Here’s wishing you all a Merry Christmas—
and may the New Year have good health,
prosperity and happiness in fullest measure in store for you.

Felix Palemski
Director.
BABLER MEMORIAL STATE PARK DEDICATED BY SECRETARY IKKES

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes made the principal speech at dedicatory ceremonies held the afternoon of October 10 in the Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park located in western St. Louis County, Missouri. The park was given to the State by Jacob L. Babler to perpetuate and honor the memory of his brother. With the gift of land Jacob Babler also gave $1,500,000 as a perpetual endowment for the park's upkeep, and it is understood he plans to present additional lands for inclusion in the area.

The dedicatory program was opened by Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri. Governor Stark of Missouri then introduced Secretary Ickes to the crowd of more than 1,000 persons present. Following the Secretary's speech a 26-foot bronze and granite monument to Dr. Babler was unveiled by his niece, Ruth Babler, and a bouquet of roses was laid at its base by 4-year-old.
At dedication of the Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park.

Right: Jacob L. Babler, donor of the park and brother of the late Dr. Babler; Secretary of the Interior Ickes; Bernard J. Dickmann, Mayor of St. Louis; and Henry J. Babler, another brother.

At the barbecue luncheon preceding the dedication.

Front Row, L-R: Mrs. Carl A. Taubert, Mrs. I. T. Sode, Mrs. Theodore Wirth, and Miss Ruth Babler.

In the rear: Mr. Darr and Mr. Theodore Wirth. Mr. and Mrs. Wirth are the parents of Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning.

old Elizabeth Jane Hoeman, granddaughter of the physician.

Copy of a speech entitled "Our Expanding State and National Parks" delivered by Secretary Ickes at a dedicatory banquet held in the evening at the Chase Hotel, St. Louis, is appended to this issue of the Bulletin. See Page 37.

ON THE COVER

Alaska Range, Mount McKinley National Park

Photo By

Ray dome, In Charge of the Department's Division of Motion Pictures
PLANS FOR MISSISSIPPI PARKWAY TENTATIVELY APPROVED

While Secretary Ickes was in St. Louis he met with representatives of States located along the Mississippi River to discuss plans for construction of a 2,000-mile parkway bordering the river from Itaska State Park, Minn., to Chalmette Monument and Grounds National Battlefield Site, La.

The Secretary advised the delegation that he would instruct the National Resources Committee and the National Park Service to cooperate with the States on the parkway, and that surveys would be undertaken to give the most advantageous route for the project.

* * *

DEPARTMENT'S RADIO STUDIO DEDICATED

The radio studio located atop the new Interior Department Building was officially dedicated the evening of November 15 with a roundtable discussion of "Domestic and Inter-American Travel" by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Secretary of Commerce Roper, Assistant Secretary of State George Messersmith, Max O'Rell Truitt of the Maritime Commission, and Newbold Noyes, associate editor of the Washington Star participating.

The discussion was part of the National Radio Forum staged by the Washington Star. Shannon Allen, Acting Director of the Studio, opened the discussion by presenting the views of President Roosevelt, as expressed in a recent letter to Secretary Ickes. The President stated: "It is my belief that the Department of the Interior, through the facilities for information and assistance to travelers organized in the Travel Bureau, will render not only a nation-wide but a world-wide service in the name of the United States. I hope that it will encourage more Americans to see and know their own country, and that it will be regarded as a personal service bureau by the peoples of other countries to whom we extend the hand of warmest friendship and the friendly invitation of a good neighbor to visit America."

* * *

NEW DESIGNATIONS FOR SERVICE UNITS

The Service's Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation has been redesignated the Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation. Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning, heads this Branch.

Other changes involve the Branch of Research and Education, now known as the Branch of Research and Information, and the Public Information Division which has been designated the Office of the Editor-In-Chief.

* * *

DIRECTOR CAMMERER TO BROADCAST

Arrangements have been made for Director Cammerer to speak on January 12 on the Mutual Broadcasting Company's School of the Air Program, the broadcast to originate in Station WLW, Cincinnati. The Director's talk will be the third in a series of 6 on the Interior Department's activities.
A preliminary drawing for an administration building for Great Smoky Mountains National Park, to be located near Gatlinburg, Tennessee, has been approved. The building is to be constructed with a PWA allotment of $108,000, and CCC labor will be used wherever possible.
WILLOW NAMED IN HONOR OF DR. BRYANT

A new variety of Salix caudata, a member of the willow family, has been named bryantiana in honor of Dr. H. C. Bryant, Supervisor of Research and Information, Washington Office. Bryantiana is known to occur in 11 states, and these states contain 14 national parks. Eventually this new variety of willow may be found in most of the national parks.

Carleton R. Ball and Mrs. H. P. Bracelin in the dedicatory paragraph of an article in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences for October 15, 1938, stated: "It is a pleasure to name this widely distributed variety in honor of Dr. Harold C. Bryant, a graduate and former member of the faculty of the University of California, long interested in natural history and natural resources of the State, and now Assistant Director of the National Park Service...."

According to the article Salix caudata var. bryantiana grows along mountain streams and in meadows of the Arid Transition and Canadian Zones of the western half of the United States, and its range extends from north-central New Mexico northward to the Black Hills of South Dakota and the mountains of southern Alberta. Westward it extends from the Wasatch System and the ranges of the Great Basin to San Bernardino County, California, and northward in and east of the Sierra-Cascade System to southern British Columbia.

TRAVEL TO SERVICE AREAS REACHES NEW HIGH

During the travel year ended September 30, 1938 travel to the various units of the Federal Park system totalled 16,233,688, an all time high record. Eastern military parks and cemeteries showed an increase of more than a million persons over the 1937 travel year, and approximately half of this increase was recorded at Gettysburg, scene last July of the 75th anniversary of the famous Civil War battle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitors to:</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National parks</td>
<td>7,012,803</td>
<td>6,976,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National monuments</td>
<td>1,770,486</td>
<td>2,029,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National historical parks</td>
<td>770,361</td>
<td>728,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National military parks and cemeteries</td>
<td>1,692,237</td>
<td>2,877,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National battlefield sites</td>
<td>210,776</td>
<td>168,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous memorials</td>
<td>3,287,475</td>
<td>2,888,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Dam Recreational Area</td>
<td>389,294</td>
<td>564,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,133,432</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,233,688</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEVELOPMENT OF APPALACHIAN TRAILWAY PLANNED

Protection and perpetuation of the Appalachian Trailway from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Mount Oglethorpe, Ga., as a distinct type of recreational area devoted particularly to hiking and camping, is assured under terms of a joint agreement between the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service.

The agreement provides for maintenance of a zone at least 2 miles wide along portions of the trail passing through national parks and national forests, except where it descends into valleys, within which zones there will be no new paralleling routes for the passage of motorized transportation or other incompatible developments.

A protective strip will be established along the Trail traversing 8 national forests and 2 national parks -- Shenandoah and Great Smokies. Location and marking of the entire route, which extends for 2,050 miles along the broken crestline of the Appalachian Range, was completed in 1937.

A complete chain of campsites and shelter facilities located not more than a comfortable day's hike apart along portions of the Trail passing through areas under their jurisdiction is the objective of both agencies.

The joint agreement covers the following sections of the Appalachian Trail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Park or Forest</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>White Mountain National Forest</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>Green Mountain National Forest</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Shenandoah National Park</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Washington National Forest</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jefferson National Forest</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Cherokee National Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Pisgah National Forest</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina-Tennessee</td>
<td>Great Smoky Mountains National Park</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Nantahala National Forest</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Chattahoochee National Forest</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICIALS OF THE BUICK MOTOR COMPANY HAVE BECOME NATIONAL PARK CONSCIOUS. THEIR 1939 MODELS ARE IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS: RAINIER BLUE, VERDE GREEN, ZION MAROON, GLACIER BLUE, ACADIA GRAY, YOSEMITE GRAY, TETON BROWN, SEQUOIA CREAM, AND BRYCE BEIGE.
RIDE ABOARD "BLACKBEARD"
REAL THRILL, SAYS WRITER

Skimming the water in the region between Manteo, North Carolina and Cape Hatteras at 35 miles an hour aboard the Blackbeard, a speedboat with air qualities designed by Horace Dough of Kill Devil Hill National Monument, provides thrills and excitement, writes Margaret Nowell (she is Mrs. C. Marshall Finnan) in a feature article published in the Washington Star.

The craft was built by Custodian Dough's brother Wynne, and nephew, Arvin Basnight. The Doughs, it seems, have been boat builders for generations. Grandfather Dough built ships and sailed them round the Horn, and father Dough and all 5 sons built fine seagoing boats that comprise a large part of the fishing fleet on the Carolina banks.

"Back in 1911" the writer says "Horace saw the Wright glider trials at Kitty Hawk and thought he could build a boat using airplane propellers for power that would need no keel or other under-pinning and consequently be able to travel the many hundreds of miles of shoal water off the Carolina coast. In 1925 he built a 'sea sled,' which in general plan was similar to the present boat. For this he used a Nome airplane motor with castor oil for fuel. After using up the castor oil on hand - and in his enthusiasm being unable to wait for the new supply to arrive - he put cylinder oil in the tank and ruined the motor.

"The Blackbeard uses two Ford V-8 motors with Arrow Aircraft conversion. Its capacity is 20 passengers, and its scheduled run is from Manteo, N. C., to Cape Hatteras, which it does in 2 hours and 15 minutes.

"Beautifully designed on speedboat lines, the Blackbeard is flat on the bottom. It is designed on the inside like an airplane, with sliding plate-glass windows at each place. It performs perfectly in about 5 inches of water, and with motors turning at 25 miles an hour it steps up on top of the water, throwing a sheet of white spray at each side. It seems to skim over the surface.

