With the talk given the evening of April 27 in the Interior Department Auditorium by Max K. Gilstrap, the Service's 1937-38 lecture series was concluded. Mr. Gilstrap, who has served as a ranger in Yosemite and Grand Canyon National Parks, delighted his listeners with imitations of bird calls. In the audience was Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, who prior to the lecture told those in the audience that Mr. Gilstrap had been in one of his public speaking classes back in Oklahoma.

More than 13,000 persons attended the 19 lectures delivered during the series.

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.
SERVICE OFFICIALS TRY OUT AUTO.GIRO

In connection with studies carried on in April by officials of the Bureau of the Budget and members of the House Appropriations Committee as to whether the Federal Government should purchase autogiros for use in various capacities, a number of Government officials made trips in one of these machines over the Capital and surrounding territory. The group of National Park Service officials making flights at the invitation of Mr. Roy Knabenshue, aviation pioneer and member of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Co-operation, included Director Cammerer, Associate Director Demaray, Assistant Director Tolson, Chief Forester Coffman, and Frank L. Ahern, Chief of the Safety Division. All thoroughly enjoyed the experience and reported there was no sensation whatever when the ship took off, while it was aloft, or when it landed.

Possible opportunities for use of the autogiro in National Park Service work include photographic studies, patrol work, and detection and control of forest fires.

***

TEA GIVES MULES PEP

In his book To Lhasa in Disguise William Montgomery McGovern says:

"Although our day's journey was but half accomplished, the mules already showed signs of exhaustion and we had great difficulty in getting them to go on.

"Whereupon the syce or groom in charge of the animals gave each animal a large bowl of strong tea, the usual stimulise expedient in such cases.

"To my surprise, they drank this eagerly and under its stimulus condescended to return to work, in fact the senior mule named Paris became so exhilarated that she tried to run away."

***

RADIO SERIES EXTENDED

The National Park Service's 1938 radio series, "America's Hours of Destiny," is being continued in New York over Station WNYC beyond the originally scheduled period of thirteen weeks and is receiving much complimentary \"fan mail.\" The first thirteen scripts in the series were written by Dorothea J. Lewis of the Public Information Division, but the second thirteen are being written by a number of Park Service people. Number 14, dealing with Fort Stevens Park in Washington, D.C. and No. 17, dealing with L'Enfant and his plans for the Capital City were written by E. J. Kelley, Administrative Assistant, National Capital Parks; No. 15, telling the exciting story of Yorktown, is the work of Miss Irma Kennedy of the Public Information Division; No. 16, relating to the adventures and explorations of Cabrillo on the Pacific Coast was written by Mr. Clifton Rock of Cabrillo National Monument; and No. 18, telling the strange story of the Modoc War in the Lava Beds of California, was written by Mr. Robert M. Miller of Washington, D.C., largely based on material furnished by Don C. Fisher, Acting Custodian of Lava Beds National Monument.

Scripts in the series are now being broadcast in Washington over Station WOL every Tuesday at 6:30 p.m.
FEDERAL ARTS PROJECT TO MAKE REGIONAL OFFICE FURNISHINGS

Spanish furniture for the foyer and conference rooms of the new regional headquarters building at Santa Fe will be made by workers connected with a Federal Arts Project. They will also weave forty rugs, make light fixtures, and undertake a life-sized Mather mural for the foyer.

***

"OPEN HOUSE" FOR THE PRESS AT DEVILS TOWER

At the invitation of Custodian Joyner of Devils Tower National Monument, representatives from local and nearby newspapers visited the Monument March 27, when the new museum was officially opened to the public.

After inspecting the various exhibits in the museum and reviewing monument construction projects, the visitors were served homemade ice cream and cake by Mrs. Joyner.

***

ALL YELLOWSTONE ROADS OPEN BY FIRST OF JUNE

Superintendent Rogers of Yellowstone National Park has announced that by June 1 it should be possible for motorists to reach all of the main points of interest on the park highway system. The north and west gates were opened to motorists early in May but the south and east gates will probably not be open until about the 20th or 25th of May. The spectacular new north-east entrance road from Red Lodge to Cooke will probably not be passable before the first of June.

HEAVY SNOWPACK AT YOSEMITE

The heaviest snowpack ever recorded in Yosemite covered the high country above the rim of the Valley early in April, according to reports brought back by rangers from snow patrol trips. While this snow will delay opening of the Tioga Road until about July 1, it promises an extraordinary display of waterfalls late into May this year.

***

TETON GUIDE ON WAY TO TIBET

Paul Petzoldt, in charge of mountaineering activities in the Grand Teton, is now en route to Tibet as a member of an American-British Expedition which this summer will attempt the ascent of Mount Karakorum in the Himalayas. Petzoldt was one of three Americans chosen by the American Alpine Club to participate in the Expedition.

Arrangements have been made to have Phil Smith, former temporary ranger at Grand Teton National Park and an experienced climber and guide, conduct mountaineering activities in the Tetons during Petzoldt's absence.

***

GEYSER BOOK OF VALUE TO EDUCATORS

Dr. C. Max Bauer's book describing Yellowstone's Geysers is popular with educators. In several letters recently received by Dr. Bauer educators in England have complimented him on the photographs, text, and format of his book which was published last year.

Dr. Bauer is the Park Naturalist at Yellowstone.
Mrs. George H. Earle, wife of Pennsylvania's Governor, recently visited Carlsbad Caverns. She was accompanied by her two sons, Larry and Ralph.

ITINERARIES SUGGESTED FOR ISLE ROYALE TRIPS

For those who may visit Isle Royale this summer, George F. Baggley, Service representative in charge of the area, suggests that at least five days should be allowed if one is to get a fair view of the Island, its interesting points, and its activities, and that ten days are preferable if possible. The 5-day itinerary is divided as follows:

1 day to the Island.
1 day to inspect resorts on the east end of the Island.
1 day along the north side of the Island to Washington Harbor.
1 day from Washington Harbor to park headquarters.
1 day to return to the mainland.

The 10-day trip should be scheduled as follows:

1 day to the Island.
1 day to park headquarters and to Rock Harbor resort.
1 day to Passage Island and fishing trip.
1 day at Belle Isle resort.
1 day along north side of the Island with side trip of one and one-half miles to the old Indian copper mines and to Washington Harbor for the night.
1 day at Washington Harbor.
1 day to Siskiwit Bay and Siskiwit Camp.
1 day to Siskiwit Lake, Chippewa Harbor and return to Headquarters.
1 day for hiking or other special trips desired.
1 day to return to the mainland.
CHAIRMAN OF PARK LIBRARY COMMITTEE
MAKES SUGGESTIONS

"Eventually, and, of course, as soon as possible, all of the parks should take an accurate inventory of their library materials and make a proper catalog of those materials, providing cards for a union catalog, which might very well be kept in the Washington Office of the proposed National Park Service Library Bureau, which would handle also the ordering of library materials for the parks. The personnel of the Library Bureau could work out an intelligent and simple method of discovering the needs for housing the libraries in the respective parks, the length of time each year it would be desirable to have a trained librarian in each national park, plus a careful study of the desirable budget for each park library."---Excerpt from letter written by Joe Hare, Chairman, Committee on Libraries in National Parks.

***

"PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER" HONORED

William H. Jackson, Pioneer Photographer and Grand Old Man of the National Parks, was 95 years of age on April 4, and his fellow members of the Explorers Club of New York celebrated the occasion by staging a banquet in his honor.

Mr. Jackson enjoys fine health, having no ill effects from the serious accident he suffered in Cheyenne, Wyoming last fall which kept him in a hospital for a month. He still carried on his art work, and is planning to make his annual visit to the Yellowstone and Grand Teton country this coming summer.

PERSONNEL OF RECREATIONAL COMMITTEES
APPOINTED

Persons outstanding in the fields of camping, hiking, and skiing have been appointed by Secretary Ickes to serve as members of special advisory committees to assist the Service in formulating policies and practices concerning those three sports. Last December the Secretary appointed Fay Welch of Syracuse, New York, Chairman of the Camping Committee; Myron H. Avery of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Hiking Committee; and Roger Langley of Barre, Massachusetts, Chairman of the Skiing Committee.

A list of the committee members, all of whom serve without pay, is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

***

VISITOR LIKED GARDEN AT WAKEFIELD

Superintendent Hough of George Washington Birthplace National Monument reports that a recent anonymous visitor left the following beautiful verse in the "comment box":

A kiss of the sun for a pardon
A song of the birds for mirth
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than any where else on earth.

