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1937 YEARBOOK

PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS





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1937

YEARBOOK

PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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INTRODUCTION

THE MOST WIDESPREAD EXTENSION and development of park and recreation areas and facilities ever undertaken by any nation have been in progress in the United States since 1933 when Federal assistance was made available to the States and their civil divisions as an emergency measure.

Under this program of Federal and State cooperation, park and recreation planning and development have taken on a thoroughly national aspect. I am sure that all of us realize that whether we are working in the Federal, State, or local fields, our programs are definitely related.

This publication by the National Park Service is intended to give those officially or otherwise interested in park and recreation work an accounting, report, or digest of what is being done throughout the country under the Federal aid program. This first issue covers, approximately, the period from October 1936 to October 1937. In it we have attempted to supply, in handy reference form, certain information and data of use and interest to all persons in park work.

It is our sincere hope that this publication will prove a useful means by which agencies and individuals throughout the country who have a part in the cooperative program may broaden their understanding of the program as a whole. The first issue is made up largely of contributions from the National Park Service with the collaboration of certain authorities in the park and recreation field. We hope in the future to receive articles and other contributions from State and local park authorities and others interested in the work. We also hope to receive suggestions concerning the form and content of this publication, and how it may be improved.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director, National Park Service.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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1937 YEARBOOK—PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS

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THE NATIONAL ASPECT OF RECREATION

by CONRAD L. WIRTH, *Assistant Director, National Park Service*

ACTION COMPELLED BY EMERGENCY often produces an awakening to human problems which otherwise would await solution too long delayed. There have been many such instances in our national history, and some of the most important movements bearing on the development of American life grew out of circumstances or conditions which forced an issue and set in motion a chain of events leading finally to organized and planned procedure.

In exactly such manner has the present park and recreation movement in the United States gained momentum until we now find ourselves at a point of departure from which we must carefully and intelligently chart our course if we are to give the Nation a program adequate to meet its increasing needs. Largely as the result of the widespread park development program carried out since 1933 with Federal assistance as an emergency measure, the public conception of outdoor recreation has broadened to a much fuller appreciation of what Government recreation service should be. This fact in itself presents to park administrative agencies—Federal, State, and local—a challenge which they must be prepared to meet.

We must realize that in park work we are dealing with conservation in its broadest meaning. Our job concerns not only conservation of natural resources, but conservation of human resources. The greatest resource of any nation is its human wealth, and in the conservation of the human wealth recreation plays a major part.

The increased amount of leisure available to our people through the shortening of work hours makes leisure time occupation a serious program if we are to achieve the proper balance between vocational and avocational activities. Sponsorship of such a program lies most logically with the Federal Government, because only through central planning and action can the present trends be consolidated in a movement which will produce the desired results.

There are three components of what the National Park Service believes should be the objective of a Nation-wide park and recreation program as a contribution to conservation of the human wealth: (1) The park and recreation system, (2) access and travel, and (3) use and direction. The park and recreation system is well advanced both as to National and State areas, although there is much still to be done in order to build the system extensive enough to take care of the full recreational needs of the Nation. Access and travel constitute a phase of the program which has received little attention in the past where State parks are concerned, but intensive efforts are now being devoted to them through the United States Tourist Bureau established in February 1937, as a division of the National Park Service. Use and direction must receive a major share of attention in the future in order that the people may obtain the maximum of recreational benefit from their use of park areas. It is through properly directed use that the physical, mental, and spiritual benefits of outdoor recreation are produced with equal emphasis to achieve social adjustment of the individual in order that he may live a full, useful, and complete life.

Only through central planning and direction can a national recreation program be carried out. As the Federal Government has assisted other important Nation-wide movements, so it can assist this movement by providing the central impetus which would be lacking were the States to launch separate, individual programs. Federal and State cooperation has become a firmly established practice during the period of emergency activities in park and recreational planning and development. It is authorized by law under act of Congress. Therefore, the groundwork has been laid and the way is open for Federal and State cooperation to achieve the objective of a national recreation program as a contribution to the conservation of the human wealth of the Nation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	III
THE NATIONAL ASPECT OF RECREATION	V
A YEAR OF PROGRESS	1
THE PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL-AREA STUDY	7
LEGISLATION	13
MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION COSTS STUDY	14
FINANCING OF STATE PARK SYSTEMS	15
LEADERSHIP AND PROGRAMS ON STATE PARKS	21
MUNICIPAL PARKS	26
PARKWAYS	29
PARK STRUCTURES	31
THE UNITED STATES TOURIST BUREAU	33
POLICING CITY AND COUNTY PARKS	34
AIR TRAVEL AND RECREATION	37
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF ORGANIZED CAMPING	38
WINTER SPORTS TRENDS	43
HIKING AND CLIMBING	45
ACQUISITION OF PARK AND RECREATION AREAS, OCTOBER 1936 TO OCTOBER 1937	47
STATE PARK ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	48
RELATED ACTIVITIES	49
CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY	50

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

Federal and State cooperation gave material advancement to the park and recreation movement throughout the country in the 12 months ended September 30, 1937. This article discusses the movement and gives a summary of the year's accomplishments.

FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION as an effective working device for the achievement of Nation-wide objectives has never been better demonstrated than in the progress of park and recreational planning and development carried on since 1933. Apart from the immediate results of work accomplished by the CCC and other means, the greatest effect of this cooperative arrangement has been to produce a definite park and recreation program for the Nation.

It is well known to those in park work that the effect of extending and developing areas to meet the existing need is to increase the demand. The American people are quick to recognize and appreciate public recreational services made available to them. The widespread park development activities launched suddenly in all parts of the country under the Federal emergency program caused an immediate and unprecedented quickening of interest in park recreation. Picnic areas are no sooner opened than put to capacity use. Lakes created by the building of dams are immediately dotted with boats and swimmers. Bridle and foot trails are quickly utilized by riders and hikers. In short, park attendance and use have increased tremendously, growing as rapidly as facilities and accommodations can be provided.

Because the demand has expanded to the point of setting the pace for public recreational service, it is obvious that only through Federal and State cooperation on a permanent basis as already authorized by Congress can that demand be adequately met. The efficiency of a system, based on such cooperation, with centralized direction of national action, has already been well demonstrated in uniformly high standards of construction and design, and master planning of areas to insure proper treatment for future as well as present use.

The emergency period is passing, and our attention must be given to organizing permanently the system of Federal and State cooperation. The groundwork for it is already being laid, principally through the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study now under way.

Of primary importance in the development of any park system is master planning, not only of the system itself in its relation to national policy, but of the individual areas within the system. The National Park Service is encouraging and insofar as possible assisting the States in the formulation of planning policies and standards to assure attainment of established objectives in the State park and recreational systems.

A most effective means of realizing this aim is the preparation of a master plan and report for each area. This planning study should be definitely geared into a comprehensive plan of related elements covering the State in general and in many instances will involve careful analysis from a regional viewpoint. A minimum requirement would certainly dictate a study of relationship with similar areas as well as the need and probable use of the particular area. Such matters as administration, operation, and maintenance are basic, and failure to give consideration to them reflects rank amateur park planning.

It has been discovered time and again that a poor piece of construction or an unsuccessful or much criticized development can be traced to the fact that everyone concerned has not taken the necessary time to think the problem through and reduce the proposed solution to plan and report form.

The master plan shows graphically the existing and ultimate desirable development of the area. The recommended procedure is first to prepare what is known as the general development plan and report. This plan shows such things as the general allocation and relationship of the use areas and nonuse areas together with principal roads and trails, and facilities for administration.

Once the general development plan has been agreed to by everyone concerned the next logical step is to prepare any supplementary sheets such as utilities, roads and trails, and forest cover, supplying information which could not reasonably be incorporated in the general development plan. Development outlines should accompany each supplementary plan explaining the program of the proposed work, together with supplying information which is not readily discernible on the graphic presentation.

After the selection and allocation of use areas has been determined, the wise planner will next prepare a layout plan before proceeding with detailed plan for roads, structures, etc. Such items as picnic areas, administration and utility groups, organized camps, and overnight camps usually require layout planning. The layout plan logically becomes a part of the master plan set, and when approved serves as a basis for the consideration of the individual items of construction work involved therein.

All plans should be prepared by someone having first-hand knowledge of the ground conditions and therefore the responsibility of their preparation wisely lies with the park authority. All problems should be approached from broad viewpoints, particularly as to how they influence and are influenced by the State and regional park and recreation system. Every possible assistance and cooperation are offered by National Park Service technicians and inspectors in these matters.

When the sheets of the master plan set and narrative material pertaining thereto satisfy the park authority and are concurred in by the inspector, they are sent to the regional office of the National Park Service. There everyone concerned and particularly the technical staff review the material in an advisory capacity and make such comments as are necessary. The regional office review should be complete and comprehensive. It is made in the spirit of assisting the park authorities to solve their planning problems on the basis of general information and planning methods and practices which have been developed in the regional office and which are not readily available to the park authority. The master plan set serves a most useful purpose in assuring the regional office that all proposed work will conform to National Park Service policies and standards.

After the various technicians in the regional office have reviewed and commented on the submission, a coordinated review letter for the regional director's signature is then prepared, usually for the attention of the park authority. The submission is therein either approved completely, approved subject to comments, provisionally approved, or disapproved.

The regional office sends to Washington for record purposes three prints of all plans of the master plan set together with three copies of the master plan report, development outline, coordinated review letter, regional office and field comments, and other pertinent narrative material. The Washington office

makes further comment if such is deemed helpful and inspects the copies of the submission in light of general conformity with National Park Service standards and policies.

The purpose of this publication is to provide information on the progress of Federal and State cooperative activities in the park and recreation field. It is also a medium for the exchange of ideas among cooperators. It is a symbol of the unity of thought and purpose toward which we are all striving.

* * *

In the period October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1937, park and recreation planning and development were advanced in every part of the country through Federal and State cooperation. The National Park Service, while continuing to exercise technical supervision over the work carried on with Federal emergency funds, extended its assistance to the States in many important phases of planning for long-term programs.

The record of work accomplished during the year is an impressive one. Between October 1, 1936, and September 30, 1937, the National Park Service cooperated with 152 separate State, county, and municipal park administrative agencies in the operations of 374 working units employed on 543 different areas totaling 1,244,713.72 acres. The working units included 335 CCC camps, and 39 National Park Service work camps employing relief labor. During the year there were 257 CCC camps and 23 work camps employed on 380 State parks totaling 1,018,626.60 acres. In State park work the Service cooperated with 78 different park administrative agencies. In county park work, in which 20 agencies cooperated with the Federal Government, there were 34 CCC camps and 3 work camps employed on 72 areas totaling 84,164.44 acres. Metropolitan park work occupied 44 CCC camps and 13 work camps on 91 areas totaling 141,922.68 acres, administered by 54 different agencies.

Emergency funds expended during the year on State, county, and metropolitan park projects supervised by the National Park Service amounted to \$13,597,647. This sum represents the money expended through the National Park Service on development projects and does not include emergency funds spent through other agencies for maintenance of the CCC camps, enrollees, etc. The distribution of these funds, by States, was as follows:

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama.....	\$397, 194	New Hampshire..	\$74, 181
Arizona.....	162, 032	New Jersey.....	117, 643
Arkansas.....	111, 926	New Mexico.....	82, 091
California.....	692, 585	New York.....	1, 355, 495
Colorado.....	279, 107	North Carolina..	125, 337
Connecticut....	25, 452	North Dakota...	249, 639
Florida.....	172, 777	Ohio.....	235, 146
Georgia.....	182, 248	Oklahoma.....	807, 368
Idaho.....	28, 058	Oregon.....	122, 879
Illinois.....	1, 005, 917	Pennsylvania....	172, 846
Indiana.....	442, 518	Rhode Island....	59, 388
Iowa.....	545, 019	South Carolina..	181, 526
Kansas.....	32, 620	South Dakota...	167, 082
Kentucky.....	152, 092	Tennessee.....	279, 255
Louisiana.....	29, 085	Texas.....	689, 024
Maine.....	60, 345	Utah.....	34, 931
Maryland.....	59, 506	Vermont.....	112, 768
Massachusetts..	407, 002	Virginia.....	364, 768
Michigan.....	232, 632	Washington.....	180, 371
Minnesota.....	887, 092	West Virginia...	381, 669
Mississippi....	289, 227	Wisconsin.....	380, 902
Missouri.....	648, 340	Wyoming.....	80, 696
Montana.....	153, 597		
Nebraska.....	311, 639	Total.....	13, 597, 647
Nevada.....	34, 632		

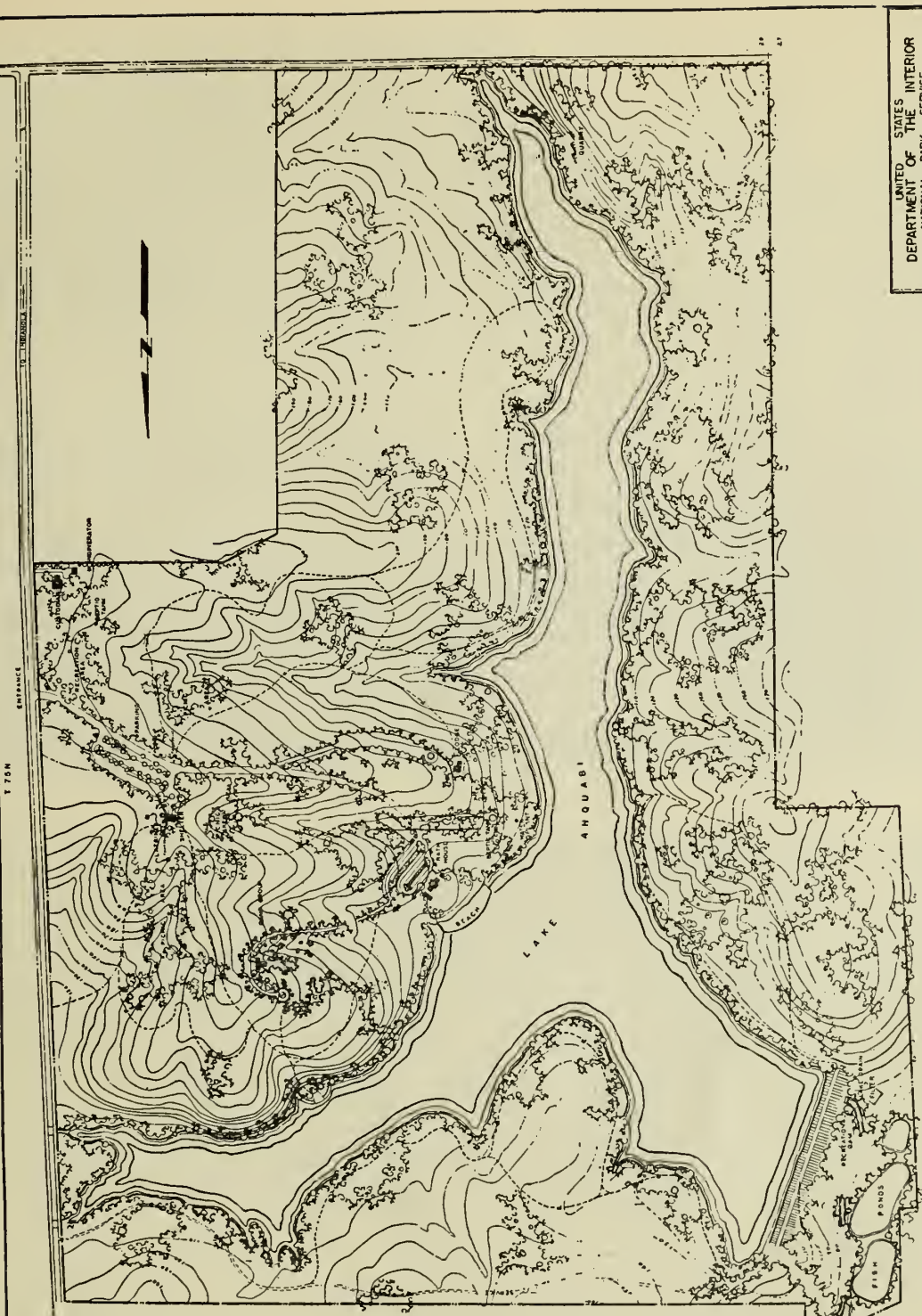
During the year there was a total of \$8,151,216 spent in the development of recreational demonstration areas and related work. Since these areas are expected to be turned over eventually to the States, and since those already in operation are managed by the National Park Service with the advice of local committees on organized camping needs, the following tabulation is given showing by States the amounts expended:

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama.....	\$303, 980	North Carolina..	\$276, 397
California.....	259, 106	North Dakota...	134, 780
Georgia.....	359, 977	Oklahoma.....	190, 066
Illinois.....	261, 053	Oregon.....	198, 403
Indiana.....	344, 897	Pennsylvania....	1, 402, 116
Kentucky.....	121, 235	Rhode Island....	196, 890
Maine.....	357, 105	South Carolina..	277, 421
Maryland.....	216, 268	South Dakota...	200, 357
Michigan.....	500, 776	Tennessee.....	483, 341
Minnesota.....	241, 509	Virginia.....	610, 869
Missouri.....	794, 472	Wyoming.....	104, 764
New Hampshire..	225, 903		
New Mexico.....	89, 531	Total.....	8, 151, 216

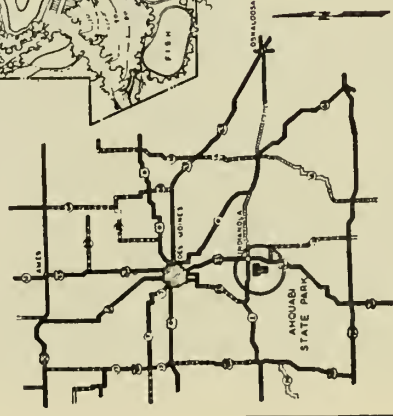
The following table shows the work accomplished in State, county, and metropolitan parks and recreation areas and recreational demonstration areas by CCC camps:

Job designation	Unit	Work completed
Foot and horse bridges.....	Number.....	89
Vehicle bridges.....	do.....	77
Barns.....	do.....	4
Bathhouses.....	do.....	24
Cabins, overnight.....	do.....	237
Combination buildings.....	do.....	48
Dwellings.....	do.....	47
Equipment and supply storage houses.....	do.....	118
Garages.....	do.....	138
Latrines and toilets.....	do.....	156
Lodges and museums.....	do.....	16
Lookout houses.....	do.....	5
Lookout towers.....	do.....	1
Shelters.....	do.....	154
Other buildings.....	do.....	190
Cribbing, including filling.....	Cubic yards.....	23, 967
Impounding and large diversion dams.....	Number.....	36
Fences.....	Rods.....	71, 199
Guard rails.....	do.....	21, 184
Levees, dykes, etc.....	Cubic yards.....	233, 981
Power lines.....	Miles.....	57
Incinerators.....	Number.....	37
Sewage and waste disposal systems.....	do.....	284
Telephone lines.....	Miles.....	161
Fountains, drinking.....	Number.....	147
Pipe and tile lines.....	Linear feet.....	369, 435
Storage facilities.....	Gallons.....	564
Wells, etc.....	Number.....	125
Miscellaneous water systems.....	do.....	9
Camp stoves, fireplaces.....	do.....	1, 979
Cattle guards.....	do.....	30
Corrals.....	do.....	5
Seats.....	do.....	6, 068
Signs, markers, etc.....	do.....	4, 635
Stone walls.....	Rods.....	3, 247
Table and bench combinations.....	Number.....	4, 283
Tool boxes.....	do.....	81
Miscellaneous structures, improvements.....	do.....	4, 573
Springs.....	do.....	1
Water holes.....	do.....	5
Small reservoirs.....	do.....	6
Landing docks and piers.....	do.....	1
Airplane landing fields.....	do.....	1
Truck trails, minor roads.....	Miles.....	489
Foot trails.....	do.....	198
Horse and stock trails.....	do.....	108
Stream and lake bank protection.....	Square yards.....	264, 185
Bank sloping.....	do.....	331, 921
Cheek dams, permanent.....	Number.....	2, 505
Cheek dams, temporary.....	do.....	2, 393
Seeding and sodding.....	Square yards.....	342, 032
Tree planting, gully.....	do.....	85, 500
Ditches, diversion.....	Linear feet.....	24, 406
Terracing.....	Miles.....	4
Sheet erosion planting.....	Acre.....	895
Miscellaneous erosion control work.....	Man-days.....	51, 710
Wind erosion area treated.....	Acre.....	19
Water spreaders.....	Man-days.....	948
Clearing, channels, etc.....	Square yards.....	68, 813
Cleaning, lakes, etc.....	Acre.....	2, 592
Earth excavation, channels, etc.....	Cubic yards.....	1, 115, 647
Rock excavation, channels, etc.....	do.....	24, 664

UNITED STATES OF THE INTERIOR		INDIANOLA	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		MASTER PLAN	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		S. P. 18	
COOPERATING WITH		DATE 3-1-37	
IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION		DATE 1-1-37	
DESIGNED BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	DATE
CREATED BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	DATE
RECOMMENDED BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	DATE
APPROVED BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	DATE



DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVED
BY CONSERVATION COMMISSION
DATE 8-13-35
BY J. L. [Signature]



Master Plan, Indianola State Park, Iowa.

Joh designation	Unit	Work completed
Pipe, tile lines, etc.	Linear feet	2, 177
Riprap, paving rock, etc.	Square yards	44, 105
Other water control structures	Number	213
Planting, seeding (trees)	Acres	6, 503
Forest stand improvement	do	1, 203
Nurseries	Man-days	40, 705
Tree seed collection (conifers)	Bushels	92
Tree seed collection (hardwood)	Pounds	16, 135
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	49, 835
Fire breaks	Miles	175
Fire hazard reduction (roadside)	do	279
Fire hazard reduction, other	Acres	18, 793
Fire suppression	Man-days	63, 256
Fire prevention	do	1, 710
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	21, 560
Tree insect pest control	do	59, 062
Beach improvement	do	170
General cleanup	Man-days	260
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	3, 859
Moving and planting trees, etc.	Number	1, 868, 340
Parking areas, overlooks	Square yards	767, 347
Public campground development	Acres	251
Public picnic ground development	do	349
Razing, obliteration	Man-days	172, 185
Seed collection (not tree)	Pounds	4, 671
Seeding and sodding	Acres	1, 990
Soil preparation	do	1, 078
Vista cutting	do	2, 106
Walks (concrete, gravel, etc.)	Linear feet	50, 275
Fish rearing ponds	Number	24
Food (cover planting and seeding)	Acres	7, 388
Lake and pond development	Man-days	22, 015
Stocking fish	Number	125, 737
Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	3
Other wildlife activities	Man-days	5, 516
Wildlife feeding	do	176
Education, guide, contact station	do	69, 214
Emergency work	do	119, 433
Eradication of poisonous weeds, etc.	Acres	1, 511
Experimental plots	Number	5
Insect pest control	Acres	2, 574
Maps and models	Man-days	6, 554
Marking boundaries	Miles	128
Mosquito control	Acres	5, 346
Preparation and transporting materials	Man-days	501, 916
Archeological reconnaissance	do	16, 695
Other reconnaissance and investigations	do	20, 451
Restoration of historical structures	Number	44
Rodent control	Acres	750
Surveys	Man-days	114, 713
Tree preservation	do	26, 718
Equipment, repair, or construction	do	379
Hydraulic research	do	20
Warehousing	do	419
Unclassifiable	do	1, 585

In addition to the State, county, and metropolitan park work, operations were continued during the year on the 46 recreational demonstration areas in 24 States. It is expected that most of these areas, designed primarily for organized camping although developed also for day use and as wildlife refuges, will be turned over eventually to the States for operation. Work on them is done principally by relief labor, although the CCC also participates. Twenty organized camps on these areas were in use in the summer of 1936 by 41 organizations. Sixty such camps are under construction, while picnic areas, roads, trails, administrative buildings, large and small dams, wildlife and forestry jobs are also under way. Many of the areas offer opportunities for winter sports and activities. On a number of areas cabins and other facilities have been made available for short-term use at times when the camps are not in use for organized camping. Recreational demonstration areas are being developed on land unsuited to any economic use but well adapted to recreation, and situated near large centers of population.

In the Atlantic Coast States, from Maine to Florida, the National Park Service cooperated with a total of 61 State, county, municipal, and other park commissions and agencies in the performance of conservation and development programs, the scope of which embraced activities ranging from establishment of the more familiar types of recreational facilities to restoration of historic fortresses and construction of the world's largest quail hatcheries.

One hundred seventy-five parks, preserves, and related areas not under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government were being

developed or improved by relief workers and Civilian Conservation Corps forces under supervision of the Service, and 22 recreational demonstration areas were in use or under construction in 12 States from Maine to Alabama. Also to be added to the total are 13 waysides being established in Virginia and South Carolina. The cooperative working agreements, therefore, included planning and supervisory activities in 210 areas.

Buildings, impounding dams, beaches, picnic grounds, parking areas, trails, roads, bridges, water systems—and all the other facilities required for adapting recreational lands to safe and convenient public use—were in varying stages of construction throughout the region. Notable CCC engineering undertakings were the dams at Swift Creek and Montgomery Bell Recreational Demonstration Areas, in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively; the mountain drives at Darling, Aseutney, and Okemo State Forest Parks of Vermont, and the protective sea groins at Fort Clinch State Park, in Florida. In addition to the park buildings hereinafter illustrated, outstanding architectural examples were lodge buildings at Tishomingo State Park, Mississippi, and Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, New York, and an archeological museum at Mound Park, Alabama.

An interesting historical restoration was completed at 181-year-old Fort Frederick, in Maryland, and programs similar in character but more limited in scope were in progress at Fort Clinch, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala. Work was continued for establishment of Longfellow-Evangeline State Park, in Louisiana, as a semirural shrine embodying the traditions of the Acadian exiles of the middle eighteenth century. Plans for restoration and preservation of Hopewell Village, pre-Revolutionary iron-making center, were under way in Pennsylvania.

Activities in the development of educational media included work on arboreta at Cornell University, New York, and the Florida Botanical Gardens. Park museums were in progress in several States, and plans have been prepared for creation of a marine biological laboratory in South Carolina.

Three cooperative enterprises were under way to provide facilities for wildlife propagation. A hatchery capable of producing more than 100,000 native bob-white quail and eastern turkeys was in progress in Tennessee, and approximately 20,000 fowl were released from the partly installed brooders. Fish hatcheries were being constructed at two South Carolina areas.

Simultaneously with construction programs, general conservation measures were being applied to reestablish wildlife populations, restore and preserve woodlands, control fire and erosion, and purify streams and safeguard them from pollution. Notable erosion treatments were those applied at three recreational demonstration areas: Hard Labor Creek, in Georgia; Shelby Forest, in Tennessee; and Otter Creek, in Kentucky. Waterfowl sanctuaries were developed on lakes at Cheraw, S. C., Audubon Memorial State Park, Ky., and French Creek, Pa. Wildlife food and cover planting was carried out at Beach Pond, R. I., and Alleghany State Park, N. Y. There was a cooperative deer survey in Vermont and studies of cover conditions for use of future wildlife management activities in the State forests of Massachusetts.

A far-flung program of park development, extending from Montana on the west to Indiana on the east, and from Minnesota on the north to Missouri on the south, has been carried on in the 14 North Central States. In this vast region the recreational opportunities of 35,000,000 persons have been materially increased by park development activities. Utilizing both CCC and relief labor, the National Park Service and the State and local agencies have cooperated in the development of all kinds of park areas, from wilderness types in which the main object is the preservation of natural beauty, to the metropolitan parks where city residents can find relaxation from the strain of urban life.



Water recreation stands high in the preference of park users, and adequate provision should be made for it wherever possible.



The picnic area is one of the most heavily used sections of any park.



The strong arm of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been an important factor in the extension and development of park systems in the last five years.



The aptitude of CCC enrollees has stimulated many fundamental skills, such as shaping shingles by hand.

In Minnesota, the "land of ten thousand lakes," the CCC has carried on a busy program of work in great Itasca State Park whose far-reaching boundaries enclose the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Raw and ugly marks left by the intrusion of man have been eliminated or softened to blend into the surrounding scenery. Suitable planting has been done and a naturalistic appearance restored to the channel of the tiny stream which a few hundred miles farther southward becomes one of the greatest rivers in the world.

The vast St. Croix recreational demonstration area, comprising 28,000 acres of land along the St. Croix River, has been equipped with trails and additional camping and picnic facilities. Group camps are already in operation there. Restoration of old Fort Ridgely and work at Glenwood Municipal Park and Cottonwood River State Park have also been important projects.

Four CCC camps and two camps using relief labor were at work in Michigan. In the Pigeon River tract to the north, a recreational area and campground are being completed. Work along the Memorial Parkway between Bay City and Saginaw has included removal of ancient pilings from the Saginaw River. Organized camping facilities have been provided in both Yankee Springs and Waterloo recreational demonstration areas.

In Indiana, the National Park Service continues its cooperation with the State in the development of an already highly organized State park system. Most interesting of the Indiana parks is Brown County in a rugged, picturesque region where the CCC has continued a pioneer type of development. Spring Mill, Pokagon, Shakamak, and Turkey Run have been under development during the year. Two recreational demonstration areas under development are Versailles, serving Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Winamac, also serving Indianapolis as well as the northern Indiana cities and Chicago.

Two definite types of park have been developed in Wisconsin under the cooperative program. They include the parks in Milwaukee County, of the metropolitan type, and those of the newly established State park system. Outstanding work has been done on the Estabrook and Kletzsch Dams built for flood control in the county park system. At the University of Wisconsin Arboretum native grasses and plants are being preserved and refuges provided for native wildlife.