"There are 40 miles of winding sand road between the mainland and Cape Hatteras, one of the most beautiful vacation spots in the United States. It is a five-hour trip, with much pushing and shoving, in a car. The Blackbeard makes the trip in two hours with comfort and a good measure of excitement."

The Blackbeard has been put up for the winter but will be on schedule as soon as the weather is settled in the spring.

* * *

TEMPORARY RANGER HEADQUARTERS
SET UP AT BADGER PASS IN YOSEMITE

Increasing importance of skiing in the winter operation of Yosemite has made necessary the setting up of temporary headquarters for rangers at Badger Pass Ski Fields. The headquarters consists of two Bureau of Public Roads buildings which will be used this winter by rangers and next summer by Bureau of Public Roads engineers in connection with paving of the Glacier Point and Wawona Roads. These structures are located in front of the ski lodge and command a view of the approach road and parking area.
The United States Travel Bureau's western office in San Francisco began a series of weekly radio broadcasts over Station KGO on October 26. These programs, known as the "United States Travel Bureau Question Box" are conducted by J. L. Bossemeyer, Acting Supervisor of the Bureau, and go on the air every Wednesday at 5:45 P.M. Pacific Standard Time.

* * *

A bronze range finder has been placed on the 12,225-foot summit of Monument Ridge, Rocky Mountain National Park, honoring the memory of the late Superintendent Roger W. Toll.

With the aid of this finder visitors may obtain a 360-degree panorama of the far flung Rocky Mountains, with breath-taking views of mighty gorges, deep canyons, rock bound lakelets, the winding Trail Ridge Road, distant valleys, towering Long's Peak, and all the scenes Superintendent Toll knew so well.

Appropriate ceremonies dedicating the finder are scheduled for early next summer.

* * *

Ackia Battleground, Mississippi, scene on May 26, 1736 of a battle between the French and the English, each with their Indian allies, which checked the French movement to control what is now Southeastern United States, was established as a national monument by Presidential proclamation of October 25.

The 50 acres comprising this monument were acquired by the Federal Government through condemnation proceedings.

* * *

Report of the discovery by Cave guides of an unexplored section of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky was made by Acting Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins in October. This new section, considered by park officials to be the most beautiful portion of the cave yet discovered, contains large quantities of gypsum formations, stalagmites and stalactites. The walls are highly colored and show no signs of smoke from torches. One formation -- an onyx dam, is 42 feet long and 4 1/2 feet high. There are giant gypsum flowers growing out of a side wall. One of these floral decorations is 14 inches long and 12 inches wide.

* * *

Markers expressing appreciation of the Service's aid to the Commonwealth of Virginia in developing her six state parks will be set up in each of those recreational areas in the near future. This in accordance with a decree of the Virginia Conservation Commission.

* * *
FALL-WINTER SERVICE LECTURE SERIES UNDER WAY

With a talk given October 12 by Superintendent Finnan of National Capital Parks entitled "You and I in the National Capital Parks" the 1938-39 series of Free Service lectures was inaugurated.

This was followed by a talk October 26 entitled "With a Naturalist In Glacier National Park" presented by Park Naturalist George D. Ruhle of that area; one by Chief Park Naturalist Earl A. Trager November 9 entitled "Mountain Magic"; one on November 23 by Clifford A. Pressnell, Assistant Chief of the Service's Wildlife Division, entitled "Animal Adventures in Our National Parks"; and one on December 7 by Assistant Director Bryant entitled "Little Known Monuments of Our Southwest." Mrs. Hortense J. Pons, who is handling the lecture program, announces that she has booked E. J. Kelley, Administrative Assistant, National Capital Parks, to lecture on the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the evening of December 21; and that Anton F. Bauman, noted German lecturer and wide-world traveler, has been booked to exhibit some of his remarkable kodachrome slides the evening of January 4.

GAME SANCTUARY IN SOUTH AFRICA OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Bontebok Park, a game sanctuary located near the southern tip of Africa and 100 miles from Cape Town, wherein are preserved the bontebok, a member of the antelope family, has been opened to visitors by the South African National Parks Board. A few years ago the bontebok, which has a glossy purple-brown coat, a white patch on the rump, and a continuous white blaze down the face, was nearing extinction as the result of poaching and over-hunting. This led the Board to purchase about 1,800 acres of veld, on which most of the surviving bontebok were driven and given protection. Since establishment of the sanctuary the number of these animals has increased to 80 head, and other small antelope — rhebok, duiker, grysbok and steenbok — have joined them in their sanctuary.

It has been claimed by the South African Minister of Lands that in the game reserves of South Africa people can see more varieties of animals than in all the other continents put together.

** **

LABORATORIES CONSOLIDATED

Staffs of the Fort Hunt Model Laboratory in Virginia and the Ford Theater Laboratory in Washington have been consolidated in the interests of greater economy and efficiency.

The equipment at the Fort Hunt Laboratory and two preparator-artists have been moved to the Ford Theater. As the result of this merger the Museum staff in Washington can more conveniently inspect the work and more closely supervise it; and there is also the advantage of combined resources.

** **
8 of the 35 drawings submitted in the book plate contest conducted by the Service. These were chosen, after much deliberation, by a committee composed of Assistant Director Bryant, Sabra W. Vought, Librarian, Interior Department Library, Acting Chief of Planning Carnes, George Collins, Assistant Regional Director, now on detail in Washington, and Mary Ryan, who acted as proxy for Editor-in-Chief Isabelle F. Story.

Bulletin readers may vote for the drawing they think best suited for use by the Service in its library books. Indicate by number the one you choose and send your vote to: Bulletin Editor, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., as soon as practicable.
Under the direction of Junior Research Technician Ralph Happel, text for an illustrated booklet covering the Virginia Civil War Battlefields has been completed and copy has been forwarded to the Government Printer by the Editor-In-Chief's Office. Material regarding the Fredericksburg areas was prepared by Assistant Research Technician Edward Steere and Junior Research Technicians Hubert A. Gurney and Ralph Happel; that relating to the Richmond areas by Junior Research Technician Floyd E. Taylor; and that on Petersburg by Junior Research Technician Raleigh C. Taylor, Jr., and Ranger Research Technician Manning C. Voorhis. Landscape Foreman Norman A. Buckley prepared the maps which are to appear in the publication.

Supervisor Wirth furnished the Editor-In-Chief's Office with an allotment of CCC funds to cover the cost of printing.

* * *

REFER TO TREE AREAS AS "FORESTS", NOT AS "TIMBER"

Attention has been called by Assistant Chief Forester L. F. Cook of the Service's Branch of Forestry to the rather general use by members of the Service of the word timber when referring to park forests and forested areas.

Webster's definition of timber is "1. Material for construction. 2. Wood suitable for building houses — whether on the tree or cut. 3. A squared or dressed piece of wood. 4. Land covered by trees from which timber (sense 2) is produced."

The definition of forest is: "A dense growth of trees and underbrush covering a large tract of land. An extensive plant society of shrubs and trees."

From these definitions it is evident that any statements referring to park timber lands or park timber are inapplicable and place the Service unintentionally in a position of considering park trees as commercially usable for lumber, etc.

* * *

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS

Newspaper columnist Harlan Miller of the Washington Post, in one of his recent "Over The Coffee columns, commented on the lack of fully rounded fairness in certain regulations, and used as an example dormitory rules in Yellowstone. "Out in the dormitories in Yellowstone Park where the park employees sleep" wrote Mr. Miller "there's a stringent regulation against any male employee entering the girls' dormitory. But there's nary a word about the girls not invading the men's dormitories."

* * *

GREAT WHITE HERON REFUGE AUTHORIZED

Presidential approval has been given to a proposal to reserve islands within a portion of the Florida Keys as the Great White Heron Refuge. The area is part of a proposed extension to Fort Jefferson National Monument.
DEAF SCOUTS ENJOY VISIT TO CRATERS OF THE MOON AREA

Custodian McCarty of Craters of the Moon National Monument was host recently to a Boy Scout Troop from the State School at Gooding, Idaho. One Scout was good at lip-reading, and with his aid and a few signs they were given considerable information about the area. Custodian McCarty reported the boys were outstanding for politeness, leaving a clean camp and observing the monument regulations.

***

DEPARTMENTAL WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE FORMED

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Erbert K. Burlew has appointed a Departmental Committee for Water Resources composed of representatives from the Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Indian Affairs, Division of Grazing, and the National Park Service.

Chief Hydraulic Engineer N. C. Grover of the Geological Survey is the chairman, E. F. Preece, Chief of the Sanitary, Hydrologic, and Research Division, Branch of Engineering, is the Service's representative. The Committee will coordinate within the Department all matters relating to use and development of water resources.

***

POLITE REBUKE

Superintendent Scoyen tells, as one of the best examples of polite rebuke that he has heard, the experience of a friend who visited Banff National Park in Canada.

The visitor stopped his car on a rather narrow grade to get some pictures of a moose. A "mountie" -- Canadian Royal Mounted Police -- came along, resplendent in scarlet jacket, looked over the situation, then remarked to the visitor: "Don't you think it is regrettable that the engineers built this road so narrow that one cannot park here with safety?"

***

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BATHHOUSE ATTENDANTS HELD AT HOT SPRINGS

The annual training school for bathhouse attendants at Hot Springs National Park was held in October, with members of the Federal Registration Board, physicians of the United States Public Health Service, qualified employees of the bathhouses, and Superintendent Libbey and Assistant Superintendent Bolton acting as instructors.