***

Appended to this issue of the Bulletin is the first half of an article entitled "Around The World In National Parks." It is a translation and adaptation made by Associate Recreational Planner Hugh R. Artrey, Richmond Regional Office, of a paper written by R. Salgués of France.
ISOLATED CARETAKERS AT GLACIER POINT
WITNESS YOSEMITE EASTER SERVICES

By far the most distant view of the Yosemite Easter Sunrise Service was obtained by Mr. and Mrs. Dick Main, winter caretakers of Yosemite's Glacier Point Hotel. Isolated at the Point by heavy snows, the Mains set up a heavy tripod and binoculars and took turns looking down approximately 1½ miles to see the Robed A Capella Choir of the University of California march across the rustic bridge to the island in Mirror Lake. Even the music could be heard fairly distinctly by the Mains.

Hours after the sunrise at Glacier Point, high on the rim of Yosemite Valley, the sun peeped over the shoulder of Half Dome to shine down on Mirror Lake at 9:16 a.m., starting the latest sunrise service in the United States.

** **

SERVICE "BOUQUETS"

An executive of a California advertising agency recently wrote Director Cammerer:

"The service your Department is rendering is outstanding. I was greatly impressed with the courtesy of your men on a recent trip to Death Valley and in commenting among friends know of several parties who visited the Valley because of my recommendation."

Commenting on the fact that the budget for Carlsbad Caverns National Park has been set at only as much as the Park took in last year, the New Mexico Sentinel stated in an editorial:

"It is wonder provoking that a branch of the government should operate on a balanced budget but even more wonderful is the Park Service itself.

"This newspaper is publishing a series of articles prepared by Leo McClatchy of the regional park office at Santa Fe on the parks and monuments of the Southwest. Each article tells of a wonderland where city-tired folk may 'rough it' in comfort and thrill at the majesty of nature. Between the lines one may read a story of economy and ingenuity, of long and careful planning, and a story of career men plugging at their work unhampere by political restrictions."

** **

PUERTO RICAN STUDIES CAVE DEVELOPMENT
AND OPERATION

Enrique Ortega, Director of the Institute of Tourism, recently conferred with officials in the Washington Office regarding the development and operation of Carlsbad Caverns and Mammoth Cave National Parks. He is now on his way back to Puerto Rico, but plans to return to the States soon to make personal inspections of those two cave parks in order to get ideas for the development and operation of Puerto Rican Caves.

** **

Feminine national park visitors can now wear ensembles that harmonize with their surroundings. One of the large New York Department Stores is advertising new summer dresses and suits in such shades as Glacier Blue, Bryce Red, Yellowstone, Strata Red, and Shiva Rose.
Money and annual leave used by Ranger Arthur Holmes of Yosemite last summer to attend the Feather River Training School conducted by the U.S. Forest Service he feels were well spent considering the benefits he derived from the instruction offered. In a report to Chief Forester Coffman he says:

"I was surprised to find that the Feather River Training Camp was by no means merely a 'Trade School' wherein was taught the mechanical skills and details of ranger work such as existed only a few years ago, and which still exist in the minds of the public. It was very practical, of course, and did teach in detail essentials necessary for the ranger 'on the job' to know, but the instruction was much broader and included other information on policy, objectives of Forest Service, developing trends, and relationships of forestry activity to social, economic and other conservation factors."

Instruction, he advised, seemed to be generally divided into three main divisions with the following objectives:

1. To give the trainee as much practical information, training, skill and experience as possible in ranger work and in the work of the various specialized departments of the Forest Service that might be engaged in projects in the field.

2. To give the trainee a working knowledge of the function, policy, aims, methods, limitations, problems and objectives of each Branch of the Service so that he will be able to evaluate and correlate the work of the branches at points where they overlap or interfere with each other, plan for the development of his district in line with the best interests of his district and the branches concerned, and understand the operations of the branches in question as related to the time element -- future development.

3. To bring before the trainee the necessity of keeping alive to the developing tendencies of the Forest Service, its responsibilities, demands, etc.

Members of the surveying class at the Feather River Training School mapping their field work.
FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN AND ADJACENT TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS  
(June 15 to August 15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.</td>
<td>Rhododendron Festival, Asheville, N. C.</td>
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<td>15 - 18</td>
<td>Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.</td>
<td>State Trap Shoot, Bend, Oreg.</td>
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<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>Platt National Park</td>
<td>U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Celebration.</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park, Calif.</td>
<td>Mid summer Ski Tournament.</td>
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<td>26 - 30</td>
<td>Sequoia National Park, Calif.</td>
<td>Dedication of Susan B. Anthony tree.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Crater Lake National Park</td>
<td>Zionist Organization of America in commemoration of Emma Lazarus.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park</td>
<td>Katchina Dances, Hopi Village, Ariz.</td>
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<td>Old Timers' Club, Gatlinburg, Tenn.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Platt National Park</td>
<td>Rotary Inter-city meeting.</td>
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<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>Gettysburg National Military Park</td>
<td>75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.</td>
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<td>2 - 5</td>
<td>Glacier National Park, Mont.</td>
<td>Pow Wow, Flagstaff, Ariz.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Gettysburg National Military Park</td>
<td>Medicine Lodge Ceremonies and Rodeo.</td>
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<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>Glacier National Park</td>
<td>Peace and President's Day (Dedication of Eternal light Peace Memorial by President Roosevelt.)</td>
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<td>Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.</td>
<td>Pow Wow (Indian dance and Rodeo) Flagstaff, Ariz.</td>
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<td>Black Hills Roundup, Belle Fourche, S. Dak.</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td><strong>July</strong></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Crater Lake National Park.</td>
<td>Water Pageant, Bend, Oreg.</td>
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<td>Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.</td>
<td>Regatta in Hilo's Crescent Bay.</td>
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<td>Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park.</td>
<td>Chester Rodeo, Chester, Calif.</td>
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<td>Platt National Park.</td>
<td>4th of July celebration.</td>
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<td>8 - 10</td>
<td>Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.</td>
<td>Rodeo, Jackson, Wyo.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Zion and Bryce Canyon Natl. Parks.</td>
<td>Ute Stampede, Nephi, Utah.</td>
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<td>Bastille Day -- Decorations and French Flag.</td>
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<td>16 - 17</td>
<td>Wind Cave National Park.</td>
<td>Horse races, water carnival and Indians, Hot Springs, S. Dak.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Zion and Bryce Canyon National Park.</td>
<td>Pioneer Day Pageant and Rodeo, Ogden, Utah.</td>
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<td>Zion and Bryce Canyon Natl. Parks, Utah.</td>
<td>Pioneer Day Rodeo, Salt Lake City, Utah.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Crater Lake National Park.</td>
<td>Convention of Loyal Order of Moose.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park.</td>
<td>Masked dances for rain, Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico.</td>
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<td>No date</td>
<td>Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.</td>
<td>Navajo Squaw Dances.</td>
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<td>Middle of</td>
<td>Mesa Verde National Park.</td>
<td>Ute Sun Dance, Southern Ute Indian Reservation, Towaoc, Colo.</td>
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<td><strong>August</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>Grand Teton National Park.</td>
<td>Rodeo, Jackson, Wyo.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mt. Rushmore Memorial, S. Dak.</td>
<td>Days of '76 -- Sioux Indian attack.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park.</td>
<td>Corn dance (St. Lawrence Day) Nambi and Picuris Pueblos, N. Mex.</td>
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<td>Horse Show &amp; Gymkhana, Prescott, Ariz.</td>
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Presentation of "Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan" to Governor Henry Horner

Bottom Row: E. Lieberman, Chief Highway Engineer, Division of Highways, Ill.; Associate Regional Director Paul V. Brown; Assistant Director Wirth; Governor Horner; Regional Director T. J. Allen; Mrs. J. H. Hauberg, Rock Island, Ill.


THE USE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNIFORM

By
Park Naturalist Frank Been,
Sequoia National Park

Of all the discussions and all the suggestions made about what to wear for a uniform, little or nothing has been said about how to wear the uniform. The question of style and material is insignificant compared to the appropriate and proper use.