In Iowa's Stone State Park, from whose promontories one can look into three States, a fine shelter house has been built, and a custodian's home, overlooks, and many other developments are under construction. In Missouri, Big Spring State Park and Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial Park are being developed to serve a large portion of the population. The latter, situated near St. Louis, is a memorial created by Jacob L. Babler of St. Louis in honor of his brother and has a guaranteed endowment for maintenance. Three recreational demonstration areas are being developed in this State.

One of the outstanding projects in North Dakota is the restoration of old Fort Abraham Lincoln as an historical shrine. South Dakota has the largest developed State Park in the country—Custer State Park in the Black Hills—where the CCC is carrying forward an active program. In this area enrollees have built a park museum, and tourist cabins, picnic areas, and bridges have been provided.

General development work is under way in Nebraska at Levi Carter Metropolitan Park, Omaha, and Chadron and Ponca State Parks, and Wild Cat Hills Game Refuge. In Levi Carter, a pavilion bathhouse, constructed of sandstone paving blocks taken from the streets of Omaha, is nearing completion.

A dam built by CCC and relief labor has provided an artificial lake in Oberlin-Sappa State Park, Kansas. Supplementary facilities are under construction.

One of Colorado's unusual projects is development of the Red Rock amphitheatre near Denver. The natural theatre, formed by three huge rocks, has a seating capacity of 10,000. Seats are being installed and ramps constructed.

One of the largest projects is in Illinois where the National Park Service is cooperating in conserving wilderness areas in the Cook and DuPage County Forest Preserve Districts. In these operations much waste land is being reclaimed for public use. An important historical project is restoration of New Salem, the town made famous as an early residence of Abraham Lincoln.

In Montana, work has been done on roads leading to the Morrison Cave area which is to become a State park. One of the principal recreational areas in Wyoming is Lake Guernsey where developments are being carried out by the National Park Service. Park developments are under way atop Casper Mountain, and the Springs at Thermopolis are being made accessible to the public.

Aquatics on the desert and snow sports in mountainous areas have become possible in the Southwest as the result of park development carried out in the last year. Additional protection in the conservation of natural water supplies has been afforded throughout this region by constructing check dams and planting trees and shrubs. Damage caused by erosion has been repaired and steps taken to prevent recurrence, and additional water sources have been provided by developing artificial lakes and drilling wells. These projects not only assure added protection against serious drought conditions that have prevailed in some of these States in past years, but provide water areas for recreation and wildlife conservation.

Man's work has been completed in making accessible the fantastic carvings of nature in the underground passages of Longhorn Caverns State Park, in Texas, and Colossal Cave County Park, near Tucson, Ariz. Strange formations of stalactites and stalagmites, sculptured by nature with chisels of trickling water, are revealed in all their beauty by electric lights skillfully hidden beyond masonry trails.

The spirit of the Ozarks has been awakened again in Petit Jean State Park, Ark. Here, the completion of a community building has proved the medium for revival of quaint and picturesque dances of southern mountain-folk. Dancing to fiddlers' music has been the second most popular activity in this widely used park, being outranked only by picnicking.

Santa Fe's popularity as a summer resort may be rivaled somewhat in winter, now that sufficient development has been completed to popularize skiing in Hyde State Park, just above the city. Railroads and other agencies, alert to the possibilities of luring travelers, are cooperating in publicizing facilities for snow sports—a hitherto untapped resource in New Mexico.

Respite from the heat of Oklahoma summers has become additionally possible as the result of swimming facilities provided in some of the State parks there. More development is nearing completion along this line, so that swimming eventually will be possible in seven of Oklahoma's eight State parks.

Big Bend State Park in Texas, an area which it is expected will be included in the proposed Big Bend National Park, has become more accessible as the result of additional road and trail work.

Furniture for some of the Texas park structures, as well as for the Service offices in Austin, was made at Bastrop State Park.

Desert areas in Arizona have been transformed into extensively used recreational centers, through development of sources of water supplies, and provision for camping and picnicking.

Increased usage over last year was recorded in 1937 in parks throughout the Southwest—ample acknowledgment from an appreciative public.

The marked increase in the number of visitors to State, county, and metropolitan parks in the Pacific Coast States is largely accounted for by the fact that the parks have been made ready to meet the tremendously increased interest in outdoor recreation. This trend is particularly noticeable in the West in some of the larger State parks in which CCC camps have been long established, notably Heyburn State Park, Idaho; Sevenmile, Moran, and Millersylvania State Parks, Washington; Silver Creek Falls State Park, Oregon; and Humboldt Redwood, Pfeiffer's Redwood, and Cuyamaca Rancho State Parks, California.

During the year work went forward in 12 State parks, 3 metropolitan parks, the Marine Biological Station at Coos Head, operated by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, and Silver Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, in Oregon. This work was performed by three CCC camps operating continuously through the year; two additional CCC camps which operated during the first 6 months, together with side camps from these camps; and by relief labor crews supplied to the National Park Service for work on the Silver Creek Recreational Demonstration Area. Outstanding progress has been made at Jessie M. Honeyman State Park where picnic areas and parking spaces were completed and an attractive caretaker's cottage finished. Prescott Park, the metropolitan park development on Roxy Ann Peak, 4 miles east of Medford, has been made ready for use by the installation of picnic tables, shelters, comfort stations, and other facilities. On the Silver Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, seven cabins in the youths' organized camp have been finished, and under construction are the dining hall, central washhouse, and additional cabins. An earth dam to impound water for a small lake is being built.

In the State of Washington five CCC camps were operated continuously, and two others were at work for the first half of the year. All work was carried on in State parks, since there are no active county or metropolitan park projects in the State. Outstanding work completed includes a large shelter building at Millersylvania, a boathouse at Moran, community kitchens at Twanoh, Beacon Rock and Deception Pass, a new foot trail approach to Seven Mile-Riverside, and a trailside museum at Ginko Petrified Forest State Park.

Two State cooperative projects were carried on in Nevada as side camp activities. At Fort Churchill State Park a side camp from the Rubicon Point Camp (California SP-18) started work on a museum building designed to house a valuable collection of historic objects from old Fort Churchill. The other project in Nevada was the continuation of archeological and geological explorations and excavations in the area around Boulder Dam

State Park by CCC crews from the Boulder Dam Recreational Area Camps NP-4 and NP-6.

The CCC project at Heyburn State Park, Chateolet, Idaho, continues to be the only project of its type in that State. Heyburn is the only developed State park in Idaho, but it is an area of exceptional merit and one which serves a large portion of the State's population of 485,000. Completion of a caretaker's cottage and garage at Rocky Point will aid materially in proper administration of the park. The beach improvement project at Rocky Point has restored more than 4 acres of beach for recreational use. Other water recreation facilities have been installed, such as a boat launching slip and swimming floats and a floating walk to the boathouse.

In California, work has gone forward in 23 State parks, 2 county parks, 1 regional park, 1 metropolitan park, and 2 municipal utility districts. Work camps employing relief labor have performed work in 1 metropolitan park, 1 county park, and a recreational demonstration area. Five State park CCC camps operated continuously, while 11 camps were active for 6 months. Work in 7 of the 23 State parks was carried on as side area activity from the established camps.

Among outstanding developments of the year were completion of the erosion control project at Brand (metropolitan) Park, Glendale; an addition of a spacious public lounge to the administration building at Richardson Grove in Humboldt Redwood State Park; completion of the administration building in California Redwood State Park; the building of a suspension footbridge across the Sacramento River at Castle Crags State Park; completion of a combination building and vehicular bridge over the Big Sur River at Pfeiffer's Redwood State Park; and final completion of the development program in Steckel and Foster County Parks, Ventura County. The continuation of progress on the restoration of La Purisima Mission and work on the stone seating tiers at the Mountain Theatre in Mount Tamalpais State Park near San Francisco served to bring these two major projects nearer completion.

At Mendocino Woodlands, the only recreational demonstration area in California, notable progress was made during the year. The 4-mile park road leading to the family camp now under construction was completed. The administration building, caretaker's cottage, and the first unit group of cabins in the family camp were finished.

The Farmington Bay Waterfowl Refuge Project, only State cooperative project in Utah, was more than 50 percent complete on October 1, 1937. This refuge is one of a chain of nesting and feeding spots planned by the Utah Fish and Game Commission and other agencies for the relief of migratory wildfowl.

THE PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL-AREA STUDY

WHEN FEDERAL EMERGENCY FUNDS were applied to recreation and conservation work for the first time 5 years ago, the Federal Government and the States entered into a partnership which has led to a permanent system of cooperation in a Nation-wide program through which it is hoped ultimately to fill the whole park and recreational area needs of the American people.

The foundation of this permanent cooperative working arrangement was provided in the Park, Parkway, and Recreation Study Act passed by Congress as Public 770½¹ and approved by President Roosevelt on June 23, 1936. This act authorized the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study which is being conducted by the National Park Service with the cooperation of other Federal agencies and the States and their civil divisions, and it further authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to aid the States and their civil divisions in the planning of park and recreational areas.

The need for coordinated, Nation-wide study of the country's park, parkway, and recreational area requirements has been recognized by Federal and State authorities for many years. The situation became especially acute under the impetus of the widespread park development projects financed by emergency funds which unexpectedly threw the whole park and recreation movement into high gear. States which had given little if any attention to developing park systems awakened quickly to the importance of recreation service as a function of government. Since 1933, seven States have established their first State parks and 37 States have acquired 350 new park areas, totaling 600,000 acres, which, exclusive of the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves in New York, represents an increase in State park acreage of approximately 70 percent. Simultaneously, public interest in outdoor recreation has developed to the point where park administrative agencies are hard pressed to keep up with the demand for adequate areas and facilities.

Those in charge of planning, developing, and administering park and recreational areas were quick to learn several important things: that Federal and State cooperation in this field is a sound, workable arrangement productive of excellent results; that people regard the provision of park and recreational areas and facilities as a responsibility of government; and that no State or regional system can be really adequate unless related to the Nation-wide movement, though planned basically to meet its local requirements.

It was realized that in order to plan on a national scale to meet the park and recreational needs of the people, planners must know the extent of areas and facilities already existing and how much and in what way they are being used; the recreational needs of people in different parts of the country and their inclinations in this respect as indicated by their experience, type of employment, and financial condition; the extent of potential areas and facilities, and the ability (financially and otherwise) of the State and local governments to develop such resources. It is the purpose of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study to assemble such information and formulate State master plans designed to insure proper and adequate development of the State and local park and recreational area systems.

The Study, then, has three major objectives: (1) to obtain all available information concerning existing recreational facilities, areas and systems, and to analyze legislation, existing plans, population, and other factors affecting the recreational problem;

(2) to determine requirements for recreation over a period of years on a Nation-wide scale; and (3) to formulate definite plans and recommendations for adequately meeting the present and future recreational requirements.

In accordance with this procedure, the Study is divided into two phases: first, the inventory phase which includes the collection and organization of factual material essential to sound recreational planning, and, second, the study phase which involves analysis and appraisal of these data and the formulation of plans and recommendations.

The act authorizing the Study provides that "no such study shall be made in any State without the consent and approval of the State officials, boards, or departments having jurisdiction over such lands and park areas." In order to assure every cooperation, the Governor of each State was requested to designate some established State agency, such as conservation department, planning board, or the park authority already functioning for emergency work, to act as State study authority and be responsible for directing and conducting the Study within the State in cooperation with National Park Service representatives. In most States such a functional working relationship has been established with appropriate State agencies, and work has proceeded on the inventory phase of the Study. The collection of data from Federal agencies is handled through the Washington office of the National Park Service either by obtaining the information directly or by negotiating an agreement under which Service field men may work with the field men of the agency involved. A regional supervisor for the Study in each of the four regions of the National Park Service coordinates the Study work in his respective territory.

As information is assembled on existing and potential recreational areas and facilities, data are also being gathered on such important matters as legislation, financing, and administration, and on social and economic factors such as distribution and trends of population, needs of Negro and other distinct racial groups, per capita income and per capita wealth. State budgets are being examined to see how the amount set up for park and recreation purposes compares with the budget as a whole and the State's revenue and tax rate.

Sufficient information has already been assembled to make possible analysis of data and preparation of preliminary master plans for several States. The task of analysis is a difficult one, because in developing this new common sense approach to recreational planning there is little precedent on which to base conclusions and recommendations. There are few experts in this field fully qualified to make such analyses from the standpoint of the social and economic aspects of recreation and how park and recreation planning is affected by population distribution and trends, the per capita income, occupation, education, age, habits and interests, resources, land ownership status, sources of recreational funds, and the ability of individuals to reach recreational areas. Their study must take into consideration also such physical factors as geological and physiographic conditions, flora and fauna, climate, history, transportation, and land use. In the recreation situation they must consider legislation, involving authorization for recreational activities on the part of an agency and the provision of funds therefor, and administration, including the type of departmental structure, personnel, and standards and policies concerning acquisition, development, operation, and the recreational program.

¹ Text of act appended to this article.

The recreational plan thus evolved for each State will be the basis largely, upon which future Federal cooperation in the planning and development of park and recreational areas will be extended to the State by the Department of the Interior. Preliminary reports are scheduled for completion this year for the following States: Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In addition to these major objectives, special studies are being made on a Nation-wide basis of trends in recreation, such as winter sports, hiking, camping, leadership training and programs, personnel, etc., to determine, where possible, widely applicable standards and criteria for guidance in the planning and development of these special phases of recreation and to aid in placing recreational planning on a sound, scientific basis.

In order to establish the basis for Nation-wide study and correlation, a standard system of procedure and forms has been established for recording and organizing inventory data. It is expected that all plans made on a State basis will have sufficient uniformity to permit regional, interstate, or Nation-wide planning based on the State unit.

Many of the State study authorities have established organizations of other State agencies which are cooperating in furnishing data for the study or which are concerned with recreation. Every effort is being made to give full recognition to the areas, plans, and policies of all Federal, State, and other agencies interested in recreation in order that plans may be basically sound in every respect.

The excellent cooperation received from many States is shown by the fact that 19 States are contributing funds or detailing personnel specifically to the Recreation Study, and 17 others are making limited contributions through regular personnel and facilities of State agencies. This is exclusive of assistance which Study authorities have obtained through WPA projects set up in some 24 States.

The principal benefit of the Study will be the provision of information, principles, and standards, based on Nation-wide study and analysis, and the formulation of adequate and comprehensive recreational programs for the States and their civil divisions which are suited to their particular requirements and means, but related to the national plan. No standard recreational program can be handed to a State or municipality by anybody. A million-dollar plan will not do for a \$50,000 budget, but whatever is invested in recreation should produce full value in results. That is the objective of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study.

Following is a brief résumé of the progress of the Study in the various States as of September 30, 1937:

ALABAMA

Work initiated March 1937. At that time State Planning Commission and State Commission of Forestry were principal cooperating agencies. Since then, State Commission of Forestry has been designated by Governor as State Study Authority. This agency has agreed to contribute \$3,300 toward carrying out Study, and assistance of draftsmen, clerical and stenographic help has been requested from Works Progress Administration. Survey of population distribution and trends completed, and inventory of existing administrative agencies, areas and facilities approximately 95 percent complete.

ARIZONA

Governor designated Arizona State Teachers College as State Study Authority in June 1937, and this agency has prepared

certain data. Much factual data on all phases of Study have been collected and are being transferred to base maps. Inventory of existing recreational facilities inaugurated October 11, 1937, through Recreation Division of Works Progress Administration, and data on public and semipublic recreational areas are being collected.

ARKANSAS

Recreation Study started March 17, 1937, and Governor appointed State Planning Board as State Study Authority. State Park Commission is principal cooperating agency and other State agencies also assisting. State Planning Board has in its files and reports basic material on population, economic conditions, and other influencing factors required for Study. Assistance of Works Progress Administration has been given to Planning Board on collection of data on existing recreational facilities and areas. Highway Planning Survey maps for plotting of data are being used. Study approximately 35 percent complete.

CALIFORNIA

No appreciable progress has been made in this State.

COLORADO

State Planning Commission is State Study Authority, and newly appointed State Park Board is cooperating. Assistance of Planning Board consultant has been very helpful. Information collected on most existing areas and facilities including data on resorts, hotels, and dude ranches. Maps of population, land use, and economic data available.

CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND

Limited amount of work has been done in these States to date. Initial contacts made with principal State agencies, but no progress in establishment of State Study organizations can as yet be reported.

DELAWARE

Study was initiated early in August 1937. Work confined largely to conferences with representatives of principal agencies concerned with State recreation and related programs, at which scope and purpose of Study were explained and cooperative needs outlined. All agencies so far interviewed have indicated keen interest and willingness to assist in every way possible. Governor requested to designate State Study Authority.

FLORIDA

Study initiated toward end of December 1936, with State Planning Board and Florida Board of Forestry as principal cooperating agencies. Works Progress Administration, through its Recreation Division, has provided much assistance with inventory of existing administrative agencies, areas, and facilities. Accomplishments to date consist primarily of inventory of population distribution and related factors, existing administrative agencies, areas, and facilities.

GEORGIA

National Park Service State Supervisor took over responsibility for Study December 16, 1936, but, due to lack of enabling park and planning legislation, little could be accomplished prior

to the creation of present Department of Natural Resources and State Planning Board during March 1937. Division of State Parks, Historic Sites, and Monuments of Department of Natural Resources has been designated as State Study Authority, with State Planning Board as principal cooperating agency responsible for assisting in all phases of work. State will provide Study manager to supervise WPA project for statistical, drafting, and clerical help. Through services of East Georgia Planning Commission, adequate study of population distribution and related factors has been completed. Additional studies of social, economic and natural resources will be undertaken by State Planning Board. Inventory of existing administrative agencies, areas, and facilities approximately 90 percent complete.

IDAHO

In December 1936, Governor offered cooperation of State in carrying out Study. The State Planning Board, which had already made several recreational reports on Idaho, designated as State Study Authority and gave immediate assistance. Department of Public Works and University of Idaho have also helped materially in gathering data. Approval and cooperation of WPA project under sponsorship of the State Planning Board have contributed to compilation and assemblage of data for use. Information on 85 percent of existing parks and recreational areas compiled and recorded on forms and maps.

ILLINOIS

Study initiated December 16, 1936, and Department of Public Works and Buildings made State Study Authority. State Planning Commission and Chicago Regional Planning Association are main cooperating agencies and have contributed in large measure to assembling and analyzing of data. Inventory of State parks and most county parks is practically complete and inventory of organized camps has been started. Maps of population density, trends, and characteristics are complete, and traffic flow and land use maps will be available.

INDIANA

Department of Conservation designated by Governor as State Study Authority and State Planning Board named as Advisory Study Agency. Planning Board has made in the past many studies of population and economic data which are sufficient for requirements of Study. Other studies relating to recreation made and will be available. Collection of data on existing areas and facilities well under way. Maps of recreational areas and locations will be available.

IOWA

Study started July 1, 1937, with State Conservation Commission and State Planning Board serving jointly as State Study Authority. State has allocated \$400 per month for assistance to Study. Survey of recreational areas and facilities completed and being tabulated by WPA project which is also tabulating results of recreational interests and habits studies. Attendance counts made for 45 State park areas, and park activity questionnaires received from more than 12,000 park users. Collection of factual data on existing areas and facilities and related factors well under way.

KANSAS

Study initiated in February 1937. Governor designated the State Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission and State Planning

Board to serve jointly as State Study Authority. State Planning Board has designated Study manager and other personnel to work on collection of information. Assistance has also been given by Works Progress Administration and numerous State agencies. Collection of information on existing agencies and areas well under way and considerable progress made in preparation of population and economic data.

KENTUCKY

Study launched early in January 1937. Governor designated his cabinet, acting through special committee of three, as State Study Authority, and work of compiling information has been assigned to a WPA planning project sponsored by cabinet. Inventory of existing administrative agencies, areas, and facilities approximately 90 percent complete. Results of Study of recreational interests are being appraised. Inventory and mapping of population distribution, trends, and other influencing factors 50 percent complete.

LOUISIANA

Work started April 19, 1937. State Planning Commission designated by Governor as State Study Authority, with the State Parks Commission as principal cooperating agency. Study of existing conditions launched by the Planning Commission which is responsible for personnel and funds to carry out Study. Staff of 20 workers approved by Works Progress Administration to carry out detailed work of Study. Under general supervision of Louisiana State University, comprehensive land use Study with particular emphasis on recreational requirements has been undertaken.

MAINE

Work initiated early in 1937 with State Planning Board cooperating. Basic data on population, social, and economic conditions, natural resources and inventory of existing State administrative agencies and areas completed by March 15, 1937, when the Planning Board was abolished. Since that time the State Park Commission has become interested in continuing the Study.

MARYLAND

State Planning Board and the Department of Forestry and Extension Service of University of Maryland designated to serve jointly as State Study Authority. Personnel and funds necessary to carry out State's assistance not yet determined. Some data on population, social and economic conditions, and natural resources are available for analysis. Inventory of administrative agencies and existing areas and facilities is well under way. Existing data are available on areas and facilities in Baltimore metropolitan region and vicinity of District of Columbia, but information must be carefully checked for thoroughness and accuracy.

MICHIGAN

Study inaugurated December 16, 1936, with Department of Conservation as State Study Authority. This agency has assigned full-time man and part-time services of its technicians to Study. State Planning Commission, until it was disbanded July 1, assisted with collection of factual information and mapping. Special effort placed on study of Detroit area problems, and Wayne County Highway Department is making base map of district. Inventory of existing State parks, forests, and game preserves almost complete and considerable data on hand

regarding county parks. Certain population and other basic data available, and inventory of potential areas started.

MINNESOTA

Study was initiated April 1, 1937, with State Planning Board as cooperating agency, and, subsequently, Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation, has been designated State Study Authority, furnishing full-time Study supervisor, stenographic and drafting assistance. Mapping, tabulating, and statistical work is being done by WPA project inaugurated while Planning Board was in operation. Highway Department is also furnishing part-time services of a man. Inventory of State areas well under way and information on basic background and influencing factors being collected.

MISSISSIPPI

Work started January 4, 1937. State Planning Commission designated to act as authority and State Board of Park Supervisors acting as principal cooperating agency. To date it is estimated survey of existing conditions approximately 90 percent complete. Work has progressed to point where sound planning for development of recreational area systems and programs can immediately be undertaken. State Study organization has sufficient data on hand to indicate clearly the inadequacy of existing areas and facilities and to appraise outstanding needs for areas, facilities, administrative agencies and programs.

MISSOURI

State Planning Board serves as State Study Authority furnishing all technical workers and drafting, and Conservation Commission as principal cooperating agency. Works Progress Administration furnishes all clerical help for tabulating information and stenographic work. Inventory of records and information relating to historic and scenic areas and scenic park areas made. Work of collecting and analyzing information on population studies, economic studies, recreational use and land use in progress. Progress also made in collecting data on existing recreational agencies and areas.

MONTANA

No State Study Authority has been designated and State organization has not been worked out. Only work accomplished has been attendance and use counts on two areas.

NEBRASKA

Study initiated September 13, 1937. State Planning Board serves as State Study Authority and is conducting most of Study by means of WPA assistance. State Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission is principal cooperating agency and is contributing services of an engineer. Attendance counts taken at several State parks, and 4,000 questionnaires distributed to park visitors. Preparation of charts and maps indicating trends and characteristics of population, study of park, conservation and recreational laws, and collection of economic data being carried on under direction of State Planning Board. Data on existing State parks and recreation areas compiled.

NEVADA

December 3, 1936, Governor requested cooperation of National Park Service for conduct of Recreation Study, and State Planning

Board, State Park Commission, and State Highway Department pledged cooperation on Study. In addition to preparing basic population and economic data, information has been received on all known public, semipublic, and private recreational areas as well as considerable information on potential areas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Study initiated in January 1937. State Planning and Development Commission designated as State Study Authority and has assumed responsibility for carrying out all phases of work. National Park Service will act as technical adviser on recreational needs, resources, and potential developments. State Forestry and Recreation Commission will cooperate, giving special emphasis to that phase of work which has to do with perfecting a State recreation plan. All personnel and funds furnished by the State. Most of data upon which recommendations will be based have been compiled and necessary maps, charts, and graphs are now being drafted.

NEW JERSEY

Study started December 16, 1936. Since State Planning Board was carrying out a comprehensive plan of physical development for State, assistance of National Park Service as technical adviser on recreational problems was welcomed. State Planning Board has assumed responsibility for carrying out Study in this State, with National Park Service cooperating in all phases of work, particularly those which have to do with determination of needs, appraisal of existing areas and facilities, and potential areas. Inventory of existing conditions virtually complete. Determination of needs, based upon appraisal of existing areas and facilities and population requirements, is under way. Necessary maps, charts, and graphs being prepared.

NEW MEXICO

January 26, 1937, Governor instructed State Planning Board to give all assistance possible to Study. Planning Board was discontinued July 1, 1937, and University of New Mexico accepted sponsorship of Study. They are assisting mainly in collection, assemblage, and correlation of population, economic, and basic data. Limited inventory of existing recreational facilities inaugurated in December with 41 NYA workers. Base maps completed and all available material is being transferred to them.

NEW YORK

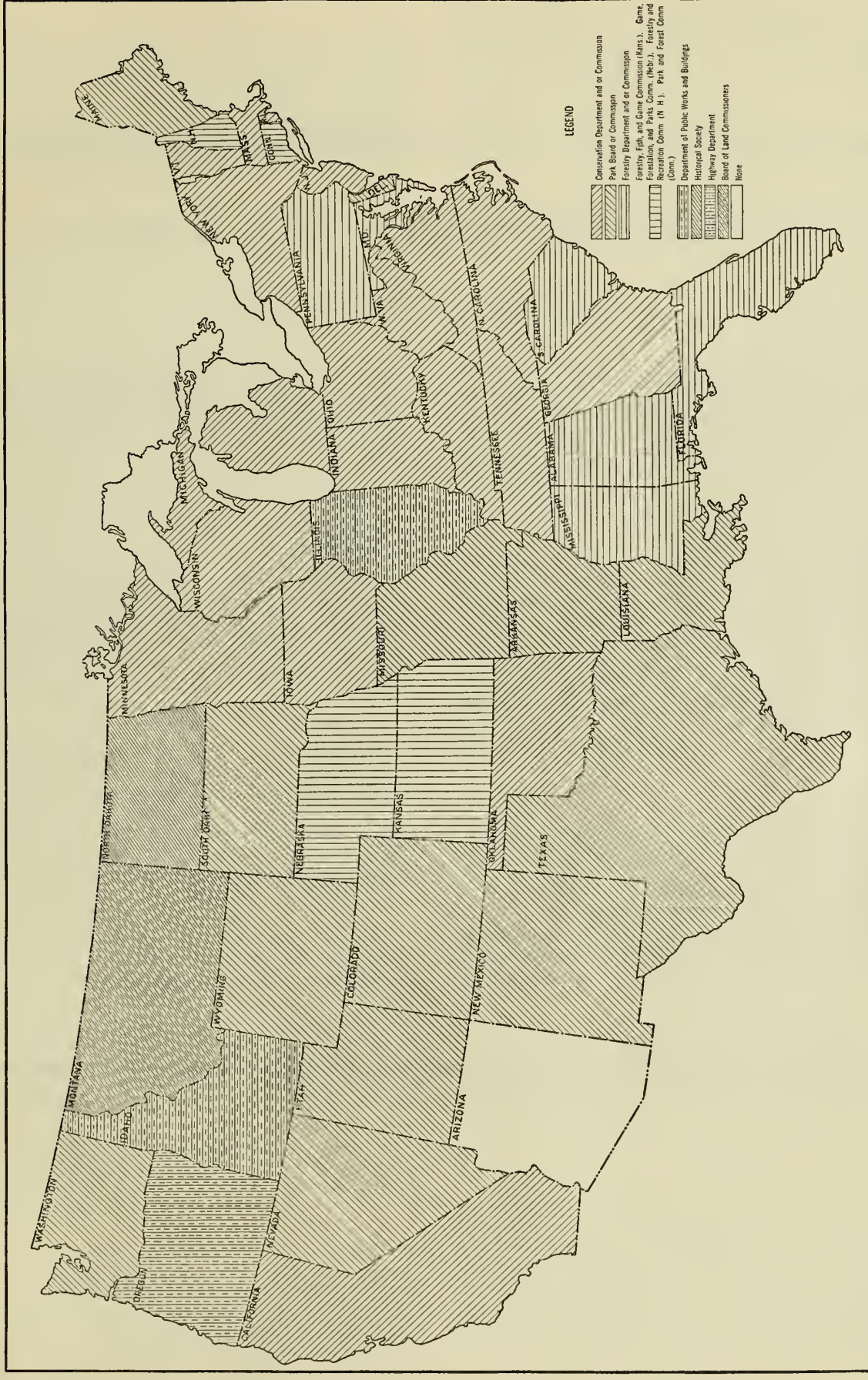
Work initiated shortly after December 16, 1936. Cooperation of State agencies in Study confined to the provision of data on existing administrative agencies and State-owned areas. Through assistance of county and municipal park and recreation departments, inventory has been extended to local facilities. The Division of State Planning has indicated desire to have assistance of National Park Service in appraising those recreational needs which can best be handled by county and municipal systems. Inventory of existing park areas and facilities approximately 90 percent complete.

NORTH CAROLINA

Study launched in January 1937. Governor has designated Department of Conservation and Development as State Study Authority. Study activities to date confined to inventory of existing conditions. Studies on population distribution and natural resources are available and tabulation of existing administrative agencies and State-owned areas largely completed.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR PARKS AND RECREATION

DECEMBER 31, 1937



STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR PARKS AND RECREATION

Explanation of Map on Preceding Page

THE MAP on preceding page classifies the State administrative agencies into eight general classifications in presenting the dominant types of organization in various parts of the country. For instance, the conservation department or commission is characteristic in the East and the State park board in the West. In fact, only one State park board (Maine) and one State park commission (Delaware) occur east of the Mississippi and only four conservation departments (Oklahoma, California, Iowa, and Minnesota) occur west of that river.