Each student had to be a high school graduate, or the equivalent, and after completing the training was required to pass a formal, written examination as well as the required physical examination. An outstanding group met all these requirements.

***

BOOK ON WORK OF RANGERS PLANNED

Devereaux Butcher of Lumberville, Pa., is planning to publish a book written by Rangers telling of their work and experiences, their contacts with wildlife, contacts with the public, and association with their fellow rangers, impressions of the country in which they work, and much about conservation and the other innumerable phases of activity in national parks and monuments.
The purpose of the book, says Mr. Butcher, will be to bring to the reader an understanding and appreciation of the tremendous, important, and thrilling task of managing and conserving our national parks and national monuments.

Rangers who have been in the Service more than a year are eligible, and may have six months to a year to prepare whatever material they may wish to submit for inclusion in the book. Such material should be submitted to Mr. Butcher direct.

Forest rangers have also been asked to write up their experiences.

The Service's program for development of recreational demonstration areas was examined at close range the weekend of October 29 by a group which visited Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area near Thurmont, Md. Representatives of several Government agencies and civic bodies were present in addition to Service personnel. Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, (standing under second window from right) and Harlean James, Executive Secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association and the National Conference on State Parks, (on Mr. Fechner's right) were among those present.
BETTY BUDLONG IS IN THE MARKET FOR READING MATERIAL

Betty Budlong, energetic wife of the Custodian at El Morro National Monument, several months ago undertook the job of organizing a library of good reading material for the isolated community of El Morro. In reporting on the project to "The Boss" (Superintendent Frank Pinkley of Southwestern Monuments) she states:

"It was a deplorable fact that the literature to be found in most of our neighbors' homes consisted of a few old books which had been read and re-read, and magazines of the pulp type which were passed from one family to another until they fell to pieces. In one instance, a mother was found to be reading blood-curdling detective stories aloud to her little sons, aged eight and ten!"

Every Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Budlong loads her reading cargo into her car and drives to the little El Morro store where she sets up quarters as Librarian, checking new books out and old ones in. In addition, she takes care of several callers every week who journey from 25 to 30 miles to her cabin home in order to stock up on their reading material.

Already Director Cammerer, folks in the Southwestern Monuments, Editor-In-Chief Story, and officials of the Phoenix Gazette, the Colorado Museum of History, and the New Mexico State Library have cooperated by sending material to Mrs. Budlong. Undoubtedly many readers of the Bulletin would also like to aid in this worthy cause.

***

MUSEUM WORK PRAISED BY NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL

O. G. Scott, Assistant Curator of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston, Tasmania, after completing a tour of our national parks wrote the Service:

"During my visit to U.S.A., I was fortunate enough to spend a few days at Washington, and was extremely impressed by the work of the National Park Service—particularly, naturally enough, by the splendid service it is rendering in the matter of a provision of local museums in the great National Parks of the country. It is rather difficult for me in a short letter to tell you with what depth of interest I observed this work; I can only say, quite frankly, that I found it one of the most striking, and I believe, one of the most important, educational developments I encountered in any country I had the pleasure of visiting.

"In Tasmania, we have several National Parks, one or two of very considerable extent relative to the size of our State. I am very desirous of endeavoring to initiate here a movement for establishment of small museums in one or more of these Parks."

***

Included in the group of figures shown in bas-relief on the doors of the new Library of Congress Annex in Washington, D. C., is that of Sequoyah, Cherokee Indian, who invented the Cherokee alphabet and in whose honor our famed Big Trees were named.
More than 120 unique highway markers pointing the way to places of interest within Redwood State Park, California, are being constructed by CCC enrollees in that area.

Thousands of aspen, cottonwood, and willow trees are being planted around Many Glacier Camp Ground, Glacier National Park, by Corps members to reforest the area affected by fire in 1936.

Enrollees at Lassen Volcanic National Park are building a seismograph station for recording volcanic activity on Lassen Peak as well as earthquake tremors in the surrounding region.

Located at Park Headquarters in Mineral, California, the new station will house the most modern apparatus furnished to the Service by the University of California.

The building will be one-story high, and its walls will be concrete, designed to withstand shocks or tremors.

A 25-man side camp, to be operated by the Division of Grazing of the Interior Department, has been assigned to the proposed Kofa Mountain National Monument area in Arizona, to work on wildlife projects over which the Service will have technical supervision. This side camp is manned by enrollees "loaned" by the Bureau of Reclamation which has the nearest CCC camp to the Kofa area.

Director Cammerer has called attention to the fact that the Civilian Conservation Corps is a regular independent establishment and should not be referred to as an emergency activity. In a recent memorandum Director Cammerer stated: "It has been observed that the Civilian Conservation Corps and the activities of that agency have been referred to in Service communications as 'emergency activities.' It is called to your attention that the present Civilian Conservation Corps as created by the Act of June 27, 1937, is a regular independent establishment of the Government, created by statute for a period of three years, and the funds provided therefor by the Act of July 1, 1937, and not emergency funds."

Seventeen artificial lakes have been created by the CCC in State Parks located in Region III. Largest of these made lakes is in Fort Parker State Park, Texas, and covers 700 acres.

The camp which operated in Mount McKinley National Park this past summer was discontinued in October. Projects completed by the C-men.
involved construction of two large residences for park employees at park headquarters; reconstruction of the park telephone line; laying of water lines; construction of sanitary facilities and trails; clearing underbrush for fire hazard reduction; and landscaping.

***

A new radio room, thoroughly equipped, has been installed at Salt Creek Camp in Sequoia National Park, and some of the enrollees expect to be ready to take examinations for their amateur licenses after a short term of study and practice on the apparatus.

***

Enrollees at Heyburn State Park, Idaho, are constructing an overnight inn for visitors. The building will be a two-story edifice with fountains and lunch counters, a store, wash rooms, and a lobby on the main floor, and sleeping rooms on the upper floor. Quarters for various concessionaires will also be provided. The building will follow the rustic pattern, slate rock and logs being used for the exterior.

***

The first CCC camp ever assigned to Carlsbad Caverns National Park has won high praise from Superintendent Boles who reports: "The boys are doing mighty fine work in placing cables in trenches in the surface area. It is slow work as it is all in solid rock, but the enrollees' work compares favorably with that heretofore done by skilled rock workers and they are becoming quite adept in using our air compressor and air drills." Enrollees have also assisted in maintaining the important cave trails.
Visitors may now journey to the Statue of Liberty National Monument at night. The Sutton Line, Inc., which operates the ferry from the Battery to the Monument, secured permission to place a yacht in operation for the night run. Named The Griswold, this 65-foot craft with Diesel motor, was put into operation October 15.

The Sutton Line recently was given a permit to provide transportation and other facilities at Fort Jefferson National Monument.

The Service has accepted a donation of $187.31 for the preservation of the monument marking the spot where General Sedgwick fell in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park.

A report and history of the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is to be published by the Pennsylvania State Commission. It will constitute a fourth volume in the series entitled "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg." Volume three of the series deals with the 50th Anniversary Celebration in 1913.

In notes appearing in the 1938 edition of the Journal of the American Military History Foundation, Coordinating Superintendent Branch Spalding calls attention to the efforts being made to establish an outstanding library of Civil War history at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Superintendent Spalding sets forth in the notes that any material bearing on the Civil War is eagerly sought—regimental histories, published and unpublished narratives of participants, proceedings of Civil War historical societies, military manuals and text books of the period, biographies, and general histories.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park joined the City of Chattanooga in an elaborate 10-day celebration in September commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the major battles fought there during the Civil War.

Under the supervision of Coordinating Superintendent Spalding, monthly meetings of the historical staff of the Virginia Civil War Battlefield areas are to be held throughout the winter. These meetings, planned and supervised by Assistant Research Technician Edward Steere, are combinations of indoor sessions and field trips.

Fort Harrison, Richmond National Battlefield Park, was the scene of the first meeting, and those in attendance heard Colonel Bryan Conrad of the Virginia Conservation Department lecture on the Seven Days Battles. Following the talk, Major Jos. Mills Hanson, Assistant Research Technician, conduct-
ed the group on a tour of the battle-
fields of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

The next meeting was held at Manassas, with Colonel Oliver L.
Spaulding, Chief, Historical Section,
Army War College as the honor guest.
He lectured on the military significance
of the Civil War as a whole. Major
Hanson conducted the party over the
battlefields of First and Second
Manassas.

These meetings constitute the
sole opportunity which most of the
staff have for visiting and examining
specific areas other than their own,
and it is Coordinating Superintendent
Spalding's opinion that all public
contact men should know at least the
elementary facts of the terrain of all
Fields in Virginia.

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Colonial National Historical Park
entered a float in the Homecoming Day
parade of William and Mary College
in Virginia October 22. This float
depicting the landing of the early
settlers at Jamestown, presented a
sandy beach upon which a ship's boat
nosed into appropriately chosen fall-
age, the boat being manned by sailors
and containing a landing party, all
appropriately and correctly garbed in
costumes made by Colonial's WPA Sewing
Unit. The float was accredited by
many spectators as being the most
effective one in the parade and was
the only one chosen for photographic
reproduction by the press.

On the same day, at the Mayfield
Farm Second Annual Horse Show and
Tournament, Ellerson, Virginia, a
group of four Park employees, repre-
senting Cornwallis and staff, mounted,
entered the costume class, comprising
eleven entries, and secured second
prize.

