of that irresistible charm which has captivated ladies of all nations, including the Scandinavian, has at last reached our Washington office. When publishing a photograph on Page 9 of the February issue of the Bulletin of a group which included a ranger with two armsful of attractive Japanese actresses, and with two others on each side apparently awaiting their turns to be hugged, you ascribe this enviable central position to me. It was quite a natural supposition under the circumstances.

"However, being big hearted, I had loyally efficaciously myself on that day and removed my fatal charm for the benefit of my less favored comrades. The handsome ranger in the picture, coyly basking in the warmth of the Rising Sun maidens, is Harry W. Dust of Glacier fame. It will be noticed that Hawaii has removed the last vestige of anything bordering on the glacial from Harry's makeup since his arrival here."

***

Members of the Park County (Montana) High School Basketball Team were entertained by Foreman Carpenter and Mrs. T. A. Bowman of Yellowstone National Park on April 4 at Mammoth Hot Springs. The affair was in the nature of a victory dinner, as the team holds the Montana Championship for 1937. Kenneth Bowman, son of the dinner hosts, is captain of the team.

***

Because of delay in leaving the States, Park Naturalist George C. Ruhle of Glacier National Park postponed his trip to Ecuador and Peru for another year or two, and instead is making an airplane tour of Mexico and the Central American Republics, giving special attention to volcanoes, Indians, and Mayan ruins. In a letter to the Washington Office he advises that the National Park Service would have a busy time making national parks out of all the scenic wonders to be found in those areas and that he for one was glad to visit them before high pressure programs of road building, landscaping improvements, etc., get under way.

***

On March 2 Junior Historian Raleigh C. Taylor, was transferred from Fredericksburg to Petersburg National Military Park.

***

Assistant Superintendent Paul R. Franke of Mesa Verde and Assistant Superintendent John B. Wosky of Yosemite have been designated to serve as acting superintendent in their respective parks.
Verna Roe and Helen Mahoney, members of Yellowstone’s clerical staff, are now on a trip to Hawaii.

***

Earl Semingsen has been appointed to the ranger position in Yellowstone National Park formerly held by Frank Oberhansley.

***

Bowling C. Yates, Jr., has been designated to serve as Acting Superintendent of the Kenesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site.

***

Colonel Richard Lieber, member of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, plans to visit Germany in June to make a general survey of that country’s historic sites, national parks, and national monuments and consider methods of national park administration.

***

Dr. Philip G. Auchampaugh, widely known authority on American history, has been appointed to head the Historic Sites Survey of the Second ECW Region, which includes the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan. Dr. Auchampaugh for the past 11 years has been a member of the faculty of State Teachers College, Duluth, Minnesota. He is the author of numerous magazine articles, has made contributions to a number of important history publications, and is the author of "James Buchanan and His Cabinet on the Eve of Secession" and "Robert Tyler: Southern Rights Champion."

***

Ben A. Hundley, Chief Clerk of the ECW Regional Office at Omaha, resigned from that position in April to assume duties as administrative assistant and business manager of the United States Biological Survey at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Hundley was connected with the Service for 11 years. The first three and a half years were spent in Glacier and from there he transferred to Yellowstone, where he remained for seven years. He was appointed to the Omaha post last summer.

***

Russell Baker, Historian at Morristown National Historical Park, spoke at a meeting of the Junior League, Morristown Chapter, on March 2. The talk included a resume of the history of the founding of the National Park Service and development of the program for the preservation of historic sites and buildings.

***

Superintendent White, Assistant Superintendent Tobin, and Forester Frank Been attended sessions of the Western Division of the National Recreation Association Institute Conference held in Fresno, California, in March. At one session Superintendent White gave a talk entitled "America Visits Her National Parks" and he also gave a short talk at
one of the luncheons which was attended by 300 persons. Assistant Superintendent Tobin and Forester Been represented Superintendent White at one of the sessions and made short talks.

***

Ranger Fred Overly of Mount Olympus National Monument, Assistant ECW Regional Officer John S. McLaughlin of San Francisco, and Park Naturalist Clifford Freesm of Zion are now in the Washington Office on temporary duty.