It must be realized, however, that the map oversimplifies the problem. Many agencies have been classified as conservation departments or commissions because they approximate the normal conservation set-up, although there is considerable variation in nomenclature and in the functions included under their jurisdiction. A number of these are not officially known as conservation departments, for instance, the department of natural resources (California and Georgia), the planning and resources board (Oklahoma), department of agriculture and conservation (Rhode Island). The department of conservation in Indiana is a division of the department of public works. It is a coincidence that in three States—Idaho, Indiana, and Illinois—the State park work is under the ultimate jurisdiction of a department of public works. Missouri has both a conservation commission and a State park board. The State park board has primary jurisdiction over State park work and has a legal status independent of the conservation commission, but functionally it is interlocked with the conservation commission through the provision that the director of conservation becomes ex-officio the director of State parks. The conservation agency in Ohio is the division of conservation of the department of

agriculture. The bureau of inland lakes and parks of the division of conservation shares responsibility for State park work with three other State agencies. The department of conservation and development is the official name of the major administering agencies in Vermont, North Carolina, and New Jersey, and it is a coincidence that the State park work is not given recognition as a separate division in any of these States but is carried on under the forestry officials. The same terminology is used in Virginia, but a division of parks administers the State park work in that State.

Likewise, among the State park boards or commissions, there are variations in functioning. Thus the State park board in Wyoming shares the field with the State board of charities and reform. In fact, the latter agency administers two parks while the State park board has as yet no areas under its jurisdiction. The recently established Colorado State Park Commission so far has no areas to administer. In Texas, jurisdiction is divided between the Texas State Park Board and the Texas Board of Control which administers the historical parks.

In South Dakota, the State park board has no areas under its jurisdiction and a negligible annual appropriation, while the Custer State Park Board, which has an independent status, has a large appropriation with which it administers Custer State Park. In a number of States there are boards or commissions which administer individual park areas independently of the State park authority.

In Florida, the Florida Park Service and in Mississippi, the State Board of Park Supervisors are established by legislation under the Florida Board of Forestry and the State Forestry Commission of Mississippi, respectively.

NORTH DAKOTA

Study inaugurated December 10, 1936, with State Parks Committee of State Historical Society as State Study Authority and State Planning Board as major cooperating agency. WPA project established to assist these agencies in obtaining necessary data and preparing base and traffic flow maps which have been completed. Population and economic studies approximately 40 percent complete and inventory of existing recreational areas and agencies approximately 50 percent complete.

OHIO

Study launched in January 1937, but no State Study Authority has been designated. Until a special State Study committee, vested with authority to coordinate efforts of the many agencies concerned with State recreation programs in carrying out Study and in perfecting a State plan, is appointed by Governor and supplied with necessary funds to perform its task, Study in this State will be seriously handicapped. Inventory of administrative agencies, areas, and facilities 90 percent complete, and approximately 50 percent of necessary population data upon which to base determination of recreational needs have been compiled.

OKLAHOMA

Work initiated in January 1937 when Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board agreed to collaborate on Recreation Study as State Study Authority. Maps and data on basic population and economic conditions available or are being prepared by said board. WPA Division of Recreation, National Youth Administration, and State game warden and rangers have assisted in collection of data on existing areas and facilities. Committee has been formed to make special study of recreation needs of Negroes.

OREGON

Early in 1937 State Parks Commission was appointed as State Study Authority. State Planning Board has been keenly interested in Study and was definitely awarded active participation in Study by Governor on September 18, 1937. This agency has sponsored WPA project to supplement their own funds in assisting with Study. Cooperative efforts of these and other State agencies are effective, and collection of data on existing agencies and facilities is well under way.

PENNSYLVANIA

Study launched March 4, 1937, and has received wholehearted cooperation of all agencies, groups, and individuals intimately connected with recreation, whether State or local. State Planning Board has assumed responsibility for State's cooperation in Study, with Department of Forests and Waters, which is the effectuating agency for State recreation, participating extensively in that phase of work having to do with perfecting a State recreation plan. Inventory of existing conditions is approximately 80 percent complete. Placing of essential data on maps and in charts and graphs is more than 50 percent complete. Some preliminary potential area investigation work has been done by State supervisor.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Study was started December 16, 1936, with State Planning Board as principal cooperating agency and State Commission of Forestry acting as consultant and assisting with inventory. In April, State Commission of Forestry was designated by Governor

as State Study Authority. Other cooperating agencies are Clemson College, University of South Carolina, Agricultural Extension Division, and State Works Progress Administration. Committee has been organized to carry out study of Negro needs. Accomplishments consist of inventories of population distribution and related factors, natural resources, and existing administrative agencies and facilities.

SOUTH DAKOTA

No State Study Authority appointed. Limited amount of information made available by State Planning Board, and several maps have been prepared.

TENNESSEE

Study launched in January 1937. State Planning Commission designated as State Study Authority, with Department of Conservation acting as principal cooperating agency. To carry out their responsibilities, each of these agencies has assigned to Study full-time supervisor and such drafting and clerical help as necessary. Inventory of existing conditions rapidly nearing completion, and study of recreational needs based upon survey of population distribution and other influencing factors has been undertaken.

TEXAS

Study initiated in January 1937. State Planning Board is State Study Authority and is cooperating in all phases of Study, including contribution of office space and furniture, access to all file maps, reports, and technical and clerical assistance whenever possible. State Parks Board is contributing data on State parks and will also furnish technical and clerical assistance. Considerable data have been collected on existing recreational areas, both public and semipublic, and activity and use data have been collected on State parks. Investigation and reports have been made on several potential areas.

UTAH

With Governor's request for National Park Service assistance in making Study, State Planning Board was designated as State Study Authority and has given its wholehearted support to furtherance of Study. With its own resources and those of cooperating agencies, it has compiled basic population characteristics and economic data. Inventory of public areas is 90 percent complete, and of semipublic and private areas 80 percent complete.

VERMONT

Governor has not as yet given consent for State to cooperate in Study. However, an arrangement whereby State Department of Conservation and Development and the State Planning Board have assisted in inventory of existing administrative agencies and State-owned areas has been effected, and this phase of work is completed.

VIRGINIA

Study initiated early in January 1937, and is one of the most advanced. State Planning Board designated as State Study Authority and State Commission on Conservation and Development as principal cooperating agency. All other State agencies concerned directly or indirectly with recreation cooperate through the State Planning Board. Exhaustive studies of existing facilities, population, social and economic conditions and natural resources completed and placed on maps, charts and graphs for

study and presentation. Preliminary appraisals of recreational needs well under way. State is financing entire Study, with exception of such stenographic help as required by State supervisor.

WASHINGTON

After Governor requested aid of National Park Service in making Study in March 1937, State Planning Council and State Parks Committee were designated to serve jointly as State Study Authority. The Planning Council's previous reports and data have provided good background material for the Study. State Parks Committee has also taken keen interest in Study and collected much information on potential park and recreational areas and assisted in study of maintenance and operation cost and park attendance. It is estimated that information on 90 percent of public and private recreational areas has been received and tabulated and that 75 percent of semiprivate areas have been inventoried.

WEST VIRGINIA

Study launched early in January 1937. Conservation Commission of West Virginia designated as State Study Authority, and this agency has agreed to provide necessary supervision, State funds, and office space for a WPA project to carry out detailed work of Study. Inventory of existing administrative agencies, areas and facilities 95 percent complete; study of population distribution and trends has been made and results placed on maps for presentation and use; approximately 50 percent of required data on transportation and land use have been compiled and some work on inventory of potential areas has been undertaken.

WISCONSIN

Study initiated April 1, 1937, and on October 13, State Planning Board assumed responsibility for Study as State Study Authority and is supplying full-time Study supervisor, drafting assistance, and factual information. Information practically complete for State parks, forests, and roadside parks and for a few county parks. The Conservation Commission acts as principal cooperating agency. Population density, trends, and other maps are available, including land use and characteristics maps. Trends of attendance and use of State parks being summarized for plotting on maps and charts.

WYOMING

Work started in January 1937 with State Planning Board as State Study Authority assisting through assignment of WPA workers. Data have been collected on State, county, and metropolitan recreational areas. Work started on collection of data on miscellaneous recreational areas, such as dude ranches and organized camps. Maps being prepared to show existing and potential areas, and population spot and trend maps have been prepared. Related data on land use, traffic flow, wildlife, etc., being collected.

[Public No. 770½, 74th Congress, H. R. 10104]

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE A STUDY OF THE PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL-AREA PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to cause the National Park Service to make a comprehensive study, other than on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, of the public park, parkway, and recreational-area programs of the United States, and of the several States and political subdivisions thereof, and of the lands throughout the United States which are or may be chiefly valuable as such areas, but no such study shall be made in any State without the consent and approval of the State officials, boards, or departments having jurisdiction over such lands and park areas. The said study shall be such as, in the judgment of the Secretary, will provide data helpful in developing a plan for coordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational-area facilities for the people of the United States. In making the said study and in accomplishing any of the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized and directed, through the National Park Service, to seek and accept the cooperation and assistance of Federal departments or agencies having jurisdiction of lands belonging to the United States, and may cooperate and make agreements with and seek and accept the assistance of other Federal agencies and instrumentalities, and of States and political subdivisions thereof and the agencies and instrumentalities of either of them.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of developing coordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational-area facilities for the people of the United States, the Secretary is authorized to aid the several States and political subdivisions thereof in planning such areas therein, and in cooperating with one another to accomplish these ends. Such aid shall be made available through the National Park Service acting in cooperation with such State agencies or agencies of political subdivisions of States as the Secretary deems best.

SEC. 3. The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to negotiate and enter into compacts or agreements with one another with reference to planning, establishing, developing, improving, and maintaining any park, parkway, or recreational area. No such compact or agreement shall be effective until approved by the legislatures of the several States which are parties thereto and by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 4. As used in sections 1 and 2 of this act the term "State" shall be deemed to include Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 23, 1936.

PARK PARKWAY AND RECREATIONAL-AREA STUDY

51986-38 (Face p. 12)

LEGISLATION

PARK AND RECREATION LEGISLATION received much favorable consideration during the past year. Notwithstanding the fact that such legislation has made substantial advancement during the past several years, the park and recreation movement in a number of States has been retarded by reason of inadequate legislative authority and the resultant restricted scope of action. Fortunately, the time has been propitious for curative measures, the law-making bodies of 43 States having been convened in regular legislative session during 1937. Twenty-two special sessions also met during the year. As a consequence a number of new and comprehensive laws have been enacted; in a number of States existing laws have been materially strengthened by amendatory and supplementary acts.

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

In reviewing the advancement of the past year, attention is arrested by the enactments which centralize all park and recreation functions in new commissions or departments. Colorado created a State park board, charged with the duty "to control, develop, and maintain all State parks, State monuments, and State recreational areas." Delaware created a State park commission for the declared purpose "to preserve and protect the scenic, historic, scientific, prehistoric, and wildlife resources of the State, and to make them available for public use and enjoyment." Wyoming created a State park commission, empowered to accept lands "suitable for State parks or for public campgrounds or for public recreational use or for all such purposes," and to utilize suitable State-owned land for such purposes. Arkansas originally created a State park commission in 1927. The purposes and authorities of this commission were so limited as to result in the establishment of a succeeding commission of like name with broadened objectives and powers in keeping with the legislative declaration that "the conservation and promotion of the human and natural resources are recognized as a public right and duty," and that "the general assembly deems the acquiring and maintaining of an adequate State park system as necessary to the well-being of the people of this State." Missouri created a conservation commission in the fall of 1936 by constitutional amendment. As a result of this amendment, which failed to include park and recreational activities within its purview, these matters were left in questionable legal status. The general assembly thereupon created a State park board, with power "to acquire * * * all property necessary, useful or convenient for the use of said park board or the exercise of its powers * * * necessary for the recreation of the people."

Georgia created a department of natural resources with a division of State parks, historic sites, and monuments, and providing that "all parks and recreational areas heretofore or hereafter acquired by the State shall constitute the State park system, and shall be under the immediate control and management of this division." Oklahoma created a planning and resources board, which is given "administrative control over all State parks, State lakes, and land owned by the State for recreational purposes now created or which may hereafter be designated or created," and which are to be administered through a division of State parks. Tennessee created a department of conservation, and directed that "all parks, monuments, and other areas used primarily for recreational purposes shall be properly classified * * * and said department shall * * * designate the areas comprising the State park system * * * to be administered through a division of parks."

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Of particular interest and significance is the legislative action taken by the States of New Jersey and New York, culminating in the creation of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission as a joint corporate instrumentality to manage and operate both the New Jersey and New York sections of the Palisades Interstate Park, thus displacing the two separate commissions which had cooperated under a comity policy during the 36 years' existence of the park. The State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania likewise perfected a compact relating to the development, use and control of the Pymatuning Lake for fishing, hunting, recreational, and park purposes. Both of these compacts have been ratified by Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEGISLATION

Further recognition of the necessity for adequate legislative direction and authority is evidenced by the number of amending or supplementary acts. Some of the outstanding items are those of Alabama, which authorized the acquisition of land for parkway purposes. The purchase of lands for State parks, parkways, and forests on an "installment" basis was also authorized; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage. California authorized the department of natural resources, acting through the State park commission, to enter into contracts with individuals, or with other governmental agencies or departments, for the lease (with option to purchase) of lands desirable for parks and recreational purposes. The significance of this enactment is more fully revealed by its preamble, which recites that the State lists among its greatest assets its scenery, and its opportunities for recreation and outdoor life; that notwithstanding California has already established an outstanding system of State parks, there still remains in private ownership in danger of exploitation, to the exclusion of the public, many fine areas that should be preserved for the people of this and future generations to enjoy; that out of approximately 1,000 miles of ocean shore line in California, only 43 miles are owned by the State, and that this is particularly true of the ocean beaches which for many years have been among the main opportunities for recreation of the citizens in the populous centers of the State; and that pending such time as these lands can be purchased by the State, counties, municipalities, or other governmental agencies, or by private subscription, it is of vital concern to the State to hold the most desirable of them free from development that would prevent public use and enjoyment. Idaho directed the classification of State-owned lands with respect to their value for forestry, reforestation, watershed protection, and recreational purposes, and that all lands so classified shall be reserved from sale and set aside as State forests. Idaho and Montana authorized the acceptance of gifts of land suitable for park or forestry purposes. Nevada provided for the cooperation of the State park commission with the Federal Government in the development and maintenance of parks created under the laws of the State. New Mexico authorized the interstate stream commission to acquire land for a reservoir site, and provided that all such acquired lands are to be subject to development and use by the State park commission.

LOCAL PARKS AND RECREATION

As in the field of State activity, noteworthy progress has been made toward the broadening of local park and recreation programs. Illinois authorized cities and villages of certain popula-

tions to increase the tax levy for the purchase, establishment, and maintenance of public parks; also authorized towns and townships to increase their tax levy for the acquisition, development, or maintenance of parks or parkways. Indiana empowered cities and towns of certain populations to acquire, improve, and operate golf courses in connection with their public parks or separate therefrom. Cities of certain populations were empowered to create boards of trustees for the control and management of their public parks. Kansas authorized cities of certain populations to purchase, improve, and equip grounds for neighborhood playgrounds. Cities of certain populations owning land outside the corporate limits which is used in connection with a city-owned utility were authorized to develop and use part or all of such land for park and recreational purposes. Counties of certain populations were authorized to acquire land for the purpose of establishing lakes, parks, and recreational grounds, and to cooperate with the State forestry, fish, and game commission (which is the park authority) in such enterprises.

Maryland empowered counties and incorporated cities and towns to establish and maintain "reasonable facilities for the public recreation." Minnesota empowered all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, counties, and school districts to operate a program of public recreation and playgrounds, and to acquire, equip, and maintain land, buildings, or other recreational facilities. Montana authorized an increased tax levy by cities and towns for maintaining public parks. Nebraska authorized cities, villages, or school districts to levy a tax to be used for playgrounds and recreational purposes. Ohio empowered con-

servancy districts to construct, improve, operate, maintain, and protect parks, parkways, forest preserves, bathing beaches, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities upon lands owned or controlled by the district, with authority to acquire property additional to that required for the purposes for which the district was incorporated, in order to provide for the protection, more adequate development, and fuller public use and enjoyment of such improvements and facilities. In case charges imposed for the use of the recreational facilities are insufficient, the district may provide for obligations incurred by tax levy upon all taxable property in the district, or levy special assessments upon public corporations having lands within the district, plus the levy of a maintenance assessment upon such public corporations. South Dakota authorized cities, counties, towns, and school districts to operate systems of public recreation and playgrounds, and to acquire, equip, and maintain lands, buildings, and facilities for such purposes. Tennessee empowered cities, towns, townships, school districts, and counties to provide, maintain, and conduct supervised recreational systems. Washington authorized counties to acquire "camping sites, parks, scenic views, and recreational sites for public use and enjoyment"; also authorized any city, town, or organized park district to acquire, construct, and maintain athletic and recreational fields, including golf courses, buildings, and facilities, within or without its parks. Arkansas, Georgia, and Tennessee authorized municipalities and counties to contribute land and/or money to the State for the benefit of the State park system. Washington empowered counties to transfer county-owned lands to the State for park purposes.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION COSTS STUDY

REQUESTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED by the National Park Service at various times for information regarding the cost of maintaining and operating various types of facilities and areas. It has not been possible to supply this information for the reason that comparable records from the various States were not available, due to the fact that varied methods of bookkeeping were used, and in many cases expenditures are charged to general rather than specific items.

For this reason a study of maintenance and operation costs has been inaugurated on 41 areas selected by the four regional offices of the service which, in their opinion, represent the most satisfactory standards of maintenance and operation in the respective regions. The areas selected represent various types, and include county and metropolitan as well as State-owned areas.

A uniform method of reporting expenditures has been devised by use of a form showing the following classifications:

Overhead.—Personnel, administrative, program, clerical; office supplies; telephone and telegraph; power and light; equipment and repair; gas, oil, and grease; garbage and rubbish removal, insurance and miscellaneous.

Capital account.—Nonexpendable equipment (amortization charge based upon estimated life of equipment).

Direct unit maintenance cost of separate facilities subdivided into labor, material, supplies, and equipment.

The data to be collected will show the average unit cost of maintenance of the various facilities and of various types of areas. In addition to the information appearing on the form, the reporting agency is requested to supply a description of the area, its natural features, its location, the facilities developed on it, and the extent of its use, together with any unusual circumstances which may affect the problem.

The study was begun July 1, 1937, and while the reports for such expenditures from July to September, inclusive, have been received, they do not represent a long enough period to justify any deductions. At the end of a year of the study it is expected that sufficient information will be available to warrant certain conclusions.

The resulting figures will not reveal an ideal standard of operation but will reflect the best present standard. Using these figures as a base, ideal standards can be developed.

FINANCING OF STATE PARK SYSTEMS

WHEN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS PROGRAM was inaugurated in 1933, 18 States were regularly appropriating funds in fairly large amounts for the administration of State park systems. Five other States were contributing rather inconsiderable sums for this purpose. Since that time, 22 States have organized their State park work and have appropriated funds for this specific purpose. In three of these States the amount appropriated has been very small. Of these 22 States, Minnesota, Missouri, and New Hampshire had been making an effort along this line through other State conservation agencies, but their State park work had not been given a definite status.

Table I shows the trend of appropriations in the various States since 1933. It will be noted that this information is not complete but it is felt that the figures presented will be of value in analyzing the status and trend of State park financing.

It will be noted from table II that in the 16 States listed there has been an increase in their expenditures of slightly more than 50 percent, and that in the States which have made initial appropriations for State parks since 1933 (table III) the total budget for the past year was nearly 1 million dollars. It is realized that these budgets are still very inadequate but it is encouraging that so many have made a beginning in this direction.

Table IV presents the allocation of State park expenditures for the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37, and the budget for the fiscal year 1937-38. Arizona, Delaware, and Montana have so far appropriated no money for State park purposes. When the tables were compiled, comparable information had not been received from Florida, New York, and Vermont. For the 42 States reporting, it will be noted that for 1938, eight States have not reported an allocation of their funds to various purposes, but in view of previous budgets it may be assumed that these moneys will be used for maintenance and operation, since in most instances funds for land acquisition and development are provided by special legislation.

Since these funds amount to nearly half a million dollars, they would necessarily affect materially the two items of "Supplies, Equipment, and Miscellaneous" and "Salaries and Wages" which together make up the maintenance and operation allocations. Without the specific allocation of these funds, however, it is noted that the item "Supplies, Equipment, and Miscellaneous" remains practically constant during the 3 years, while "Salaries and Wages" shows noticeable increase. This would indicate that the States are giving greater attention to the problem of providing personnel for the operation of parks.

It is interesting to note that the money provided for acquisition of lands increased in 1936-37 and decreased considerably in 1937-38, while the money provided for buildings and repairs almost doubled during this period. This is doubtless due to the fact that in the early stages of the Civilian Conservation Corps program it was necessary to acquire lands in order that development work could be initiated and that now the States are participating to a greater degree in providing funds for the development program. The combined figures for capital expenditures show a consistent though relatively small increase, while the expenditures for maintenance and operation over the 3-year period have increased about one-third.

Table V shows the sources of funds for State park purposes for the past 3 fiscal years. It is noted that the regular appropriations show an increase of approximately 42 percent during this period. Funds received from rental of concessions and

operating income has increased 21 percent. The total funds available for State parks in these 43 States has increased approximately \$500,000 in 1936-37 and decreased approximately \$250,000 in 1937-38, while the regular appropriations and the operating income showed cumulative increases. This is accounted for by the fluctuations in special appropriations which was more than a million dollars in 1935-36 and less than half a million dollars in 1937-38. This decrease of special appropriations, with corresponding increase of regular appropriations, indicates a desirable stabilization of State park financing.

It is interesting to note that rental of concessions and operating income represented 9 percent of the total budgets of these States in 1935-36, and 10 percent in 1936-37. In a recent study of municipal parks we found that operating income represented 7.5 percent of the total park budgets in cities.

Certain unusual methods of financing will no doubt be of interest. In a few of the States where State parks are under the jurisdiction of any agency which also had responsibility for fish and game, a certain proportion of fish and game fees are allocated to State parks. This is true in Kansas where there is a provision that all moneys received from licenses to hunt, fish, trap, or otherwise capture, kill, or deal in any game, birds, animals, fish, or allied recreational pursuits, are to be for the use of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission (which is the State park agency) less 10 percent, which is required to be credited to the State's general revenue fund.

The laws of Nebraska for some years have provided that of the amounts received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and funds derived from State park concessions not to exceed 10 percent are to be used and expended for park purposes.

Until 1937, Missouri law provided that 25 percent of the hunting and fishing license fees collected by the State should be diverted into the State park fund. Wilbur C. Buford, commissioner of the game and fish department of that State, which was the administering agency for State parks at that time, made the following statement regarding this provision in his annual report in 1933:

"The 25 percent of the hunting and fishing license fees, diverted by law into the park fund, has been inadequate for park purposes and has provoked the sportsmen who buy the licenses. They feel that all of the license money should be used for propagating and protecting game and fish, and oppose the diversion of the game fund. Some method of financing the parks division as separate from the game department should be found. The best method might be to have a State park commission which could handle this work."

An appropriation specifically for State parks was made by the State government for 1937 and a State park board was established in that year.

Nebraska has also made a specific appropriation for State parks for 1938 and will no longer be solely dependent on fish and game receipts.

In Oregon, where the State highway department administers the parks, they are financed from State highway funds which are built up from gasoline taxes and automobile license fees. There is a provision of the law that all parks and recreation grounds must be so situated as to be accessible to and conveniently reached by and from State highways.

In Washington, the law provides that 75 percent of the fines and forfeitures collected on account of violations of the motor-

vehicle act, outside of incorporated cities and towns, is to be credited to the State park and parkway fund.

The laws of Alabama provide that all occupation licenses or privilege taxes imposed for engaging in any business dealing with timber or timber products, and all fines and forfeitures arising under the provisions of the forestry laws are to be made available to the State forestry commission (which is the State park agency) for park and forestry activities.

The laws of Michigan at one time provided that of all net moneys derived from fees and licenses collected from the State athletic board of control through the licensing of boxing, sparring, and wrestling exhibitions, 50 percent was to be disbursed for State parks. This provision, however, was subsequently repealed.

Massachusetts levies annual assessments against each city and town of the Commonwealth to meet the expenses incurred and costs to maintain a division of parks of the department of conservation. Assessments are determined by adding together the percentage of the valuation which each city or town bears to the total valuation of the Commonwealth and the percentage which

the population of each city or town bears to the total population of all cities and towns, and dividing this sum by two. The basis of apportionment for State and county taxes is determined by the general court.

There are no present instances where a permanent special tax is imposed for State park purposes. The closest approach to this has been in Indiana where on two occasions, once in 1919 and again in 1937, a State tax has been authorized to be levied on all taxable property for a stated number of years for the purpose of acquiring lands for the establishment of a State park.

The Department of Conservation of Indiana also receives for State park purposes a royalty on sand and gravel which, as seen in table V, represents a considerable sum annually. This money is used for development, and much of it has been invested in hotels and other revenue-producing features in the parks. These investments, in addition to the fact that many of the Indiana parks are accessible to large metropolitan centers in adjoining States, are factors which influence the amount of operating income.

TABLE I.—Comparative budgets for State parks from 1933 to 1938, inclusive

State	Agency	Total				
		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Alabama.....	State Commission of Forestry and Museum of Natural History (Mound Park).....	(1)	-----	\$23,426.55	\$33,184.16	\$13,760.00
Arizona.....	None.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	State Park Commission.....	(1)	-----	4,320.88	5,776.50	13,150.00
California.....	Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources.....	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	226,663.09	249,861.73	181,480.00
Colorado.....	State Park Commission.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	5,700.00
Connecticut.....	Division of State Parks, State Parks and Forests Commission.....	269,017.00	(3)	154,969.26	175,703.51	179,565.00
Delaware.....	None.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	Board of Forestry.....	12,500.00	12,500.00	33,269.04	29,639.18	26,422.19
Georgia.....	Division of State Parks, Historical Sites and Monuments, Department of Natural Resources.....	(4)	-----	6,037.20	35,798.25	40,000.00
Idaho.....	Department of Public Works.....	2,293.32	2,293.32	3,736.00	3,736.00	3,575.00
Illinois.....	Division of Parks, Department of Public Works and Buildings.....	291,466.00	-----	176,033.00	176,033.00	316,455.00
Indiana.....	State Park Division, Department of Conservation.....	67,800.00	52,400.00	216,013.88	251,250.43	237,285.00
Iowa.....	Division of Land and Water, Department of Conservation.....	110,000.00	110,000.00	281,178.32	447,414.35	360,650.00
Kansas.....	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.....	(5)	10,000.00	58,395.04	40,500.00	12,000.00
Kentucky.....	Division of Parks, Department of Conservation.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	State Park Commission.....	(6)	-----	-----	13,776.00	85,000.00
Maine.....	do.....	(6)	-----	600.00	500.00	9,000.00
Maryland.....	Forestry Department (University of Maryland).....	(3)	-----	24,751.91	25,468.28	42,078.00
Massachusetts.....	Park Division, Department of Conservation.....	40,068.78	41,984.90	301,015.50	129,916.93	129,916.93
Michigan.....	State Park Division, Conservation Commission.....	84,124.28	85,000.00	106,500.59	143,249.21	171,427.50
Minnesota.....	Division of State Parks.....	40,600.00	40,250.00	217,370.15	108,781.77	114,625.00
Mississippi.....	State Forestry Commission, State Board of Park Supervisors.....	(8)	-----	1,123.94	2,595.39	12,595.39
Missouri.....	State Park Board.....	\$ 85,236.07	-----	55,702.78	80,275.00	60,550.00
Montana.....	None.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	Nebraska Game, Forestation, and Parks Committee.....	(3)	24,580.69	16,742.00	16,924.00	18,000.00
Nevada.....	State Park Commission.....	(6)	-----	250.00	250.00	2,500.00
New Hampshire.....	Forest and Recreation Commission.....	10,884.52	(3)	36,445.35	118,342.31	91,183.38
New Jersey.....	State Park Division, Department of Conservation and Development.....	(3)	37,951.00	38,803.11	52,615.42	169,830.00
New Mexico.....	State Park Commission.....	(6)	-----	4,994.77	7,205.23	8,400.00
New York.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	Forestry Division, State Parks, Department of Conservation and Development.....	(1)	-----	5,567.89	6,528.86	39,164.00
North Dakota.....	State Park Commission of State Park Historical Society.....	300.00	300.00	12,446.31	12,424.18	13,000.00
Ohio.....	Division of Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Archeological and Historical Society.....	(3)	-----	198,060.96	174,234.50	142,102.50
Oklahoma.....	Division of Parks, Planning and Resources Board.....	(6)	-----	6,708.70	14,983.51	58,300.00
Oregon.....	State Highway Department and Champoe Memorial Park.....	25,000.00	-----	41,399.19	92,793.23	132,162.21
Pennsylvania.....	Department of Forests and Waters, State Park Commission.....	114,750.00	114,750.00	90,280.46	161,933.88	137,977.00
Rhode Island.....	Division of Forests, Parks, and Parkways, Department of Agriculture and Conservation.....	117,093.19	86,330.00	215,089.08	222,770.00	110,465.00
South Carolina.....	South Carolina Forestry Commission.....	(1)	-----	5,014.76	21,705.48	28,284.00
South Dakota.....	Custer State Park and State Park Board.....	(3)	-----	110,392.90	127,755.49	199,528.35
Tennessee.....	Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	20,250.00
Texas.....	State Park Board and Board of Control (Historical Parks).....	(1)	-----	47,331.79	51,133.00	83,840.00
Utah.....	State Board of Park Commissioners.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Vermont.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	Division of State Parks, Virginia Conservation Commission.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	48,005.00	49,503.49
Washington.....	State Park Commission.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	57,950.00	57,950.00	83,700.00
West Virginia.....	Division of State Parks, Conservation Commission of West Virginia.....	70,000.00	-----	19,855.77	48,351.46	120,000.00
Wisconsin.....	Division of State Forests and Parks, Conservation Department.....	25,752.09	25,000.00	56,812.15	50,198.40	60,730.00
Wyoming.....	State Board of Charities and Reform (Thermapolis and Saratoga).....	8,780.00	8,780.00	11,926.11	17,254.25	19,000.00

¹ No budget.² Established 1937.³ Unknown.⁴ Not established.⁵ Established 1934.⁶ Established 1935.⁷ Budget figures not yet determined. Figures for previous year duplicated.⁸ Established 1936.⁹ Reported as State park expenditures, but most of it used for fish and game program.