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On October 9 a bronze tablet
commemorating the bravery of two
Confederate soldiers -- Lieutenant
Christopher Hassey and Private John
Latham, was unveiled, with appropri-
ate ceremonies, at Fort Pulaski
National Monument. Representing
the Service was Coordinating Super-
intendent Herbert E. Kahler, Acting
Superintendent Ralston B. Lattimore
and Junior Research Technician
James W. Holland. The tablet was
erected by the Savannah Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy.

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Collection of a ten-cent fee
from visitors entering Fort Pulaski
was begun on October 21.

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The last of three educational tours to Colonial National Historical Park and the Williamsburg Restoration was conducted by Park Naturalist Donald Edward McHenry on November 12-13. The party left Washington by boat Saturday at 6:30 P.M. During the evening Mr. McHenry exhibited two educational films, "Jamestown" and "Yorktown" from the Yale University "Chronicles of America" Series. The films were shown in the main salon of the steamship, affording other passengers on the boat an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the background of these national historic shrines.

The popularity of this trip to the Colonial National Historical Park and Williamsburg has led Naturalist McHenry to plan additional trips next Spring and Fall. Special arrangements for the trip were made through the cooperation of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company. Total expense to Washingtonians participating in the tour, including transportation, all meals, admissions, guide service, etc., was $13.50. A total of approximately 300 persons participated in the three trips.

Donald Edward McHenry, Edward Kelly, and Abbie Rowe recently completed a foot and motor inspection tour of the newly acquired C. and O. Canal area between Cumberland, Maryland and Georgetown. The purpose of the trip was to become acquainted with present conditions of the area and to make a survey of the population and living conditions along the property and general observations of the natural history characteristics of the region. Colored movies and slides and black and white photographs to be used to illustrate talks on the canal and for record purposes were made during the trip.

The ramifications of the naturalist activities are indeed various. A young man in ill health was sent to Park Naturalist McHenry by his doctor to be initiated into the outdoor activities conducted by the Naturalist Division as a health measure.

A national memorial to General Artemus Ward, First Commander of the American Revolutionary Forces, erected by the President and Fellows of Harvard University in the newly designated Ward Circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, was dedicated on November 3. Participating in the dedicatory ceremonies were the Hon. Charles Warren, Member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University; Hon. Frederic A. Delano, Chairman, National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Mrs. Lewis Wesley Feick, great-great-granddaughter of the General; Hon. Melvin C. Hazen, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Arno E. Cammerer, Director, National Park Service; Maj. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts, and Frank T. Gartside, Acting Superintendent, National Capital Parks.
National Capital Parks Naturalist McHenry explaining some of the mysteries of the flora and fauna of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal area to Mrs. Wm. Fulton, 84, Tender of lock No. 28 at Point of Rocks, Maryland. Mrs. Fulton is hard of hearing.
HAVE YOU READ?

ARTICLES:

Cammerer, Arno B. Como os Estados Unidos Utilizam seus Grandes Parques Florestais (Portuguese for "How the United States Utilizes Its National Parks.") Bulletin of the Pan American Union, 40: 561-573, November 1938. This same article also appears in the Spanish December Edition of the Pan American Bulletin, and both issues will be distributed to Delegates at the Eighth International Conference of American States convening at Lima, Peru December 9.


JFR, Jr. Fredericksburg Personalities---Branch Spalding. The Free Lance-Star, Fredericksburg, Virginia, September 30, 1938. Describes the colorful career of our Coordinating Superintendent of Virginia Civil War Battlefield Areas, whose headquarters office is located in Fredericksburg. The concluding paragraph is quoted: "He (Branch Spalding) still has hopes of getting his Ph.D. degree from Hopkins and is working on a thesis in the form of a war-time biography of Fredericksburg which ought to be a notable addition to local literature if he can secure sufficient material."


Shadegg, Stephen C. The Highway to New Enchantment. (Great International Highway from Alberta, Canada to Guaymas, Mexico.) Arizona Highways, pp. 16,17,30, November 1938.


Thompson, Ben H. Why the Olympic National Park? Planning and Civic Comment, 4: 3-6, July-September 1938.

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At the invitation of the Congress Internation de Geographic d'Amsterdam, Director Cammerer provided a paper on "What Are The Principles in Modern Civilization upon which are based the Conservation of Scenic Beauty" for inclusion in the printed proceedings of the Congress.

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An abstract of an article written by Acting Superintendent James W. Holland of Fort Pulaski National Monument entitled "Beginning of Public Agricultural Experimentation in America" is to be published in the January issue of Chronica Botanica (Leyden, Holland).

BULLETINS:


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Illustrated multilithed folder covering Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico.

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Anthropology And The Museum, by Katharine Bartlett. (Southwestern Monuments Special Report No. 24.) Mimeographed. Paper presented at the Social Science Section, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 26, 1938.

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Six-page multilithed folder on Boulder Dam Recreational Area -- Nevada-Arizona.

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Typewritten and illustrated report covering the Naturalist Program, Rocky Mountain National Park, 1938.

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Index to Nature Notes published in various national parks from 1930 through 1936. The Grand Teton and Shenandoah Nature Notes, which originated in 1935 and 1936 are not represented. Fifty copies of this index were mimeographed and distributed by the Western Museum Laboratories. Hazel Hunt Voth, under whose direction the work was done, writes: "Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Works Progress Administration which furnished labor and part of the material for this undertaking and to the Civilian Con-

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reservation Corps which supplied a
typist for a considerable portion of
the stencils.

* * *

Catalog -- American Guide Series,
Federal Writers' Project, Works
Progress Administration. This 31-page
illustrated bulletin was printed at
the Government Printing Office. Copies
may be obtained from the Federal
Writers' Project, 1734 New York Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

* * *

"See America -- Welcome to Montana" is the slogan appearing on two attractive
colored posters being distributed by the
New York Office of the Service's United
States Travel Bureau. These posters were
made by the New York City Federal Art
Project, Works Progress Administration.

BOOKS:

WAPITI PETE -- THE STORY OF AN
ELK, by Hal Borland. Published by
Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York-
Toronto. Price $1.75. This is the
first time the wapiti, or American
Elk, is made the subject of a full-
length novel. WAPITI PETE tells the
story of an elk herd in the Wyoming
mountain country, a story which
should appeal to any boy between 10
and 90. The author while employing
the usual novelists' technique of
compressing a large number of unusual
events within a small compass of time
and distance, has held very closely
to scientific facts, and shows a
first-hand detailed knowledge of elk
and other animals.

It has been characterized by
wildlife experts of the Service as
one of the most readable and reason-
able presentations of range and wild-
life conservation that has recently
come to their attention.

* * *

SLEEK -- THE STORY OF AN OTTER,
by David M. Stearns. Published by
Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York-
Toronto. Price $1.00. A book for
children.

* * * * *

Just as this is going to press, word has been received of a new book on the
Great Smoky Mountains entitled "Land of High Horizons" by Elizabeth Scaggs (Mrs. E. L.)
Bowman of Knoxville, Tennessee. More information concerning it will be given in the
next issue of the Bulletin.
Director Cammerer described the beauties of our national parks to approximately 500 members of the New York Athletic Club the evening of November 16. The kodachrome slides the Director used to illustrate his talk elicited much favorable comment from the enthusiastic audience.

A group of Service friends of Associate Director and Mrs. Demaray surprised Mrs. Demaray with the gift of a set of silver goblets on their silver wedding anniversary celebrated November 10.

Hillery A. Tolson, appointed Acting Regional Director of Region III for a 1-year period will assume his new duties on January 3, 1939.

Colonel White of Sequoia National Park, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Tolson for a 1-year period, has been in Washington since mid-November.

Mrs. White accompanied him on the trip East. Their daughter Phyllis, a student at Stanford University, is editor of the Women's Page of the University Daily, and is President of the University's Greek letter journalistic society.

A pot luck supper and party was given by the Federal Women's Social Club and Federal Employees' Association in honor of Colonel and Mrs. White shortly before they left Sequoia. Colonel White was presented with a portable typewriter and an album showing the development and progress in Sequoia during the period of his superintendency. Numerous other parties were staged for them by clubs and organizations in the vicinity of the park.

Dr. Bryant, Supervisor of Research and Information, Victor H. Cahalane, Acting Chief of the Wildlife Division, Clifford C. Presnall, Assistant Chief of that Division, and Dr. A. A. Nichol, Associate Wildlife Technician who is conducting special studies in connection with Arizona Grazing District Number Three, attended sessions of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of the National Association of Audubon Societies, held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, October 21-25. Mr. Presnall gave an illustrated talk on "The National Park Service Wildlife Program of Wilderness Protection," and Dr. Nichol reported as Audubon Fellow on the Desert Bighorn Sheep Research Project.

Horace M. Albright, former Service Director, is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies, and Dr. Bryant was recently elected a member of its Advisory Board.

Frank Pinkely, Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments, has been elected to honorary membership in Gamma Chapter, Mu Alpha Nu.
Guest Table
Farewell Dinner for Colonel and Mrs. White

L-R: Ben F. Gibson, Pres., Federal Employees Association; Mrs. Guy Hopping; Mrs. E. Donahoo, Pres., Federal Women's Social Club; Colonel White; Daniel J. Tobin, Ass't Superintendent; Mrs. White; Supt. Guy Hopping, General Grant National Park; and Mrs. Geo. L. Mauger.

Judge Walter Fry, U. S. Commissioner and Mr. Geo. L. Mauger, Gen. Mgr., Sequoia National Park Company, were also seated at the guest table, but are not visible in the picture.