***

Charles Belden, owner of the Pitchfork Ranch located near Cody, Wyoming, postmaster of Meeteetse, Wyoming, and an old friend of former Directors Mather and Albright, was a recent visitor to the Washington Office. Dan Greenburg of the Wyoming State Department of Commerce was another Washington Office visitor from the Wyoming ranch country.

While in the East Mr. Belden addressed members of the Women's National Press Club, during which he told of flying East from Wyoming not so long ago with some young antelope fawns, stopping enroute at Chicago, Detroit, Washington, and Philadelphia to deposit a couple of these animals in zoos at each of these points. He then proceeded to Lakehurst, New Jersey, and put two of the fawns aboard the dirigible Hindenburg. He said they made the trip to Frankfort, Germany, in about 60 hours.

***

Fanning Hearon, Chief of the Department's Division of Motion Pictures, and George Grant, who has charge of the Department's Photographic Laboratory, recently returned to Washington headquarters from a southern trip which included visits to the Everglades, Castle Pinckney, Forts Frederica, Clinch, Marion, and Jefferson, and a number of historic projects in that section.

***

Mr. K. Bailey and Miss Elizabeth M. Klein, members of the Control Division, Branch of Operations, Washington Office, are now connected with the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department.

In his new post Mr. Bailey is handling budget matters.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gunn of Yosemite were visitors to the Washington Office during the cherry blossom season. They came East as far as Pontiac, Michigan, by train, purchased a car there, and drove the rest of the way East. On their return trip West they planned to visit Grand Canyon. Mr. Gunn does personnel work in Yosemite.

***

Herbert E. Evans, Managing Director of the Estes Park (Colorado) Conference, has resigned that post, and as Vice President of the Consumer Distribution Corporation is now associated with Mr. Edward A.
Filene, Boston merchant. The National Council of the Y.M.C.A. has assigned Mr. A. L. Meyer to succeed Mr. Evans in the Estes Park post.

**

Mrs. Anna K. Pryor and Miss Elizabeth Trischman, store and cafeteria operators in Yellowstone National Park, visited the Washington Office April 12. They were enroute to their home in Los Angeles, on the last lap of a world-girdling tour which was so timed they were at various places for outstanding events, two of which were Easter Sunday festivities in Rome and the Japanese cherry blossom display in the Nation's Capital.

**

On March 11, a 5-1/2 pound son, Albert Alton, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sherman of Wind Cave National Park. Mr. Sherman is a member of the clerical staff.

**

A daughter, Barbara Patricia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Douglas Roach of Crater Lake National Park on March 16. Mr. Roach is storekeeper in that park.

**

A 7-pound daughter, Karen Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Hassman on March 12. Mr. Hassman is an associate architect connected with the Branch of Plans and Design, Washington Office. In addition to having a new baby, the Hassman's have a new home in Arlington, Virginia, which incidentally was designed and built by Mr. Hassman.

**

Mr. and Mrs. Walter George Heil are the parents of a son, David George, born March 13 at the Mission Hospital, Huntington Park, California. Mr. Heil is a ranger naturalist in charge of the Junior Nature School in Yosemite.

**

A 7-1/2 pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Wooten on March 27. Mr. Wooten is Executive Officer of the Branch of Buildings Management.

**

Another forester has arrived, according to an announcement from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wesley Childs, of Omaha, Nebraska. The forester's name is Frank Wesley Childs, III. He was born on March 5, and weighed 7 pounds, 5 ounces.

**

A daughter, Camille, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Affre of Colonial National Monument in December.

**

A daughter, Patricia, was born to Park Naturalist and Mrs. Maurice

MARRIAGES

Elizabeth Crismond of Spotsylvania, Virginia, and William K. Howard, Acting Superintendent of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, were married in Alexandria, Virginia, on March 18.

***

Patrick Ickes, member of the Mails and Files Staff, Washington Office, and Betty Bruce Campbell of Washington, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bruce R. Campbell, were married on the evening of April 10 at Epiphany Church, Washington, D.C.

***

Fred H. Arnold, Forester at the Richmond EOW office, and Miss Violet Noma Wilson, were married on November 27 of last year at Christ Lutheran Church, Washington, D.C. They spent their honeymoon in Bermuda.