A civilian dressed neatly in a low priced suit is much more presentable than one attired carelessly in expensive materials. That statement will not be disputed. Why then is not the same consideration given the use of the uniform? So frequently park men will pay close attention to their civies but when they don the uniform almost no care is taken. Be that as it may, all of us have seen unpressed uniforms, soiled blouses or breeches, poorly cared for foot wear, spotted neck ties, dirty hats and generally poorly fitting outfits, and parts of uniform not matching as to color or fabric.

Whether a hat is belly color or side color is of little importance compared to whether it fits and is clean. The same applies to the rest of the uniform. This is not meant to imply that style is not important, because a snappy uniform should be favored.

Nevertheless, a natty outfit sloppily worn may approach incongruity. Instead of presenting a proud exemplification of the Service, the impression is almost certain to be derogatory to the organization which the uniform symbolizes. Appearance is important because through it favorable or unfavorable impressions are made.

The attitude of park men toward the uniform may have a bearing on how it is worn. During the last conference of National Park Superintendents several of the superintendents urged that the requirement for them to wear uniforms be rescinded. Why did they make this recommendation? Are they ashamed of the uniform? Do they feel it lowers their dignity? Do facetious remarks about the uniform injure the vanity? These men did not want to wear the uniform in their own parks!

If this attitude exists with park superintendents, may it not reflect the feelings of subordinates? It may be felt or actually known by the superintendents' personnel. If the park superintendent or custodian is not proud of the uniform, he surely is not inspiring its proper use by the others of the park staff.

Perhaps the superintendents should be required to wear their uniforms to conferences. The use of the uniform by them may determine how it should
be used or how it is used in their parks. Too frequently, a superintendent will assume the attitude that it is not so important for him to look neat in a uniform because he has passed that stage of professional requirement.

In view of the above observation, is it strange that either we do not know how to wear a uniform, do not give a damn or are downright careless? If we are proud of our Service, should we not be proud of that which represents the Service? May we not apply less attention to modifying the uniform, but give more consideration to wearing it properly?

Superintendent White is in agreement with everything Mr. Been says, except possibly the statement that superintendents should be required to wear their uniforms to conferences.

"I, personally," writes Superintendent White, "like to wear my uniform in the park, and I am proud of the uniform. I have always been of the opinion that a park superintendent should be required to wear his uniform when on duty within the park. The only occasion when I wear civilian clothes in the park is when I drive around the public automobile camps in my own car for the purpose of getting a reaction to the opinions of the park visitors, which I could not get if I were in uniform". Superintendent White continues: "I have never been able to understand the attitude of two or three park superintendents at our conference, who apparently want the superintendent to be in civilian clothes all the time and not be part of the uniformed organization. I agree with Park Naturalist Been that this attitude on the part of a superintendent must tend in a measure to derogate respect from the uniform."

The Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study Tentative Final Report, the first State report to be prepared under authority of the Park, Parkway and Recreation Study Act (Public 770½), was presented to Governor Horner by Assistant Director Wirth on March 25.

This report was prepared by the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, the State Planning Commission, and the Chicago Regional Planning Association with the co-operation of the National Park Service and other Federal and State agencies.

The report covers in a general way the population, economic conditions, land use, etc., of the State, but was especially aimed at presenting a plan for rounding out the State Park System and made specific recommendations on this subject. Governor Horner, who received this report for the State, expressed his interest in the work and gave assurance of his support.
HAVE YOU READ?

ARTICLES:


In subsequent issues of the Pan American Bulletin Mr. Kirkpatrick, who serves as Resident Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks, will outline observations made in Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo during his tour of South American Parks made at the suggestion of President Roosevelt.


Story, Isabelle F. Tourist Army Expected in Parks. New York Times Travel Section, April 24, 1938.


Rocky Mountain National Park is featured in the Vacation Issue (April 23rd) of the Estes Park Trail. In addition to a number of articles on that area, the special issue contains letters from the Mayor of Estes Park and Superintendent Canfield inviting travelers to visit Rocky Mountain National Park.

* * *

The April issue of The Aldebaran publication of the Beta Phi Alpha Fraternity, carried an article on Lassen Volcanic National Park by Ruby Swartzlow. The fraternity plans to hold their National Convention in California in 1939.

* * *

NOTE:--

In an effort to have the foregoing information included in each issue of the Bulletin as comprehensive as possible, another plea is made to readers to keep the Editor-in-Chief advised of all published articles pertaining to Service activities. Only a small proportion of such published work now comes to her attention.

BULLETINS:

Two-page multilithed sheet containing the names of the 129 plants in the Colonial Garden at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and a diagram of the garden. This sheet was issued especially for distribution to Monument visitors during Garden Week.
Four-page printed leaflet containing general information regarding Bryce Canyon National Park.

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Four-page printed leaflet containing general information regarding Zion National Park.

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Two-page multilithed sheet regarding Colonial Historical Park (Yorktown Area), George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and the Richmond National Battlefield Park Project.

***

Four-page multilithed leaflet regarding the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

***

One-page mimeographed sheet giving National Park Service Forest Fire Statistics for the period from January 1, 1929 to December 31, 1937 inclusive.

***

Chart pertaining to Tourism and its Relationship to the Automobile Industry, prepared by Harold L. Dorsett, under the direction of Nelson A. Loomis. Copy of this chart, prepared as a United States Tourist Bureau publication, is appended to this issue of the Bulletin.

***

A Brief Guide to the Petrified Forest National Monument, a four-page multilithed leaflet.

Circulaires of General Information regarding Carlsbad Caverns, Grand Canyon, Hot Springs, and Rocky Mountain National Parks, 1938 editions.

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State Park News, a 4-page printed leaflet giving the story of Indian Springs State Park, Georgia. Distributed free by the Division of State Parks, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

***

State Historical Markers of Virginia, a 193-page printed publication issued by the Virginia Conservation Commission, Richmond, Virginia.

***

Birds of Rocky Mountain National Park, an 80-page booklet, prepared by Park Naturalist Raymond Gregg of Rocky Mountain National Park and issued by the Rocky Mountain Nature Association. Includes every species of bird known to occur now or to have occurred in Rocky Mountain National Park. Price 50¢.

***

Food and Cover Planting for Wildlife, a 25-page mimeographed publication prepared by Assistant Wildlife Technician Daniel B. Beard. Although it was designed primarily for State and
county parks in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the principles contained therein are applicable for all of the Northeastern States.

** * **

The Gatlinburg News (Vol. 1, No. 2) published every Friday at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Editor, P. H. Maxwell, who has been a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, and E. E. Exline, formerly connected with the Park staff, have collaborated on a book regarding the Smokies region soon to be published.

** * **

Trail Riders of the Wilderness, an illustrated booklet outlining the six trips scheduled by the American Forestry Association for this coming summer. That Association receives cooperation in organizing and directing these expeditions from both the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service.

** * **

The Trail Riders of the Mountains, Glacier Park Chapter, has issued a booklet, beautifully illustrated, outlining the itinerary and cost of that organization's Official Ride for 1938. Copies may be obtained from Mrs. George W. Noffinger, Secretary of the organization, P.O. Box 478, Kalispell, Mont.

** * **

What Are National Parks? (Supplement to Planning and Civic Comment, Vol. 4, No. 1, March 1938.) This publication, Part One of a Portfolio on the National Park and Monument System, is issued by the American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. In it are pictorial examples of the types of areas that have been included in the National Park System and some of the types that the Association believes should be included. In the subsequent parts of the Portfolio there will be presented pictorial examples of the many types of services that the Federal Park System renders.

BOOKS:

TREES OF NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

by H. P. Brown, Ph. D. Christopher Publishing House, Boston. $3.00.

A revised and enlarged edition of "Trees of New York State" by the same author, this 490-page book contains 156 full-page drawings that are helpful in naming, classifying, and identifying trees. The introductory pages are devoted to information pertaining to the principles involved, and are followed by Master Keys which permit of identification of species by leaves, fruit, and twigs.

** * **


In these Journals, covering a 42-year period (1869-1911), the editor gives to the world the best of John Muir's writings yet remaining in his unpublished notes.

They begin when Muir, as a young man, came to know California for the
first time. A winter of solitary sheepherding was followed by those epoch-making trips to the Yosemite Valley and the High Sierras. In poetic prose he records the keen daily observations and brilliant intuitions which slowly crystallized into the revolutionary theory of glacial action — of a landscape not dead, but ever in the process of birth. By 1875 he was making his first intensive study of trees to result eventually in the preservation of our redwoods. Later came the famous expeditions to Alaska and the long battle for forest control and the founding of national parks.