An item in a former issue of the Bulletin to the effect that Mr. Coffman and Superintendent Liek had visited Wrangell Island should have stated instead that they accompanied Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, in an examination of the Kennecott region which is adjacent to the Wrangell Mountains. Mr. Coffman states that the views of snow-capped mountains and glaciers obtained from that locality comprise a panorama of stupendous magnitude and grandeur.
Members of the nature section of the Woman’s Club of Chevy Chase recently gave a tea in honor of their former chairman, Mrs. Harold C. Bryant, and presented her with a gift of silver as an expression of appreciation for her work with the section. Mrs. Bryant, who was re-elected to serve again this year, resigned the chairmanship when Dr. Bryant was appointed Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park.

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Assistant Park Naturalist Samuel H. Lamb of Hawaii National Park has accepted a position with the Biological Survey as Assistant Game Refuge Manager at Pilot Town, Louisiana. Mrs. Lamb and two small children left Hawaii for the mainland late in October.

* * *

Frank T. Gartside, Assistant Superintendent of National Capital Parks, attended the annual convention of the American Institute of Park Executives held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in September and presented a report on fees and charges in park systems throughout the country. Mr. Gartside is one of the five directors of the Institute, and is also vice-chairman of the Institute’s Educational Committee.

* * *

A recently established Boy Scout troop in Estes Park Village, Colo., has three Rocky Mountain National Park members as officials. Assistant Chief Ranger George Fry is scoutmaster, and Landscape Architect Lloyd Fletcher and Wayne Hackett, United States Commissioner, are assistant scoutmasters.

Chief Naturalist Earl A. Trager addressed the members of the Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada on November 26.

Dr. Arthur M. Clute, President of the Institute, at the conclusion of the lecture commented on the capacity audience present and said that never before had members of the Institute seen such beautiful slides as were shown by Mr. Trager.

While in Toronto Mr. Trager visited with Harwil M. Bryant, a graduate student and Assistant in Physics at the University of Toronto.

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Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins, Acting Museum Curator in the Yorktown Area, Colonial National Historical Park, since March 1936, has accepted a position as Museum Curator in Morristown National Historical Park.

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Superintendent Flickinger of Colonial National Historical Park, left Yorktown in mid-November for a month’s leave which will include a cruise to the West Indies.

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Superintendent Charles J. Smith of Petrified Forest National Monument is scheduled to give one of the lectures on the winter program series offered by the Arizona Museum, Phoenix, Arizona. His subject will be the Petrified Forest National Monument.
Frank L. Ahern, Chief of the Safety Division, Branch of Operations, delivered a short radio address on Thanksgiving-night on "How the Driver Can Avoid Accidents," in which he emphasized courtesy as an important factor in reducing motor accidents. Mr. Ahern spoke over Station WJSV in response to the invitation of the Director of the Safety Institute in a program sponsored by the Washington Junior Board of Commerce and the Washington Post.

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The annual dance of the United States Park Police Pistol Club was held at the Beaver Dam Country Club November 16. Approximately 300 couples were in attendance. Private Emmett S. Mast, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Pistol Club, was ably assisted by Privates Bernard E. Beckmann, Joseph T. Wirth, and Richard D. Wellman. Captain P. J. Carroll and Lieutenant Henry Helms served as honorary co-chairmen.

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James W. Holland has been designated Acting Superintendent of Fort Pulaski National Monument.

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Boy Scout Richard B. Bartlett, son of Clarence S. Bartlett, Clerk-Warehouseman at Glacier National Park, has had the honor of serving, along with Superintendent Scoyen, as Superintendent of Glacier. Scout Bartlett's hour and a half tour of duty as Superintendent was part of the celebration of Boy Scout Week in the community.

Senior Landscape Architect Charles Peterson of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial staff visited the Washington Office in October on his way back to St. Louis from a 5-week European tour.

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Charles E. Humberger recently was designated to serve as acting Custodian of Scotts Bluff National Monument.

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Reynold C. Carlson, a former ranger naturalist at Yosemite, has been employed for the past 2 years by the National Recreation Association to promote nature programs throughout the United States.

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Evon Z. Vogt, former custodian of El Morro National Monument, writes that his son Evon, Jr., is a sophomore at the University of Chicago and that his daughter Barbara is a sophomore at Stanford.

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William H. Richardson, connected with the New Mexico State Highway Department for the past several years, has been appointed Assistant Engineer of Region III.

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Assistant Wildlife Technician Dan Beard of Region I has transferred to the Wildlife Division, Washington Office, filling the Associate Wildlife Technician position formerly held by James O. Stevenson.
Edward Kelly, Administrative Assistant, National Capital Parks, has been elected Commander, National Press Club Post No. 20, the American Legion, for the year 1939.

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Private W. P. Snyder, U. S. Park Police, Paul F. Hodge, caretaker, National Capital Parks Waterfowl Sanctuary, and Ollie Allen, Recreation Division, have returned from a hunting expedition in the Dismal Swamp of North Carolina. Their bag included a 150-pound black bear, 4 deer, and a considerable number of birds and small game.

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E. J. Sawyer, one of the early park naturalists of Yellowstone National Park, is editor of the natural history department of the new journal "Rocky Mountain Sportsman", published in Denver, Colorado.

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Virginia H. Sutton of the Colonial National Historical Park staff, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Research Technician. Prior to entering on duty at Colonial in 1937, Miss Sutton served for two summers as Ranger at Mesa Verde National Park.

***

Hasen Brooks, for several years employed as Night Watchman at Colonial, has also received a promotion. He now holds the position of Park Ranger.

Ranger David deLancey Condon of Yellowstone has been designated to serve as Acting Custodian of Scotts Bluff National Monument.

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Ranger Claude C. Wagner of Sequoia has transferred to a position on the Natchez Trace Parkway staff.

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Vernon P. Wells has been appointed a temporary ranger at Mammoth Cave National Park to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Will G. Travelstead.

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Approximately 150 of his co-workers feted John A. "Archie" Magruder at a surprise luncheon marking the fiftieth anniversary of his employment in the National Capital Parks System. Mr. Magruder, who is foreman gardener for the White House greenhouses, entered the employ of the Parks Office on November 7, 1888, and has served continuously since that time. Among those who responded to Toastmaster Louis F. Frick at the luncheon were Superintendent C. Marshall Finnan, Assistant Superintendent Frank T. Cartaide, Chief Horticulturist David Saunders, and F. F. Gillen, Branch of Engineering. Edward Kelly read a letter from Stephen T. Early, Secretary to the President, extending the White House felicitations to Mr. Magruder for President Roosevelt, who was absent from the city.

Following the luncheon, Mr. Magruder was presented by his co-workers with a ring commemorative of the occasion.
New officers have been elected for the Richmond National Park Service Association of the Region I office as follows: Assistant Attorney C. G. Jaquette, President; Associate Regional Director Herbert Evison, First Vice President; Acting Assistant Regional Director W. S. Bahlman, Second Vice President; Mrs. Ruby Brooks, Jr., of the clerical staff, Secretary; and Chief Clerk C. C. Stutts, Treasurer.

* * *

Dramatics will take up a portion of the spare winter evening time of a number of Rocky Mountain National Park staff members. Park Naturalist Raymond Gregg was recently elected president of the Estes Park Community Players who plan to present 3 plays during the winter, and are also staging a contest for 3 original 1-act plays to be presented in the spring. The contest is open to all embryo playwrights. Other Service employees who will take part in plays include Chief Ranger J. Barton Herschler, Assistant Chief Ranger George Fry, Bookkeeper Ed Williams, Stenographers Leona McGregor and Mary Alice Hamilton, Commissioner Wayne Hackett, Rangers Russell Andrews, Ernest Field, and Jack Moomaw, and Secretary Margaret Sabin. The plays are presented in the Estes Park Village auditorium.

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Russell Andrews, stationed for 4 seasons as Temporary Ranger and Ranger Naturalist in Crater Lake National Park, for several months as Ranger at the Statue of Liberty, for 2 years Deputy State Director of the National Youth Administration in Oregon, and for the last 11 months on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in public administration at the University of Minnesota involving several months on special research in Washington, D.C., became a member of the ranger staff of Rocky Mountain National Park early in October for purposes of completing probation. He is taking over the duties of Merlin K. Potts who was transferred to Lassen Volcanic National Park after having served at Rocky Mountain for several years. As a result of his Fellowship work and some additional studies, Mr. Andrews received M.A. degrees from both Stanford and the University of Minnesota.

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Mrs. Maude M. Castler, widow of Dr. Frank R. Castler, recently returned to her home in New York City from a 2-month motor tour of a number of Service areas.

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Ranger-Historian Manning C. Voorhis of Fredericksburg has resigned in order to continue studies at the University of Virginia for a Ph.D. degree in history.

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Park Naturalist John E. Doerr, Jr., of Crater Lake National Park has moved his office to the town of Medford. Throughout the winter he will maintain twice-a-day short wave contact with the park via Station KNLF and will also give information daily to the radio and press.
Superintendents Rogers of Yellowstone and Canfield of Rocky Mountains are now in Washington on temporary duty. During their absence John S. McLaughlin is serving as Acting Superintendent at Rocky Mountain and John W. Emmert is serving in a similar capacity at Yellowstone. Until Superintendent Scoyen reports at Sequoia Daniel J. Tobin will serve as Acting Superintendent in that area.

Field Naturalist Jos. S. Dixon has been elected a Director of the American Society of Mammalogists.

Regional Wildlife Technician William J. Howard, Region I, has resigned that position and is now serving as Inspector for the Bureau of Biological Survey in Atlanta, Ga. He has been succeeded in Region I by Dr. Laurence M. Dickerson.

Acting Regional Historian Roy Edgar Appleman has been appointed Regional Supervisor of Historic Sites, Region I.

Ranger Theodore Cronyn of Tumacacori National Monument has been assigned to duty at Canyon de Chelly National Monument.