DEATHS

Dr. John E. Doerr, father of Park Naturalist John E. Doerr of Crater Lake National Park, passed away at his home in Mount Vernon, Indiana, early in March.

Milo S. Decker, who served on the ranger force at Sequoia and General Grant from 1909 until his retirement from active duty in 1928, passed away in March. Sequoia Park Rangers served as pallbearers at his funeral.

***

Professor Edward S. Robinson, eminent Yale University psychologist and Editor of the American Journal of Psychology, died on February 27 of injuries received when he was struck by a bicyclist. He was 44 years of age.

It was Professor Robinson who was largely instrumental in having the Graduate Committee of Yale University allot to the National Park Service a graduate fellowship annually to deserving employees of the Service.

***

Helen Newbury, wife of Park Ranger Ray E. Newbury of Petrified Forest, passed away on March 5. Death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. In the words of Superintendent Smith: "Helen Newbury was an absolutely unselfish person, one of those rare individuals always doing for others and forgetting self. All of the personnel of this Monument and her many friends far and near join with the bereaved ones in a feeling of unconsolable and unforgettable loss."
In the death of Colonel C. G. Thomson, superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, the National Park Service has lost one of its ablest men. A graduate of Cornell, he spent several years in the Philippines, and in the World War was cited for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. When he was demobilized he joined the National Park Service and was rapidly advanced until given one of the two most cherished posts in that organization—the Yosemite. There he distinguished himself, among other things, for the taste and skill that he showed in the laying out of new roads in the park. For years the practice had been to leave road routing to the engineers. To them cuts and fills were merely technical problems. But Colonel Thomson insisted that in a national park cuts and fills must be as inconspicuous as possible and must harmonize with the landscape so completely that the roadway seems to be a part of the lay of the land. This principle is now being followed in other parks, with the result that the new roads which are being built, instead of scarring the landscape, fit into it unobtrusively. Gone are the days of gashed mountainsides and spoiled scenery in the parks as a result of new roads.

It has been the good fortune of the National Park Service that it has attracted many good men. This in part is due to the inspiration of the late Mr. Stephen T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service, and his successor, Mr. Horace M. Albright. As a result of their ability to interest men of unusual talents the National Park Service has continued to be one of the best bureaus in our government. The present director, Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, and his assistant, Mr. A. E. Demaray, have been trained in the service. In the field are such men as Colonel John R. White, director of the Sequoia National Park, and Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, for years at Mesa Verde National Park and one time head of the Laboratory of American Anthropology in Santa Fe. Such men combine administrative skill with a thorough knowledge of technical problems. Some of them—like Mr. Nusbaum—have won places of distinction for themselves in scientific fields.

Fortunately such an organization, comparatively young, is able to maintain its high standards of personnel. Because of the large number of good men already in it, it attracts young men of exceptional qualities. To date it has escaped the ravages of politics, and so long as Mr. Harold Ickes continues to take pride in the service it is certain to retain its high standing. The men who have reached the top positions—especially the superintendents of the different national parks—are public servants of a type of which the Nation may well be proud. This is why the passing of Colonel Thomson is a matter of national regret.

ANTI-CLIMAX, GRAND CANYON

Changeless, yet changing ever,
With every drifting cloud;
From pastel scarf of early dawn
To evening's purple shroud.

Beauty, age-old, yet ageless,
God's handiwork displayed;
A tourist gazes, unabashed,
Murmurs, "Wish I'd bid that spade!"

NEW ENGLAND SPRING

Daisies white, and buttercups,
violets and clover;
Bluebirds nesting up above,
thrushes flying over;
Sweet fern, and laurel, and buds
of maple red;
Apple blossoms drifting down
from branches overhead;
Little brooks awaking, laughing
in the sun,
Tiny tips of yellow green
on balsam-fir, and pine.

Three thousand miles, and more,
away, I hear a robin call,
"Springtime in New England is the
sweetest Spring of all!"