Muir Woods, named in honor of the celebrated naturalist John Muir. The centennial of Muir's birth was celebrated April 21 throughout the Federal Park System.
Completion of the restoration of Fort Stevens before May 30, when the survivors of the 6th Army Corps, the G.A.R., Sons of the Union Veterans, the Brightwood Citizens Association, and the American Legion combine to hold their annual Memorial Day service at this historic location, has been announced by Superintendent Finneman. The restoration includes partial reconstruction of the old fortifications, including the log barriers, the powder magazines, and the parapet upon which Lincoln stood under the fire of Confederate guns during Jubal Early's attack on Washington, July 11-12, 1864.

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More than 100 Camp Fire Girls, representing each State of the Union, participated in a colorful tree-planting ceremony at the Joaquin Miller Cabin in Rock Creek Park on April 12. Twenty trees, representing states from Maine to Washington, were planted. The ceremonies were held in connection with the National Conservation Rally of the Camp Fire Girls of America. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenbarg, wife of the Michigan Senator, officiated at the planting ceremony.

** * * **

The hope long cherished by officials and residents of the National Capital for an auditorium suitable for large conventions, exhibitions, and important gatherings has been revived by the announcement of the selection of a site by the National Capital Auditorium Commission. Secretary Ikes, who served as Chairman of the Commission, reported to Congress April 15 that the area facing Constitution Avenue and the Mall between John Marshall Place and Third Street, N.W. had been agreed upon as the site. National Capital Parks Superintendent Finneman served as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Auditorium Commission.

** * * **

Bernard Gallagher, 14-year-old Washington school boy, assumed the office of Superintendent of National Capital Parks on Wednesday, April 20, and held down the desk usually presided over by C. Marshall Finneman, for a single day. The occasion was the annual Junior District Day, when the duties of District and Federal officers in the National Capital were turned over to a selected group of boys and girls from District public, private, and parochial schools. Superintendent Gallagher conferred with members of his staff, Director Cammerer, Associate Director Demaray, and Assistant Director Tolson, inspected park properties and a CCC Camp, and spent a busy day at his temporary job. His last official act was to review a parade participated in by 30,000 Washington school children.

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Approximately 250 4-H boys and girls, representing each State of the Union, will hold their annual National encampment in the Washington Monument grounds during the first week of June. This camp, which is conducted under the auspices of the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, represents
the reward for achievement offered mem-
ers of the 4-H Clubs during the past
year.

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Eighteen new cabins are being
constructed at the National Capital
Parks Tourist Camp in East Potomac
Park. These will consist of 16
single-room and 2 four-room cabins,
constructed to replace the same num-
ber of older cabins. Rates for ac-
commodations vary from 25¢ to 75¢ per
person per day. The camp is operated
by the Welfare and Recreational Asso-
ciation of Public Buildings and
Grounds, Inc., under the supervision
of the National Park Service. During
the past year approximately 75,000
visitors to Washington were accommo-
dated at the camp.

Campfire Scene in Rock Creek Park

Park Naturalist Donald Edward
McHenry of National Capital Parks fur-
nished the above picture for publica-
tion in the Bulletin in the belief that
other naturalists might be interested
in knowing about the equipment he uses
at campfire talks.

In the background is a 9' x 12'
beaded screen supported by a permanent
pipe frame. The roller box in which
the screen rests is placed on a shelf
4' above the ground and the screen is
raised by ropes pulled over rollers at
the top of the frame. In front of the
screen is a microphone. Beneath the screen is a loud speaker for the sound projector. In front of this is a footlight panel. Loud speakers on collapsible tripods appear on both extremes of the group. Flood lights illuminating the area are above and to the rear of the audience. A signal system for changing slides is provided for the lecturer. Rubber shielded wires running along the ground in the aisle connect these various units with the control table in the foreground. This table is designed to support three projectors at once. On the top shelf beneath the surface of the table is seen the phonographic turntable used for running recorded music over the public address system. Below this is the shelf upon which rests the circuit for the same system. Near the ground is a shelf for the phonographic records.

Beyond the knees of the operator is the reel supporting the cable which brings the current from the feed box 100 feet away to the switch box on the small shelf on the right side of the table. Into the side of this switch box are plugged cables leading to the various pieces of equipment. The operator can thus control each and every unit by working the several switches just as if he were in a projection booth. Everything except the permanent support for the screen is portable and is stored away after the program.

This set-up has served a group of more than 1,000 at the Campfire and could probably care for 3,000 or more if the amplifying circuit were increased. The picture was taken the evening of Justice Black's address so as to take advantage of the smaller crowd expected, allowing a better view of the equipment.

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**THE COVER**

The United States Tourist Bureau at 45 Broadway, New York City, administered by the National Park Service
President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to participate in the 75th anniversary celebration at Gettysburg Battlefield and will dedicate the Peace Memorial on the afternoon of July 3.

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Articles, formerly the property of Major Henry R. Rathbone who was in the box at Ford's Theatre with President Lincoln on the night he was assassinated, have been received at the Lincoln Museum. They were presented to the Museum by Major Rathbone's granddaughter, Mrs. Louise Randolph Hartley of Washington, D. C. The articles are a military overcoat, military dress cape, 2 military dress coats, 2 vests, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of gloves, and 1 red silk sash.

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The manuscript letter book of Lucas Von Beverhoudt, owner of "Beverwyck" in what is now Troy Hills, New Jersey was presented to Morristown National Historical Park by Lloyd W. Smith on behalf of the Washington Association of New Jersey. The letters were written between 1779-80 and 1794-96 by Von Beverhoudt and were addressed to members of the family and business associates in the West Indies.

***

Robert Kishpaugh of Fredericksburg, Virginia has donated to the Fredericksburg National Military Park Library a rare pamphlet on the panorama (cyclorama) of the Battle of Second Manassas published in 1886. This panorama was housed at the corner of 15th Street and Ohio Avenue in Washington and was one of the wonders of the day. The pamphlet describes the exhibit and shows sketches from the panorama which consisted of a long stretch of canvas around a large room, depicting the Battle.

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Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York and George H. Earle of Pennsylvania visited Gettysburg in March.

***

The Third National Assembly of the Descendants of the Participants of the Campaign, Siege, and Defense of Vicksburg will be held in Vicksburg, Mississippi May 21 and 22. Ceremonies will be held commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Siege and tours will be made through Vicksburg National Military Park.

***

Delegates to the 63rd Annual Meeting of the American Forestry Association held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, made a field trip on May 6 to Colonial Williamsburg and Yorktown under the guidance of officials of Colonial National Historical Park and the Colonial Williamsburg Restoration. On May 5, Dr. Carl P. Russell, Director of the Richmond Regional Office, addressed the delegates, his subject being "National Historical Parks and Their Significance."
The desirability of increased close relations with learned institutions in the fields of history, archeology, and architecture, as well as the museum field in connection with the Historic Sites Survey has led to an exchange of letters between the Department of the Interior and the National Archivist, the Librarian of the Congress, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Each of the institutions approached has proved generous in responding to the requests of the Department for future co-operation. In addition, Dr. Lawrence V. Coleman of the American Museums Association has offered the advice and assistance of his organization.

Harry S. Howard of Burlington, Vermont, youngest son of the late Oliver O. Howard, prominent Civil War General, was a recent visitor to the Fredericksburg Military Park area. He was so impressed with the Service's work in the area that he has since donated several rare items for the park museum and library, among which is an old photograph album of Civil War generals and a copy of Hamlin's "Battle of Chancellorsville" autographed by General Howard.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument now possesses three registered morgan horses, the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The animals are stalled in a new barn built this past winter by CCC enrollees.

All three of the horses are coal black and although more than 20 years of age they are in fine condition. Two are mares -- "Gypsy Girl" and "Minerva" -- and were used as a buggy team by Mr. Rockefeller for years.
The other, a stallion named "Gypsy King," is a beautiful and spirited animal.

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Through the courtesy of Dr. Richard Lee Morton, Department of History, College of William and Mary, members of the staff of Colonial National Historical Park, were invited to attend a series of lectures on Colonial History given in April at the College by Dr. Charles M. Andrews, emeritus professor of history, Yale University.

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Former Director Albright, in Williamsburg to attend meetings of the Directors of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., was a visitor to Colonial National Historical Park, April 10. Other Directors of Colonial Williamsburg visiting Colonial the same day were Mr. Kenneth Chorley, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III, and Mr. Vanderbilt Webb.