TABLE II.—Comparative expenditures for 1933 and 1938 for State park systems established before CCC for which comparable figures are available

State	Expenditures		Net increase	Net decrease
	1933	1938		
California.....	\$150,000.00	\$181,480.00	\$31,480.00	-----
Connecticut.....	269,017.00	179,565.00	-----	\$89,452.00
Idaho.....	2,293.32	3,575.00	1,281.68	-----
Illinois.....	291,466.00	316,455.00	24,989.00	-----
Iowa.....	110,000.00	360,650.00	250,650.00	-----
Kentucky.....	22,500.00	34,415.61	11,915.61	-----
Nebraska.....	18,425.00	15,000.00	-----	425.00
Massachusetts.....	40,068.78	129,916.93	89,848.15	-----
Michigan.....	84,124.28	171,427.50	87,303.22	-----
New Jersey.....	37,951.00	169,830.00	131,879.00	-----
North Dakota.....	300.00	13,000.00	12,700.00	-----
Pennsylvania.....	114,750.00	137,977.00	23,227.00	-----
Rhode Island.....	117,093.19	110,465.00	-----	6,628.19
Utah.....	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	-----
Washington.....	15,000.00	83,700.00	68,700.00	-----
Wisconsin.....	25,752.09	60,730.00	34,977.91	-----
Total.....	1,299,240.66	1,972,187.04	769,451.57	96,506.19
Total net increase.....	-----	-----	672,946.38	-----

TABLE III.—Budgets for State park systems for which initial budgets have been appropriated since the inauguration of CCC

State	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Alabama.....	-----	-----	\$23,426.55	\$33,184.16	¹ \$40,383.26
Arkansas.....	-----	-----	4,320.88	5,776.50	13,150.00
Colorado.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,700.00
Florida.....	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00	33,269.04	29,639.18	26,422.19
Georgia.....	-----	-----	6,037.20	35,798.25	40,000.00
Louisiana.....	-----	-----	-----	13,776.00	85,000.00
Maine.....	-----	-----	600.00	500.00	9,000.00
Maryland.....	-----	-----	24,751.91	25,468.28	42,078.00
Minnesota.....	40,600.00	40,250.00	217,370.15	108,781.77	114,625.00
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	1,123.94	2,595.39	12,595.39
Missouri.....	85,236.07	-----	55,702.78	80,275.00	60,550.00
New Hampshire.....	10,884.52	-----	36,445.35	118,342.31	91,183.38
Nevada.....	-----	-----	250.00	250.00	2,500.00
New Mexico.....	-----	-----	4,994.77	7,205.23	8,400.00
North Carolina.....	-----	-----	5,567.89	6,528.86	39,164.00
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	6,708.70	14,983.51	58,300.00
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	5,014.76	21,705.48	28,284.00
Tennessee.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,250.00
Texas.....	-----	-----	47,331.79	51,133.00	83,840.00
Virginia.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	48,005.00	49,503.49
West Virginia.....	70,000.00	-----	19,855.77	48,351.46	120,000.00
Wyoming.....	8,780.00	8,780.00	11,926.11	17,254.25	19,000.00
Total.....	278,000.59	111,530.00	504,697.59	669,603.63	959,928.71

¹ Budget figures not yet determined. Figures for previous year duplicated.

Grand total for 5-year period: \$2,523,760.52.

TABLE IV.—Allocation of State park expenditures for fiscal years 1935-36; 1936-37; 1937-38

State	Agency	(1) Lands			(2) Buildings and improvements			(3) Supplies, equipment, miscellaneous			(4) Salaries and wages			(5) Other		
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Alabama	State Commissioner of Forestry.	\$8,031.87	\$16,774.69		\$405.58	\$716.30		\$1,609.10	\$2,290.05		\$7,120.00	\$6,836.12				
Do.	Museum of Natural History (Mound Park).	100.00	125.00		300.00	800.00		840.00	376.00		5,020.00	5,260.00	\$5,560.00			
Arizona	State Park Commission.	1,500.00	3,186.34					1,920.88	815.16		900.00	1,775.00	9,000.00			
Arkansas	Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources.	59,627.00	77,170.00		23,340.19	27,212.02		61,728.07	59,776.78		81,967.83	85,702.93	82,065.00			15,700.00
California	State Park Commission.							48,622.82	53,384.20		106,346.44	122,319.31				179,565.00
Colorado	Division of State Parks, State Parks and Forest Commission.		87,610.43			3,783.28										
Connecticut																
Delaware																
Florida ¹	Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, Department of Natural Resources.		864.00					4,187.53	13,794.89		1,849.67	21,138.36				140,000.00
Georgia																
Idaho	Department of Public Works.				522.28	522.28		900.38	960.38		2,253.34	2,253.34				13,575.00
Illinois	Division of Parks, Department of Public Works and Buildings.	3,755.00	3,755.00		45,750.00	45,750.00		50,908.00	35,785.00		75,620.00	75,620.00	87,320.00			
Indiana	State Park Division, Department of Conservation.	29,665.84	36,359.80	300,000.00				79,314.01	84,905.36	99,935.00	107,034.03	129,985.27	137,350.00			
Iowa	Department of Conservation.	182,600.85	300,756.25		11,505.07	41,774.99	26,220.00	49,672.08	51,871.43	25,595.00	37,400.32	53,011.68	56,835.00			
Kansas	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.				47,895.04	30,000.00		4,200.00	4,200.00		6,300.00	6,300.00	7,200.00			
Kentucky ¹	Department of Conservation.		6,143.90		15,027.38	6,143.90		2,937.68	8,279.37		16,074.44	19,892.34				
Louisiana	State Park Commission.		45,000.00			4,570.00	15,000.00					9,206.00	24,400.00			
Maine	do.							600.00	500.00							
Maryland	Forestry Department (University of Maryland.)	4,978.91	6,878.28	16,250.00	700.00	700.00	1,000.00	4,117.00	4,117.00	4,700.00	14,956.00	13,773.00	20,128.00			116,143.28
Massachusetts	Park Division, Department of Conservation.	214,218.57	13,773.65					72,207.48			14,589.45					
Michigan	State Park Division, Conservation Commission.	750.00	750.00		756.69	10,658.67	17,052.50	17,875.09	17,271.99	16,875.00	38,868.52	36,146.22	42,500.00			
Minnesota	Division of State Parks.				31,219.71	8,113.01	11,050.00	17,576.39	21,278.03	39,835.00	42,748.16	42,459.27	55,970.00			
Mississippi	State Forestry Commission, State Board of Park Supervisors.	125,825.89	36,931.46					1,123.94	2,595.39							
Missouri	State Park Board.	14,150.00	18,430.00	6,900.00	7,602.87	9,333.33	6,667.00	641.50	9,491.00	6,984.00	33,348.41	43,000.00	40,000.00			
Montana	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission.															
Nebraska																
Nevada	State Park Commission.	250.00	250.00													
New Hampshire	Forest and Recreation Commission.	2,940.00	255.00		15,339.38	98,249.81	50,071.61	8,742.48	7,096.41	12,136.04	9,423.49	12,711.09	28,725.73			
New Jersey	State Park Division, Department of Conservation and Development.		1,000.00	80,000.00	5,554.47	11,305.91	19,674.02	5,554.47	11,305.91	19,674.02	27,683.17	29,003.61	50,481.96			
New Mexico	State Park Commission.		600.00		471.19	705.23	940.00	1,895.58	2,543.69	1,480.00	2,628.00	3,357.31	5,980.00			
New York ¹																
North Carolina	Forestry Division—State Parks, Department of Conservation and Development.		30,000.00				2,200.00	1,499.06	1,160.03	1,210.00	4,008.83	5,368.83	5,754.00			18,000.00
North Dakota	State Park Commission of State Park Historical Society.	6,406.14	1,346.16	2,000.00	51.57	4,507.92	4,000.00	1,514.94	1,796.25	2,000.00	4,473.66	4,773.85	5,000.00			
Ohio	Division of Conservation (Department of Agriculture).	800.00	14,500.00		91,299.23	39,392.50	39,392.00	14,362.73	14,705.00	10,995.00	29,104.00	38,000.00	38,000.00			
Do.	Archaeological and Historical Society.	5,500.00	12,358.00		26,000.00	24,910.00	11,500.00	12,565.00	10,070.00	12,560.00	18,370.00	32,655.00	29,655.00			
Oklahoma	Planning and Resources Board, Division of Parks.	120.00	2,804.25		602.42	6,726.19	57,795.00	1,324.08	676.73		4,662.20	4,776.34				129,970.00
Oregon	State Highway Department.	14,304.76	57,783.02		6,000.00	6,730.36		6,600.43	13,862.41		10,000.00	12,756.65				
Do.	Champee Memorial Park.				937.41	135.79	362.21	633.19	200.00	300.00	2,854.40	1,350.00	1,500.00			
Pennsylvania	Department of Forests and Waters, State Park Commission.							15,638.76	31,187.52	65,467.00	74,641.70	130,746.36	72,510.00			
Rhode Island	Division of Forests, Parks and Parksways, Department of Agriculture and Conservation.	45,364.70	39,978.76		38,170.82	46,474.34	9,805.00	24,895.77	39,365.16	25,650.00	106,757.79	96,951.74	74,920.00			
South Carolina	South Carolina Forestry Commission.															
South Dakota	Custer State Park and State Park Board.	14,368.00	26,046.77		386.50	386.50	430.00	2,072.43	11,560.58	10,194.00	2,942.33	9,758.40	17,660.00			
Tennessee	Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation.				359.15	172.23	101,464.62	57,801.47	50,660.01	44,413.14	37,884.28	50,876.48	11,320.00			
Texas	State Park Board.															
Do.	Board of Control (Historical Parks).		7,663.88		2,337.69	7,663.88		7,922.09	5,782.38		22,217.68	23,342.07	7,635.00		45,465.12	
Utah	State Board of Park Commissioners.		1,591.64		1,532.26	1,591.64	4,485.00	1,983.35	1,159.05	2,220.00	6,280.85	6,188.86	7,188.86			
Vermont ¹			17,000.00				750.00	129.00	129.00		372.00	372.00	250.00			
Virginia	Division of State Parks, Virginia Conservation Commission.															
Washington	State Park Commission.							14,855.00	17,163.49		57,950.00	31,340.00				83,700.00

	West Virginia	Division of State Parks, Conservation Commission.	8,448.12	11,515.00	12,500.00	7,319.33	31,088.65	30,000.00	331.17	2,109.64	51,700.00	3,757.15	3,658.17	25,800.00		
Wisconsin	Division of State Forests and Parks, Conservation Department.	18,355.98	10,198.40	10,730.00	2,335.99	9,560.00	15,000.00	16,048.12	10,440.00	10,000.00	20,072.06	20,000.00	25,000.00			
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform (Thermopolis and Saratoga).				675.05	2,720.54	900.00	5,039.56	6,816.96	2,175.00	6,211.50	7,716.75	6,665.00			49,280.00
Total																
Lands																
Buildings and improvements																\$699,147.85
Supplies, equipment, miscellaneous																642,358.96
Salaries and wages																609,041.69
Other																1,035,867.43
																486,913.28
Grand total																3,443,329.21
Capital expenditures: Items 1, 2, and part of 5 (covered by footnote 4)																1,321,766.81
Maintenance and operation: Items 3, 4, and part of 5 (covered by footnote 1)																2,121,562.40

1 Not allocated.

2 Figures not available.

3 Available but no set amount budgeted.

4 Interest and sinking fund.

TABLE V.—Source of funds for State park systems for fiscal years: 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38

State	Agency	Appropriations			Special tax bonds			Rental of concessions			Operating income			Other		
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Alabama 1	State Commissioner of Forestry	\$9,630.04	\$19,792.50	\$19,792.50							\$949.54	\$1,705.81	\$500.00	\$6,586.97	\$5,124.85	\$7,000.00
Do.	Museum of Natural History (Mound Park).	5,680.00	5,925.00	5,960.00							580.00	636.00				
Arizona	State Park Commission	2,938.65	3,400.00	16,000.00				\$1,592.74	\$1,665.99	\$2,399.43				3,438.65		
Arkansas	Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources	179,127.30	179,127.50	165,613.40	\$50,959.92	\$36,548.00	\$24,145.84	24,145.84	24,145.84	24,450.00	26,203.06	26,203.06	\$27,000.00	8,667.08	40,622.00	
California	State Park Commission													\$135,000.00	\$350,000.00	
Colorado	Division of State Parks, State Parks and Forests Commission	155,109.36	176,240.11	179,565.00												
Connecticut 1																
Delaware																
Florida	Division of State Parks, Historical Sites and Monuments, Department of Natural Resources	4,875.00	31,950.40	40,000.00				399.15	3,375.74						29.30	
Georgia 1	Department of Public Works	3,575.00	3,575.00	3,575.00				2,867.44	2,867.44					\$1,181.85	\$1,181.85	
Idaho 1	Division of Parks, Department of Public Works and Buildings	176,033.00	176,033.00	316,455.00												
Illinois	State Park Division, Department of Conservation	57,450.00	57,450.00	57,450.00				44,765.85	41,971.99	40,000.00	108,523.89	127,076.02	\$150,000.00	7,117,578.60	7,65,099.73	7,60,000.00
Indiana	Division of Lands and Waters, Department of Conservation	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00				612.40	1,542.93					8,263,111.76	8,259,132.98	8,250,000.00
Iowa	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission							600.00	700.00	800.00				9,57,795.04	9,39,800.00	9,11,200.00
Kansas	Division of Parks, Department of Conservation	22,500.00	22,000.00	20,000.00				2,742.10	5,777.33		11,772.22	15,012.83				
Kentucky	State Park Commission		85,528.00	40,000.00												
Louisiana	do	1,000.00	1,000.00	9,000.00												
Maine	Forestry Department (University of Maryland)	12,811.00	11,628.00	22,447.00				\$15,000.00						16,268.91	43,040.28	4,431.00
Maryland	Park Division, Department of Conservation	301,015.50	129,916.93	129,916.93												
Massachusetts 1																

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V.—Source of funds for State park systems for fiscal years: 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38—Continued

State	Agency	Appropriations			Special tax bonds			Rental of concessions			Operating income			Other		
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Michigan	State Park Division, Conservation Commission.	\$127,352.03	\$119,500.00	\$171,427.50										\$15,038.01	\$37,230.98	\$8,187.01
Minnesota	Division of State Parks.	69,420.56	67,372.72	73,656.00										¹⁰ 135,545.96	¹⁰ 36,931.46	¹⁰ 17,580.00
Mississippi	State Forestry Commission, State Board of Park Supervisors.													1,123.94	2,595.39	
Missouri ¹	State Park Board.	80,275.00	60,550.00											⁹ 45,864.72		
Montana	Game Forestation and Parks Committee.		16,000.00													
Nebraska	State Park Commission.	250.00	250.00													
Nevada	Forest and Recreation Commission.	17,192.50	23,628.51											250.00	250.00	2,500.00
New Hampshire	State Park Division, Department of Conservation and Development.	38,803.11	52,615.42	169,830.00										6,642.84	4,734.06	4,270.95
New Jersey	State Park Commission.	5,000.00	7,200.00	8,400.00												
New Mexico	Forestry Division, State Parks Department of Conservation and Development.	5,300.46	5,444.88	38,714.00												
New York	State Park Commission.															
North Carolina	State Park Commission of State Park Historical Society.	12,446.31	12,424.18	12,200.00												500.00
North Dakota	Division of Conservation (Department of Agriculture).	130,270.00	106,397.50	88,387.50										⁴ 5,355.96		
Ohio ¹	Archaeological and Historical Society.	54,572.11	54,635.00	48,215.00										⁴ 4,562.89	7,500.00	
Oklahoma	Planning and Resources Board, Division of Parks.	12,500.00	12,500.00	86,675.00												
Oregon	State Highway Department.	4,425.00	1,911.50	1,911.50												
Do.	Champoeg Memorial Park.	90,280.46	161,195.38	137,977.00												
Pennsylvania	Department of Forests and Waters, State Park Commission.	106,508.07	115,965.00	110,465.00												
Rhode Island	Division of Forests, Parks and Parksways, Department of Agriculture and Conservation.															
South Carolina	South Carolina Forestry Commission.	5,014.76	20,359.67	12,500.00												
South Dakota	Custer State Park and State Park Board.	¹¹ 105,300.00	¹² 127,800.00	¹¹ 176,776.50												
Tennessee	Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation.		20,250.00													
Texas	State Park Board.	30,590.00	36,090.00	40,000.00												
Do.	Board of Control (Historical Parks).	10,014.00	9,484.00	31,340.00												
Utah	State Board of Park Commissioners.	500.00	500.00	1,000.00												
Vermont	Division of State Parks, Virginia Conservation Commission.	46,190.00	49,503.49													
Virginia	State Park Commission.	20,200.00	20,200.00	83,700.00												
Washington	Division of State Parks, Conservation Commission of West Virginia.	19,855.77	48,351.46	120,000.00												
West Virginia	Commission of State Forests and Parks, Conservation Department.	55,844.57	25,000.00	38,730.00												
Wisconsin	State Board of Charities and Reform (Thermopolis and Saratoga).	11,926.11	10,883.89	28,000.00												
Wyoming																
Total																
Appropriations																
Special tax bonds																
Rental of concessions																
Operating income																
Other																
Grand total																

¹ Fiscal year coincides with calendar year.² Estimated. Figures for this year not available; figures for previous year duplicated.³ \$500 gift, remainder sand and gravel tax.⁴ Estimated.⁵ Appropriations continuing Sherwood Island State Park available for acquisition and development.⁶ Balance from previous year.⁷ Royalty on sand and gravel.⁸ \$250,000.00 annual special appropriation for CCC participation; 1937-38 funds available in part.⁹ Income from fish and game license fees.¹⁰ Special appropriation for land acquisition and development.¹¹ All moneys allotted from State Highway funds built up from gas and auto license tax.¹² Operating income returned to State Treasury.¹³ Special appropriation for bathhouse.¹⁴ All but \$500 expended on Custer State Park.

Total

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LEADERSHIP AND PROGRAMS ON STATE PARKS

WE MUST REALIZE at the outset that the whole question of the appropriate use of parks is a moot one. There has been no unanimity of opinion as to the social purposes which parks can serve and how those social purposes may be achieved. For years it has been recognized that certain areas of natural beauty or unusual scientific or historical interest should be preserved from despoliation; that the attributes of scenic beauty, scientific, historical, or other unusual intrinsic quality in such areas can make a greater contribution to human welfare than the commercial exploitation of their natural resources.

The demands of city dwellers for recreational opportunities in the outdoors, and particularly the urgent necessity of preserving in public ownership areas on sea or inland shore so that the people might continue diversions associated with water which they had traditionally enjoyed, led to the acquisition of areas for immediate use accessible to large centers of population.

Thus, we have built up around remote and the accessible areas ideologies which are in conflict with each other. In one, the preservation interest is stressed, and in the other, the recreational interest.

The natural increase in the population, improved methods of transportation as well as better roads, a higher income level, and an increase of leisure for great numbers of the people have tremendously increased the demand for satisfying recreational opportunities and have made most of the formerly remote areas accessible.

Likewise, the dramatic evidences of the disastrous effect of overexploitation of our natural resources have brought more vividly to our attention the necessity for a more far-reaching and better planned conservation program.

The question before us is how these two interests, both of tremendous importance to the future of our country, can be correlated so that the intrinsic natural quality of these areas may be preserved and also that all of our people may realize the ultimate possible satisfactions in interesting, stimulating, and re-creating avocational pursuits.

Conservation connotes more than preservation. It implies preservation for the most desirable use. It would appear, then, that we should give as great attention to the use of our parks as we do to the preservation and restoration of their natural features.

Too often we are guided by the opinion that if proper protection and care are given to the physical features of the area and its facilities, human benefits will automatically result.

Leaders in the park field are becoming more and more conscious of the fact that there is urgent need for leadership which will address itself to the problem of assuring that our parks will render the ultimate benefit to the people through the techniques of social organization well demonstrated in related fields of public service.

W. A. Stinchcomb, while president of the American Institute of Park Executives, said in an address before that body at the current annual meeting: "It is extremely important that we have qualified men as park executives. These men must have an understanding of landscape architecture, the many branches of engineering, the problems of police work, and acceptable methods of handling the public. They must appreciate the fundamentals of recreation and play and the qualities required in directors and leaders and the facilities needed for people of all ages. They must appreciate how they can best contribute to the cultural and

educational opportunities of the community through use of concerts, operas, drama, and other artistic features and through a larger interest and understanding in natural science and ecology wherein the parks, with their geological exhibits, their flora and fauna, provide the finest laboratories."

Mr. Stinchcomb also took the position that while there had been rapid expansion and advance in all phases of municipal and State park work, there is evidence of a tremendous need for leadership in stimulating a larger and more intelligent use of recreation facilities by the public.

A very interesting and worth-while recreation program under trained leadership has been developed at Palisades Interstate Park over a period of more than a decade. William A. Welch, chief engineer and general manager, at our request has outlined its main features as follows:

"A naturalist service is maintained in connection with the trail-side museum at Bear Mountain, which is operated jointly by the Park Commission and the Museum of Natural History, of which Dr. William A. Carr is curator. He and his staff, consisting of four or five in the winter, augmented by volunteer assistants from local high schools in the summer, escort individuals or groups over the nature trails of a 57-acre area. In addition, there are five regional museums in the Harriman section of the park with a director and an assistant in charge of each. These regional museums are under the direction of Miss Ruby M. Jolliffe, superintendent of the camp department, and general supervision is given this work by Dr. Carr. A program of nature study, natural arts and crafts, etc., is conducted for the groups which occupy the camps within the area.

"Winter sports such as ice skating, on rink and lakes, skate sailing, ice boating, skiing, snowshoeing, skijoring, tobogganing, and winter hiking are organized by William Miles Taylor, former Olympic skating coach. A skiing instructor and a figure skating instructor are also employed.

"The Bear Mountain Sports Association promotes amateur lacrosse in the fall, and skating, skiing, hockey, and ice boating meets in the winter. This association draws its members from the residents of neighboring villages. Invitation ski jump meets are held on the 60-meter hill at Bear Mountain, three of which are already scheduled for this year.

"Winter-proof cabins are available to various groups of winter sports enthusiasts, and skis, snowshoes, and toboggan sleds may be rented.

"During the summer, Mr. Taylor and his staff of six or eight employees assist in directing all the sports of some 600 organizations which visit the park during the summer season on outings and picnics. Summer sports activities include baseball, bathing, boating, canoeing, dancing, football, hockey, horseshoe pitching, sand pits for children, roller skating, softball, soccer, tennis, and track. Ten to 12 life guards are employed who are stationed at two swimming pools, four Hudson River Beaches and four lake beaches. In addition to doing guard duty they instruct in swimming and life saving.

"There is continuous hiking, both summer and winter, on more than 200 miles of hiking trails in the park. R. H. Torrey, secretary of the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, assists and directs all of the member clubs of this conference as well as all of the independent groups in their hiking programs in arranging schedules for hikers throughout the entire park and adjacent sections of the Appalachian Trail. He assigns each of the mem-

ber clubs certain sections of the trails to mark and maintain. He arranges for programs in the various camps which are occupied by these hiking clubs at all seasons of the year. This organized effort is responsible for a great increase in interest in hiking. When the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference was organized there were eight hiking clubs in the metropolitan area with a total membership of about 300. At present there are 56 clubs in this conference with thousands of active members; so that the park trails are all so much used that we have to do practically no maintenance work on them, save the installing and upkeep of foot bridges and shelters.

"Ninety-four group camps are occupied by various organizations. Miss Jolliffe, over a period of years, has assisted in the development of their activity programs. An annual conference for the directors of these camps has greatly stimulated and improved their programs.

"R. D. Adolph, the park forester, in addition to forest maintenance, planting, cultivation, etc., has incorporated into the camp educational program a camp-day set aside for Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting a tree for every tree removed and at the same time instructing the campers on the planting phase of conservation. For the past several winters he has conducted a demonstration maple sugar camp for local schools.

"Our program of protecting wildlife has restored most native species. Deer, fox, and beaver have been reintroduced and they flourish in the game and fowl sanctuaries created for them. Squirrels and other small animals and innumerable species of bird life are abundant. In order to further this program we plan to keep about 30,000 acres of a total of about 50,000 acres, in a wilderness state as long as possible.

"During the last 10 years, the period of growth of our program, the public has become genuinely conservation-minded. A decade ago we had as many as 60 daily arrests for vandalism, depositing of litter, picking of flowers, breaking of shrubbery and other infractions of our rules and regulations. This has decreased to a very few for the entire season. As a result, our police judge, who in the past held court each week-end in the Administration Building, this season and last refused to come to the park because his fees have dropped to nothing. The nature study work for the general public, as well as for the group camps, and the hikers' and campers' resultant increase in woods knowledge, has led to a greater appreciation of the forest and consequently we have practically no forest fires or vandalism."

It will be noted how a well-conceived use program under qualified leadership in this park has contributed not only to the preservation of the natural features of the park but has made possible the restoration of some of these features. It is also significant that so many thousands of people can participate in the varied activities provided and that so large a proportion of the park may remain in its natural state and thereby make its distinctive contribution to the recreational program.

George Hjelte, superintendent of recreation, Los Angeles, Calif., writes regarding the importance of program and leadership in public recreation:

"The program of a park and recreation area may be permitted to develop without guidance or leadership, or it may be planned. If permitted to grow naturally with only negative restraints placed upon it, in the interest solely of protection of the property and of the public, a certain type of program will develop. Usually it will be a program not fully controlled by the governmental operating agency, but by the more energetic and resourceful persons among the patrons and often for selfish ends. It is inconsistent with the nature of public work that its control should be forfeited to those not legally constituted and delegated to assume that control.

"More important is the fact that efficiency requires a planned program administered by competent executives and leaders. The number of persons who can be served by any park and its recreation facilities can be multiplied appreciably by intelligent organization of the recreation program. Investment in program organization and leadership yields returns in leadership usefulness out of all proportion to its cost.

"It is almost incomprehensible that the operation of publicly owned service facilities, including park and recreation facilities, should so frequently fall short of full realization of their potential public benefits. Too frequently we build a park, an auditorium, a campground, a playground, make arrangements for their physical maintenance, and consider that the job is done. Possibly this is due to the prevailing attitude that the function of government is only to protect, regulate, and control. Another function which finds its authority in the Constitution of the United States, is now coming to the fore, namely, the 'promotion of the general welfare.' This function justifies a more progressive and promotive policy in the administration of public recreation services.

"Due to adherence to the more conventional attitude, it is undoubtedly true that the use made by American communities of the resources for recreation which they possess ranges from nothing to 50 percent. The degree to which they utilize their resources varies according to the steps they have taken to relate their resources to the satisfaction of their needs. This involves organization of people and facilities for recreation in accordance with worthy public objectives.

"During the past 6 years we have witnessed an unprecedented improvement of areas for recreation accomplished through the use of relief labor and with the aid of Federal funds. The public value and usefulness of these improvements is yet to be determined. The test of their value will be in the beneficial use made of them by the American public. The extent of beneficial use will be greatly enhanced if it is organized and intelligently directed by personnel well trained in the techniques required with a thorough understanding of and devotion to the objectives and ideals of public recreation."

Oglebay Park, situated near Wheeling, W. Va., is of particular significance to the park movement because of several factors. Included among these are: (1) The form of administrative organization which involves a cooperative arrangement among municipal, State, and Federal agencies, as well as local volunteer participation; (2) a rich and varied program; (3) the concept of its field of service, involving a large region, embracing a number of cities and towns in three States as well as the rural sections.

The bequest of Earl W. Oglebay provided that Waddington Farm, his home place, should become the property of the city of Wheeling for so long as the people "shall operate it for purposes of public recreation and education." Crispin Oglebay, nephew of the donor, and executor of his uncle's estate, sought to establish at the farm a demonstration program along lines he believed his uncle had in mind when his bequest was made. To this end he enlisted the cooperation of the agricultural extension division of West Virginia University, of which Dr. Nat T. Frame, present director of Oglebay Institute, then was head.

Dr. Frame established an extension division staff of specialists at the park, with the generous financial help of the Oglebay Estate, and a program of public recreation and adult education was begun which, in its essentials and with a few additions, remains the program of what now is Oglebay Institute—official sponsor of the activities program of Oglebay Park. The institute finances and directs the operation of the park program in nature study, museums, camp activities, music, rural activities, etc., and funds come from four separate sources: (a) The Sarita Oglebay Russel Endowment, (b) dues voluntarily paid by mem-

bers, (c) special gifts, and (d) State and Federal funds received through the agricultural extension division of West Virginia University.

The Wheeling Park Commission assumed jurisdiction of the park in 1928 and on July 1, 1929, a municipal tax was levied for support and advancement of the property. The commission operates such physical facilities as the park offers for golf, swimming, riding, tennis, and picnicking and maintains all park structures and facilities.