Peggy Kniskern James, wife of
the Project Superintendent at Grand
Canyon National Park, has kindly con-
tributed the two foregoing poems for
publication. Incidentally, apology
is made to Mrs. James for not giving
credit where it was due in the March
issue of the Bulletin. The poem
at the bottom of page 39, credited
to Captain Earnest W. Tranter, was
almost a verbatim copy of one
written by Mrs. James entitled "My
Wish For You" which was published
in the Saturday Evening Post for
July 25, 1936, The Sunday Referee
of London, England, and was read by
Major Bowes on one of his Capitol Thea-
tre Family, Coast-to-Coast Broadcasts.
The National Park Idea in Germany

By Dr. Carl P. Russell
Chief of the Wildlife Division
National Park Service

(Excerpts from lecture given by the author on March 31, 1937)

One's first glance at a map of Germany leaves the impression that the country is congested with human developments. That congestion is no less actual than it appears. Wide open spaces as we know them in America do not exist in Germany. There are 363 Germans for every square mile of German territory. Knowing that I think you can appreciate that pressure is great and that German national park enthusiasts find some difficulty in justifying the reservation of lands for nature preserves. As a matter of fact, the German reservations are not large as compared with such American parks as Yellowstone and Yosemite. But it is not necessary that they should be for most of the German parks are truly nature preserves and not vacation lands.

While this map is before us I will point out some of the physical characteristics of the country. Imagine, if you will, that you have placed your right hand palm down on the map. Your fingers reach to the North Sea and the Baltic. Under them is a low plain in which marshes abound. Under the palm of the hand is a higher country composed of ancient mountain ranges once as high as the Alps but now reduced to hills and rounded mountain masses the highest of which are 3 or 4 thousand feet above the sea. At the junction of palm and wrist are the German Alps, the highest peak being about 10,000 feet above sea level. Under the thumb is the River Rhein which has its head in the Alps and flows north emptying to the North Sea in Holland. Other major streams flowing north all have their sources in the low ancient mountain ranges of central Germany. Under the index finger is the Weser; the second finger covers the Elbe; the third finger marks the course of the Oder and under the little finger flows the Weichsel.

Throughout the low plains country on the north are Glacial materials brought down from the Scandinavian countries; west of the Rhein are ancient volcanoes and active hot springs and along the lower reaches of the Weichsel is the Polish corridor, a recent man-made feature which separates East Prussia from the rest of Deutschland.

A system of canals which focus upon Berlin has changed the face of Germany. Incidentally those canals help to account for the phenomenal growth of that city from insignificance in the Mid-Seventeenth Century to a population of 4 million at present.
Ancient Glaciers of Germany — At the same time that the northern United States was inundated by seas of ice, Germany, too, was invaded by a continental glacier. The ice moving south from Norway brought blocks of rock, sand, loam, and alluvial soil that today cover the Northern plain just mentioned. It is worth noting that in one instance a single specimen of these glacier boulders of northern Germany constitutes a "Monument." Other glaciers flowed north from the Alps to the Danube plain in southern Germany. Some of their mighty marks upon the mountains today constitute features of certain national parks.

Spread of German Tribes — The story of human events in Germany extends back so far into the past and bears in such an important way upon the national park program that I shall devote some time to its more important chapters.

Early Bronze Age. About 2,000 B.C. the Germans became recognizable among the Nordics. For a thousand years they held to their home on the German shores of the Baltic and spread but little into Scandinavia and parts of north Germany adjoining their original holdings.

1,000 B.C. Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. In the 8th Century before Christ the Germans entered what is now east Germany and pushed into Norway and Sweden.

Birth of Christ. Late Iron Age. German tribes held most of what is now Germany and had penetrated into lands of the Romans. In retaliation for this extension the Romans invaded Germany. In 9 A.D. three legions of Roman soldiers were set upon by the United tribes of central and northwest Germany in the Teutoburgian Forest and annihilated. This victory saved Germany from Roman domination. Today the battlefield is preserved as a national monument.

500 A.D. Prolific increase of population and intensive cultivation of the soil precipitated the movement from northern Europe known as the Wandering of the Nations. Invasions of Asiatic Huns from the east added to the movement. Large parts of the German tribes moved west and south until they covered all Europe. In nearly all instances there was a fusion of these migrating peoples with the Roman civilization into which they forced themselves. Today only two of the many groups that left Germany may be identified as of definite German origin — The Anglo-Saxons in Britain and the Franks in France.