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Secretary Ickes has approved an order changing the designation of the Derby Wharf National Historic Site to the Salem Maritime National Historic Site.

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Emilio C. Ponce de Leon, descendant of Juan Ponce de Leon, visited Fort Marion National Monument on the occasion of a good will tour he made from Puerto Rico to St. Augustine, Florida. Gorgeously costumed in the fashion of a 16th Century Spanish Commander, he brought greetings from Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico to the Mayor and other citizens of St. Augustine.

***

The annual series of National Park Service Military History lectures to the military schools in Virginia were delivered in April. The schools served include: Virginia Military Institute, Shenandoah Valley Academy, Augusta Military Academy, Benedictine High School, and John Marshall Military High School. The subject was the Chancellorsville Campaign. Troop position maps, showing the changing situations in the Campaign on slides, were projected on a screen, and Brady photographs and contemporary sketches, explanatory of the operations, were interspersed.

***

Colonial National Historical Park has received as a gift to its museum, the hook from the pole of the carriage in which General Lafayette rode upon the occasion of his return to Yorktown as a guest of the nation in 1824. Doctor St. George T. Grinnan of Richmond, Virginia, is the donor, the interesting relic having been in his family many years. The choice of Colonial National Historical Park as a repository for this item was through the kind offices of Dr. Grinnan's cousin, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary.

Special celebrations were held in CCC camps in Park Service areas throughout the country, some on April 5, the Fifth Anniversary date, others on Sunday, April 3.

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A large camping center has been practically completed at Cheraw State Park, S. C. by the CCC and relief workers, under the supervision of the National Park Service, and will be ready for occupancy this summer.

The recreation center is located on the south bank of 300-acre Juniper Lake which was impounded by an earthen dam for a distance of 1200 feet. The facilities are ample for the accommodation of 120 persons, exclusive of the
officers and staff members, and consist of a community hall, kitchen, dining hall, sleeping cabins, and infirmary all for the use of the camper and vacationist. Other buildings will be ready for use from time to time this summer and will be opened as the demand arises.

* * *

Four months' work without a fatal accident is a record established by the CCC camps operating throughout the country under the technical supervision of the Service. This excellent safety record covers October, November, and December, 1937 and January, 1938.

For the entire year of 1937, there were only 8 work-accident fatalities among CCC enrollees under Service supervision, as against a total of 18 such deaths in 1936.

* * *

A 200-man Civilian Conservation Corps company will be sent to Alaska this summer to assist in development work in Mount McKinley National Park. This camp, to be known as Camp MP-1, Alaska, will be the first Park Service camp in Alaska.

* * *

A nursery "in the desert", established by CCC enrollees assigned to Death Valley National Monument, has resulted in making the monument headquarters and other areas much more attractive and livable.
LEGISLATION

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 9966, to authorize Federal co-operation in the acquisition of the "Muir Wood Toll Road", located in Marin County, State of California. Introduced by Mr. Lea on March 21. The bill, if enacted into law, would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed $25,000 for the purpose of aiding the State of California in acquiring, for the State free-road system, the road known as the "Muir Wood Toll Road". This road extends from the Marin County Panorama Highway to the Muir Woods National Monument and from there down the Frank Valley to its junction with the State Highway near Muir Beach, Marin County, California.

H. R. 10070, introduced by Mr. Ramspeck on March 29, and S. 3860, introduced by Mr. Russell on April 19, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with the States or political subdivisions thereof in the development, operation, and maintenance of recreational areas within national forests and on lands owned by the said States or the political subdivisions thereof.

H. R. 10226, introduced by Mr. Case on April 11 and S. 3831, introduced by Mr. Bulow on April 14, to protect Mount Rushmore National Memorial by withdrawing certain public land included within the Harney National Forest, South Dakota, from location and entry under the mining laws.

H. R. 10239, introduced by Mr. DeRouen on April 12, to provide for the establishment of the Green Mountain National Park in the State of Vermont. This legislation provides for the establishment of a national park in the Green Mountains when title to all lands, within an area to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have been vested in the United States.

H. R. 10436, introduced by Mr. DeRouen on April 27 at the request of the Department to establish the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., to transfer thereto the lands now included in the General Grant National Park, and for other purposes.

S. 3873, to authorize the construction and operation of an auditorium in the District of Columbia. Introduced by Mr. Connally on April 20. This bill, if enacted, would authorize the construction of a multiple-use auditorium to be located on reservation 10, bounded by Third Street and John Marshall Place, Constitution Avenue and C Street Northwest and to be of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of public convenience and necessity, including appropriate approaches, walks, and necessary landscape features. The bill further provides that upon completion, the auditorium shall be maintained and administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
S. 3925, introduced by Mr. Pope on April 28, would authorize, if enacted, the Secretary of the Interior to construct a weir at the present outlet of Yellowstone Lake in the State of Wyoming and to construct a tunnel for the diversion of water from the southern part of such lake to Surprise Creek, a tributary of the south fork of Snake River.

**ACTION ON PENDING LEGISLATION**

- **H.J.Res. 403** To provide for the completion of the Navy and Marine Memorial. Introduced by Mr. Jenks, June 8, 1937. Report on favorably by Department to House Committee on the Library, April 23, 1938.


- **H.J.Res. 631** To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg. Introduced by Mr. Robertson, March 25, 1938. Report out by House Committee on the Library, April 28, 1938.

- **H.J.Res. 656** To provide for the erection of a memorial to the memory of Newton D. Baker. Introduced by Mr. Randolph, April 14, 1938. Report out by House Committee on the Library April 28.

- **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. McCall, March 18, 1937. Report of the Department submitted to House Public Lands Committee on April 19, 1937, with the statement that the legislation was not in accord with the program of the President. Report out by Committee, March 22, 1938.

- **H.R. 6628** To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Vicksburg National Military Park, in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes. Introduced by Mr. McGehee, December 6, 1937. Report out favorably by House Public Lands Committee, April 4, 1938.

H.R. 9736  Authorizing the acquisition of certain lands for inclusion within the boundaries of the Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.

H.R. 10024  To establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7826  To make available for national park purposes certain lands within the boundaries of the proposed Isle Royale National Park.

S. 2130  To authorize an appropriation of $50,000 to make a survey of the Old Indian trail and the highway known as "Oglethorpe Trail" with a view of constructing a national roadway on this route to be known as "The Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway."

S. 3125  To provide for the administration of the Natchez Trace Parkway, in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, by the Secretary of the Interior.

S. 3594  To transfer, assign, and convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a certain tract of land, containing about 63½ acres, situate in Tinton, Delaware County, Pa.
ABOUT FOLKS

Assistant Director Wirth is now in Hawaii with Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, inspecting CCC activities on the Islands. Mr. Wirth flew from Washington to the Coast where he met Director Fechner. They made the trip to Hawaii by boat.

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Assistant Director Bryant has been honored by students of the George Washington Senior High School in Los Angeles who on Arbor Day planted several trees on the school campus and dedicated them to him.

One student wrote to Dr. Bryant about the event and explained: "Since so many trees have been dedicated to Luther Burbank our class decided that our trees should be dedicated to a contemporary. We consulted our teacher and she suggested your name."

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Dr. T. M. Jaggar, Service Volcanologist at Hawaii National Park, presented one of four special addresses in a symposium on the "Physics of Volcanology" conducted by the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Jaggar, who is President of the YMCA in Hawaii, while on the mainland also attended the National Council Meeting of the YMCA in St. Louis, Missouri, May 3-6.

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Park Ranger B. F. Moomaw, Jr. of Hawaii National Park has been appointed to the newly established position of Assistant to the Superintendent of that park. Prior to going to Hawaii in 1937, Mr. Moomaw served as a member of the Ranger force at Colonial National Historical Park.

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Utility Expert Monteith has returned to Washington after spending 8 months in the field. Six months were spent at Oregon Caves National Monument in connection with the installation of a new electrical system.

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Ranger George W. Fry of Crater Lake National Park has been appointed Chief Park Ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park.

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Associate Field Co-ordinator Edward B. Ballard of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation is now in the West conferring with park and other officials regarding skiing and hiking facilities in various recreational areas.

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Co-ordinating Superintendent Branch Spalding of the Virginia Civil War Areas will speak at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 19-21. His subject will be the methods of presenting history as practiced in the museum at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.
Ronald M. Holmes, the Service’s Chief Clerk, received congratulations from his fellow workers on his 50th birthday celebrated March 18.