Oglebay has defined its park "community" (the area to be served) as a territory 50 miles in width and 100 miles in length, extending along the valley of the Ohio River and with the park as a focal center. In this community it directs its efforts to the organization of a wide variety of recreation activities. Well-qualified leadership is responsible for the organization of rural people for activities within and outside the park and similar service is given to urban groups. The fusion of these two groups in the park activities is one of the outstanding accomplishments of Oglebay.

The program of activities conducted at the park is significant not only because of its quality and variety but also because it stimulates and utilizes a high quality of volunteer leadership which supplements its excellent professional staff. This staff includes in addition to Dr. Frame and Homer W. Fish, park superintendent, directors of music, nature study, rural recreation, handicrafts, information, exhibits, museums, day camps, and a number of assistants.

The activities are organized under the following committees:

Camp	Membership
Dramatics	Music (choral)
International	Music (instrumental)
Museum association	Riding
Nature activities	Vespers
Rural activities	

One of the first acts of the executors of the Oglebay estate, when they determined to demonstrate the possibilities of this 750-acre farm as a public park, was to remove the iron gates from the entrances. The removal of these gates was significant, for it symbolized the beginning of an unobstructed flow of influence from the surrounding country to and from the park. The leaders at Oglebay have never allowed the geographical limits of the park to confine their perspective. The park is a focal center, but the field of effort extends over a countryside of 5,000 square miles.

The stately old Oglebay residence has become an arts and history museum, and an arts colony sponsored by the Women's Club of Wheeling has been organized. A guest house for overflow from "the big house" had a small dance floor on its ground level, and this immediately became the Oglebay Park lecture hall. The greenhouses and conservatory have been retained and produce for the public annual shows of various flowers.

A temporary wooden stage was erected and free public concerts were presented, leading in part to the formation of the Wheeling Symphony Society and its orchestra, which found in the park program a splendid way to present itself to the public. Music by rural folk is an important part of the program and annually they join in a May Music Festival with a mixed urban and rural audience.

The music activities have greatly increased recently. Chorus, bands, and orchestras are now organized in the communities within the park community, and these musical organizations are brought together for great music festivals. A "Music Educators' Association" has been organized which is greatly stimulating the formation of musical groups in this area.

The formal garden, adequately lighted, has been transformed into an outdoor theater where a great variety of unusual dramatic and terpsichorean events are presented. City playground children from Wheeling annually present colorful parades and pageants.

Continuing the program of adaptation of farm buildings to park purposes, the directors transformed the old sheep barn to a golf clubhouse, to serve the patrons of a sporty nine-hole course built on old pasture lands. In connection with this golf course, a most unique golf club has been organized. Several hundred people pay one dollar a year to belong to this club, but the course is open to the public, and nonmembers pay the same greens fees and have the same privileges as the members. The members pay for the satisfaction of belonging and for the opportunity to render service in the administration of the course. This is indicative of the "park spirit" which has been developed at Oglebay.

The barn, which had served to house work horses, has become a saddle horse barn, and a riding instructor formed a riding academy with access to some 10 miles of bridle paths in the park.

Picnic groups representing the various racial, occupational, religious, and fraternal bodies, both rural and urban, come in constantly increasing numbers to enjoy the beauties of the park and take advantage of the convenient facilities provided. Simple games equipment is made available without cost to groups which use the 100 picnic sites. Entire classes of school children use the park as an outdoor museum, under guidance of the naturalists. Nature field trips for the public occur every Sunday of the year, with average attendance of 115 and as high as 252 on one field trip with the naturalist-guide. An active bird club, now with corresponding members in 12 States and two foreign lands, is an outgrowth of enthusiasm engendered in turn by the Oglebay nature program. Numerous individuals hunt birds with binoculars throughout the year.

The Bird Club annually "decorates" a Christmas tree for the birds with bits of suet and other morsels. Literally hundreds of bird feeders now grace Wheeling homes as a consequence of the Oglebay Institute educational campaign along these lines, including such activities as bird-house building contests for children.

An annual 4-weeks school for the training of nature leaders has completed 10 successful years at the park. This nature school owns its camp equipment, and regularly 2 of its 4 weeks are spent in the mountains of the State. Participants encamp in the famous Pendleton County "Smokehole," or climb to the highest point in the State, Spruce Knob, or visit Seneca Rocks, or Blackwater Falls. These trips again show the expansive vision of Oglebay Park leadership. There is no effort to make the park self-contained. The primary interest in its service to the people is enlarging their horizons, imparting a keener zest for living.

A distinguished member of the "Oglebay Institute staff," a pet Rose-breasted Grosbeak which, crippled, was nursed back to health after 4 years, now is free. This bird visited nearly 100 schools and universities with nature lecturers from the park and became known to approximately 60,000 individuals.

A very interesting group is the Astronomy Club. This group of people come from many walks of life, some of the men working in the steel mills of Weirton and Wheeling. They have made their own telescope, ground its lenses, and mounted it atop one of the hills of the park. They are now making a finer instrument. Every Saturday evening they have what might be called in mountain parlance "a lookin'," when anyone may come and see the wonders of the heavens. The members of the club

instruct the neophytes and call attention to heavenly displays of particular interest. Anyone who wishes may join the group.

The West Virginia University summer biological tour regularly "worked" the park for several summers and presented Oglebay Institute with a scientific herbarium of park specimens.

A succession of camping groups use old residence buildings for lodging and eat in the remodeled dairy barn made into a camp center. Nature study and handicrafts are supervised by Oglebay Park leadership.

Mothers and children from downtown Wheeling regularly visit Oglebay Park in the summer. An institute staff literally takes the children off their mothers' hands, and the mothers spend a day in the country, resting, reading, or, if they wish, learning simple handicrafts and nature lore.

Square dances, which are managed entirely by rural committees, are held in one of the old barns every week, and from the proceeds of these dances they have put a new floor in the barn and have built and equipped a stage, which is used by both the rural and city theatrical groups.

We are prone often to think of parks merely from the standpoint of the city dweller, as "oases of nature" where the jaded urban worker, distraught by the mechanical compulsions of the city, finds release and refreshment among the cool colors of nature and the invigorating odors of the forest, where his taut nerves are soothed by the natural rhythms of wind and stream. This is a function of prime importance, but parks also offer the opportunity for country people to come together for mutual inspiration and enjoyment of group activities that normally do not touch their lives.

The rural recreation problem is a most difficult one. Country people are by nature more sociable than city folk, but they have lacked experience in social organization and they have lacked facilities and centers where they might gather. Parks, especially the State parks, offer a magnificent opportunity to meet this need, and also to bring city and country people together to their mutual advantage.

E. Dana Caulkins, superintendent of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Recreation Commission, expresses the following thought on the subject of program and leadership:

"The final test of the value of park and recreation facilities will be found not in the record of the annual total of visitors but rather in the record of the uses which the visitors made of the facilities provided.

"You must dig deeper if you are to succeed in developing a genuine and permanent 'Park-Consciousness' in your area; if you are to bring about a full and intelligent use of your park facilities. You must make allies of community leaders and agencies of your nearby cities and villages; the schools, public recreation commissions, churches, hobby clubs, etc. They need what you have, though they sometimes don't know it. They should be bringing groups to your park—a continuous stream of intelligent users—including young people who will become lifelong 'customers' of the park. But you must help them. You will have to spend some time in their communities; sit down with these leaders, help them plan and organize programs involving the use of the park. You may have to take these leaders to the park and give them some training so that they, in turn, can effectively lead their groups when they bring them to the park.

"We must not forget that during several past generations only a few of our village and city dwellers have had effective training and experience in the enjoyment and use of the natural facilities found in a park. The large expenditures now being laid out for the expansion of parks emphasize the corollary need for

adequate education and leadership in the effective public use of these facilities."

The department of conservation of Indiana has inaugurated some interesting program features on the parks under its supervision. A nature guide service was maintained last year at Clifty Falls, McCormicks Creek Canyon, Turkey Run, Brown County and Dunes State Parks and this year, this service has been extended to include Pokagon State Park. Last year more than 50,000 visitors participated in the nature and bird study likes and attended lectures given by the guides. This service is similar to that conducted for a number of years in the national parks. A natural history museum has been established at the McCormicks Creek Canyon Park.

A comparatively recent activity which has proved popular is archery. The season opens with the Redbud Shoot at Brown County State Park. Regional meets are held at Lincoln State Park, Mounds State Park, and Wabash County State Forest and a combined regional and tri-State shoot at Pokagon. The culminating event is the annual cottontail meet at Brown County State Park. These meets are conducted in cooperation with the Hoosier State Archery Association.

An inspiration to establish a craft shop at Pokagon State Park has met with an enthusiastic response by the park visitors. The following is quoted from the November 1937 issue of *Outdoor Indiana*, the organ of the Department of Conservation.

"A happy solution to the problem of what to do after hiking, riding, fishing, or just loafing around at Pokagon State Park is found in the Craft Shop, which has become one of the most popular attractions of this all-year Hoosier playground.

"The Craft Shop, captioned with a rustic sign, is located near Potawatomi Inn and receives the steady patronage of park visitors and inn guests who have found the shop an ideal spot in which to make constructive use of their leisure time. Among its various activities are woodworking, leather work, metal craft, weaving, modeling, designing, and sketching. For the interest of the amateur unfamiliar with handicraft work, there is an experienced instructress, who is always glad to teach the interested visitors how to make pins and bracelets, weave string and leather belts, model in clay, etc.

"Many of the men and women who frequent the Craft Shop are craftsmen, glad to have found a vacation place where they can ply their art; businessmen and women who have made handicraft their hobby, or those who have always had a yen to work with wood or metal but never before have had an opportunity.

"The outdoor sketching classes are an attraction for many who find a variety of interesting views to sketch in the rolling, scenic country at Pokagon State Park."

In most of the State park systems, however, no provision has been made for program leadership. People come to these parks to picnic, camp, fish, or hike. Many individuals with a particular interest in photography or nature study pursue such avocations independently. People receive benefits from the park in proportion to the richness of their previous experience.

Realizing the necessity for introducing a greater number of people to worth-while park experiences, the National Park Service, in cooperation with the State park authorities and the Works Progress Administration, inaugurated a number of program demonstrations at various State parks in the Middle West last summer. Through the Works Progress Administration, recreation personnel was obtained and programs were initiated under the direction of the service recreation planner at Starved Rock and Giant City Parks in Illinois, Rib Mountain, Tower Hill, Devils Lake, Nelson Dewey, Patterson, and Copper Trails in Wisconsin, Stone Park, Lake Abquabi, and Palisades-Hefler in Iowa.



Reconstruction of Pueblo Ruins, Boulder Dam State Park, Nevada.



Parks offer living volumes for the student. These petroglyphs are in Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, Washington.



Section of a petrified tree trunk in Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, Washington.



Ceremonial Lodge, Indian Village, Fort Lincoln State Park, North Dakota.



"What is past is prologue." Historical restoration and preservation projects are contributing immeasurably to American culture.



Restoration of La Purisima Mission in California is one of the finest examples of CCC work.

Due to the fact that these demonstrations were organized and conducted during the short summer period by personnel new to this type of program, it must be recognized that only a beginning could be accomplished. However, the increased interest in the parks was so noticeable and the participants in the program were so enthusiastic that there is now a demand from the State authorities of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Nebraska for further demonstrations.

In the conduct of these demonstrations an effort was made to establish relationships with the organized groups in communities within a reasonable radius of the park. Community committees were formed which cooperated in stimulating interest and organizing activities in the parks. In addition, such groups as nature and photography clubs were organized which used the park as their base of operations. Where there was a well-organized city recreation department in a nearby community, the interest of the executives of that organization was enlisted and a relationship mutually beneficial to the city and the park was established, through which the city recreation program was expanded and enriched and the park became of greater importance in the lives of the people. One of these departments (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) is planning to employ a staff member next summer to devote his full time to this work. Children will be taken in buses from the playgrounds to the park.

One especially interesting feature of the program which had been inaugurated the previous summer in the territory of Region III of the National Park Service was the nature tour. Trained naturalists from the State or National Park Service personnel, from colleges or universities, or private citizens took the leadership on these tours which were organized by the community committees. These tours proved to be exceedingly enjoyable as well as interest-provoking and opened up many new opportunities for increasing the service in the park.

The recreation leaders provided programs for people coming to the park as organized groups or gathered together people who came as individuals into activity groups. The activities which were enjoyed included nature tours with a central theme such as the study of birds, trees, flowers, rock formations, the moon and stars; picnic games, relays, and stunts; horseshoes; ping pong, Bocci, croquet, badminton, softball, hiking, archery; paddle tennis, folk dancing, educational moving pictures, volley ball, swimming instruction, and life-saving. Winter activities are being carried on at Starved Rock Park in Illinois and Rib Mountain Park in Wisconsin. It is contemplated to enlarge the program in the various parks next summer to include music, dramatics, arts and crafts, and other activities.

Many of these States are now considering the appointment of a recreation planner on a full-time basis to develop a well-organized recreation program integrated into the community life of the people living within the area accessible to the park.

In a recent communication to the National Park Service, Victor K. Brown, chief of the Recreation Division, Chicago Park District, expressed the following opinion:

"We have only scratched the surface as yet in appreciating what may be done by competently stimulating people to do things for, and incidentally to themselves, in their leisure time. Already we have come a long way in realizing this, but we have only made a start, and we believe that we must continue to seek new things if we are at all to realize on the possibilities inherent in the thing which we are doing. We must constantly aim at a more thoughtful, a better informed, and a more competent type of leadership, and we must keep our program so flexible, so progressive, even so critical, as to guarantee its continuing expansion and growth, no less than its evolving into more perfect ways of getting desired results. We cannot let it become crystalized and static. We cannot let it move along in the old and outgrown tradition. We must stay alive, and life means change and progress, in this as in any other field."

Samuel Fleisher, conscious of the extreme need for beauty in a slum neighborhood in Philadelphia, established the Graphic Sketch Club on Christian Street. He created there within its cloistered walls an atmosphere of beauty and introduced inspiring leadership, with the result that he brought about a vigorous, imaginative, and soul-satisfying cultural expression in a most untoward environment. Jane Addams did so at Hull House, John Elliott at Hudson Guild, and Mary Simkovitch at Greenwich House. Their efforts were duplicated through the settlement movement in widely separated locations. If these people could accomplish such things amid the din and squalor of slum neighborhoods, is there not greater opportunity for similar leadership in our beautiful natural areas?

As we witness the eager, alert young people about us today and as we are conscious of daring leadership in every social and economic field, we cannot doubt that there is potential leadership capable of envisioning the peculiar service which each of the natural areas of our park systems can render to the people. We must believe that there is an abundance of imagination, enthusiasm, and purposeful devotion which can create unique "park communities," each one distinct in character, reflecting the natural features of the area itself, its history and prehistory and the background of its present surrounding population but each inspiring the other in enriching the cultural life of America.

MUNICIPAL PARKS

WE ARE BECOMING MORE CONSCIOUS of the social significance of the park movement and its contribution to the life of the people through the provision of widespread recreational opportunities. For many years parks were more or less occasional features. They were in most cases established when some philanthropist decided a desirable open space to a governmental unit or when some area of scenic, scientific or recreational significance was so outstanding that interested citizens demanded that it be protected by public ownership.

In late years there has been growing recognition that the provision of parks is a necessary public function. This is evidenced by a recent decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The question in that State to be decided was: "Is the acquiring of lands for public parks and playgrounds and the development and improvement of such lands and other lands owned by the city of Durham, and the furnishing thereof with equipment and apparatus, a necessary expense of the city so that the issuance of bonds therefor and the levy of a tax for the payment thereof, does not violate the section of the constitution of the State of North Carolina which provides that 'no county, city or town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the voters therein?'" After hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, the Durham Superior Court held that the city of Durham, in enacting an ordinance authorizing \$25,000 public park bonds, was performing a governmental function useful and necessary in the preservation and promotion of the health, safety, and morals of the people and that the proposed issuance of bonds for public park purposes and the proposed levying of a tax to pay the same and the annual interest thereon was a necessary expense. Later this judgment of the superior court was affirmed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. By this decision the provision and development of parks by municipalities in that State are placed on a parity with the preservation of the public health and other primary governmental functions. (It is also interesting that the court on other occasions has held that other public services, such as hospitals and schools, are not necessary expenses and fall within the inhibition of the State constitution.)

The advance in public thinking which is reflected in this decision has brought about an entirely new attitude toward parks. No longer can their establishment be left to the vagaries of chance, but it is generally recognized that they must be provided and so distributed that all of our people may be able to enjoy them. This concept has led to a wider distribution of our national parks with several important centers in the East and the inclusion of new types of areas (for example, the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore) in our national park system. State parks have greatly increased in number, and they have been distributed so as to serve a larger part of the population. Municipal parks have likewise increased in number, their quality has improved, and areas of more varied character have been established under the city governments.

We are now beginning to think of integrated systems of parks under the jurisdiction of these various governmental agencies; to study the relationships between them and to look forward to coordinated planning so that these agencies may complement one another in the provision of areas, facilities, and services.

In the experience gained so far, each of these types of governmental agency has made a distinct contribution to the technique

of area selection, facility design and construction, administration policy and program promotion.

In accordance with this thought the National Park Service, in cooperation with the National Recreation Association, made a study of municipal parks during 1936. The results of this study have been compiled in a comprehensive publication entitled "Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1935." This report is now available, and while it is not our purpose to attempt to brief it in this article, we shall call attention to some significant trends.

From the standpoint of municipal parks, one fact in particular stands out: that is, that one of the most marked trends which was revealed is the increasing extent to which cities have in recent years acquired park properties outside the city limits. Two hundred and ninety-nine cities reported out-of-the-city parks in 1935, as compared with 109 such cities 10 years previous, and the number of parks has more than doubled. The total acreage of 514 outside parks is nearly 130,000, or an average of 252.8 acres per park. The significance of these out-of-the-city parks is apparent when it is realized that they now comprise more than one-third of the total municipal park acreage.

Although these parks are found in all sections of the country, the movement to acquire them has gone forward most rapidly in California, Illinois, Texas, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Michigan. Phoenix leads with the largest out-of-the-city park of 14,640 acres, followed by Denver with parks totaling 12,748 acres.

Thus the cities are to a greater extent assuming the jurisdiction of extensive areas beyond their corporate limits. They are bringing to the administration of such areas the benefit of their experience in in-town parks and at the same time are seeking to benefit by the experience of the Federal and State Governments in areas similar in character and extent.

When the CCC was established, the National Park Service was chosen as the Federal agency which, because of its experience, had most to contribute in the extension of service to the State and metropolitan park systems. A greatly enlarged technical staff provided professional service in the fields of landscape architecture, engineering, forestry, architecture, wildlife protection and restoration, and similar services were rendered by historians, archeologists, geologists, recreation planners, and camping specialists.

It is well to explore what contribution the municipal systems may make to State and Federal park systems. In the first place the cities have located their parks with a view toward serving definite residence areas, and, therefore, for a longer period they have given more attention in their planning to desirable distribution and have worked out definite standards of service.

With wider recognition of the importance to the public of adequate provision of parks, their effective operation, and their possibilities for an outstanding social contribution through intelligent use, more attention has been given to proper administrative organization. Parks constitute a public service closely related to the life of the people, their happiness and general welfare, and, therefore, increasingly it has been felt that their administration must be protected against the fluctuations of political influence. In other words, the selection of persons for administrative boards or commissions and their tenure of office should be predicated upon a real interest in and devotion to the objectives of the park movement and not upon the political interests of elected officials.



Metropolitan parks offer safe and attractive areas for many types of recreation for those living in large-population centers.



Craft Shop at Pokagon State Park, Indiana.



City folk find pleasant relief from crowded streets by using the diversified facilities of municipal and metropolitan parks.



The flavor of the out-of-doors is sweet to children from the crowded sections of large cities.



Personal cleanliness as a life-long routine often starts with the child's first experience in an organized camp.

The study revealed that the park board or commission, the members of which are usually appointed to terms that do not coincide with election periods with an additional provision for the staggering of the terms of the individual members, is by far the most characteristic form of organization, especially in the larger cities. For example, in cities of 25,000 and upward, 152 park commissions were reported as compared with only 32 park departments not administered by a board or commission. The administration of parks by the mayor or by general governing bodies, such as the city council or selectmen, is most common in cities of less than 10,000 population. In the country at large, the board or commission form of government was reported by 424 cities and in 109 cities the parks are under a department of public works, property, or buildings, the remaining 431 being administered as a department without a board, or by a commissioner, city manager, a combined park and recreation board or department, or by a department responsible for the maintenance of other buildings and grounds.

The municipal parks in addition have been increasingly responsive to the needs of the public who demanded that the parks provide a more comprehensive recreation program. It was imperative that this program serve all groups and to a great extent that it serve the family as a unit. The larger systems were able to employ capable leadership for the direction of those activities and thus exceptionally fine programs have been developed. Intimate contact with local recreation systems added impetus to the program development. (It must be understood that in every community there are a number of agencies providing public recreation services, and that we are now considering only those activities carried on under local park systems. A full and complete statement would include the services of other municipal agencies, such as schools and recreation commissions and many private organizations.) Thus the municipal systems have much to offer in the methods of organization and conduct of a wide variety of recreational activities appropriate to outlying areas. A specific contribution of note is the camping program organized by many west coast cities and in some cities in the East.

Furthermore, the cities have developed principles and policies worthy of consideration by other governmental units. Being "close to the people," their policies in regard to fees and charges, for instance, have been developed in accordance with principles generally accepted as fair and equitable and in keeping with widespread public service. Entrance fees to areas are nonexistent. Charges for particular facilities and activities are made only when the provision of such facilities and activities requires undue expenditure for the numbers served and then charges are made which defray a fair proportion of the expense but do not unduly limit participation. Charges are generally made for golf, tennis, bathhouse facilities, boating, and horseback riding. Charges for the use of personal equipment, materials, and supplies are generally made.

The report shows that for 998 cities and towns reporting sources of funds, the total amount received for the year was slightly over 45 million dollars. Of this amount 85.02 percent came from public funds, 4.18 percent from private gifts, such as trust funds, donations, etc., 3.3 percent from miscellaneous sources, and only 7.5 percent from operating income; of this amount 5.3 percent represented income from fees and charges and 2.2 percent from concessions. Chart No. 1 shows the proportion of income derived from each source. In 1930 the funds provided by the local governmental bodies were more than double the expenditure in 1935—the decrease being most marked in bond issues and to a much lesser extent in appropriations. These funds were tremendously supplemented by Federal emergency funds, especially for permanent improvements. It may be

interesting to note the allocation of expenditures for various purposes in 1935.

In 1,071 cities reporting expenditures for municipal parks, a total amount of \$51,836,500 was expended. Of that amount \$38,637,050.24 was reported in accordance with the following classification and in the following amounts: Lands, buildings and improvements (capital investments), \$3,509,495.40; supplies, equipment, miscellaneous, \$8,759,789.43; salaries and wages, \$24,545,487.29; interest and sinking fund, \$1,822,278.08. Thus lands, buildings, and improvements represent 9 percent of these allocated funds; supplies, equipment, miscellaneous, 22 percent; salaries and wages, 64 percent; and interest and sinking funds 5 percent. (See Chart No. 2.)

The cities have also demonstrated that recreational use is not incompatible with the preservation or restoration of scenic beauty. As a matter of fact, some of the most objectionable areas from an aesthetic standpoint have been reclaimed and transformed into beautiful parks offering a great variety of recreational activities with fields for various sports, outdoor theaters, children's playgrounds, swimming pools and beaches, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.

In a great many city parks the technique of social organizations has been brought to bear in creating a park spirit and in enlarging the interests of the users. This technique, so well understood by trained people in other fields of public service, depends upon the ability to inspire particularly gifted people with the desire to render social service through their leadership of groups organized in relation to the particular field in which they have a contribution to make; in other words, to muster volunteer leadership under trained direction. In our various park systems too often this opportunity has been neglected with the result that the parks have only a superficial effect upon the lives of the people who visit them.

The municipal parks undoubtedly will continue to provide a more constant day by day program for a larger number of people. The neighborhood park, the small park, the large city park, and the children's playground within easy reach of people of all ages have an opportunity to develop activities which engage the daily interest of the people and regular attendance of organized groups. While excessive competition is being discouraged in all advanced recreation systems, regular league schedules in various sports are a means of insuring opportunity for participation in team games. Tournaments of various kinds likewise increase interest and participation in various activities. While the study reveals that large parks, the average size of which is 135 acres, comprise nearly one-half of the total acreage reported, the greatest relative increase in acreage is reported for miscellaneous sport centers, such as swimming pools and beaches, golf courses, athletic fields, and other such facilities.

The band concert has for years been a most characteristic municipal park activity and it still maintains its position. Swimming, children's play under leadership, and organized athletics occur with great frequency. Holiday celebrations and winter sports come next.

In municipal parks, as in every other agency dealing with recreation, there has been a continued expansion of the program into new fields. This expansion has taken two directions. One is toward simpler forms of activity requiring a minimum of skill and experience, and the other into activities with possibilities for the development of the finest skill and the highest aesthetic appreciation. Such a development gives opportunity for creative imagination not only in the organization of the program itself but in many of the individual activities. No list of activities could be thoroughly inclusive, but those listed below give an indication of the types of recreational interests which are represented.

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR MUNICIPAL PARKS

1935

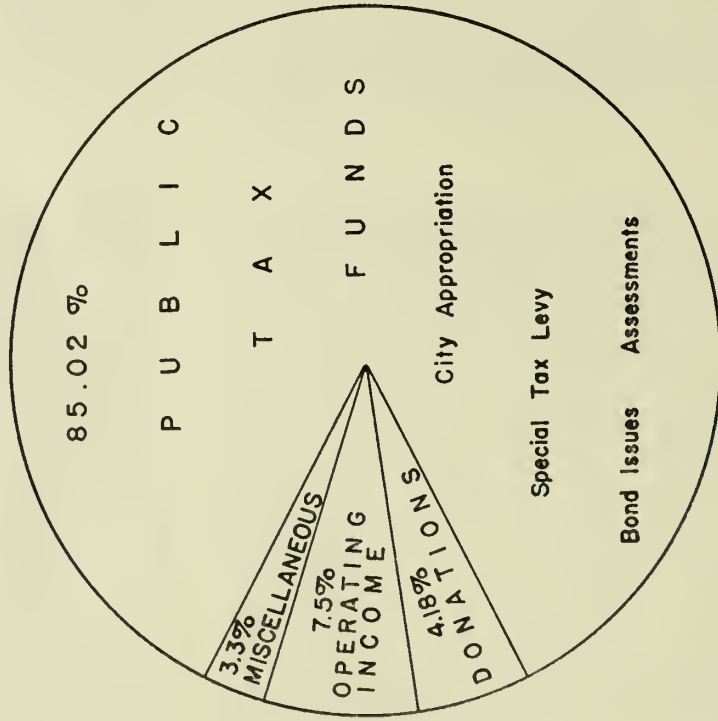


CHART 1

ALLOCATION OF MUNICIPAL PARK EXPENDITURES

1935

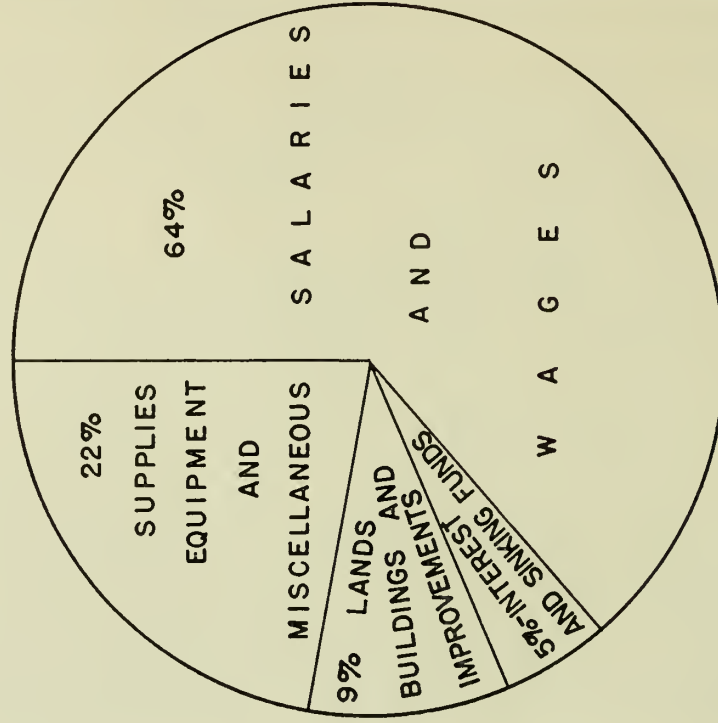


CHART 2

Individual or small group activities

Croquet	Quoits	Chess
Bowling	Archery	Checkers
Tennis	Shooting	Table tennis
Bocci	Golf	Roque
Track	Shuffleboard	Bicycling
Horseshoe pitching	Riding	Hiking
Fishing (bait or fly-casting)		

Team games

Baseball	Softball	Basketball
Volley ball	Football	Soccer
Lacrosse		

Water sports

Swimming	Life saving	Boating
Canoeing	Sailing	Water pageants
Boat building	Model boat building and sailing	

Arts and crafts

Sketching	Modeling	Kites
Model aircraft	Needlework	Basketry
Photography		

Music

Orchestras	Bands	String bands
Glee clubs	Community singing	Instrument making

Dramatics

Plays	Pageants	Puppetry
Interpretative dancing	Folk dancing	Drama workshop

Nature activities

Nature study	Nature games	Trailing
Garden clubs	Flower shows	Museums
Nature tours		

Between 1930 and 1935, in the cities reporting for each of these years, nature activities showed the greatest increase and winter sports and organized athletics were next in order of popularity.