By the end of the 6th Century A.D. most of the tribes had abandoned the Heimland forever. Only 5 important groups remained — the East Franks, Saxons, Thuringians, Swabians, and Bavarians. These tribes were united by Charlemagne in the 8th and 9th Centuries, but a common blood, a common speech, and a common body of institutions never canceled the sense of tribal identity among the German peoples.
I shall not attempt to outline the story of human affairs that have transpired in Germany during the thousand years since the time of Charlemagne; I am sure that you have some conception of the persistent density of population and the intensive use that has been made of nearly every acre of land in that country. In trying to contrast the German Park System with ours, however, I do want to call attention to the fact that the United States is some 18 times as large as Germany and that the German population is about 12 times denser than our population.

Ancient Sites about Köln -- Naturally evidences of the early inhabitants and their ancient cultures come to light almost everywhere in Germany. The many museums of Germany are full to overflowing with the implements and trappings of men of the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. As an example of the great number of archeological sites that may be found in some localities I call attention to this chart showing sites in and about the Rhein City, Cologne. Here are 53 sites -- ten of them 4,000 years old, or older; 14 of them about 3,000 years old, and 29 of them 1,500 to 2,500 years old. When you consider that one tomb in one of these Hallstatt sites of the early Iron Age, about 3,000 years old, contained 6,000 objects it is easier to comprehend why European archeological collections are so extensive.
Official Appeal to Citizens -- In spite of the great amount of work that has been done in collecting masses of material objects and in studying the ancient cultures of the land, the archeologists and historians of the present regime are ever on the alert in locating new sources. A Nation-wide program of educating all citizens to recognize and report new sites is being pushed vigorously. Here is a typical example of the appeal made to citizens. It is distributed throughout rural districts in the form of posters four feet long.

"Preserve our Archeological and Historic Relics"

"When you are cultivating the soil, digging peat, building roads, mining, or doing other work in the ground you may find relics which should be reported to the foreman in charge, to the Prussia Museum in Konigsberg or the local police authorities."

Lower Column: -- under the pictures identifying cultural objects:

"The man who reports promptly all prehistoric finds and newly discovered sites of archeological significance to the nearest police headquarters protects our inheritance. Such finds should not be disturbed under any circumstances until the authorities have inspected them. Protection and preservation of our prehistoric and historic objects are a patriotic duty. The majority of these relics have no material value but they are of greatest importance in the study of our ancestral cultures. Prizes are offered for genuine reports. No one will suffer losses from any archeological digging; should damages be inflicted upon a land owner he will be reimbursed. If in doubt of the nature of your find, consult the burgemeister, educational officers, or forester of your locality. Digging by individuals at historic or prehistoric sites is forbidden by law.

"Signed, Officer in Charge of East Prussia State Archeological and Historic Materials. Dr. W. Saerte"

It seems to me that in this type of work the Germans have demonstrated a method worthy of our consideration.

Human Bodies from the Swamps -- In many of the moors of North Germany archeological finds have been made in recent years which are rather startling in interest. A total of 53 human bodies have been taken from several swamps, some of which are national parks. It has been determined that one of the ancient modes of disposing of condemned criminals was to submerge them in the soft morass that was adjacent to nearly every Bronze Age village of northern Germany. Clothing and accoutrements remained on nearly all of the culprits. In the instances of some of the finds it would appear that women and even warriors fell unintended victims to the treacherous sink.
The chemical action of the swamp waters served to preserve these specimens of early German civilizations. Sometimes the skeleton is dissolved, and the flesh preserved; again the flesh may have disintegrated and the bones were preserved. But in nearly all instances the yellow-red hair of the individuals remains quite unchanged and textiles are so faithfully preserved as to enable archeologists to determine full details as to weave, design and color.

For 26 years Dr. Walther Schoenichen, Director of German National Parks, has been identified with conservation measures in the Vaterland. Some of you in this audience, I believe, knew Dr. H. Conwentz, who in 1900 advocated the creation of nature preserves in the State of Prussia. In 1906 his proposals were acted upon by parliament and Dr. Conwentz was made State Commissioner for the Care of Natural Monuments. Soon after the establishment of this branch of Prussian Government, Dr. Schoenichen entered the Commissioner's office as collaborator. As pioneers in national park work these officials accomplished much in promoting the idea of reserving significant areas as National Parks. Dr. Conwentz's book, "The Care of Natural Monuments", published in 1909, is the earliest comprehensive treatment of the National Park subject to be found in English.