James W. Gerard, Collaborator of the United States Tourist Bureau, was interviewed by radio commentator Lowell Thomas on a recent nation-wide program. Mr. Gerard spoke of the promotion of travel by the Government through the Bureau.

Malcolm Gardner and Henry Lix, who are pursuing special studies at Yale University under fellowships awarded to Service employees, were visitors to the Washington Office during the Easter Holidays.

George W. Miller of Yellowstone and Hugh Peyton of Glacier recently swapped positions, so that Mr. Miller is now serving as Chief Park Ranger at Glacier and Mr. Peyton as Assistant Chief Park Ranger at Yellowstone.

Assistant Superintendent Lloyd of Grand Canyon, who was on special detail to the Washington Office in connection with the preparation of the Service’s Administrative Manual, left Washington early in April.

Robert P. Holland, Acting Superintendent at Mammoth Cave National Park, has been appointed Superintendent of Fort McHenry National Park. Pending his entrance on duty Junior Historian Hubert Gurney of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park has been detailed to Fort McHenry to serve as Acting Superintendent of that Park.

Harold H. Hawkins of the Richmond Regional Office has transferred to the Naturalist Division, Branch of Research and Education, Washington Office.
Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Palmer of Washington, D. C., were recent visitors to Death Valley. Dr. Palmer, a retired official of the United States Biological Survey, has been a national-park fan for years.

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Park Naturalist Ruhle of Glacier National Park, who recently sojourned in old Mexico, wound up his visit there with a night ascent of famous Popocatepetl.

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Honorable Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, has been appointed a member of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission to succeed Honorable Fred W. Sargent, who resigned.

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Bette E. Barber, at one time employed at Vicksburg National Military Park, is now doing publicity work for Camp Kittiwake, a camp for girls located near Pass Christian, Mississippi.

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Dr. Don Tresidder, President of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, was a recent visitor to the Washington Office. He was in the capital in connection with a case before the Supreme Court regarding wholesale liquor sales in the State of California. Other park operators visiting the Washington Office were J. H. Galen, President of the Mount McKinley Tourist and Transportation Company, who discussed with Service officials renewal of his contract for hotel and camp facilities in Mount McKinley National Park, the building of a new lodge inside the park, and the operation of the new hotel located at McKinley Park Station; William Hatfield, Vice President of Fred Harvey Company, who conferred on accounting matters; and H. A. Belt, also of the Fred Harvey Company, who discussed publicity.

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Park Naturalist Carl Swartzlow of Lassen Volcanic National Park attended the meeting of the Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America held at Stanford University April 1, 2, and 3. Dr. Swartzlow presented a paper on "Parallel Gullies on the Slopes of Lassen Peak."

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Herbert E. Blanks has been appointed permanent ranger in Sequoia National Park. He is a graduate of the University of California and for two years served as administrative guard in the Tahoe National Forest.

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Pauline Routh, clerk at Grand Teton National Park, has just returned to the Park from a vacation in California.

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Edward Steere has been appointed Assistant Historian at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and Miss Louise M. Williams has been appointed Assistant Clerk-Stenographer at that area.
BORN:

A daughter, Chrisley Annette, to Chief Clerk and Mrs. W. N. Moore of Lassen Volcanic National Park, January 28.

A son, James Allen, to Ranger and Mrs. Harold Hildreth of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, February 27. As soon as mother and baby are able to travel the Hildreths will move to Yosemite National Park where Mr. Hildreth has been transferred as ranger.

A son, Robert Thorpe, to Assistant Forester and Mrs. Al D. Moore of Shenandoah National Park, March 15.

A son, Max Junior, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Luft March 30. Mr. Luft is connected with the San Francisco regional office.

MARRIED:

Fannie Rubin, Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, Washington Office, and William Hill of Baltimore, Maryland, March 17.

Miss Ferrin, daughter of Sanitary Engineer and Mrs. Ferrin of Death Valley National Monument, and Supervising Mechanic Alfred L. Segars of Death Valley National Monument, March 5. Following the wedding the couple left for a trip to Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

DIED:

Dr. George Bird Grinnell, 86, world-famous naturalist and authority on Indian tribes of the West, at his residence in New York City, April 12.

Mrs. Stella P. Sabin, mother of Miss Margaret Sabin of the Rocky Mountain National Park staff, at her home in Denver, Colorado March 4.


Charles P. Cole, truck driver and mechanic at Sequoia National Park since 1931, on March 11 at the home of his parents in Hanford, California.
MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE'S SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES
ON CAMPING, HIKING, AND SKIING

Camping:

Fay Welch, Lecturer on Camping and Outdoor Recreation, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York, (Chairman); Louis H. Blumenthal, Past President, Pacific Camp Directors Association, and Director Camps Kelowa and Singing Trail, San Francisco, California; Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Professor of Secondary Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Member, National Executive Board, Boy Scouts of America, New York; Charles E. Hendry, Professor of Sociology, George Williams College, and Co-ordinator of Studies and Research, American Camping Association, Chicago, Illinois; Miss Barbara E. Joy, Director, The Joy Camps, Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Bernard S. Mason, Editor, Camping Magazine, and Director, Camp Fairwood, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. L. McDonald, Camp Chief, Schiff Reservation, Boy Scouts of America, Mendham, New Jersey; John H. Rush, General Director, The Keswaydin Camps, Princeton, New Jersey; Herbert H. Twining, Executive Director, American Camping Association, and Director, Camp Algonquin, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Hiking:

Myron H. Avery, Chairman, Board of Managers, Appalachian Trail Conference, and President, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Washington, D. C., (Chairman); Marcus J. Book, Chairman, Trails Committee Carolina Mountain Club, Asheville, North Carolina; Carlos C. Campbell, Member, Board of Directors, Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, Knoxville, Tennessee; Clinton Churchill Clarke, President, Board of Directors, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference, Pasadena, California; Orville W. Crowder, President, Mountain Club of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland; Paul M. Pink, Smoky Mountains Hiking Club, Jonesboro, Tennessee; Edgar L. Heermance, Chairman, New England Trail Conference, and Secretary, Connecticut Forest and Park Association, New Haven, Connecticut; Kenneth A. Henderson, Member, Executive Council, and Chairman, Committee on Guides, American Alpine Club; Chairman, Library Committee, Appalachian Mountain Club, West Newton, Massachusetts; Frederick T. Kelcey, President, Adirondack Mountain Club, New York; Fairman B. Lee, Chairman, Washington District Committee, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference; Washington Vice-President, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; and Mountaineers, Inc., Seattle, Washington; Lawrence W. Rathbun, Forester, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and Member, Committee on Legislation, Appalachian Mountain Club, Concord, New Hampshire; Bestor Robinson, Chairman, California (Central) District Committee, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference; Member, Board of Directors, Sierra Club, Oakland, California; J. Frank Schairer, Supervisor of Trails, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Washington, D. C.; Carl J. Schroeder, Prairie Club, Chicago, Illinois; Dudley T. Smith, Vice-President, Colorado Mountain Club, Denver, Colorado; Raymond H. Torrey,

Skiing:

Roger Langley, President, National Ski Association of America, Barre, Massachusetts, (Chairman); Frank M. Ashley, Colorado Arlberg Club, Denver, Colorado; Arthur J. Barth, Secretary, Central United States Ski Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Park Carpenter, Editor, "The Ski Bulletin", Boston, Massachusetts; Harold M. Gore, Collaborator, National Park Service, and Head, Department of Physical Education for Men, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts; John F. Griffin, First Vice-President, Central United States Ski Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Harry W. Hicks, Chairman, New York State Committee on Skiing of the Adirondack Mountain Club, Lake Placid, New York; Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, President, Sierra Club, and Professor of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, California; Peter H. Hostmark, President, Pacific Northwest Ski Association, Seattle, Washington; Roland Palmedo, President, Amateur Ski Club of New York and Treasurer, United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, New York; Arnold N. Weber, President, California Ski Association, Placerville, California; Major William A. Welch, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Palisades Interstate Park, Bear Mountain, New York.
AROUND THE WORLD IN NATIONAL PARKS

From an Article by R. Salgues

Translated and Adapted
By Hugh R. Awtry,
Associate Recreational Planner
National Park Service
Region One

The national progress achieved by park conservationists in 29 countries distributed throughout the world is given a searching appraisal by R. Salgues, and the needs of his native France receive the supporting voice of a vigorous champion, in Protection de la Nature et Reserves Flora-faunistiques*, the first serious study of its type in a generation.