It must be recognized that there is great variance in the municipal parks in the quality of the program as well as in its variety. However, the above facts show that the cities as a whole, are extending their recreational programs and that the outstanding municipal systems are leading the way to cultural accomplishments. These local parks then can be looked upon as the training grounds for the increase in appreciation of all the opportunities for cultural development in the larger and often more inspiring and significant National and State parks. It is the responsibility of the agencies in control of these latter facilities to capitalize upon this training and to carry on this worth-while effort so that the ultimate of social and individual value may be realized from our outstanding natural areas.

PARKWAYS

PARKWAYS HAVE EVOLVED from the desire of American people to travel from one point to another through attractive landscape.

With the tremendous increase in motor traffic overcrowding the highways, the parkway has offered an avenue of escape free of commercial vehicles and cluttered roadsides. Today, in certain sections of the country, parkways function as important arteries of travel for pleasure vehicles. They provide safe, fast routes through metropolitan districts and between important recreational centers. Tomorrow, parkways and freeways or limited motorways, will form a national system for motor transportation.

The parkways in the New York region have proved to be the best means of handling large volumes of pleasure vehicles in metropolitan areas. The Skyline Drive and the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway have already indicated the recreational value of parkways connecting outstanding scenic and historic areas.

What is a parkway? How does it differ from a park, highway, or freeway (limited motorway)? Edward M. Bassett, consultant and editor of Zoning Roundtable in Planning and Civic Comment Magazine, has defined them as follows:

"A highway is a strip of public land devoted to movement over which the abutting owner has a right to light, air, and access."

"A parkway is a strip of public land devoted to recreation over which the abutting owner has no right to light, air, or access."

"A freeway is a strip of public land devoted to movement over which the abutting property owner has no right to light, air, or access."

The National Resources Committee defines a parkway as "An elongated park with a road running through it, in counter distinction to a highway, possessing a broad right-of-way. In the case of the parkway, access is wholly under control of the administrative agency; in the case of the highway, abutting property owners possess definite rights of access."

Let us assume then that a parkway is a strip of public land devoted to recreation, with a road running through it, and over which the abutting property owner has no right of light, air, or access. There are many so-called parkways throughout the United States which do not fall within this definition. In the majority of cases they are highways with a broad right-of-way, or boulevards.

In all levels of planning, national, regional, State, county, and city, parkways should be carefully studied because of their direct relation to the problems of transportation, recreation, conservation of natural resources, land use, and zoning. Westchester County (N. Y.) has found that the development of its parkways has not only provided important traffic channels and recreational areas, but also has been a means of restoring and preserving the natural water courses, all of which has caused a marked increase in property values for some distance on each side of the parkways. Milwaukee County, Wis., is developing a system of parkways along several water courses, primarily to protect and improve the natural drainage courses and at the same time to create recreational areas and guide subdivision development.

State and regional planning agencies are beginning to emphasize the importance of parkways. The New England Regional Planning Commission, in its "Preliminary New England

Regional Plan," dated June 30, 1937, proposes many miles of parkway as an integral part of its highway and recreation plan. Besides a parkway circling the Boston metropolitan region, the commission indicates one running from Callis through the northern Maine woods down through the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and along the Merrimack River to the Boston outer parkway. From the White Mountains, a branch of this parkway would extend down through New Hampshire, following the Connecticut River to the Massachusetts State line. The Merritt Parkway, which connects with the Hutchinson River Parkway of the Westchester System at the New York State line, is proposed to extend to New Haven, Conn., where it will connect with the proposed New England coastal limited way. This would provide a fast through route for coastal traffic from New York City to Bar Harbor, Maine, and Acadia National Park. The Merritt Parkway is under construction from the end of the Hutchinson River Parkway to U. S. Route 7 north of Norwalk. By providing safe scenic through routes between large centers of population and the vacation areas, the charm of New England small towns, country roads, and rural landscape may be preserved and the recreational travel in New England stimulated.

The Missouri State Planning Board has made a plan for a system of State parkways connecting the larger centers of population and the State parks. The National Park Service and the State planning board cooperated in the survey and preparation of a report on one of the routes known as the Ozark Parkway. This parkway would run from St. Louis to the Lake of the Ozarks through the scenic Ozark highlands. At the same time, the State planning commission of Illinois recommended the development of a parkway along the Illinois River which would connect with the Ozark Parkway at Alton, Ill., just below the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. These two parkways would provide a direct scenic drive between Chicago, St. Louis, and the Ozark country with its great recreational recourses.

In June 1936, through Public, No. 770½, Congress authorized the study of the park, parkway, and recreational area programs in the United States and gave consent "for any two or more States to negotiate and enter into compacts or agreements with one another with reference to planning, establishing, developing, improving, and maintaining any park, parkway, or recreational area."

On the basis of this act it was proposed to create a Missouri-Illinois Parkway Commission for the purpose of planning, developing, and maintaining the parkway through the two States. The National Park Service was asked to assist in preparing a bill which was presented to the Missouri Legislature in the spring of 1937. The bill passed the State senate, but failed to receive the approval of the house. The bill was not presented to the Illinois Legislature. However, the Missouri State Planning Board and the Illinois State Planning Commission are still interested in this parkway project, and will find ways and means of developing it.

The northern end of the proposed Illinois parkway would follow the old Illinois-Michigan Canal from the city limits of Chicago, to La Salle, Ill. The canal and bordering lands are being developed for recreational use by the Illinois State Park Department, using CCC labor under the direction of the National Park Service. They are doing a fine job of cleaning and restoring the canal proper. Foot and bridle trails, truck trails, and picnic and camping areas are being developed along its banks. At the present time there are two CCC camps working on this project.

Except for the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway, and the national parkway projects, Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and Colonial, actual parkway construction has so far been generally limited to metropolitan regions. The parkways in the New

York City region are outstanding examples. The Bronx River Parkway, developed a number of years ago, proved to be so valuable that it has been extended to the northern edge of Westchester County, and other parkways have been acquired and developed until now there are approximately 160 miles of parkways in Westchester County and connecting parkways in adjoining counties. The Eastern State Parkway, which connects with the Bronx River Parkway Extension at the Westchester-Putnam County line, is under construction as far north as Poughkeepsie. This parkway is planned to extend north to the Adirondacks and when completed will carry most of the north- and south-bound passenger traffic between New York City and Albany.

The Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County, Conn., will be completed this year from the New York-Connecticut State line to Norwalk, and the right-of-way has been acquired to the Housatonic River northeast of the city of Bridgeport. The 300-foot right-of-way will have four lanes of traffic with a 20-foot grass strip separating traffic moving in opposite directions.

The Long Island State Park Commission has completed 69 miles of parkway. An additional 96 miles are planned. These parkways have already greatly relieved traffic and provide convenient and pleasant drives between the city and the State parks on the island. An extensive system of parkways is proposed for the New Jersey section of the New York region, and short stretches have been developed in Essex and Union Counties. The National Park Service has been cooperating with the Union County Park Commission in developing the Rahway River Parkway with CCC labor. They have been doing reclamation work and general park development.

The National Park Service has also been cooperating with the Westchester County Park Commission in the development of two of the parkways in the county system. A transient work camp operated by the National Park Service has been working on the Saw Mill River Parkway which is about 25 miles in length, and varies in width from about 150 to more than 800 feet. A CCC camp has been working along the Bronx Parkway Extension. This parkway varies in width from 300 to 1,000 feet, and contains approximately 1,000 acres. On each of these parkways the work has consisted of general park development, such as grading, planting trees, shrubs, construction of trails, fences, guard rails, water lines, service buildings, and parking areas.

In the Philadelphia region, the National Park Service is cooperating with the Camden County Park Commission in the development of the Cooper River Parkway. The CCC camp is doing reclamation and flood control work, and general development work for recreational purposes. This parkway and the Great Egg Harbor River Parkway are part of a parkway system proposed to extend from Camden to the Atlantic Ocean.

The National Park Service is assisting the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board in developing with CCC labor new sections of their fine parkway system which circles the city. The Akron Metropolitan Park District has plans for a system of parkways which will connect with the Cleveland Metropolitan System.

The Root River Parkway, which is approximately 600 feet wide and 2 miles long, and sections of the Menomonee Parkway, the Underwood Creek Parkway, all part of the Milwaukee County's proposed 84-mile parkway system, are being developed by the CCC under National Park Service direction. The corps has also worked on the Honey Creek Parkway and the Oak Creek Parkway. These parkways differ from those in the New York region in that they are not designed to accommodate large volumes of traffic, but rather as pleasant drives connecting the several county parks.

The Alabama Commission of Forestry is developing two State parkways with the cooperation of the National Park



The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, between Washington, D. C., and Mount Vernon, Virginia, is a section of the projected George Washington Memorial Parkway.



This parkway provides an attractive route connecting the National Capital with the Nation's important historical shrine at Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington.



View to the east on parkway, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.



Bronx River Parkway, Westchester County, New York.

Service: the Montone Parkway between the town of Montone and De Soto State Park, which is approximately 5½ miles long and contains 133.5 acres; and the Fort Morgan Parkway, 330 feet wide and 22 miles long, connecting Gulf State Park with Fort Morgan.

In northern Michigan the National Park Service has been assisting Iron and Gogebic Counties in preserving and restoring the native woods along sections of their roads. Iron County has two parkways, 466 feet wide, connecting county parks. The Chicaugon Lake Parkway is 3 miles long, while the county road parkway is 2 miles long. The CCC has been doing roadside improvement along these two parkways and on United States Highway No. 2 in both Gogebic and Iron Counties.

The National Park Service has cooperated with a number of State highway departments in doing roadside improvement along highways having at least a 200-foot right-of-way. In Wayne County, Mich., the Service assisted in improving 13 miles of Michigan Avenue and 8 miles of Eight Mile Road. About 11 miles of Woodward Avenue in Macomb County was developed, and in Oakland County assistance was given in improving the roadside along 8.3 miles of Gratoit Avenue.

Between Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., a CCC camp is at work on the Veterans Memorial Parkway. This parkway, which parallels the Saginaw River, is 6½ miles long and varies in width from 200 to 600 feet. In the wider sections where the parkway borders the river, picnic areas, shelter buildings, and other recreational facilities are being constructed by the Service.

Two projects similar to the Veterans Memorial Parkway are under way in Minnesota. One is along Lake Superior extending approximately 9 miles north from the city limits of Duluth. The Minnesota Conservation Commission and the National Park Service are cooperating in improving the roadside of this scenic highway and developing the State land between the highway and lake for park use. The other project is along the shore of Mille Lacs Lake. There the State department of

highways has acquired a right-of-way varying from 100 feet to more than 1,000 feet in width for approximately 25 miles. Besides roadside improvement work, recreational areas, including camping, picnicking, and bathing facilities, are being constructed along the shore by CCC labor, directed by the National Park Service.

Considerable roadside improvement work has been done by the CCC camps along three highways in the Chicago region. One camp is still working on the North Parkway which extends from the Chicago city limits to St. Charles, Ill., a distance of 29 miles. The roadside is being graded and planted, and a horse trail constructed. In central Illinois, the National Park Service is cooperating with the State in improving sections of the Lincoln Memorial Highway which generally follows the route of Lincoln's migration from Vincennes, Ind., to New Salem, Ill. It has been proposed that a memorial parkway be built following the route of the Lincoln family migration from their home in Kentucky through Indiana to New Salem, Ill.

In Missouri, the Service is cooperating with the State in the development of the Shaw Garden Way. A 200-foot right-of-way along United States Highway No. 66 is being obtained between the St. Louis city limits and Shaw's Garden, and for a few miles beyond. The total length of the project is 35 miles. CCC boys are moving the fences back to the new line, grading, seeding, planting the roadside, and building parking areas and small picnic areas. Roadside improvement work is also being done along United States Highway No. 54 between Eldon and Linn Creek, through the Lake of the Ozarks country.

Parkways are well established as part of city and metropolitan park systems. State parkways are comparatively new. Legislation is needed in many States to give proper authority for the planning, acquisition, development, and maintenance of parkways as part of the State park and recreational system. Nine States now definitely mention parkways in their laws relating to State parks and recreation.

PARK STRUCTURES

UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, cooperation for the conservation and development of park lands was inaugurated between the National Park Service and many State, county, and metropolitan park agencies. It is believed that the products of that collaboration in each succeeding year have been increasingly well-purposed and well-executed, particularly in the field of construction of architectural character.

There have been accusations that certain projects launched in the early years of emergency conservation work should never have been undertaken; that others were started without sufficient study; and still others executed with palpable lack of skill. The only element of surprise potential in these charges could lie in proving them to be false. They betray an unretentive memory for the conditions that prevailed in 1933. They evidence a failure to realize the enormous volume of construction and the almost feverish speed needed during the depression years in order that great numbers of unemployed could be put to some useful work. They show no grasp of the fact that comparatively few architects had had any extensive experience in the design of park buildings

suitable to the very special demands of natural areas. Commentators endowed with the critical faculty and good sense in reasonable proportions appreciate that some of the planning and some of the execution lacked a sure touch but they are not thereby made blind to the greater mass of praiseworthy accomplishment.

Those who have originated and built park structures since 1933 are only fairly challenged by an inquiry into whether each year's attainment excels, or fails to excel, in merit that of previous years. To meet such a challenge, a representative few of the structures, large and small, completed during the period October 1936–October 1937 are here illustrated.

The multipurpose building in Mohawk Trail State Forest Park, Massachusetts, houses a public room behind the central porch; a small office, concession space, and comfort stations to the left; and compact living quarters for the custodian to the right. There is something completely satisfying in the proportions of this building as well as the fine scale and quality of the log construction. Built in a geographic location where critical opinion might feel called upon to be half blind to logwork "on

the spindling side," it is gratifying to find this building giving no hint that local timber resources are now badly depleted. The more credit to its creators.

Also noteworthy among the structures completed in the Northeastern States is the admirable stone building in the Poundridge Reservation of Westchester County, N. Y. It houses an office for the park superintendent, comfort stations, and a public space which includes a soft-drink counter. The relatively domestic and suburban character is completely appropriate to its location—on the outskirts of a densely populated metropolitan area. Though it is unfortunate that a site could not have been found which required less disturbance of the natural grade, planting can do much to transform the immediate surroundings and soften the formal retaining wall at the road.

In the ideally located picnic shelter in Jefferson County State Park, Ohio, the scale of the stonework and of the roof are singularly successful. The stone piers are heavy enough to "look like stone" without any striving for theatrical effect. The chimney is well proportioned and meets capably the difficulties always presented when chimney intersects horizontal cornice. The overhangs at eaves and gables appear to be reasonable.

The combination of bathhouse and pavilion at Myrtle Beach State Park is in the spirit of South Carolina "Low Country" architecture. It provides dressing rooms for bathers and shelter for picnickers, but its lack of space for the preparation of food and for table service has led to need being felt for another building which, on this restricted area, would be unfortunate. While the general effect of the building is pleasing, the flanking shelters appear from some angles somewhat disjointed from the central unit.

The Kletzsch Park dam located in the Milwaukee County park system is an engineering rather than an architectural accomplishment. It is an interesting refutation of the theories that design to meet the requirements of good visual rhythm is of necessity uneconomical structurally and that engineering and hard, straight lines are synonymous. Here the engineer found himself confined between the lowest water level desired and the highest level permissible during floods. A straight dam across the river would not have sufficient length to maintain the water level within these fixed limits. To obtain the required length, the engineer used a curved line. Model studies of the curved dam were made at the University of Wisconsin, which substantiated the theory that even on curves of rather short radius the effective length is the total length of the curves. This dam is also an illustration of the effectiveness of contrast between smooth and turbulent flow.

The lodge of stone and rough timber in Stone Park, a State park of Iowa, has excellent character. Its design was prepared by the State conservation commission of Iowa and is representative of the lodges and shelters built in the parks of that State. Containing a dining room, kitchen, checkroom, and comfort stations and located near Sioux City, it has been continuously in demand for group use since its completion.

An extraordinary circumstance attending the creation of the concession building in Levi Carter State Park, Nebraska, was the use of red sandstone paving blocks salvaged from the streets of the city of Omaha. The sandstone split readily so that some variety in the size of the stone units was possible. Although of necessity all units are small, the effect in the mass is extremely pleasing, due in large part to the simplicity of the design. The wings flanking the central concession space house men's and women's bathhouses.

Evergreen Lake is a popular skating center for the people of Denver, Colo., and vicinity. It is located in one of the numerous Mountain Parks outlying from the city. The skating shelter

recently completed on the shore of this lake is of great interest for the successful manner in which it nestles into the steep bank. The native logwork and the sod-covered roof combine to produce a building notably harmonious in a park environment.

At Mohawk Metropolitan Park, Tulsa, Okla., the boathouse typifies a vigorous and original use of a combination of indigenous materials in a locality lacking any traditional architecture to which park construction might be keyed. The central portion houses a concession and in the wings there is storage space for canoes and motorboats. The scale of the materials units employed is excellent.

The State historical park at Goliad, Tex., was established to memorialize an early mission on the site, the restoration of which is the major project in its structural development. The recently finished custodian's dwelling and the service buildings grouped with it have been executed in the south Texas style of architecture that obtained during the early period when the mission was built. Some influence from northern Mexico is evident and the whole is an interesting example of the use of a traditional style.

The headquarters and concession building at Longhorn Cavern State Park, Tex., is an outstanding example of originality in a surface structure announcing the unusual subsurface phenomena which inspired the establishment of the park. The conception is highly imaginative and its decorative points of interest are many. The outcropping limestone ledges have enormous value in wedding the structure to the site.

The lodge in Davis Mountain State Park in west Texas is an adobe structure in which the influence of nearby New Mexico is unmistakable. The recall of the Indian pueblo is justified not only by the geographic proximity of the prototypes but by the character of the setting as well.

At Mendocino Woodlands Recreational Demonstration Area, Calif., the caretaker's cottage is located adjacent to the park entrance road in a grove of second growth redwoods that contains an undercover of madrone. The terrace front overlooks the Big River. Redwood board and batten exteriors have been effectively employed to emphasize the predominant vertical feeling of the redwood trees. The house contains a large living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, dining alcove, and covered veranda, paved with end-grain sections of redwood logs. The interior walls are also of vertical redwood board and batten construction, and the high-ceilinged living room has exposed log truss and rafter construction. Hand-split redwood shakes are used on the roof.

The custodian's cottage in Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, Oreg., is located on a small wooded knoll overlooking the park entrance road. A local grey sandstone in a broken ashlar pattern with relatively rough surfaces was employed in the masonry construction and handsplit Port Orford cedar shakes were used for the roof. The interior contains a combined living and dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath, and a laundry and storage room at the rear entry. Interior walls are of knotty hemlock in a natural finish. The use of grass may be open to criticism as foreign to the existing densely wooded character of the park cover; however, the location is high enough above the road that no grass is visible to passing motorists. The practical advantages of the grass are held to justify its introduction..

The problem presented by the shelter at Silver Creek Falls State Park, Oregon, was the designing of a building suitable for both winter and summer use. This has been met by the use of sliding doors which remain open in the summer, providing a maximum of opening for circulation of air, and in the winter are closed for protection from the weather. The building is constructed of native sandstone and has a roof of log rafters and purlins covered with hand-split shakes. In the fenestration it



Picnic Shelter, Jefferson County State Park, Ohio.



Administration Building, Mohawk Trail State Forest Park, Massachusetts.



Headquarters Building, Poundridge County Reservation, New York.



Combination Building, Myrtle Beach State Park, South Carolina.



Kletzsch Park Dam, Milwaukee County Parks, Wisconsin.



Lodge, Stone State Park, Iowa.



Skating Shelter, Denver Mountain Metropolitan Parks, Colorado.



Concession Building, Levi Carter State Park, Nebraska.



Boathouse, Mohawk Metropolitan Park, Tulsa, Oklahoma.



Custodian's Dwelling, Goliad Historical Park, Texas.



Concession Building, Longhorn Cavern State Park, Texas.



Lodge, Davis Mountain State Park, Texas.



Shelter, Silver Creek Falls State Park, Oregon.



Custodian's Cottage, Jessie M. Honeyman State Park, Oregon.



Custodian's Cottage, Mendocino Woodlands Recreational Demonstration Area, California.



Bathhouse, Deception Pass State Park, Washington.

has been sought to obtain a maximum amount of light without losing the attractiveness of the rustic design. The building has two rooms on different levels. The upper one is a shelter room with fireplace and the lower one contains a three-unit stove and sinks for washing dishes.

The bathhouse in Deception Pass State Park, Washington, is in reality a combination building. There are dressing rooms in either wing, a checkroom in the center, and men and women's toilets in the rear center. Only a small portion of the gable of the latter units is visible in the picture. In use the arrangement is very practical and satisfactory. The stone exterior is of split granite found locally and the roof is of heavy cedar shakes laid with 24-inch exposure. Planting now planned around the base of the structure will do much to harmonize it with its setting.

Most, if not all, of these briefly described park structures were built by the CCC under supervision of the National Park Service and State, county, and metropolitan park agencies cooperating with it. During the emergency phase of the corps' activities, priority was accorded conservation measures, it being a first precept in the creation of natural park areas that conservation

measures shall take precedence over developments in facilitation of human use. Projects of architectural importance were rarely justifiable in the mass of early depression-born development in newly established parks. There was properly a concentration on reforestation, dams for flood control and the creation of recreational waters, roads and trails, drinking water supply and toilet facilities, and many other projects having little or no architectural implication.

A byproduct, as it were, of this "conditioning" period of providing "first things" was a constantly improving technique of planning and of method on the part of the corps and the supervisory technical services. Shelters, bathhouses, picnic and camp facilities, and all of the many facilitating structural items needed in natural parks eventually, and only then legitimately provided, became, when finally built, the beneficiaries of this acquired skill.

To this fact the improvement in park structures between 1933 and 1937 can be attributed in considerable degree. And it is believed the few examples selected and here illustrated as representative of park architecture completed in the 12 months ending September 30, 1937 demonstrate that architecture in parks has not faltered on the march to finer accomplishment.

THE UNITED STATES TOURIST BUREAU

WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT of the United States Tourist Bureau on February 4, 1937, within the Department of the Interior as a division of the National Park Service, the Federal Government extended its influence in three important fields. The Bureau was organized primarily to serve the traveling public, both native and foreign, but it is no less important as a force for the development of travel as an industry, and the promotion of better feeling among nations and peoples. Thus the Government, through the Tourist Bureau, is making an important contribution to the fields of recreation, economic welfare, and international relations.

The need for a national travel agency to strengthen this country's position in a sphere of governmental activity long cultivated by European nations was recognized soon after the establishment of the National Park Service itself. Stephen T. Mather, first director of the Service, recommended in 1920 that a travel bureau be set up and said:

"One beneficial result of the Great War is that it turned the eyes of our travel-loving people toward our national parks. The unprecedented travel to these parks during the 1919 season evidenced a Nation-wide awakening to the possibilities of these vast scenic areas as our great outdoor play and recreation grounds. Set aside by the Congress for the sole use and enjoyment of the people because of their extraordinary beauty and magnificent natural characteristics, or other unique qualities of uncommon interest, these forest and mountain empires contain more features of conspicuous grandeur, more remarkable natural phenomena, than are as readily and conveniently accessible anywhere else on earth."

The need became even more apparent as the States organized their own travel and publicity bureaus to advertise their attractions and encourage travel for its recreational and economic values. Transportation and other commercial interests, of course, had long conducted intensive campaigns for promotion of the travel industry, but the whole program was without central coordination. For that reason its potential force was

only partially exerted, especially toward the objective of inducing foreigners to travel in the United States.

The Tourist Bureau places this Government on a par with the 57 foreign governments which maintain travel offices in New York City to encourage Americans to travel abroad. It offers the first real promise that a balance of international travel more favorable to the United States will be achieved to offset such figures as the 1929 total of \$821,000,000 spent by Americans abroad against \$166,000,000 spent by foreigners here.

Another important factor giving emphasis to the need for a Federal travel bureau was the greatly increased interest in travel resulting from expansion of the automobile industry, the building of better highways, improvement and expansion of common carrier transportation systems, and the adjustment of the Nation's economic life affording the people more leisure which was devoted largely to recreation.

All of these things—the foreign travel phase, the economic phase, and the demand from the people themselves for information and assistance in travel—called for coordination of existing facilities and an organized approach to the whole task which only national action could achieve. The problem revealed a logical field for Federal Government service, and so the United States Tourist Bureau was formed.

The Bureau was set up within the Department of the Interior because touring is fundamentally recreational. Recreation is an important factor in the conservation of the Nation's human resources, and the Department of the Interior is the conservation department of the Government. Furthermore, the National Park Service, in that Department, is the recreation agency of the Government.

When he authorized establishment of the Tourist Bureau, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes appointed James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, and authority on world affairs, as collaborator on the policies and operation of the Bureau. This selection received widespread approval both here and abroad, and hundreds of persons promi-

ment in all phases of American life have written to Mr. Gerard endorsing the Tourist Bureau and giving, in response to his invitation, their opinions as to how the Bureau can be made to function most effectively.

The next step planned in the travel promotion program is the formation of a national travel commission composed of leaders in the transportation and allied industries, representatives from each of the Federal Government departments, representatives of the States by regions, and of the Territories. Congressional approval of such a commission is now being sought. This body would formulate policies for promoting travel, recommend methods of financing travel promotion programs, and advise on transportation problems.

Meanwhile, the Tourist Bureau is functioning as the coordinating agency or clearing house for the distribution both at home and abroad, of information on travel in America from numerous and varied sources. Literature, maps, and other information supplied by the Federal Government, the States, and private interests are given to inquirers who now need make only a single request for it. This is being done through the Bureau's first field office at 45 Broadway, New York City, where a great many personal contacts are also made with persons seeking information.

Although in operation only a little more than a year, the Tourist Bureau is at work on a program for the creation and dissemination of all types of material to promote interest in travel in the United States. Traveling and permanent exhibits will be arranged, and literature and moving pictures will be produced in English and foreign languages. It is proposed that offices be established in principal cities throughout the world.

The Bureau undertook its first major project for advertising America abroad with the inauguration, in January, of a series of weekly radio programs planned to run about a year. These are being broadcast by short wave to Europe and South America through the cooperation of the General Electric Co. and the American Express Co. Secretary Ickes was the speaker on the first program, and each week a different State is being featured on the broadcasts.

In opening the radio series, Secretary Ickes quoted a letter from President Roosevelt in which the President set a high standard for

the Bureau by terming it a personal service agency. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"One of the most significant trends of our time is the growing concept of Government as a social institution kept constantly geared to serve the needs of the people, rather than a static instrumentality for the mere preservation of law and order. The history of Government organization in the United States is a record of continually expanding services, first to assist in the settlement of the country and the establishment of its agricultural and industrial life, and later to promote both economic and cultural growth in more and more specialized ways.

"The prudent extension of our great system of national parks, and the widespread expansion of State and local park systems have stimulated interest in travel tremendously. I consider, therefore, that the Government instituted another valuable service when the United States Tourist Bureau was established within the National Park Service under the Department of the Interior.

"It is my belief that the Department of the Interior, through the facilities for information and assistance to travelers organized in the Tourist 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."

With proper coordination, the job of advertising the recreational and travel opportunities of the United States, both at home and abroad, will not be difficult. The United States offers the finest travel attractions to tourists, and people who heed the call to see America will not be disappointed. With the co-operation of Federal and State governmental agencies and private interests, the country's travel industry—now ranking third among all industries—can be expanded to practically unlimited proportions. Americans will be encouraged to know their own country better by seeing more of it, and foreigners will be induced to become acquainted with the United States as Americans have come to know other countries—through travel.

POLICING CITY AND COUNTY PARKS

FROM TIME TO TIME the question arises in a locality as to the best method of policing parks. In order to obtain information as to current methods, a questionnaire was recently sent out by the National Park Service to park and police authorities in the largest cities of the United States. Information and comment as to park policing methods were also obtained through interviews with several park executives in large cities at the convention of the American Institute of Park Executives. Likewise, questionnaires were submitted to the individuals in charge of large county and metropolitan park systems.

The statement which follows is based on the information submitted by 28 police authorities, 16 municipal park authorities, and on the verbal comments of park executives in nine cities. A special summary has been made of the replies from the executives of nine county and metropolitan park systems.

DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICING CITY PARKS

The responsibility for policing city parks usually rests either with the park authorities or with the local police department. In 34 cities studied, one-half report special police organizations or staffs within the park department; in the other half policing is done by local police departments. Supplementing these arrangements, in a few cities the responsibility is divided between the two departments. Several cities report that on special occasions the special park police force is supplemented by men assigned from the city police department. The reports from two or three cities were either conflicting or did not indicate clearly the methods in current use.

In each of the following 17 cities the park department was reported as having a special police staff responsible directly to

the park authorities: Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Tulsa. In Dallas, St. Louis, and Indianapolis the park police are supplemented by personnel provided by the local police department. In one or two of the other cities the park employees doing police duty are called "guards" and in all probability the situation in these cities is similar to that in at least two cities which do not report such workers as special park police.

In the following 17 cities reports indicate that there is no special police force on the park department staff: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Providence, Rochester, Seattle, San Francisco, and Toledo. Policing in the parks is cared for by the regular city police who are responsible directly for this work to the police department. In at least two of these cities—Los Angeles and Seattle—there is a special corps of park guards sworn in by the city police department.

POLICE ORGANIZATION AND METHODS

No data were requested as to the organization or operation of the police force, but a number of officials mentioned various methods in use. Most of these comments were submitted by city police officials.

In one large city policemen assigned for service in the parks are under a deputy inspector of police who serves as liaison officer between the police and park departments. In another city where parks were formerly policed by a special park force the man who served as captain of the park police, together with many of the patrolmen, are now employed by the city police department for duty in the parks. The former captain now has the rank of a district police commander and is in charge of the supervision of the patrolmen assigned to the parks. In one large city having a separate park police organization under a captain there is in each section of the park system a sergeant who is responsible for the efficiency of the patrolmen within his district.