In addition to shaping public opinion Conwentz and Schoenichen were instrumental in causing the Department of Agriculture to reserve a dozen small biological areas as nature preserves. Some private land owners, many of them of the Royal Family or nobility, were induced to set aside some sections of their lands as nature preserves. Definite steps thus were taken to start a System of National Parks and Monuments; a public conscience favorable to the idea was awakened not only in Prussia but in other German States, and it is rightly stated that German National Parks got their start long before a Nazi Regime entered the national picture.

However, prior to 1935 something necessary to proper organization of the system was lacking.

In 1935 the National Park laws of the Third Reich were enacted. I am indebted to Dr. Theodore Ahrens, collaborator in Dr. Schoenichen's office, for complete translation of the German laws on nature preserves.

I quote the significant introduction to the 1935 law for the protection of natural areas:

"Today, as in olden times, the German people's longing is for the beauty of forest and field. But their landscape has been fundamentally changed and its vegetation has been reformed to make way for an intensive agriculture and silviculture. A monotonous tendency to clear the forest and to cultivate coniferous trees has arisen. Because of the loss of natural habitats the original varied fauna has been reduced. While this development was frequently a matter of economic necessity, nevertheless, the economic harm produced by such changes
in the landscape is manifest today. Thus, the movement toward
'Protection of our National Monuments' which started about the begin­
nning of our century could only accomplish a partial success because
the fundamental political and cultural premises for it were wanting.
Only the revolutionizing of the German character gave rise to the con­
ditions required for an effective protection of nature. The German
Government considers it to be its duty to assure, even to its poorest
citizens, their portion of German natural beauties, and for these reasons
it has formulated the following law for the protection of nature and de­
crees and publishes it herewith."

The law referred to enables the German Forester General to acquire lands
as nature preserves and established a Federal office (Reichstelle für
Naturschutz) in the German Forestry Department for the purpose of obtaining
the land and administering the preserves. The Director of this Reichstelle
is appointed or recalled by the German Forester General with the concurrence
of the Minister for Agriculture.

Nature preserves are defined as "creations of nature, the preservation
of which lies in the public interest because of their scientific, historic,
domestic, or folkloristic importance. --- Among these are prominent geologi­
cal forms in the landscape, primitive plant associations, and primitive
cohabitations of animal life." Only lands required by the German Army are
exempt from this enabling law.

**Extent of Conifers, 1300 A.D.** -- Before I go on to describe specific
biological parks please let me sketch the history of the "conservation"
movement in Germany. It is a commonly recognized fact that a real feature
of German civilization is her development of forest conservation to a high
art; it follows then that I can make a direct approach to the story of con­
servation in Germany through a brief account of forestry affairs in that
nation.

Originally Germany was largely covered with forests of oak and beech,
with spruce, fir, and pine on the heights. As early as the Reign of the
Franks, 715-911 A.D., destruction of forests was undertaken in order to
provide agricultural lands. This clearing of hardwoods continued and
under Charlemagne reached huge proportions because of Church encouragemen.
By 1300 A.D. so much land had been cleared that it could not be cultivated
and some of it went back to forest. At this time 2/3 of the German forests
were hardwoods, -- oaks, beech, hornbeam, ash, etc.

**Extent of Conifers, 1900 A.D.** -- For 500 years the impulse to clear
lands vied with the desire to save the habitats of game animals. Germany
has always been a nation of enthusiastic hunters. But in 1810 began the
Spruce Mania; a general stampede toward planting of spruce. Never before
have the forests of a whole nation been converted to a new species in a
single generation. Spruce was pushed downward far beyond its natural range.
Remaining hardwood forests were cut to make way for the lumber-producing
tree; deer were killed to prevent damage to seedlings. In less than 100
years spruce claimed 2/3 of the nation's forests.
The Failure of Pure Spruce -- The Spruce Mania arose out of the discovery that massed trunks of spruce gave a greater timber yield than did the natural forest. However, with the coming of the second and third generations of trees on these planted forests it was demonstrated that the superior yield was not repeated. The forest litter failed to decay under the trees. It piled up on the forest floor and smothered all natural undergrowth. The top soil developed acidity. Windfalls were numerous because the tree roots failed to penetrate the soil.