M. Salgues approaches with the attitude of a catholic biologist the task of drawing up an inventory of the great natural preserves of the world. The breadth of his views is observed readily in his frequent pre-occupation with esthetic and historical values simultaneously with his more professional stock-taking of zoological and botanical phenomena encountered in the examination of areas inspected or studied.

The scenic magnificence of the Canadian Rockies, the sculptured caverns of Czechoslovakia, the milky green waters of a Javanese crater lake, all of these command M. Salgues' admiration equally with the arborescent ferns of Argentina or the teeming wildlife of equatorial Africa. He offers detailed descriptions of established reserves in some of the more remote countries, such as the Dutch East Indies, and, for the average reader, therein lies the major interest of his serial article -- a briskly moving parade of thumbnail pictures of conservation-recreation lands situated in virtually every corner of the earth. Although he contents himself ordinarily with a straightforward cataloguing of facts, and ventures but few personal impressions or critical commentaries, he nevertheless becomes the patriot on occasion and shows his zeal for advancing in his own country a more ideal conception of conservation. He looks wistfully at the unrivaled natural resources of North America, but there is challenge rather than resignation in his pen when, upon noting the foresight and energy of Japanese conservationists, he urges Europeans to profit by an instructive example.

"I am going to show what has been accomplished abroad," he explains, as he launches his geographic explorations by bestowing upon the United

States the position of honor at the top of the list and giving it more lengthy treatment than that accorded any other country. Much of the information contained in that portion of the article already is familiar to Americans. The national wilderness parks are enumerated and most of them are described in considerable detail. Yellowstone and Glacier receive special attention and a zoological check list of the latter area is reproduced as an example of the wildlife reservoirs to be found in the protected lands of this country.

"These expanses," M. Salgues cautions his French readers, "are not parks in the usual sense of the word. They are vast areas made beautiful by nature -- not by man. His hand has altered them only enough to supply necessary roads and trails, hotels and camps."

Mount McKinley National Park also is designated as a preserve of surpassing zoological interest where the caribou, "the American representative of the reindeer, constitutes, with its enormous antlers, the most picturesque of the animals. Herds of 1,000 to 1,500 race over the great plateau and flocks of 20 to 100 wild mountain sheep may be observed on the heights. The elk frequently is a visitor in the region and the Alaskan brown bear likewise is encountered, even in the zone of eternal snows."

A similar cataloguing of descriptive facts characterizes the survey of 18 Canadian Parks. They vary greatly in size, it is explained, because some were chosen for their vast landscapes and other natural marvels while some are relatively small sites which perpetuate memorable events of the national history.

"In Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia," M. Salgues points out, "the Provincial Governors have complemented federal reserves by setting aside magnificent stretches of virgin forests. And if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have not followed that example, it is only because those provinces possess wooded areas which function as reserves and offer exceptional opportunities for camping, fishing, hunting and other forms of recreation.

"Because the national government was unable to establish parks in the old Provinces, where the lands had ceased to be a part of the public domain, all the preserves except two are situated in the Rocky Mountains. Moreover, even though each Province may possess superb lakes, rivers or beaches, the most picturesque areas of the country belong indisputably to the Rockies."

The Mountains of the Far West, the reader is soon aware, have impressed themselves upon M. Salgues' memory as the prime spectacle of all North America. His admiration of them leads him to a prediction which, voiced by a European, is a favorable augury for the conviction already
expressed by the National Park Service that world tourism is about to take a new turn:

"The national parks of Canada are visited each year by thousands of Canadians, but their areas are too vast and they contain too many natural beauties to remain the exclusive property of a single people. Like works of art, they belong rightfully to any person whose heart, quickened by magnificent spectacles, is capable of appreciating the sublime beauty of their landscapes. They already have brought renown to Canada and it may be said even that they are destined to become the pride of the British Empire.

"The day may come when the tourist tide, which has borne so many North Americans to history-endowed Europe, will be reversed, for Europeans, in quest of pleasure and health, will turn toward Canada where scenes which often are matchless will arouse their admiration."

M. Salgues then continues his tour, following a geographical rather than an alphabetical plan. When he reaches Europe he passes quickly over most of its countries -- except France -- on the assumption, perhaps, that his readers either possess or may obtain without difficulty any information desired concerning the nearby parks and preserves. Rearranged, and somewhat adapted for greater convenience, his findings are given below virtually in extenso. The spelling of place names has been modified in many instances to conform orthographically with Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World and Hammond's World Atlas. Names of more remote mountains and rivers which have no occurrence in either of those authorities have been left as written originally and are so indicated by asterisks.

ALGERIA

The eight national parks of Algeria, ranging in size from 2,500 to 50,000 acres, were created February 17, 1921, by proclamation of the Governor General. The areas, and the colonial departments in which they are situated, follow: Parc National Des Planteurs, Oran; the Parcs Nationaux des Cedres, de l'Ourzattis, de Chrea and de Djurdjura, all in the Alger; the Parcs Nationaux de Dar el Oued and de Djebel Gouraya, both in the Constantine, and the Parc National d'Alhadou, partly in the Constantine and partly in the Alger.

The Djurdjura reservation is notable for its stands of cedar, sorb (Sorbus domestica, S. ari and S. terminalis), maple (Acer campestre and A. monspessulanum) and juniper. Endowed with favorable cover, the Parc National des Cedres has a population of jackals, foxes, hyenas, lynxes, wild cats, civets, porcupines and hedgehogs. Its birdlife is abundant.
ARGENTINA

As long ago as 1913, even before proposals were under study for the establishment of Federal preserves in the wilderness regions of the Ignassu River and Lake Nahuel Huapi, there were demands for creation of a national park at Punta Lara in the environs of Buenos Aires. Arguments in support of the plan were developed at great length but failed to gain effective consideration. Natural conditions which now obtain at the area do not warrant further hopes of a realization of the project in its original form, but they still justify the establishment of a reserve.

An attempt then was made to induce the officials of Buenos Aires and the Province of Entre Ríos to acquire, for public ownership, a portion of the Paraná River delta. Senor Doello-Jurado, a leading proponent of the plan, supplied significant evidence of the motives which impelled its sponsors when he wrote:

"It would be a work of great scientific and patriotic interest to conserve, in its natural state, some zone of the delta and convert it into a center for research. After a few generations when the islands are inhabited, placed in cultivation and, in short, modified by man, it will be pleasing and instructive to our descendants if they still are able to examine one of the areas as it appeared in its early form."

M. Salgues expresses the opinion the proposal is destined to succeed eventually if it received adequate consideration in favorable political circumstances.

It was in the early 1920's that the Argentine government authorized as its primary national park the protection of an area approximately one-half the size of the Yellowstone, situated in the Andean country west of the Patagonian plateau. Bailey Willis, prominent American geologist, had been commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture to study the establishment of a natural preserve in the Lake Nahuel Huapi region and his conclusions were favorable.

The largest and most picturesque lakes of the nation are found in that section of the Andes. There are more than 50 of them, narrow, long and deep, their clear blue or green waters flanked by the heavily forested slopes of lofty mountains. Among the basins included in the new reservation were Nahuel Huapi, greatest of them all, and Villarina, Falkner, Trafal, Gutierrez, Mascardi, Martin and Steffen.

Meanwhile, an excellent and readily accessible tropical forest area was acquired by the government of the Province of Tucumán. It is known as the Parque Aconquija. A list of areas worthy of federal stewardship, but which were threatened with destruction or exploitation, was compiled in 1923. Among the sites enumerated were the gorges of La Plata and the Paraná, Martin Garcia Island, portions of the pampas, the Araucanian woodlands of the Province of Neuquen, the palm groves of Córdoba and
Concordia, the arborescent ferns of Misiones, the evergreen Pernattya of Mount Curumalán* and some of the stands of colored willow.

AUSTRALIA

Wildlife sanctuaries, most of them offering distinctive features have been set aside in widely scattered localities by the various states of the Commonwealth of Australia.