Several police departments report the use of radio cars, especially in the larger parks. The smaller in-town parks are cared for in several cities by policemen as part of their regular tour of duty. One city reports the use of plain clothesmen in certain in-town parks presenting special problems. In one or two other cities the use of mounted police or motorcycle police is reported. One city indicates that foot police were not found satisfactory in large parks and that radio cruisers are now used.

Two or three park authorities using city police indicate that the distribution and general control of the policemen assigned for park duty rest with the park authorities, although the police are directly responsible to the police authorities.

COOPERATION

Park authorities almost without exception commented favorably on the cooperation of the police departments in providing special or supplementary police service in connection with feature events or other special occasions in the parks which necessitated more supervision than usual. Several referred to legislative provisions authorizing the park authorities to call upon the police department to maintain law and order in the parks. The willingness of park authorities to cooperate with city police was mentioned by several park executives, but apparently there is very little occasion for the use of park police outside the parks. In one large city the mayor has the right to call out the park

guards for service in an emergency. In only one city was there any indication that the park department is charged for special police service. In this city when special events are being held at the stadium, on request of the park executive, policemen are assigned for duty and they are reimbursed from a special stadium fund.

SPECIAL POLICE POWERS OF PARK EMPLOYEES

In most of the cities reporting, certain employees of the park department are either sworn in as special police deputies or have special police powers. In some cases these powers are assigned to foremen, watchmen, or special guards, although in two or three cities all of the employees have police power. However, they are not necessarily sworn in as police officers. In a few instances reference is made to the fact that the special park workers carry badges, have special uniforms, or can make arrests. Usually, however, they do not exercise their police authority but call on the police who, by means of their radio cars, can reach the park promptly. In two cities it was stated that the park foremen with police power could not carry firearms and in two that they could not make arrests.

There were only two cities which stated specifically that park employees have no police powers. In one of these cities the park superintendent believes that police powers should be limited to a staff of men highly trained in matters of law enforcement. He believes that it is unwise to divide the work of the park personnel between maintenance problems and the protection of park property and also that this personnel is not qualified in law enforcement.

SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT POLICE METHODS

Most of the park and police officials replying to the questionnaire expressed an opinion as to the effectiveness of the present methods of providing police service in the parks. Forty-two comments were received, 32 of which indicated general satisfaction with the present method, as compared with 10 which suggested that better results could be obtained under a different system of policing. Of 23 police officials expressing an opinion, all but 2 indicated that the methods now in force were more or less satisfactory. Apparently the police authorities do not feel that there will be any special advantage in a change, whether at the present time policing is done by the park or the police department staff. Of the two police officials who believe it would be preferable to make a change, one is in a city where parks are policed by the park department and in the other city they are policed by the regular city force.

Park authorities, on the other hand, do not agree that present policing methods and conditions are satisfactory, although 11 of them favor the present system (2 of them with modifications), as compared with 8 who would change the system. Of the 11 park officials who approve the present method 8 have on their staff a special police force. Only three park authorities in cities where the police department has charge favor policing by members of the city police force, although two of them believe that the system would be more effective if the city police assigned to park duty were made directly responsible to the park authorities. The park executives who do not like the present arrangement are all in cities where policing is done by the municipal police department. One of these authorities admits that it is more economical for the policing to be done in this way than under a separate park staff. Only one park executive expressed the opinion that money appropriated for park work should not be used for hiring police. He believes that police regulations stress too much the arresting and conviction of persons guilty of misdemeanors and that the

park funds are appropriated not for this purpose but for building up a recreation program that will ultimately solve the problem in a wholesome way. (This park executive's reply states that there is no police force as an integral part of the park system, whereas the city chief of police stated that the parks are policed by a special police force as a part of the park staff.)

The chief reason why police authorities favor the policing of parks by regular city police, according to statements submitted, is that under such a system the total police force of the city is under a single administration and can be utilized as needed either for park duty or elsewhere throughout the city. The economy of having a force which can be used in the parks during special periods when the need is greatest and of using them elsewhere at other times was pointed out by one or more police officials. The statement was made that in one city there was formerly a park police force but that this system was never successful, which accounted for the change to policing by the regular city force.

Park authorities in general, on the other hand, advocate a special police force under park control because it enables them to select the personnel and to train the police for the special duties involved in park work. They believe that the city police seldom have the right point of view with reference to park service and point out the need for guiding people in the right use of facilities rather than merely arresting them when they abuse these facilities. "Park police are trained to have better park eyes." One or two park officials complain that the city police force assigns old men for park duty or that the police are called out of the parks from time to time, leaving them unprotected. The majority of park executives unquestionably favor full control of park police by the park authorities.

COUNTY PARKS

The problem of policing county parks differs materially from that involved in the policing of city parks due to the fact that the areas comprising a county park system are often located in a number of municipalities or in unincorporated areas. Unless the county park authorities assume responsibility for policing the parks, this function must be left to the various local authorities. The problem is accentuated by the fact that in many instances county parks are in large outlying areas at considerable distance from the centers of population which are continuously served by regular police service. For these reasons it is not surprising that each of the 10 county or metropolitan park authorities from whom information was received provides police service within its parks. Information was received from the following: Erie County (N. Y.) Park Commission, Essex County (N. J.) Park Commission, Los Angeles County (Calif.) Department of Recreation Camps and Playgrounds, Onondaga County (N. Y.) Park and Regional Planning Board, East Bay (Calif.) Regional Park District, Cleveland (Ohio) Metropolitan Park District, Cook County (Ill.) Forest Preserve District, Westchester County (N. Y.) Park Commission, and Akron (Ohio) Metropolitan Park District.

In seven of these systems the police function is met through a specially organized police force on the park staff, which force is responsible for all the policing of park properties except on special occasions when the assistance of other authorities may be requested. In the Erie County parks there is no organized police force, but on busy days park laborers are deputized as police and are provided with a special uniform for this purpose. In Los Angeles County the policing of mountain areas is carried on by an organized force of rangers, similar to that in the national parks. These are members of the regular park staff but are sworn in as deputy sheriffs. On park beaches the depart-

ment relies upon the police departments of the municipalities in which they are situated to enforce their own ordinances. In unincorporated sections the department supplies some police supervision but the local authorities are expected to help enforce the ordinances on park areas in these localities. There is an organized police force under the Forest Preserve District in Cook County but under the statutes creating the district it is stated that where holdings lie within village districts the village police force shall have jurisdiction and be responsible. Therefore on lands lying within the village limits in some 40 villages, policing is carried on by the local police departments.

Several county park authorities indicated that the police force was in charge of a park police captain responsible directly to the park executive. This type of park police organization was in effect several years ago in Cook County but at the present time there is no chief or headquarters office. The police are allocated to the seven division superintendents who are the maintenance and operating heads of their geographical locations. The reason for making this change was that, when the police force was maintained as a distinct unit, differences of opinion arose between the police and the park operating forces as to the most effective distribution of the police staff.

POLICE POWERS FOR PARK WORKERS

Conditions differ in county park systems in the matter of granting police powers to park employees. In Essex County and in the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District only members of the police force are vested with police powers, although in the latter system it was formerly the practice to grant these powers to park foremen. In Cook County all employees have police powers, whereas in the other systems reporting, various types of employees are vested with this authority.

In one of the park systems where laborers are deputized as police, the men are considered primarily as guides and have been advised not to make any arrests. In another county where park supervisors are sworn in as deputy sheriffs this arrangement is primarily for the purpose of establishing a liaison with the sheriff's office rather than to enforce county ordinance, except in emergencies. In one county, employees are given police powers in order that on week ends and on other special occasions they may be used as police, thereby eliminating the necessity of maintaining a large police force.

Authorization for cooperation between park forces and municipal police authorities for special occasions and in case of emergencies is specifically provided by the act under which one commission was established. Close relationship and mutual cooperation with the sheriffs' office was mentioned in two or three replies. In one county disagreeable cases are turned over to the sheriff's office in order to avoid any unfortunate publicity for the park authorities.

There seems to be unanimous opinion on the part of the park executives submitting comments to the effect that policing of county park systems is primarily a responsibility of the park authorities although the sharing of this responsibility with local police authorities seems to be working out satisfactorily in the two counties where this is in effect. Both of these are large counties with many extensive and widely distributed areas. One park executive with a highly efficient police organization believes that more effective results could be secured through a force of rangers. He believes that the use of the term "ranger" is preferable to that of police and that a corps of rangers could perform a wider and more valuable service in the parks than a force specifically designated as police. The rangers would serve somewhat the same function as the rangers in national parks and forests and in the Los Angeles County parks.

AIR TRAVEL AND RECREATION

THE REAL VALUE of parks and recreation areas depends in large measure on the accessibility of these areas. First the coming of the railroad and next the development of the automobile, together with the network of improved highways the latter required, led to easier accessibility and increased many fold the patronage of scenic and recreational areas.

Although railroads and automobiles (both private cars and busses) now carry travelers in safety and comfort to practically all points of recreational interest with a speed undreamed of only a generation ago, time is such an important element with some patrons of parks that they are always seeking the speediest transportation possible. The greatest speed, of course, is offered by air transportation. Air travel has within recent years been developed to a point where safety and comfort are not promised, but assured. Improvements in airplane design producing greater speed have cut hours from flying schedules, and refinement of appointments has added greatly to the comfort of passengers. The possibility of air sickness has been reduced to a minimum. Even sleeping accommodations are provided on large transport planes.

Air line transportation to park areas now offers service principally to the national parks. It is an especially valuable service to those who wish to spend most of their time in a park and as little time as possible traveling to and from the area. A person may board a plane in New York, for instance, at 6:30 p. m. Monday and arrive at West Yellowstone, just outside Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, at 8:35 a. m. Tuesday. After spending 6 days in the park, the return trip to New York is made by air in time for business the following Monday morning. The same travel by land, permitting an equal amount of time in the park, would require a total vacation period of 12 days or more.

It is to be expected that air travel to park and recreation areas will increase, and for that reason the question of landing fields serving such areas is important. Transport planes require large fields with long, hard surfaced runways. Where such fields are situated in high altitude regions, the longest possible runways are required. At a conference in December 1937 in the Department of Commerce Building in Washington, D. C., the many interests represented agreed unanimously that airports should measure not less than 1 mile square, with no obstructions beyond the limits of the field for at least one-half mile. It was agreed that in high altitude regions runways should extend 7,500 feet. Such facilities for landing and taking off are required for planes with accommodations for 40 passengers, and it is reasonable to assume that the size and capacity of transport planes has not yet reached the limit. In view of these circumstances, it appears to be good business policy to provide adequate landing fields in the immediate vicinity of national parks and monuments.

It is an interesting fact that America's first aviation field is without an airport. The first successful airplane in the history of the world was flown by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, N. C. This site has been designated as Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial. Beach grass has since covered Kill Devil Hill and the flat, level land north of the hill. The area is not suitable as a landing field in its present condition. In appreciation of the invention of the airplane and the practical solution of the problem of air navigation, it appears timely and reasonable to construct a large landing field at this historic location. Private owners, as well as transport carriers, would quickly make use of it.

Although some national parks may be served by air transportation facilities within reasonable distance, others are quite far removed from existing airports. The distances between our national parks and the nearest landing fields will be of interest: For six, 10 miles or less; for seven, 20 miles or less; for five, 30 miles or less; for three, 40 miles or less; for three, 50 miles or less. The remaining four are more than 50 miles distant from landing fields, the farthest being 70 miles.

The Bureau of Air Commerce has issued licenses for some 4,000 airplanes for noncommercial purposes. Fully 80 percent of these planes are owned by private fliers for whom there are boundless recreational opportunities in traveling by air wherever fancy suggests. Relatives and friends of these airplane owners are able to share these forms of recreation equally with the pilot.

A present disadvantage of this form of transportation is the necessity, after landing, of obtaining some other form of transportation from the airport to the final point of destination. Usually the airport is situated some distance from the place to be visited, which makes necessary a round trip from the airport by taxicab, bus, or other means.

The Bureau of Air Commerce reports 2,299 improved landing fields which can be used by the private owner, but practically all of these are situated considerable distances from business centers.

With facilities already available and proposed to be developed, it will be possible for aircraft to make tours of national parks. Added facilities should be provided in the form of busses or automobiles to transport air passengers to points of interest within the park areas. Some airports near national parks must be enlarged, of course, to accommodate the larger transport planes.

The number of air-minded travelers is steadily increasing in the United States, and this group will demand more and more extensive air schedules. Park and recreation travel will become proportionately as important in this as in other forms of transportation. For those who must limit their trips but who, at the same time, can afford to make the most of their time by using air transportation, air travel offers great promise of increased recreational opportunities.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF ORGANIZED CAMPING

WITH THE GROWING REALIZATION of the educational as well as the recreational values of organized camping has come the desire to extend its benefits to all children. This hope has been expressed in the slogan, "A camp for every child." That camping would some day become an essential part of education was foreshadowed in the statement made some years ago by Charles W. Eliot, then president of Harvard University: "The organized summer camp is the most significant contribution to education that America has given the world."

More recently, John Dewey, the veteran philosopher, pointed to the need for more camps by saying: "The average American child seldom comes in direct contact with nature. He is in danger of losing contact with primitive realities, with the fields and rivers, and with the problem of getting shelter and obtaining food, realities that have always conditioned human life—and still do so."

The truth of these statements is unquestioned, and it is generally conceded that more children should have the benefits of a good camp experience. But before this can be accomplished, more agencies, public and private, must be found willing to sponsor the camps, select and train the leaders, and provide more camp facilities. Toward the solution of these problems the Federal Government, through the National Park Service, has made some notable, though little known contributions during the past few years. This discussion of the subject was prepared with the advice and help of Fay Welch, lecturer on camping and recreation at the New York State College of Forestry, and a collaborator with the National Park Service.

The entrance of the National Park Service into the field of organized camping was made in 1934 under the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration when the recreational demonstration projects were authorized for purchase. The land program had as its chief objective the purchase of submarginal agricultural land and the conversion of that land to a better use. To encourage land-use planning it proceeded to set up experimental projects which would serve as repeatable demonstrations. Under this program the National Park Service was given the responsibility for initiating projects in which recreation was to be the dominant use.

Forty-six projects in 24 States were authorized of which 32 are being developed primarily as organized camp vacation areas. The other 14 projects comprise 2 groups of small highway parks known as "Waysides," two of which adjoin the Blue Ridge National Parkway, and new, or additions to existing, State and national parks and monuments.¹ Except for areas in the last two groups, practically all the projects will eventually become additions to State park systems.

Upon the creation of the Resettlement Administration, the land program was transferred to it, but the National Park Service continued to supervise the work of planning and development under a cooperative agreement. Entire responsibility for the acquisition and development of the recreational demonstration areas was returned to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by Executive orders dated August 1 and November 14, 1936.

Recognizing that there was a general lack of sufficient large outdoor recreation and vacation areas to meet the growing needs

of the great mass of the people, especially near large centers of population, it was determined that the areas to be acquired under the land-use program should be selected and developed chiefly to meet these deficiencies. Wherever possible, areas were chosen for acquisition within 50 miles of large urban centers.

Organized camp facilities, where provided in the past, had been so successful in bringing to parks large numbers of children and adults who otherwise would not have been able to reach and enjoy them, that it was decided that the provision of facilities for such camps should be the primary object of the development program. The organized camp seemed to offer the best solution to the problem of providing vacations and outdoor recreation at low cost to the maximum number of people.

Up to the time this new program was started, organized camp facilities had been provided only on a few publicly owned areas. The best example of this type of development is in the Harriman section of Palisades Interstate Park where more than 90 camps provide low cost vacations for more than 60,000 children and adults each year. These camps are leased and operated by public, semipublic, and private nonprofit organizations at a figure to cover maintenance. Another outstanding example of low cost camps on public lands serving large numbers of people is those operated by municipalities for children and families on forest lands on the Pacific coast.

Over the 20 years and more of their existence these camps had demonstrated their success as park facilities in several ways aside from the high educational and social value of their programs. They had shown that all types and classes of the population were being reached by them and that they were bringing to the parks a great number of people who were not automobile owners and who could not afford fully to finance summer vacations for themselves and their children.

The first great task in the development of the recreational demonstration areas was the selection and acquisition of the land. Submarginal farm lands that possessed some degree of scenic attractiveness were sought within a reasonable distance of large centers of population. Field investigations coordinated with studies made or being made by State planning boards and other agencies resulted in the final selection of the 46 projects with a total area of 400,000 acres.

Coincident with the work of acquiring land, planning for development was begun. Master plans to guide the development of each area were prepared. On these, campsites, picnic areas, and other facilities were designated, each being located to serve best its purpose without conflicting with the other. The work of planning had to proceed rapidly, because all construction was to be done by CCC and relief labor, for whom work had to be furnished almost immediately.

Fortunately, there was a great fund of knowledge on organized camping that had been accumulated through years of experience which could be drawn upon. Standards of construction and operation, based on practices that had been found to be desirable, also existed that could be readily adopted. Planning was further guided by consultation with outstanding leaders in camping and by the results of surveys of local camp facility needs.

The first camps were planned with a capacity of approximately 100 campers. Experience had shown that camps of a greater

¹ See Table A for a descriptive list of all recreational demonstration areas.



Cabin Group, Hickory Run Recreational Demonstration Area, Pennsylvania.



Fortunate are children for whom parks are provided as a place for play.



Central Dining Hall, Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland.



Indoors or outdoors, play is an important item in the schedule of life in an organized camp.



These young "Indians" seem to be listening to a "tall story." It's all a part of camp life.

capacity were not desirable from the viewpoint of the campers or the camp administrator. Camps were laid out on the unit plan under which the large camp is divided into small group units located out of sight and hearing of one another. Thus, a camp for 100 campers is made up of 4 units housing 24 campers each, and an administrative center. In the administrative center are located the central dining and recreation halls, the infirmary, director's quarters, hot shower house, and other buildings necessary to the central administration. Outlying from this center, somewhat like the spokes of a wheel, are the units, composed of sleeping cabins for campers and leaders, a washhouse and latrine, and the unit lodge, which is a living room and recreation hall for the group. To this structure is attached a simple outdoor kitchen. Such an arrangement makes it possible to operate the units as independent camps if desirable or necessary and provides other advantages which are discussed in detail below. The unit lodges and other buildings in the administrative group are designed to serve as group cabins for winter use to meet the growing demands for winter camp and sport facilities.

Units were designed to house 16, 24, or a maximum of 32 campers. These small units make it possible to group campers according to their ages, interests, and abilities, and to plan programs flexible enough to meet these individual differences. In the small group the individual has more opportunity to act and react, to find himself, and to make an easy adjustment to camp living conditions. Children in large groups become overstimulated, and possibilities for fatigue are greatly increased when a large number of them eat, sleep, and generally live too closely together. Noises, disturbances, and problems of discipline all increase proportionately to the size of the group. To these advantages for the happiness and mental health of the campers, the small group also contributes others relating to their physical health, for in the smaller unit communicable diseases are not so likely to spread, and they can be more easily controlled.

Camps such as described above were the first to be constructed. They have been followed by camps of smaller capacity for short-term use, family groups, nursery camps, and other types to meet the varying needs of the local communities.

All the camps are rented to, and operated by, properly qualified public, semi-public, or private nonprofit agencies. Rentals were fixed on an experimental basis at \$600 per season for a camp with a capacity of 100 campers.

This rental policy was determined upon after consultation with representatives of national camping agencies. It represents, in their opinion, the maximum amount that could be applied to rental if a camp were to meet good standards of leadership and still operate at a low fee. At the same time it is hoped that the rental will meet the maintenance costs on the camp. Annual rentals for smaller camps are, of course, lower and are based on their camper-capacity. Services supplied the camps in return for the rental are maintenance of buildings, grounds, sanitation and water systems, garbage removal, and year-round police protection. The camping agencies supply the movable equipment needed with the exception of stoves, refrigerators, and tables and benches, which are part of the permanent equipment of the buildings.

All the camps contain buildings designed for winter as well as summer use. These buildings are rented to groups for short-term use at a fee of 25 cents per night, per person. Applications for such use are made directly to the project manager in charge of the area. For seasonal use application is made to the regional director of the National Park Service in whose region the camp is located.

Fees charged to campers vary and in each case are set by the agency conducting the camp. Such fees are applied toward the operating costs of the camp.

Before an agency is granted a permit, it is required to demonstrate its ability to meet a series of minimum standards for camps. These cover mainly practices regarding health and safety that have been found to be desirable. These standards, drawn up by the National Park Service, are being found increasingly useful by camping agencies throughout the country as a means of evaluating their camp practices.

To assist in the selection of agencies to operate the camps, local advisory committees have been organized in 31 of the communities which the recreational demonstration areas have been designed to serve. These committees made detailed studies and analyses of camping in their communities. On the basis of this information, the committees made recommendations to guide the future construction and development plans for the area. The studies which have been completed contain revealing facts and figures regarding camping in a number of the leading cities of the country. All point to the need for more camping facilities on public lands.

The local camp advisory committee passes on all applications received for the use of camps and recommends agencies that can best meet existing camping needs of the community to operate the camps.

The organization of these local camp advisory committees has often led, for the first time, to coordinated planning for camping within the community. In many cities the local camping situation is confused because of the multiplicity of camping agencies whose services overlap and, on the other hand, overlook groups in need of camping services. These facts are often brought out in the studies, and steps are taken to correct them through planning for the use of the facilities offered by the new areas.

During the camping season which ended on October 1, 1937, 20 of the camps were placed in operation. Forty-one different agencies were granted camping permits for which rentals were paid covering a total attendance of 100,769 camper-days. Every camp was leased immediately on its completion, and use was made even of partially completed camps.

A variety of types of agencies used the camps. Public agencies included the Atlanta and Detroit Boards of Education, the Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration, Future Farmers, and 4-H Clubs. Among the welfare and youth organizations using the camps were family service associations, community centers, park and playground associations, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. A complete list of camps and operating agencies is included in Table B.

That the recreational demonstration area program has helped to meet an acute need for publicly owned sites and facilities for organized camping has been shown by the response of camping agencies everywhere. The program has brought new camps into being and new agencies into the camping field by solving the hitherto insurmountable problem of site and equipment.

The recreational demonstration area program has also had a notable effect on State park development. Park administrative and planning officials have become more interested in providing organized camp facilities. New camps have been built and many more have been proposed for development in a great number of parks throughout the country. A list of parks in which organized camp facilities exist and are proposed is included in Table C.

In the park development program being carried out by the Tennessee Valley Authority in cooperation with the National Park Service, organized camp facilities are being included in all the new parks which contain suitable camp sites. Developments such as these can be expected to increase as the success of the recreational demonstration area program becomes better known.

The great success of the National Park Service publication, *Park Structures and Facilities*, has led to the preparation of a new and enlarged edition to be known as *Park and Recreation Structures*. Included in the new volume will be several chapters on organized camping with camp lay-out plans, plans and photographs of individual buildings, and a general discussion of camp planning. This book, which will be available for public distribution through the Government Printing Office, will make a real contribution to the literature of the camping movement.

The newest contribution to the camping movement made by the National Park Service, and one which will probably have far-reaching effects, is being made through the *Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study* which was authorized by act of Congress approved by President Roosevelt on June 23, 1936. This act, Public, No. 770½, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with other Federal agencies and with the States in conducting a Nation-wide study of parks and recreational areas and cooperatively to formulate plans for a national recreational policy.

As a part of this study, a camping survey is being conducted with the cooperation of the American Camping Association. The association has appointed consultants in each of the States to assist the State supervisors of the Study to gather basic data on camps and camping areas. These data will represent the first complete census of organized camps in the country. The material gathered in the census, when analyzed and appraised, will be used to formulate recommendations for meeting the future camping needs of the country.

From the beginning of its activities in the camping field, the National Park Service has worked closely with the agencies and individuals interested in camping and has sought their help and advice. The success of its efforts has in no small way been due to this assistance which has been so freely given. To maintain these happy relationships, an advisory committee on camping

for the Service has been formed, its members having been designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The functions of this committee will be to advise the National Park Service in the formulation of policies concerning camping activities on the basis of the best thought and experience in this field; to advise the Service regarding the adoption of desirable practices for the design, construction, and maintenance of camping facilities; and to assist the Service in coordinating and disseminating camping information.

The members of the committee are made up of active camp directors and outstanding leaders in the field of camping. Mr. Fay Welch, lecturer on camping and outdoor recreation at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, and a member of the national camping committee of the Girl Scouts, is chairman. The other members are Mr. Louis H. Blumenthal, director, Camps Kelowa and Singing Trail, and past president, Pacific Camp Directors Association; Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, professor of secondary education, Columbia University, and member of the executive board, Boy Scouts of America; Mr. Charles E. Hendry, professor of sociology, George Williams College and coordinator of research and studies, American Camping Association; Miss Barbara E. Joy, director, The Joy Camps; Dr. Bernard S. Mason, editor, *Camping Magazine*, and director, Camp Fairwood; Mr. L. L. MacDonald, formerly national director of Camping, Boy Scouts of America and camp chief, Schiff Reservation; Mr. John H. Rush, general director, The Keewaydin Camps; and Mr. Herbert H. Twining, director, Camp Algonquian, and executive director of the American Camping Association.

The creation of the advisory committee and the development of camps on the recreational demonstration areas and in State parks, together with the other activities which have been described, mark an effort by the Federal Government to recognize the values of the camping movement and to make it possible for many more people to receive its benefits now and in the future.

TABLE A
Recreational Demonstration Areas

V=Vacation area (organized camp facilities).
E=Extension to or new public holding.
S=Scenic park with minor camping facilities.
W=Waysides.

Name	Type of project	County	Project office address	Nearest cities	Approximate acreage
REGION I ¹					
Alabama:					
Oak Mountain.....	V, E	Shelby.....	P. O. Box 1952, Birmingham.....	Birmingham.....	8,000
Georgia:					
Hard Labor Creek.....	V	Morgan.....	Rutledge.....	Atlanta.....	4,500
Alex. A. Stephens.....	V, E	Taliaferro.....	Crawfordville.....	Augusta.....	2,000
Pine Mountain.....	V, E	Harris.....	ChIPLEY.....	Columbus.....	3,500
Kentucky:					
Otter Creek.....	V	Meade.....	West Point.....	Louisville.....	2,450
Maine:					
Camden Hills.....	S	Knox, Waldo.....	Camden.....	Portland.....	7,000
Acadia.....	E	Hancock.....	Bar Harbor.....	Bangor.....	7,500
Maryland:					
Catoctin.....	V	Frederick, Washington.....	Thurmont.....	Baltimore, Washington, D. C.....	10,300
New Hampshire:					
Bear Brook.....	V	Merrimack, Rockingham.....	39 North Main St., Concord.....	Concord, Manchester.....	5,500
North Carolina:					
Crabtree Creek.....	V	Wake.....	Box 5398, Raleigh.....	Raleigh, Durham.....	6,000
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	E	Alleghany, Surry, Ashe, Watauga, Wilkes, Avery.....	Federal Building, Wilkesboro, N. C.....	.....	7,000
Pennsylvania:					
Raccoon Creek.....	V	Beaver.....	P. O. Box 3, Beaver.....	Pittsburgh.....	5,300
French Creek.....	V	Berks, Chester.....	Birdsboro.....	Reading.....	7,000
Lamel Hill.....	V	Somerset.....	R. F. D. 2, Rockwood.....	Pittsburgh, Johnstown.....	4,000
Blue Knob.....	V	Bedford, Blair.....	P. O. Box 288, Bedford.....	Altoona.....	8,000
Hickory Run.....	V	Carbon.....	P. O. Box 73, White Haven.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	13,500
Rhode Island:					
Beach Pond.....	V	Kent, Washington.....	Noose Neck Hill Road, Noose Neck.....	Providence.....	2,200
South Carolina:					
Cheraw.....	V, E	Chesterfield.....	Cheraw State Park No. 1, Cheraw.....	Columbia.....	4,500
Kings Mountain.....	V, E	York, Cherokee.....	Box 219, York.....	Charlotte, Greenville.....	10,500
Waysides.....	W	Kershaw, Aiken, Greenville, Georgetown, Greenwood, Colleton, Cherokee.....	P. O. Box 868, Columbia.....	.....	300
Tennessee:					
Montgomery Bell.....	V	Dickson.....	Burns.....	Nashville.....	4,000
Shelby Forest.....	V	Shelby.....	Millington.....	Memphis.....	10,500
Fall Creek Falls.....	S	Van Buren.....	Box 199, Pikeville.....	Chattanooga, Knoxville.....	7,500
Virginia:					
Swift Creek.....	V	Chesterfield.....	Chester.....	Richmond.....	7,500
Chopawamsic.....	V	Prince William, Stafford.....	Star Route, Quantico.....	Washington, D. C.....	15,000
Shenandoah.....	E	Rappahannock Luray, Page, Albemarle, Rockingham.....	.....	.....	9,500
Blue Ridge Parkway.....	E	Floyd, Franklin, Patrick.....	Federal Building, Wilkesboro, N. C.....	.....	5,500
Bull Run.....	E	Prince William.....	200 Post Office Building, Manassas.....	.....	2,000
Waysides.....	W	Hanover, Pulaskia, Pittsylvania, Amherst, Mecklenburg, Fauquier.....	203 Grace Securities Building, Richmond.....	.....	384
REGION II ²					
Illinois:					
Pere Marquette.....	V, E	Jersey.....	Grafton.....	East St. Louis.....	3,000
Indiana:					
Versailles.....	V	Ripley.....	Versailles.....	Cincinnati.....	6,000
Winamac.....	V	Pulaski.....	Winamac.....	South Bend.....	6,500
Michigan:					
Waterloo.....	V	Washtenaw, Jackson.....	Chelsea.....	Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson.....	13,000
Yankee Springs.....	V	Barry.....	Hastings.....	Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo.....	4,000
Minnesota:					
St. Croix.....	V	Pine.....	Hinckley.....	Minneapolis, St. Paul.....	20,500
Missouri:					
Lake of the Ozarks.....	V	Miller, Camden.....	Kaiser.....	Jefferson City.....	14,500
Cuivre River.....	V	Lincoln.....	Troy.....	St. Louis.....	5,600
Montserrat.....	V	Johnson.....	Knob Noster.....	Kansas City.....	5,000
North Dakota:					
Roosevelt.....	E	Billings, McKenzie.....	Box 95, Medora.....	.....	65,000
South Dakota:					
Badlands.....	E	Jackson, Pennington, Washington.....	Wall.....	.....	53,000
Custer.....	E	Custer.....	Hermosa.....	.....	20,500
Wyoming:					
Lake Guernsey.....	E	Platte.....	Guernsey.....	Cheyenne.....	1,900
REGION III ³					
New Mexico:					
White Sands.....	E	Otero.....	Box 602, Alamogordo.....	.....	1,200
Oklahoma:					
Lake Murray.....	V, E	Carter.....	Box 390, Ardmore.....	Ardmore.....	3,000
REGION IV ⁴					
California:					
Mendocino Woodlands.....	V, E	Mendocino.....	Mendocino.....	San Francisco.....	5,400
Oregon:					
Silver Creek.....	V, E	Marlon.....	414 First National Bank Building, Sublimity.....	Portland, Salem.....	3,500

¹ For further information in regard to areas in Region I, address The Regional Director, National Park Service, 801 Grace Securities Building, Richmond, Va.