Plantations of Hardwood in Spruce Forest -- The reaction against these silvicultural excesses meant a return to hardwoods which began when the Kaiser ordered that his deer hunting grounds be planted in oaks. After the World War came national recognition of the superiority of mixed forests and today hardwood plantations are being introduced in many spruce forests. These hardwood plantations must be fenced to begin with in order that they may not be eaten up by deer. By this method of introducing hardwoods a remedy for soil sickness is found and German foresters hope to increase speed of reproduction, decay of litter, self-pruning of trees and general improvement of ecological health. It is known that eventually such mixed forests will give better yield of timber than will pure spruce.

Parks in the Bavarian Forest -- At the suggestion of Dr. Schoenichen I entered the Bayerischer Wald for the purpose of seeing two nature preserves established to guarantee the safety of small areas of primeval forest. On October 23, I arrived in the town of Zwiesel, noted for its ancient glass works, and there through the good assistance of Bürgermeister Daiminger I located the Forest Service office (Forstamt Ost) where Herr Peter Boehner is in charge. That evening I enjoyed the hospitality of the Boehner home where we discussed a program that would enable me to enter the rather remote "National Park."

The arrival of an inspector from Berlin on the 23rd prevented Herr Boehner from taking me in his official car, but Herr Benno Vergho, Forstassessor, joined me and we obtained a private car and driver with which to make the forty-mile drive to the parks in the Falkenstein and Wald Haus areas. We drove as far as roads would permit and then hiked for a few miles through six inches of sloppy snow on forested mountain slopes to points near the crest of the range which forms the boundary between Tschechoslowakei and Germany. Here we entered the Hollbachspreng and the Waldschongebiet, small primitive areas in which the forests have never been touched. Pine, spruce, and firs constitute the important forms and some of the three hundred-year-old firs are quite as large as are the trees of the Pacific Northwest in the United States. The reservations are surrounded by National Forest lands upon which logging is practiced in the best German style. The nature preserves are quite unmodified, no cutting has been done, no cleanup is practiced, and no trails have been built. The public is not invited to enter these parks. In spite of the natural accumulation of debris on the forest floor within the reservation, no fires have occurred. No control of insects is practiced; the areas truly are natural preserves.
Forstassessor Vergho and the forest ranger who accompanied us were cooperative in making me acquainted with the reservations, and in showing me the logging operations in the surrounding National Forest.

The "National Park" in Berchtesgadenland -- On October 13, 1936, I traveled from Munich to Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. This little town was in existence at the beginning of the fourteenth century and is now a noted resort. Mr. Hitler resides in a modest home here which he has recently built on a mountainside, above the town.

I went at once to the Forest Service office and there met Oberamtman Franz Froschmaier to whom I was introduced by letter from Dr. Schoenichen. Herr Froschmaier was generous in giving of his time and the facilities of his organization. With a young lady, Hilda Hopf, to serve as interpreter, the Oberamtman escorted me in a Government automobile to the beautiful Alpine lake, Koni gsee, where we boarded a motor boat belonging to the Reich. In this craft we journeyed the length of the clear, green lake which lies in the depths of a glaciated canyon strikingly similar to Yosemite Valley. Fortunately weather conditions were ideal. After a ride of about an hour we landed at the south end of the lake and followed a trail into the mountainous nature preserve. Lack of time prevented us from climbing to any great height but enough was revealed to indicate that this German "National Park" in the Alps compares with the most spectacular mountainous areas of the United States. The return trip was made in the failing light of evening, which dusky condition but accentuated the grandeur of the dominating peaks of the Watmann and the vertical cliffs enclosing the Koni gsee.

París in East Prussia -- On November 12 I called at the Forstamt, Königsberg, and, in accordance with plans already made by Dr. Schoenichen, there met Herr Alfred Postelmann and Dr. Elizabeth Szwarz, two collaborators and consultants of the Reichstelle für Naturschutz. In the personal automobile of Herr Postelmann we drove for about 90 miles to the village of Cranz and the Fürische Nehrung noted for its unusual scenic attractions and for its Elch Gebiet, (Moose Preserve).