Carleton Wilder of Grand Canyon has been placed in charge of Saguaro National Monument for several months.

George Merriken, a ranger at Carlsbad Caverns, recently resigned to assume management of an orange grove in California. Claire V. Cook of Pierce, Idaho is a new member of that park's permanent ranger staff.

Junior Park Naturalist Frank Oberhansley of Yellowstone has been promoted to the position of Assistant Park Naturalist of that area.

Word from Paul Petzoldt is to the effect that the Karakorum Expedition in the Himalayas, of which he is a member, reached an elevation of 26,000 feet, and although believing that the 28,000-foot Karakorum summit was possible, weather conditions and supply shortages had hastened them on their return journey. Another attempt will be made to reach the summit next year. Mr. Petzoldt is a guide in the Grand Teton area.

H. E. Bailey, formerly of the Service's Museum Office at Berkeley, California, is now connected with the Department of Botany, University of Tennessee.

Charles E. Hatch, Jr., has entered on duty as Junior Research Technician (CCC), Colonial National Historical Park. Mr. Hatch worked in an historical capacity during the past two summers at George Washington Birthplace National Monument.
John Huffman, for several seasons a ranger in Yellowstone National Park, has made a name for himself in the fencing world. He has been a member of several Olympic fencing teams and will participate in the National Fencing Championships to be held at the San Francisco Fair as well as in the next Olympics to be held in Finland in 1940.


Assistant Regional Director Donald B. Alexander of Region II was delegated by President Hugh P. Baker of Massachusetts State College to represent that institution at the dedication of the new building and campus of Omaha University in November, and to participate in the conferences on higher education. The conferences involved discussions of student counselling and guidance at the college level and brought together many important people in the fields of education and industry.

Dr. A. R. Kelly, Associate Archeologist, has been appointed Chief of the recently established Archeological Sites Division in the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, Washington Office.

Assistant Chief Rangers Wagner of Yosemite and Kerr of Sequoia, together with Associate Forester Thede of Region IV attended the fire training school given by Region 5 of the United States Forest Service near Quincy, California, October 31-November 15.

Superintendent Holland of Fort McHenry National Park was awarded an additional $50 for his baby picture entered in the photographic contest conducted by the Washington Evening Star. He had previously received $25 for his entry.

Ernest Huyett, Contract Examiner in the Region I Office, has accepted a position with the American Battle Monuments Commission in Washington, D. C.

Calvin Christ, son of Hawaii Park's Chief Ranger, has been elected vice-president of his class at Kamehameha School in Honolulu.

Jack Ellis Haynes, well-known Yellowstone photographer, is observing his 50th year in that region. He first went to the Yellowstone in 1888 with his father, F. Jay Haynes, who had held the photographic concession since 1886. Jack succeeded his father as the Park's authorized photographer in 1916.
Robert Craik, foreman at Hawaii National Park, retired in October after completing 30 years of Government service. At a surprise party given by his fellow park employees, local residents, and personnel of Kilauea Military Camp, Mr. Craik received an elegant poker set, and a gift was also presented to Mrs. Craik.

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Assistant Historian C. W. Porter of Region I has been made Acting Supervisor of the Planning and Interpretive Section of the Historical Sites Survey, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, Washington Office.

***

James W. Brewer, Jr., has transferred from Aztec Ruins to Navajo National Monument, filling the position left vacant by the transfer of William Leicht from Navajo to the Boulder Dam Recreational Area.

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Yosemite children may be listening to too many radio punsters! Wight Humphreys was pumping his way home on his bicycle when the four-year-old daughter of Richmond Hodges called out to him: "Hi, Mr. Humphreys!"

***

Dorr G. Yeager, Assistant Chief of the Service's Museum Division, and now in charge of the Western Museum Laboratories at Berkeley, California, is among the notables listed in this year's "Who Who in America."

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Miss Harlean James, Executive Secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association, while in the Southwest recently visited Tonto National Monument, making a trip to the Lower Ruins accompanied by Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Hugh Miller of Southwestern Monuments, and Ranger Roland Reichert, representative in charge at the monument. In reporting on Miss James' visit to "The Boss", Ranger Reichert advised that she is "the best hiker representing the fairer sex that we have thus far encountered."

***

A. J. S. Eccleston has been appointed to a position in the Park Operators Division, Washington Office, by transfer from the Department of Agriculture. From 1928 to 1933 Mr. Eccleston was a member of the Service's Accounts Division in Washington.

***

Willis King, Ranger Naturalist at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Wildlife Technician, Region I.

***

Assistant Inspector Donald C. Hazlett of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Project has been elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

***

Mrs. John Minter, wife of Ranger Minter of Hawaii National Park, and four children arrived at the Park from Fullerton, California October 19.
BORN:

A son, to Park Ranger and Mrs. Verde Watson of Yellowstone National Park, September 10.

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A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Bird, September 23. Mr. Bird served as a member of Yellowstone's clerical staff this past summer.

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A son, Harold Kimo, to Ranger and Mrs. Gunder E. Olson of Hawaii National Park, October 18.

***

A daughter, Sandra Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. MacLuther of Colorado National Monument, October 19.

***

A son, to Enrollee and Mrs. Kenneth Kim of Hawaii National Park, October 20.

***

A daughter, Sharron Norma, to Mr. and Mrs. Herb Quick of Sequoia National Park. Mr. Quick is a member of the sanitary force.

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A daughter, Mary, to Coordinating Superintendent and Mrs. Branch Spalding October 27. The Spaldings have another child, a boy, appropriately named Twig.

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A daughter, Jane Canfield, to Jack and Marge Ewers, November 20. Mr. Ewers is Field Curator, Museum Division, Washington Office.

MARRIED:


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Pauline Routh of Grand Teton National Park and S. Wendell Jensen, in the little church at Moose, Wyoming, October 1. The couple are now living in Washington, D.C. and Mrs. Jensen is a member of the Service's Park Operators Division.

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Jean Muir of Oakland, California, granddaughter of the famed naturalist John Muir, and Eugene De Lipkau, October 3 at LeConte Memorial Lodge, Yosemite National Park.

***

Paul Beaubien, Acting Custodian of Walnut Canyon National Monument, and Lois Baldwin of Denver, Colorado, some time in October.

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Barbara Canfield, sister of Superintendent Canfield of Rocky Mountain National Park, and Sterling Vaughn, temporary ranger for 8 seasons in Rocky Mountain, September 9 at the Superintendent’s residence. The newlyweds are making their home in Fort Collins where Mr. Vaughn is completing his studies as a forestry student at Colorado State College.

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DIED:

Captain Oliver C. Applegate of Klamath Falls, Oregon, October 11, at the age of 93. During the Modoc War of 1872-73 he was in charge of the Modoc Indians under Old Chief Schonchin, and it was due to the Captain’s friendship with these Indians that the main band of Modocs remained loyal to the Whites.

Captain Applegate was an enthusiastic supporter of the Service. Only a short time before he died he reviewed a manuscript on the war, prepared at Lava Beds National Monument, and made numerous corrections in the spelling of Indian names and suggested several important changes in the recording of events. He also loaned his personal files containing his correspondence, reports, and other material to monument officials.

***

Hugh Kent, CCC inspector connected with the Service’s Denver office, October 15 in an automobile crash near Helena, Montana.

***

Charles R. Lewis, father of Dorothea J. Lewis of the Editor-In-Chief’s Office, October 22. Until his retirement several months earlier Mr. Lewis was Deputy Collector of Customs for the Port of Georgetown, D. C.

***

W. T. Ashe of Gloucester, Virginia, President of the Colonial Park Company, in October.

***

Frank P. Dorr, ex-Sequoia National Park ranger, at his home in Visalia, California, October 20. Mr. Dorr was appointed to the Sequoia ranger staff in 1915 and served in that capacity until 5 years ago when he suffered a stroke.

***

Albert Paul Brown, member of the landscape architectural staff of the Region I Office until his retirement 6 months ago due to illness, November 12.

***

Ranger Karl Jacobson of Acadia National Park, November 13, from gunshot wounds suffered when he was mistaken for a deer by a hunter. He was 22.

***
Mother of Leo A. McClatchy, Associate Recreational Planner at the Service's Santa Fe Regional Office, November 21 in San Francisco, California. Her death occurred 7 months after that of her husband who was a pioneer California newspaperman.

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Chester A. Lindsley, who entered on duty as clerk in Yellowstone National Park in 1894, and served there for many years, rising to the position of assistant superintendent, in Livingston, Mont., November 23. Mrs. Lindsley passed away October 9.

In 1918, following the withdrawal of troops from the protection of Yellowstone, Mr. Lindsley served as Acting Superintendent until the appointment of Horace K. Albright as Superintendent in July 1919. In 1922 Mr. Lindsley resigned from the Service to become Postmaster at Yellowstone. He held this position until 1935, when, after more than 40 years of Government service, he retired.

He still continued to be interested in park activities, and spent the past few summers working with Jack Haynes, official photographer in that area.

Mr. Lindsley is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Marguerite Arnold, the wife of Park Ranger LeRoy Arnold who is stationed at the Northeast Entrance.

Mrs. Arnold was born in Yellowstone Park.

* * *

Gabriel Sovulewski, who held the record for long-time employment in the national parks, November 29 at San Rafael, California.

Born in Poland, in 1866, of a family that suffered seriously for the active part it took in the movement to reestablish Polish patriotism and the Polish National Government, Mr. Sovulewski in 1882 sought refuge and freedom in the United States.