BELGIAN CONGO

The first conservation lands of the Congo were established in 1889 by King Leopold II to check the reckless slaughter of elephants. A generation later, on April 21, 1925, King Albert signed a decree which authorized creation of what was destined to become the Parc National Albert and, later, the still larger Parc National de la Kagera. Mikeno* Volcano, half of Bishoke* Volcano and a third of Karisimbi*, a total of approximately 50,000 acres, were included in the reservation as first constituted. Its boundaries were extended considerably by a decree of November 26, 1934, when the combined areas were given the name of the Kagera River.

A second reserve had been set apart in August, 1925, in the Lake Kivu region, a 50,000-acre area which embraced the Ruindi* hunting lands, established earlier that year, and a number of concessions, missions and villages — a protected territory which took in the entire north bank of the lake basin. In the heart of equatorial Africa, it included the region of the sources of the Nile, the great alluvial plain to the north and the volcanic mountain ranges to the south, a refuge for thousands of antelopes, buffalo, elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, jackals, gorillas, hippopotami and wart-hogs.

BRAZIL

Several preserves have been established in Brazil, but most of them remain in the status of woodland areas whose exploitation is deferred by law. Best known of the properties is the fine forest of Itaívia, highest peak (9,400 to 10,340 feet) of the Serra da Mantiqueira, which lies north of Rio de Janeiro.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria has set aside a wilderness area of 2,500 acres in the Strandja Planina range, a larger peak at the southwest in the Rilo-Dagh, some beech woodlands near Zavodna in the Stara Planina peaks, and others in the Pirin* and Rhodopes Mountains. There also is a botanical and zoological reserve near Sofia, on the higher slopes of Mount Vitoscha.
BURMA

Upon recommendations drawn up by specialists, the government has taken action to protect typical wildlife species in several districts.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia possesses admirable natural monuments at Herrenhausfelsen, with its celebrated "Stone Organ," at Adersbach, a geological and botanical reservation; at Turnov, in the heart of the Bohemian forests, and at Kubany, Teplitz (famous for its hot springs) and Tisza. There also are the caverns of Demenova and Flevisec, the peat bogs of Marienbad, and the forest areas of Sumava, Leubin and Mohelno, the latter notable for its steppe-type plant life. Proposed reserves in other sections of the Carpathians and in the Beskids are being investigated by Czech, Polish and Rumanian biologists and foresters.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

A primeval forest on the slopes of Mount Tjibodas, on the island of Java south of Batavia, was placed as early as 1889 under the protection of the Botanical Institute of Buitenzorg. Its altitudes ranging from 4,200 to nearly 5,800 feet, the area was set aside through the efforts of the late Professor Melchior Treub as a natural laboratory for the researches of scientists attracted by the botanical gardens. The properties attained the status of a public natural preserve in 1925 and were extended to include the crater of Mount Gedeh as well as the 9,800-foot summit of Mount Pangerango, with its alpine vegetation.

The term natural preserve was adopted officially in March, 1916, when special legislation authorized the Governor General to designate, for maintenance in a primitive state, areas chosen by reason of scientific or esthetic merits. Human colonization, the establishment of commercial enterprises, hunting, or any other activity capable of modifying the natural conditions of the areas, were prohibited.

Since that time the spirit of conservation has made such gains that 76 areas have been set apart, 55 of them on the Island of Java. Worthy of particular mention is the great Lorentz reservation, situated between the Lorentz and Northwest Rivers of Dutch New Guinea and including lofty Wilhelmina, whose snow-crowned peaks reach more than 14,500 feet above sea level. Ninety miles long and ranging from six to forty miles in width, the preserve bears the name of the late Dr. Hendrick A. Lorentz, Dutch Physicist, the first European to scale the dizzy heights of the mountain. Among the smaller areas is Baringi Sati, at Fort van der Capelle, Sumatra, established primarily for the preservation of a gigantic banyan tree.

Protected because of scenic beauty are Bantimurung Falls, near Macassar,
and such celebrated lakes as Telaga Patengan and Telaga Bodas, in the Preanger residency of Java, and the mountain basins of Ranu Kumbolo* and Ranu Pani Regulo*, in the Tengger range at elevations exceeding 6,000 feet. Another lake of rare beauty contains the milky green waters of the Idjeng volcanic crater in eastern Java. Well known also is the nearby Sand Sea, an arenaceous expanse six miles long and almost as wide, in whose center is the mouth of the still active Bromo.

Among the Dutch East Indian caverns whose magnificent stalactites are safeguarded against destruction are those at the village of Nglirip*, in the Rembang residency of East Java, and at Ulu Tiangko*, in Djambi, Sumatra, where scientists have unearthed fossil remains pertaining to early man. Other areas have been preserved because they shelter indigenous fauna, such as the Ujong Kulon peninsula, with its Javanese rhinoceros and wild ox, and the Purwo* peninsula, a refuge for big game. The Gunong Lokon and Gunong Batuangus* areas, on Celebes, which were set aside as wildlife sanctuaries, abound in remarkable plant life and the latter reservation is notable as the habitat of the hog-like babiroussas and the dwarf buffalo, found nowhere else in the world.

Similar protection is afforded for reservations whose vegetation is considered typical, such as those near Bencoolen and Achin, in Sumatra, where flowers of Rafflesia arnoldi attain a diameter of more than three feet. Another is Dolok Saut*, constituted to safeguard stands of Pinus merkusii, the only conifer native to the archipelago, with Sumatra as the southern limit of its range.

Krakatao and Verlaten Eiland, in the Strait of Sunda, scene of the greatest volcanic disturbance of modern times, have been reserved exclusively for biogeographical studies. During the eruption of 1883 the summit of Krakatao was cut in two and one of the halves disappeared. This condition offers a unique opportunity for examining the section of a volcano and for observing the cycle of recovering vegetation and the appearance of a new fauna on areas sheltered from all human intervention and modification.

Other reservations have been set aside as memorials to great naturalists. They include Junghuhn Monument, near Lembang, the Rumphius preserve on Amboyra Island, and the Island of Nusa Gede*, in charming Lake Pindjalu, a monument which perpetuates the name of Dr. S. H. Koordeers, a leading conservationist of the Dutch East Indies.
I stood upon the rim of some strange world —
Vague, silent, mystical — its depths unfurled
In splendid sloping terraces, mist-hung,
And wondrous in the shifting colors flung
Like draperies of gauze 'twixt space and sun,
A sleeping silver snake, seen from the heights —
The far-off river rushing to its doom;
From startling depths a city rose to view,
Builted in the ages when the Earth was new —
Vast hangings, gay in mineral bloom
Enchanted castles, silent as the tomb.
Domes, towers and ramparts, bathed in violet lights
And tints — an artist's rapture and despair —
Ten million sunsets must have shattered there.

By Henry Cleveland Wood
Automobile value of brickaking oil is used in automobiles, representing output in all forms in 1935, the automobile industry having additional prosperity, that no fewer than 439,000 laborers were employed by automobile manufacturing in 1935. The automobile industry's contribution to the U.S. economy through tourism is notable. Every 1000 more tons of steel in 1935 can be attributed to the increased purchase of automobiles. The cars also encourage a corresponding increase in the consumption of gasoline, oil, and aluminum for the production of auto parts and accessories. The total consumption of lead by tourists through the use of automobiles amounted to $962,000.00. The increased consumption of aluminum by tourists through the use of automobiles was $1,850,000.00. And the increased consumption of iron and steel by tourists through the use of automobiles was $88,290,000.00.

The increased consumption of rubber by tourists through the use of automobiles is a significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy. Approximately 40,000 more tons of cotton were consumed in 1935 due to increased motorizing and pleasure traveling. The use of rubber in automobiles also has implications for the automobile industry's contribution to the economy, with approximately 60,000 more bales of cotton consumed in 1935 for tire production.

The automobile industry's contribution to the economy through the use of automobiles is not confined to direct effects. The increased consumption of aluminum, iron and steel, and rubber by tourists through the use of automobiles has a corresponding impact on the production of these metals, which are then used in a variety of industries. The increased consumption of lead by tourists through the use of automobiles also has implications for the insurance industry, as the increased use of automobiles results in a greater need for insurance coverage. The increased consumption of lead by tourists through the use of automobiles is a significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy.

The increased consumption of gasoline by tourists through the use of automobiles is another significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy. The increased consumption of gasoline by tourists through the use of automobiles is a significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy. The increased consumption of gasoline by tourists through the use of automobiles is a significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy. The increased consumption of gasoline by tourists through the use of automobiles is a significant indicator of the automobile industry's contribution to the economy.