The Vogelwarte, Headquarters for Study of Bird Migration -- Enroute to the Elch country we stopped in the small town of Rossitten to pay a visit to the National headquarters station for banding and study of bird migration. This activity falls under the direction of the German "National Park Service" -- Reichstelle fur Naturschutz. At the Vogelwarte we met Dr. W. Putzig, then in charge of the work, who escorted us through the well-equipped laboratories and offices. A museum of bird migration maintained here contains a series of modern exhibits which depict in clear manner the objectives of this type of ornithological research and relate the German findings to the results obtained by other countries. Everything about the establishment denotes the recognition by Germany of the desirability of world-wide cooperation in determining all factors involved in bird migration.
The Moose Country -- The Kurische Nehrung, a long narrow strip of sand extending for a hundred miles along the coast of East Prussia, encloses a body of water known as the Kurisches Haff. The distance across the Haff to the mainland is about thirty miles at the place of greatest width. The Nehrung itself is but a mile or two in width and is composed of spectacular sand dunes, some of them more than a hundred feet in height, which pile up in gradually ascending billowy hillocks on the seaward side of the Nehrung but drop off abruptly to the Haff on the East.

In places this undulating sandy strip is covered with a growth of pine, birch, and alders; in other places it is free from vegetation and constantly in movement under the force of winds from the West. Over a part of this unusual terrain Elch, or moose, range in numbers. The animals are not restricted to the strip of sand, but actually swim the Haff and occupy parts of the mainland north of Königsberg and south of Memel Territory.

It was the Elch Gebiet which constituted our chief objective and Forest Service officers on the Nehrung opened the way to us along roads that are ordinarily closed. Within National Forest precincts near Rositten we transferred from the automobile to horse-drawn wagons made available by the provincial authorities and rode for many miles through alder and pine woods. At dusk our search was rewarded. We obtained close-up views of the animals as they fed upon the bark and branches of large alders, which rough-barked trees presented few of the aspects of the food plants sought by American Moose.

In general behavior and appearance the Elch is quite like the American Moose. The "stockings" are much lighter in color -- in failing light they appear white -- and even the largest bulls sport no such broad and heavy antlers as are carried by the American Moose. In other respects, however, they would pass for the American animal when viewed by the casual observer.

The sight of this great animal in its native haunts, unconfined by any of the obstructions created by a thousand years of German cultural developments, gave me the greatest thrill of my varied experiences on the tour.

Conclusions -- Germany, about the size of Texas, is possessed of some densely populated states which are not as large as our Yellowstone National Park. It is obvious that Germany will never have a National Park System like that of our country, but that fact is beside the point.

Germany will preserve representative bits of her cultural and biological inheritance, and that, I think, is very much to the point.

In the United States we are now possessed of 132 national reservations in most of which original biological conditions will be maintained so far as it is possible to preserve natural conditions and still permit
10 million vacationists to enter them each year. In this important respect German National Park work is simplified as compared with our program. Most of the German reservations are definitely nature preserves and with a few exceptions are not open to a recreation-seeking public.

Please permit me now to summarize what I judge to be the trend in nature protection and national park work of the Third Reich.

German workers, in spite of the wealth of archeological materials and cultural data now preserved, are alert for new opportunities in the fields of local history and archeology.

There is a marked solicitude for rare species in the plant and animal kingdoms.

A revulsion exists against over-artificial land-use, such as prevailed during the period of Spruce Mania.

An ideal has been set up for a complete and natural flora and fauna throughout the land. There is an intense desire to restore native wildlife -- including the return of predatory birds and animals.

There are no roadside billboards.

Everything considered, I believe the German National Parks are to be recognized as biological leaven in the great lump of dough comprised of National Forests, private estates, municipal parks, and the countryside generally. From these strategically located fertile centers will flow a stream of wildlife values to a nature loving citizenry.

The German parks cannot be recreation areas, to the extent that our parks are vacation-lands, but they can function as wildlife fountains which will enhance the recreational values of those surrounding areas to which the public does not have access.

Above all they serve as the Nation's guarantee that representative features essentially German, -- cultural relics, geological characters, and native living things, will be saved for the generations yet to come.

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