His first service with the Federal Government was in the United States Army where he served 10 years as private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, beginning in 1888. While with the Army he served in Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. In 1899, following his discharge from the Army, he served for one season as guide and packer in Yosemite. In 1906 he returned to that park as Supervisor, which position he held until his retirement in August 1936.

Because of his long and faithful service, permission was granted to bury Mr. Sovulewski in Yosemite Valley.
Address entitled
"Our Expanding State and National Parks"
delivered by the
Secretary of the Interior
Hon. Harold L. Ickes,
at a banquet honoring the
Dedication of the Dr. Edward A. Babler State Memorial Park
at St. Louis, Missouri, October 10, 1938.

This address was broadcast over a network of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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There is a strong element of personal pleasure in coming to St. Louis to help dedicate the Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park. The invitation came to me through one of the most devoted public servants our country has in Washington, Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri. Congressman Cochran blends, to a degree which I wish were universal, the interests of his home city and State with the larger interests of the United States. And knowing his well-deserved reputation as a watchdog of the Federal treasury, I want to say, as a Federal official entrusted with the expenditure of rather large funds, that I know of no higher compliment than to receive, from time to time, indications of confidence and good will from this St. Louis member of Congress.

But I do not look upon the invitation to speak on this occasion as personal. I look upon it as a recognition, on the part of those who arranged this program, of the new and important partnership that has developed between the State and Federal Governments, in the creation and administration of a nation-wide system of State parks.

In this partnership, the Federal Government may perhaps be called the senior partner, from the initiative it has taken and the breadth of its activities, but in other respects it is a junior partner, and its hope is to become a silent partner. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior helps to establish State parks and helps to plan their administration, but it does so with the expectation that they will become part of a well-planned, well-managed park system wholly under the control of State governments.
This broad program came into being with the administration of President Roosevelt. As far back as 1921, the Director of the National Park Service, the late Stephen T. Mather, called the first National Conference on State Parks, in the State of Iowa. Beginning in 1933, the emergency activities of the National Government produced a double opportunity to promote State parks. On the one hand, the resettlement program brought into public ownership a vast, scattered acreage of submarginal lands—forests, swamps, plains, hills—where men had tried to make a living on soil that was not suited to agriculture. At the same time, the Federal Government became engaged in vast work programs to combat unemployment. It had CCC camps, transient camps, CWA workers; and later the WPA.

Here were two problems, what to do with this land, and what to do with this labor. The States and cities began to settle these problems for themselves. They saw tracts of Federal land which seemed desirable for recreation grounds. So they asked for them, and got them. They asked for the labor to develop them, and the labor was furnished.

But this was a haphazard affair, and many difficulties arose. The National Park Service was in charge of the CCC camps and other work groups in the State parks, and requests came pouring in from the States, not only for labor in parks already located, but for advice about locations and methods of development. The National Park Service quickly found that the greatest need of all was for state-wide studies of park resources and park needs. So an Act of Congress was passed, authorizing co-operative studies, in any State that asked for cooperation.

This law permitted us to go only where we were invited, and the Department of the Interior strengthened this provision of the law by giving the State a majority on each State planning board, with all plans to be approved by the State and Federal members separately.

How many States do you suppose accepted the offer of Federal cooperation? Just forty-eight. Every State in the Union, and in all but three States the work is actively under way.

The impetus thus given to State park development may be judged from the fact that State park acreage has increased 70 per cent since the National Park Service joined hands with the States in 1933, and this is only a beginning.

However, this does not tell the whole story. Go into any State where there has been a notable State park development, and you will find some man, or some group of men, with
the vision and public spirit to assume leadership in the creation of the park system. This leadership may come from an intelligent and active governor or mayor, from a well-organized State conservation body or from a public spirited press.

Beyond this, and rarest of all, is a leadership which carries fruition within itself, as when a public spirited citizen gives his own property, his own land, his own money, to establish parks for the benefit of the people. I say that this kind of leadership carries fruition within itself. The fruit is in the seed. Let the desire to perform such a service be planted within a man's heart, and, if he has the means with which to do it, it is done.

That is the story of the creation of this park that we are dedicating today, the Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park, and that is the chief reason why it gave me such pleasure to accept the invitation which came to me to speak at the dedication.

The people of St. Louis and of the surrounding territory do not yet appreciate this gift which Jacob L. Babler has made, to perpetuate and honor the memory of his brother. You may think you appreciate it, but you do not. You will appreciate it only when you have come to use this park, year after year, and watch the enjoyment of its use by others. You will appreciate it when it becomes a part of your existence, as Forest Park has become, or the Ozark Mountains for those who have the means and the leisure to visit them.

I have been told that when Jacob Babler first offered these sixteen hundred acres of beautiful hills and woods to the public, there was some hesitation on the part of the State or the City of St. Louis — I believe it was the city that received the first offer — some hesitation about accepting it. In fact, I have been told that it was not accepted because the public authorities were unwilling, or felt unable to finance its support.

I am not offering or implying any criticism of that action; I am citing it only in connection with the course followed by the man who made the offer. You know what the average man would have done. He would have stuck the deed back into his pocket, and said, "Well, if they don't want the park, they can go to."

And what did Mr. Babler do? He gave this sixteen hundred acres to the State, and along with it he gave $1,500,000 as a perpetual endowment for its upkeep.
I never heard a million five hundred thousand dollars talk louder or better than that.

Jacob L. Babler gave this park to the public, together with the generous endowment to maintain it, in affectionate remembrance of a brother who had given part of himself every day for thirty years to the people of St. Louis. If you could add these gifts together, and give them a money value, which you can't do, I think that you would find that the endowment fund for this memorial park is not $1,500,000, but $3,000,000.

As I have reflected upon the name of this park, I came to see more clearly what this gift meant to Jacob L. Babler over and above his desire to contribute to the happiness of the people and to perpetuate the memory of a well-loved brother. In the prefix in the title which associates the name of the park with the medical profession, I could perceive the honorable pride which comes from a sense of high merit, of high achievement, in a kinsman. That, to my mind, mounts higher than family attachment.

I hope that the establishment of this Missouri park will mark the beginning of a new period of progress for your State park system, which is already notable as a result of the setting aside of so many of your big Ozark springs. Missouri is fortunate in having many places of beauty which are either indestructible or in no danger of destruction. You have not done very well, however, in saving scenic resources that were coveted by commercial interests. Years ago this State should have set aside the Elephant Rocks, which have now been hammered to pieces. Your virgin forests of hardwood in the Ozarks have nearly all been cut, but I was glad to learn that you had put a State park around your Big Oak tree, down at Charleston. It is a pleasure to know that national forests are being established in Missouri with emphasis on reforestation and the saving of your Ozark rivers.

If you could bring together the natural beauties scattered through the Ozarks, the big springs and the beautiful limestone caverns, and the remarkable granite shut-ins where the rivers carve their way through old rock-bottomed mountains --- if you could bring these all into one compact area, and have the Current or the Meramec River running through it, you would have the material for one of the finest national parks to be found in the United States. But since these objects of natural beauty are scattered over the State, you have the opportunity for a system of State parks which would be unrivaled in our country, if you would but reach out and put them under State ownership.
As distinguished from State parks, national parks are usually established to serve several purposes. Most commonly, they are set aside to maintain in permanent public ownership land areas of exceptional beauty and grandeur, scenery that exalts the spirit, mountains, glaciers, canyons, and the forests about them, with the birds and animals that are native — and to make them available forever for the enjoyment of the people.

In the Federal-State survey of parks, counts have been made of visitors in park areas of all kinds now established. It was found that there are only two things that will pull people to a park more than fifty miles away — a good swimming beach, and beautiful scenery. Of course, you may say that there is good scenery at a swimming beach. But that is no reason for making a national park of a swimming beach, unless there is some other reason for it. However, if you combine a beautiful strip of ocean front with an area rich in wild life, especially if that wild life is threatened with extermination, then you have the materials for a national park. This is why an effort has been made, year after year for the past ten years, to establish the Everglades National Park in southern Florida. Unfortunately the State of Florida seems to be lamentably indifferent to this fine objective of the Federal Government. If Florida were alert to the opportunity that it would have to operate in the establishment of this park before law-breaking poachers — and I am told that many of these poachers are visitors from the north — have shot and killed all the egrets and herons and cranes and ibises and eagles which in the past have made the Everglades a paradise of tropic wild life.

I said that there was no reason why an ocean swimming beach should be made a national park, unless it were combined with some other valuable feature. Let me modify that statement. When we look up and down the ocean fronts of America, we find that everywhere they are passing behind the fences of private ownership. The people can no longer get to the ocean.

When we have reached the point that a nation of 125,000,000 people cannot set foot upon the thousands of miles of beaches that border the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, except by the permission of those who monopolize the ocean front, then I say that it is the prerogative and the duty of the Federal and State governments to step in and acquire, not a swimming beach here and there, but solid blocks of ocean front hundreds of miles in length. Call this ocean front a national park, or a national seashore, or a state park, or anything you please — I say that the people have a right to a fair share of it.
Down at Cape Hatteras, the Federal Government and the State of North Carolina, acting together, are setting up a national seashore 125 miles long, and I am happy to say that it looks as if a great part of this will be donated by its owners. The Cape Hatteras national seashore should be duplicated in many places on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

Until comparatively recently, the impression prevailed in the United States that the only place for a national park was in the far west. There was not a national park east of the Rocky Mountains, except two little areas which merely bore the name of parks. And, because there were no eastern parks, people assumed that there should be none; that nothing could be found in the east of national park calibre.

Finally, however, a start was made toward establishing national parks in the East. We now have the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, which last year was visited by nearly 700,000 people. We have the Acadia National Park on an island close to the Maine coast, and the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Two more are being added, Isle Royale National Park, a wilderness area in Lake Superior which is a sanctuary for moose and other wild animals, and Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky.

These are recognized, all of them, to be worthy additions to our national park system, and they would have been recognized far earlier had it not been for the obstacle of private ownership. How was this obstacle overcome? By the united exertions of Nation, States and individuals. Among individuals the generosity and public spirit of one man, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., stands out.

The Rockefellers have established many institutions for public service. They have endowed educational, medical and philanthropic foundations with hundreds of millions of dollars—a sum which, if we lived in a secure world, would make those institutions as enduring as the ground we walk on. But we do not live in that kind of a world. We do not know, from one decade to the next, what will be left of all the chattels and the symbols of chattels in our human society. The gifts which should survive the longest of the manifold benefactions of the Rockefeller family, are the living forests in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in Acadia and in Yosemite which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has presented to the Nation, along with other rich natural gifts. I may say also in passing that there has been a tender by Mr. Rockefeller of a large and needed addition to the Grand Teton National Park of several
thousand acres, a gift the acceptance of which has been blocked by near-sighted local interests. I have said that the forests, not the mountains beneath them, should survive the longest, because the living forests, if not destroyed by man, will outlast the rocks through which they sink their roots. And when these forests are put into national parks, they are not destroyed by man.

Out on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California, there is a forest which, by our human standards, seems eternal, not through a cycle of change, but in the life of the very trees now standing. This is the gigantic forest of sequoias, the oldest living things on earth.

Because the sequoias are found nowhere on earth except on one little strip of land on a mountain side, because they are the oldest and largest and most majestic of all living things, and because the wood is very poor for lumber, several of the finest of the sequoia groves have been made into national parks and are thus sure of preservation. Others, however, fell into private ownership years ago, and they have either been destroyed or face destruction. One of the largest sequoia groves in existence was cut down a number of years ago. Trees twenty feet and more in diameter shattered to pieces when they fell and after they were down the owner dynamited them and made the splinters into stakes for grapevines.

The largest sequoia grove now standing — some authorities, at any rate, say it is the largest — is in private ownership. It is called the Redwood Mountain grove, just outside of Sequoia National Park, in California. A few days ago I looked at two photographs taken in this grove. One showed a sequoia 30 feet in diameter, with seven or eight people, looking like pygmies, standing in front of it; a tree so big that if it were cut down you would have to take eleven yard-long paces to measure the thickness of the stump. The other picture showed a California Indian stolidly splitting fence posts out of a fallen giant. At the time the picture was taken he had cut perhaps 2,000 fence posts out of that one tree, and had reached the point where it was only twelve feet thick.

Now, here is what is going to happen. Either the Redwood Mountain sequoia grove will be made a national park within the next two years, or the whole magnificent grove will be cut down for fence posts and grapevine stakes.

Perhaps you are thinking, how can the owners do such a thing? How can they be so unfeeling, so heartless, as to
destroy trees thousands of years old, the biggest living things on earth, to make fence posts? It happens that questions like these fail to hit the mark in this instance. In all the years that the present owners have held this grove, they have never cut a living tree. The fence posts are being cut from fallen timber. But the revenue from this down timber has not been enough to pay taxes and the taxes are in default. I think that people who will hold property worth several hundred thousand dollars, refusing to cut a tree upon it until they face the prospect of losing it at a tax sale, are pretty good citizens. These people have been asked whether they would sell this sequoia grove to the Nation. Their answer is "yes". I have no doubt, in the circumstances, that it would be easy to agree upon a price.

If Redwood Mountain is to be saved from destruction, there must either be an appropriation of money by Congress, or somewhere in the private citizenship of this country one or more men must step forward and make the saving of this forest their contribution to their fellow men. It is unfortunate, from my point of view, that it has been the general policy of the Congress not to appropriate for the purchase of lands for parks. I hope that these trees may be saved, but many tragedies have been enacted in this country despite similar hopes in the past. It may be that somebody will come forward, as a few men have come forward in the past, and save this grove for the Nation. I can think of few greater honors than to have one's name carved, on stone that will last a thousand years, as the savior of trees that will live a thousand years — and still be young.

I have spoken of the spread of our national park system from the western mountains to the Atlantic, but still the thought remains in the minds of many that the mid-continent has nothing worthwhile to offer. To correct this notion, Congress three years ago passed a law establishing a national park upon the boundary between the United States and Mexico, a park which might include 1,500,000 acres. This park will come into being when lands suitable and adequate for it shall be donated to the United States. This is the proposed Big Bend National Park, bordering the Rio Grande. Large areas in it are owned by the State of Texas. It contains several State parks. The State is willing to donate the lands that it possesses. Unfortunately, additional lands which must be had, to make this a national park, are in private ownership and we are in the slow process of acquiring them by donation.

This Big Bend National Park, when it is finally established, will center in the Chisos Mountains, which form what our
scientists call a biological island of forested high country surrounded by arid plains and deserts. I wonder how many people in the Middle West, or even in the Southwest, know that in Texas there are mountains 8,000 feet high? How many know that one can stand on the rim of a canyon and look almost straight down 5,400 feet into the Rio Grande? If this national park becomes a reality, we will stop the ruining erosion now going on, due to overgrazing by sheep and goats that are trying to live where cattle and horses starved. We will turn the mountain sides and the bad lands and the grassless plains back to the antelope and the deer and the bears, the panthers and foxes that lived and thrived there before the white man brought what he calls civilization. It is a wilderness now, a poverty-stricken wilderness, but nature will restore its richness if given a chance.

But I am talking ahead of my turn. The land has not yet been acquired. A year or two ago the legislature of Texas appropriated $750,000 to buy land in this park area but the Governor vetoed the bill. A praiseworthy effort has been made to raise the necessary money by popular subscription but so far sufficient funds are lacking. In this instance, as in others, private individuals must come forward, unless the Governor relents, for no Federal funds can be used for land acquisition. I have faith that this park will come into being. Generous private citizens helped to establish the Great Smokies and the Shenandoah National Parks. Generous private citizens bought a sugar pine forest to add to Yosemite, donated large areas to build up Acadia, purchased additional lands for Grand Teton and gave Muir Woods to the Nation.

The national park system of the United States is far from being completed. We need a great national park in Alaska, for the special purpose of preserving the Alaska brown bear. These gigantic animals which you know so well in your St. Louis Zoo, the mightiest mammals on the American continent, are headed straight for extermination unless our Government sets aside a sanctuary suitable for their habitat, and large enough for their maintenance.

Some people in Alaska dislike these bears because they eat salmon without using can openers. The fox farmers do not like them because they kill foxes. So they call the bears predators. You know our habit. Whenever a wild animal does the same things that we do, we call it a predator or vermin and proceed to kill it off. So in Alaska they are killing off the brown bears just as they are killing off the American eagle. I do not blame any particular fox farmer
for killing any particular bear, but surely, in a vast
wilderness like Alaska, which is larger than all the States
that border on the Mississippi River, with a total population
smaller than that of the city of Davenport, Iowa; surely in
such a vast and almost empty wilderness, a wilderness publicly
owned, we can set aside an area big enough to preserve the
Alaska brown bear from extermination. If we cannot, you had
better pray that the bears in the St. Louis Zoo live to a ripe
old age because there won't be any more. Civilized man, with
emphasis, please, on "civilized", is exterminating everything
as big as a rabbit. There are even men who call themselves
sportsmen who would go so far as to ravage breeding grounds
upon which sportsmen of the future will have to depend for a
supply of game.

I have singled out these four possible national parks —
the Everglades, Redwood Mountain, Big Bend, and the Alaska
bear sanctuary, because they are scattered from the southern
tip of the Atlantic Coast to the northern reaches of the
Pacific, and also because every one of them represents a race
against time, in order to prevent destruction of the object
it is desirable to save — destruction of wild life in the
Everglades by poachers; destruction of the Big Bend country
by overgrazing and erosion; destruction of the sequoias by
lumbering; destruction of the Alaska grizzly by wanton shooting.

But beyond all this, I have cited these four projects
because they typify a new approach that we must make to
national parks. If we are to save great national scenic
assets and the wild life now threatened with destruction,
we must save them from ourselves, from our civilization,
from our carelessness, from our callousness. How can this
be done? By putting conservation ahead of commercialism
in appropriate instances, and by recognizing that a dollar
spent to save such national resources as these is a dollar well
spent, because it is a dollar that will return to us a
hundred fold.

We need to go forward in the United States with our
national park program, as we are going forward with this new
State park policy, with our eyes open to larger objectives
and our minds hospitable to a new sense of values. The
spirit underlying such a program is the spirit that gave the
State of Missouri this park which I have come to help dedicate,
the Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park. Inspired
by this generous gift, may you as a State and we as a Nation go
forward in harmonious understanding and helpful co-operation
to develop, in the spirit that actuated Jacob L. Babler in
making this generous gift, a national and State park system
that will serve all the American people for all time to come.
YOSEMITE

Where the snowy-tipped Sierras
Turn their faces towards the west
And reflect the parting shadows
Of a sun that's gone to rest;
There the restless force of nature
Carved a valley long and deep,
Framed in white its mighty portals
On whose crests the stars they sleep.
From a thousand hanging valleys,
Laughing waters catch the rays
Of a morning sun that's rising
On another glorious day.
Through the valley runs a river,
Wandering through its meadows green
On its way to feed a valley
Flowing peaceful and serene.
Give me faith to read the meaning,
Give me eyes to scan the scene
Of God's handiwork in nature
Which he wrought with hands unseen.

W. C. Hoyt,