² For further information in regard to areas in Region II, address The Regional Director, National Park Service, 300 Keellne Building, Omaha, Nebr.

³ For further information in regard to areas in Region III, address The Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, United States Court House, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

⁴ For further information in regard to areas in Region IV, address The Regional Director, National Park Service, 601 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Calif.

TABLE B

Camps in Operation and Using Agencies, 1937

Georgia:

Hard Labor Creek, William Elliott Class-Druid Hill Presbyterian Church, Atlanta; Young People's Class-Log Cabin Sunday School, Smyrna; Atlanta Area Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, Atlanta; American Red Cross Life Saving Service, Atlanta; St. Marks M. E. Church, Atlanta, Atlanta Public Schools; Recreation Division, WPA-Georgia, Atlanta.

Pine Mountain, Recreation Division, WPA, District No. 7, Macon, Ga.

Illinois: Pere Marquette, East St. Louis Girl Scout Council.

Indiana: Versailles, Indiana 4-H Clubs, Inc., Versailles.

Maryland: Catoctin, Maryland League for Crippled Children, Inc., Baltimore.

Michigan: Waterloo, Detroit Board of Education.

Minnesota: St. Croix, Minnesota State Relief Agency, St. Paul.

Missouri:

Cuivre River, Park and Playground Association, St. Louis.

Lake of the Ozarks, Girl Scouts Camp Commission, Inc., St. Louis.

Montserrat, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

New Hampshire: Bear Brook, New Hampshire Camps Association, Inc., Concord.

North Carolina: Crabtree Creek, Boy Scouts of America, Troop 10, Oconeechee Council, Raleigh; Raleigh Y. W. C. A.; Girl Scouts, Inc., Durham, N. C.; Raleigh Girl Scouts, Inc.

Pennsylvania: Laurel Hill, Downtown Branch of Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A.

South Carolina: Cheraw, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, Columbia.

Virginia:

Chopawamsic, D. C. Family Welfare Service, Washington, D. C.; Jewish Community Center, Washington, D. C.; Interior Department Recreation Association, Washington, D. C.; Troop 666 Boy Scouts of America, Washington, D. C.; Troop 100 Boy Scouts of America, Washington, D. C.; District of Columbia Family Welfare Service, Washington, D. C.; Troop 32, Boy Scouts of America, Washington, D. C.; Local 12, U. F. W. A., United States Labor Department, Washington, D. C.

Swift Creek, Virginia Association of Future Farmers of America, Richmond; Richmond Y. W. C. A.

TABLE C

Parks and Recreational Demonstration Projects in Which Facilities for Organized Camping Exist or Are Proposed

REGION I

Alabama:

Oak Mountain RDP.¹

Georgia:

Chehaw State Park.²

Vogel State Park.²

Pine Mountain RDP.

Alex. H. Stephens RDP.

Hard Labor Creek RDP.

Kentucky:

Levi Jackson State Park.²

Otter Creek RDP.

Maine:

Camden Hills RDP.

Maryland:

Catoctin RDP.

Mississippi:

Percy Quin State Park.

New Hampshire:

Bear Brook RDP.

New York:

Palisades Interstate Park.

Allegany State Park.

Chenango Valley State Park.

Heckscher State Park.

Fahnestock State Park.

Croton Point Park.

North Carolina:

Crabtree Creek RDP.

Morrow Mountain State Park.²

Ohio:

John Bryan State Park.

Jefferson County State Park.²

North Chagrin Reservation.

Euclid Creek Reservation.

Rocky River Reservation.

Pennsylvania:

Raccoon Creek RDP.

French Creek RDP.

Laurel Hill RDP.

Blue Knob RDP.

Hickory Run RDP.

Rhode Island:

Beach Pond RDP.

South Carolina:

Edisto Beach State Park.²

Table Rock State Park.

Cheraw RDP.

Kings Mountain RDP.

Tennessee:

Fall Creek Falls RDP.

Montgomery Bell RDP.

Shelby Forest RDP.

Tennessee (TVA Parks):

Pickwick Landing.

Chattanooga.

Big Ridge.

Virginia:

Chopawamsic RDP.

Swift Creek RDP.

¹ Recreational Demonstration Project.

² Proposed.

REGION II

Colorado:

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Illinois:

Cook County Forest Preserve

Decatur Metropolitan Park

Rhea's Park.

Pere Marquette RDP.

Indiana:

Dunes State Park.

McCormick's Creek State Park.

Pokagon State Park.

Shakamak State Park.

Versailles RDP.

Winamac RDP.

Iowa:

Backbone State Park.

Dolliver State Park.

Palisades-Kepler State Park.

Lake Abquabi State Park.

Lake Wapello State Park.

Michigan:

Hayes State Park.

Lake Gogebic County Park.

Wells State Park.

Waterloo RDP.

Yankee Springs RDP.

Minnesota:

Cottonwood River.²

Itasca State Park (Squaw Lake).²

Lake Shetek.²

New Ulm.²

Scenic.²

St. Croix RDP.

Missouri:

Meramec State Park.²

Cuivre River RDP.

Missouri—Continued.

Lake of the Ozarks RDP.

Montserrat RDP.

Montana:

Beaver Creek State Park.

Wisconsin:

Interstate Park.²

Perrot Park.²

Wyoming:

Guernsey Lake.

REGION III

Arkansas:

Devil's Den State Park.²

Petit Jean State Park.²

Oklahoma:

Boiling Springs State Park.

Roman Nose State Park.

Spavinaw Hills State Park.

Lake Murray RDP.

Texas:

Mother Neff State Park.

Sweetwater State Park.

Tyrell State Park.

REGION IV

California:

Armstrong Redwoods State Park.

California Redwood State Park (Big Basin).

Pfeiffer Redwood State Park.

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park.

Mendocino RDP.

Idaho:

Heyburn State Park.

Oregon:

Jessie M. Honeyman State Park.

Silver Creek RDP.

Washington:

Millersylvania State Park.

² Proposed.

WINTER SPORTS TRENDS

ACCORDING TO UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU MAPS, the snow belt covers two-thirds of this country. Only in the last 6 years or less, however, have the American people begun to take full advantage of their opportunities for widespread participation in snow sports. Snowshoeing has enticed some hardy spirits out of doors. Both coasting and tobogganing have provided short periods of stimulating pleasure to many thousands. It has remained, nevertheless, for our newest national sport of skiing to provide the most universal appeal and incentive for prolonged outdoor activity during the winter season. Public consciousness has awakened overnight to the almost limitless possibilities which skiing offers for winter fun and frolic.

Major reasons behind the phenomenal growth of interest in popular skiing are the introduction and teaching of modern downhill skiing technique, the consequent shift in emphasis from the spectacular sport of ski jumping to the more popular sport of downhill ski running on slopes and trails, the accompanying provision of special areas and facilities, the opening up of suitable terrain through easier access and cheaper transportation to outlying districts, and, last but not least, the revolutionary improve-

ments in safe and practical skiing equipment and in lighter, more serviceable and comfortable winter clothing.

Skiing has caught the imagination of people in reach of snow belt areas from Maine to California. By auto, "snow train," and plane, the public is seeking ski slopes and trails, wherever suitable terrain and snow conditions can be found to satisfy the new-found popularity for this invigorating pastime. From golf courses and city playgrounds to remote winter resorts, youthful Americans of all ages and degrees of affluence are learning the simple and satisfying technique of controlled downhill running, and, in fewer numbers, the less strenuous pleasure of gliding cross country, or the specialized skill of a jump, on the slippery boards. It is conservatively estimated that over half a million persons in this country will "go skiing" this coming season. If we can take the single city of Vienna in Europe as an example of "things to come", where 200,000 persons are said to "go skiing" on a single winter week end, this country will become much more ski-minded during the next decade.

"Why is there any reason to believe that skiing in this country will keep on growing in popularity?"—we read in a 1936 bulletin

of the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council. "The answer is, first, that skiing history indicates American skiing has not yet reached its 'teens; and finally, that in the snow belt it has proven to be the most invigorating and enjoyable outdoor winter activity available to both sexes regardless of age."

Skiing tends to become a hazardous sport, but it is the very element of uncertain hazard, peculiar to the infinite variety of terrain and snow conditions to be met and conquered by controlled speed, which gives the sport its continually fresh appeal. Up to 1936 the mere mention of skiing accidents was made in hushed whispers, for fear of discouraging popular participation. Several fatal accidents in that year, plus the realization by a few far-sighted ski enthusiasts of the need for frank and open discussion of the subject, served to focus attention on the problems of first aid and safety for skiers.

The comparative newness of widespread public participation in downhill skiing has introduced special problems into recent park planning for winter use. Questions have arisen as to what areas and how many of them should be opened up for skiing, where are the most suitable snow conditions to be found, what kinds of structures and utilities are needed for winter sports patrons, and what are the most desirable practices in the design, construction, and maintenance of skiing facilities.

These problems have been encountered by the National Park Service in its efforts to meet the reasonable demands for winter sports development of such outstanding national parks as Lassen Volcanic, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, and Yosemite, insofar as consistent with its primary principle of preserving the natural environment. The policy of the Service, as established by the Director in April 1936, is that "national parks shall be kept open for recreational use in winter so far as consistent with cost and probable use, emphasis being placed primarily upon scenic values thus made available. Visitors should be encouraged to utilize parks informally with winter activities. Ski-jumping contests, necessitating the construction of artificial ski jumps, are not desirable. Bobsled and other highly competitive contests and exhibitions which require artificialization of terrain must be avoided. The collection of admission fees for special winter sports events is prohibited."

The somewhat different conditions prevailing on most State parks and recreation areas have led to more elaborate development of skiing facilities. Noteworthy areas of this kind, which have been developed in whole or in part by the CCC under National Park Service supervision, are Mount Greylock Reservation in western Massachusetts, Grayling Winter Sports Park in the north-central lower peninsula of Michigan, Rib Mountain State Park in north-central Wisconsin, Casper Mountain in Wyoming, and Hyde State Park in New Mexico.

"The Civilian Conservation Corps came into existence just at the right time for the good of skiing," writes Charles N. Proctor, America's premier planner of skiing facilities, in his chapter on the History and Development of Skiing in America for the forthcoming book, *Skiing, the International Sport*. "Following the lead that New Hampshire had given for increased winter business," (in the construction of ski trails by the CCC during the fall of 1933) "other Eastern States started ski trail programs through their State forestry departments, the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service, so now there are some 350 miles of specially constructed ski trails distributed through the principal mountain sections of the East."

Although skiing, new mode, is now attracting the national winter sports spotlight, steady progress has been made during recent years in popularizing skating and ice sports. Cold climate communities have long promoted both fancy and speed skating activities. According to Dr. Ernst Hermann, director of the Sargent College of Physical Education for Women at Cambridge,

Mass. (whose father originated the outdoor skating-rink idea in northern Germany in 1871, by building small earth dikes and having the gates of a canal opened to flood the enclosed area), skating in one form, like dancing, has a rhythmic appeal, while in another it answers the modern craving for speed, and it offers a dustless type of outdoor recreation for the whole family at a season of the year when they are all at home.

With the aid of relief labor, many new skating rinks have been built on municipal, metropolitan, and county parks. The 1935 report on "Municipal and County Parks in the United States," recently issued by the National Park Service in cooperation with the National Recreation Association, shows an increase of cities (with over 25,000 population) reporting ice-skating rinks, from 71 cities having 403 such facilities in 1925 to 130 cities having 1,149 of them in 1935. In the latter year, a total of 296 cities reported 1,452 ice-skating rinks, and 115 of these with 490 facilities had a total participation of 7,849,596 persons.

Growing national interest has been aroused by the United States Figure Skating Association in fancy or figure skating through the staging of indoor ice carnivals. Much good work has been done by the various skating associations affiliated with the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, in encouraging speed skating through sanctioned championship races in different sections of the country; ice hockey has become an increasingly popular sport in schools and colleges; and even curling is now taking a recognized place as a popular winter sports activity, especially in many middle western communities. At such an outstanding winter sports mecca as the Bear Mountain section of Palisades Interstate Park in New York, the Interstate Outdoor Speed Skating Championships annually draw thousands of interested spectators and participants.

The recent addition of downhill ski runs and a ski tow for mechanical uphill conveyance, gives the Palisades Interstate Park one of the most complete winter sports developments of any State park in the country. First to provide organized winter sports for the people of the Greater New York—northern New Jersey metropolitan district and its environs, 15 years ago, this park now has areas and facilities for skating (both on an artificially frozen ice rink and on its many lakes) ski running (both on slopes and trails), ski jumping, snowshoeing, coasting, and tobogganing. Its three ski-jumping tournaments are among the best attended annual events of their kind which are sanctioned by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

Because of the new-found popularity for downhill ski running, the impression has been gaining in some parts of the country that ski jumping is chiefly a "spectator" sport in which only a few daredevils indulge on championship jumps. And yet growing numbers of young enthusiasts are "trying their wings" on practice jumps. For many years the peoples bred in the Scandinavian tradition of skiing, and particularly those accustomed to the comparatively flat lands of the Middle West, have participated in ski jumping and cross-country skiing. The 1935 report on Municipal and County Parks in the United States indicates an increase of cities (with over 25,000 population) reporting ski jumps, from 9 cities having 27 facilities in 1925 to 21 cities having 49 of them in 1935, and 15 of these cities having 30 facilities reported participation in ski jumping by 155,634 persons.

Ski clubs were first organized in the Middle West in 1886-87, but not until 1904 did four of these clubs form the National Ski Association of America. Together with its present five divisional associations, this organization has played a vitally influential part in guiding the development of the sport along sound lines. With the wave of popular enthusiasm which has swept skiing into the front rank of American winter sports, the number of member clubs in the National Ski Association, including many outing and mountain clubs, has increased to 200 this year. The



Ski-jumping demonstrations draw thousands to parks and stimulate interest in winter use of outdoor areas.



Snow spray sparkles in the sun as two skiers execute a double Christiana. Skiing has greatly increased winter use of parks.



For many city dwellers, hiking in park areas provides a new and interesting experience.



Those who take to the trail may explore places not seen by the motoring public.

association now represents all amateur phases of the sport, both specially competitive and generally recreational, in the United States. It seeks to promote skiing for the beneficial enjoyment of all participants, whether young or old, whether expert, novice, or dub beginner, and to encourage both proficient instruction and cooperative organization.

With the rapid growth of interest in skiing, the National Park Service has recognized its responsibility to analyze the special recreational planning problems involved in development of the sport. During the past summer, certain studies of skiing problems were begun under its supervision by student technicians employed with CCC funds. These studies included research on climatological conditions affecting skiing and other snow sports, and field investigations of desirable practices in the provision of skiing facilities, in New York and New England. With the aid of its collaborator on climatology affecting outdoor recreation, Mr. Robert G. Stone, of the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, Mass., the Service is completing the preparation of the information collected on snow cover for future publication. The material gathered on desirable skiing facility practices is being consolidated for eventual distribution.

For the purpose of obtaining volunteer assistance in the solution of these and other problems connected with skiing, certain experienced members of outdoor organizations have been invited by the Secretary of the Interior to serve on an advisory commit-

tee on skiing for the National Park Service. It is believed that their cooperative suggestions will be of invaluable help to the Service in its expanding recreational program.

Members of this advisory committee on skiing, who have been selected because of their knowledge of the needs, problems, standards, and practices in this special field of outdoor recreation, are as follows: Roger Langley, president, National Ski Association of America, and chairman of this committee; Frank M. Ashley, member, Colorado Arlberg Club; Arthur J. Barth, secretary, Central United States Ski Association; Park Carpenter, editor, *The Ski Bulletin*, and member, executive committee, National Ski Association; Harold M. Gore, collaborator, National Park Service, and head, department of physical education for men, Massachusetts State College; John F. Griffin, first vice president, Central United States Ski Association; Harry W. Hicks, chairman, New York State Committee on Skiing of the Adirondack Mountain Club; Joel H. Hildebrand, president, Sierra Club, and manager, 1936 United States Men's Olympic Ski Team; Peter H. Hostmark, second vice president, National Ski Association, and president, Pacific Northwest Ski Association; Roland Palmedo, treasurer, United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, and president, Amateur Ski Club of New York; Arnold N. Weber, member, executive committee, National Ski Association, and president, California Ski Association; William A. Welch, chief engineer and general manager, Palisades Interstate Park.

HIKING AND CLIMBING

THE SPORTS OF HIKING AND CLIMBING have had a growing number of ardent devotees in this country for over half a century. Since the formation of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston in 1876, the Fresh Air Club of New York City in 1877, the Sierra Club of San Francisco in 1892, and the Mazamas of Portland, Oreg., in 1894, organized climbing, hiking, mountain, outing and trail clubs have multiplied in numbers and membership manifold. Listed in the Annual Directory of the Associated Outdoor Clubs of America for 1927, were the 70 organizations and agencies then belonging to that association, of which 44 were activity groups in continental United States with combined memberships of 25,000 persons. These numbers have accelerated during the past 10 years until in 1937 there are now approximately 150 such activity groups with combined memberships in excess of 50,000 persons. According to the 1936 Recreation Yearbook of the National Recreation Association, furthermore, 364 cities in this country reported that they had organized, promoted, or supervised municipal hiking activities, ranging from highly organized to unorganized and occasional programs. Private boys' and girls' camps have long included organized hiking and climbing trips in their summer schedules for older campers; Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other youth organizations have always made hiking a major activity and in more recent years have added exploring expeditions to their programs of fixed organized camping; and since 1934 a growing army of Youth Hostellers, who numbered 4,797 pass holders in 1936, have hiked and biked over the loops which are now laid out with 110 chartered Youth Hostels in New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and California.

Hiking and climbing activities have been given added impetus during the last two decades through the organization of national

associations, as well as regional conferences and federations. The first national association was the Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, founded by LeRoy Jeffers, who published an annual directory giving the officers and aims of these groups from 1916 to his death in 1926. His work was continued for several years thereafter by Raymond H. Torrey as secretary of the renamed organization, Associated Outdoor Clubs of America, and editor of *Mountain Magazine*.

Four regional trail conferences and a federation of outdoor clubs have been formed during this same period and remain active organizations. They publish trail guide books, maps, outdoor equipment bulletins, etc., and hold annual or biennial meetings of delegates from affiliated clubs and public agencies. The first New England Trail Conference was held in 1916 and its permanent organization effected in the spring of 1917 "to promote cooperation in the creation and maintenance of a system of connecting trails in New England, and to disseminate information concerning them." Its affiliated agencies and organizations now number 51 and it has published 25 booklets and pamphlets of which 9 are still in print. The New York-New Jersey Trail Conference was organized shortly after the World War and is now an autonomous regional body representing the hiking interests of numerous outing clubs in its area. The Appalachian Trail Conference, following a preliminary meeting in 1922 to discuss the Appalachian Trail project originally proposed by Benton MacKaye the previous year, was organized at Washington, D. C., in 1925. This conference coordinates the activities of some 80 outing clubs and conservation agencies in developing and maintaining the 2,049-odd miles of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia, and has issued nine publications of which six are now in print.

In 1932 the proposal of a continuous wilderness trail from Canada to Mexico through the States of Washington, Oregon, and California, was made by Clinton C. Clarke, and the Pacific Crest Trail System Conference was organized to publicize this project. This conference is an association of nine outdoor and youth organizations which encourages use of the 2,265-mile through trail system, with the cooperation of the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service in maintaining most of the route, and publishes bulletins, maps, and reports of its activities. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs was also organized in 1932, to pool the activity interests of western groups in outdoor life, and it now includes 25 different hiking and climbing organizations.

This brief résumé of organizational activity in the fields of hiking and climbing indicates the widespread interest and progressive development of these sports. Valuable contributions have been made by outdoor organizations, not only in encouraging greater participation in the simpler forms of outdoor life, but in evolving the most desirable practices for the provision of such using facilities as trails and trail structures. Many of these facilities have been built and maintained by outdoor organizations both on public and private land.

The coming of the CCC in 1933 gave considerable impetus to the development of trails and trail facilities for hiking and riding in public parks and recreational areas. Thousands of miles of trails and hundreds of concomitant facilities have been built by the CCC on national, State, county, and metropolitan parks and forests. So universal has been this type of work project that it is unnecessary to enumerate specific areas and facilities. For the most part soundly conceived and executed, such development has encouraged more intimate acquaintance by the general public with the natural attractions of outlying parks and recreational areas.

Particular mention should be made of the part played by the CCC, under technical supervision of Federal and State conservation authorities, in the rapid completion and improvement of through trail systems. Besides, improving and relocating long sections of the Appalachian Trail where it passes through public areas, and building shelters and campsites in connection with it, the CCC has made possible the initial establishment of the marked through route this year, by building and marking a major part of its 265-mile section through the central Maine wilderness. Since only 250 miles of the 2,265-mile-long Pacific Crest Trail System are outside of national parks and forests, it was possible with the aid of the CCC to put through a passable continuous pathway following the Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and other mountain ranges from Canada to Mexico as early as 1935.

With the initial establishment of the entire Appalachian Trail, the problems of future protection and perpetuation of the trail environs, as well as maintenance and improvement of the route, remain. At the Eighth Appalachian Trail Conference held at Gatlingburg, Tenn., in June 1937, it was proposed to solve these problems by working toward the creation of an "Appalachian Trailway." From the point of view of recreational land use planning, the phrase "Appalachian Trailway" may be applied (1) to those portions of the trail with protected wild zones passing through large public areas, (2) to those portions protected by an elongated strip of public land provided with connecting routes of travel and facilities for camping between large public reservations, and (3) to those portions which of necessity follow public byroads and may be protected by scenic easements or rural zoning to regulate the use of the roadsides. In order to bring about the creation of the Appalachian Trailway as a means of protecting and perpetuating the trail route, a coordinated public policy and five-point program was endorsed by the trail conference. It was proposed to bring about the adoption of this

program through the medium of an interstate compact or agreement, on the basis of authority granted by Congress in the Park, Parkway and Recreation Study Act.

A similar proposal for the protection of a through trail route has been made by the Pacific Crest Trail System Conference. It involves establishing a "Trail-zone" of sufficient width to preserve the wilderness character of the trail and classified into primitive, modified and developed sections according to the definitions of such classes of recreational areas adopted by the Recreation Committee of the National Resources Committee. Since a comparatively small proportion of this route traverses private land, the problem of its perpetuation is not so acute as with the Appalachian Trail, but its protection from the encroachment of incompatible forms of public land use is desirable.

More specialized than hiking on developed trail routes, the sports of rock and mountain climbing are becoming increasingly popular among the hardy members of outing clubs in certain sections of the country. Carefully planned training courses and a schedule of practice climbs, varying in degrees of difficulty, are being included in the regular activity programs of many of these organizations, as prerequisites for participation in hazardous ascents.

The American Alpine Club, with headquarters in New York City, is endeavoring through the many clubs affiliated with it to promote mountain climbing on a sound basis. During the summer of 1937, two of its western members conducted schools for mountaineering guides at Mount Rainier and Rocky Mountain National Parks. Through the coordinating efforts of the Club, a Uniform American Distress Signal has been adopted this year by some hundred and fifty outdoor organizations, and endorsed by both the National Park Service and United States Forest Service as well as by many State and private conservation agencies. Distress signal posters printed by the club are being placed by many of these agencies at public places, campgrounds, and trailheads.

Valuable advice and cooperation on the development and use of areas administered by the National Park Service have been received from various outdoor organizations in the past. The recent activities of the Service in State park development and in the conduct of the Nation-wide Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study have emphasized the value of seeking volunteer assistance from experienced members of outdoor organizations, in conducting its greatly expanded recreational program and in promoting more widespread participation in outdoor recreational activities, and of facilitating their cooperation through the formation of national advisory committees on camping, hiking, and skiing.

Members of the advisory committee on hiking have been invited to serve by the Secretary of the Interior because of their familiarity with the needs, problems, standards, and practices in this special field of outdoor recreation. The individual members, selected as representative leaders in the field, are as follows: Myron H. Avery, chairman, board of managers, Appalachian Trail Conference, president, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, and chairman of this committee; Marcus J. Book, chairman, trails committee, Carolina Mountain Club; Carlos C. Campbell, member, board of directors, Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association; Clinton Churchill Clarke, president, board of directors, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference; Orville W. Crowder, president, Mountain Club of Maryland; Paul M. Fink, member, Smoky Mountains Hiking Club; Edgar L. Heermance, chairman, New England Trail Conference, and secretary, Connecticut Forest and Park Association; Kenneth A. Henderson, member, executive council and chairman, committee on guides, American Alpine Club, and chairman, library committee,

Appalachian Mountain Club; Frederick T. Kelsey, president, Adirondack Mountain Club; Fairman B. Lee, chairman, Washington District Committee, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference, Washington vice president, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and member of Mountaineers; Lawrence W. Rathbun, forester, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and member, committee on legislation, Appalachian Mountain Club; Bestor Robinson, chairman, California (Central) District

Committee, Pacific Crest Trail System Conference, and member, board of directors, Sierra Club; J. Frank Schairer, supervisor of trails, Potomac Appalachian Trail Club; Dudley T. Smith, vice president, Colorado Mountain Club, and president, Denver Group, C. M. C.; Raymond H. Torrey, chairman, New York-New Jersey Trail Conference; John Vondell, member Green Mountain Club; Henry N. Woolman, president, Horseshoe Trail Club.

ACQUISITION OF PARK AND RECREATION AREAS (October 1936 to October 1937)

STATE AREAS

State	New areas		Additions		Cost	Source of funds
	Land	Water	Land	Water		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
Alabama.....			484.3	1.5	\$9,486	Gift, appropriations.
Arkansas.....	580		735.5		1,387	Transfer of State lands, donation, legislative appropriation.
Connecticut.....			1,409.9		154,975	Special appropriation, timber receipts (special act), gifts.
Florida.....			965.0	5	1,835	Donations.
Illinois.....	170		61.2		5,100	Legislative appropriations, donation, contingent fund.
Indiana.....			39.3		1,042	Lincoln Union.
Iowa.....	613.8		891.6		39,732	Gifts.
Louisiana.....	2,500.0				25,000	Special appropriation.
Massachusetts.....	1,902.0		189.0	.25	11,302	Public contribution, department funds, gift.
Michigan.....	2,284.8		600.1		239,827	Exchanges.
Minnesota.....	708.6	85			25,133	S. R. A. funds, act of legislature.
Missouri.....			4.0		2,000	Fish and game license.
New Jersey.....	306.9	21.6				Gifts.
New Mexico.....	160.0	3,500.0			600	Special appropriation.
Ohio.....			802.0		32,308	Special appropriation, private funds, conservation funds, gift.
Oklahoma.....			218.3		2,290	State funds.
Rhode Island.....			14.8		10,000	Third metropolitan loan account.
Tennessee.....	930.0	210.0			1	
Texas.....	2,044.0					
Vermont.....	27.0					
Virginia.....			77.2		4,568	Special appropriations.
Washington.....	510.1		7,440.0			Gifts.
Wisconsin.....			40.0			Donation.
Wyoming.....			291.0		873	Park revenue.
Total.....	12,737.20	3,816.60	14,263.2	6.75	567,459	
Total, land and water.....		16,553.80		14,269.95		

METROPOLITAN AND MUNICIPAL AREAS

Arkansas.....	480					Bond issue.
California.....			66		\$15,000	5 cent tax levy.
Colorado.....	40.76	34	964.87		50	Gift, city funds, transfer of land.
Delaware.....			25.26			Donation.
Florida.....	39.33				20,000	
Illinois.....			71		163,850	Bond issue.
Louisiana.....			40.10			Appropriation.
North Dakota.....	17.25				1,450	
Ohio.....			444.42	1.00	68,164	General taxes.
Oklahoma.....	110.87	2	180		16,150	Appropriation, general appropriation, borrowed water department funds, donations, placed in judgment against city, garden flower club, city park fund.
Tennessee.....	95		165.99		88,000	Park board funds.
Washington.....	37.25				4	Gifts.
Total.....	820.46	36	2,023.64	1.00	372,668	
Total, land and water.....		856.46		2,024.64		

COUNTY AREAS

California.....	66				\$74,032	General funds, gift, donation.
Florida.....	125.81		140.00		35,000	Transfer of property, county millage assessment.
Missouri.....	204		20		73,700	Bond issues, general revenue, subscription.
New Jersey.....			194.43		14,495	Donations, capitol funds, condemnation.
Oregon.....	287					Federal grant, tax delinquent.
Texas.....	369					Donation, transfer of Federal land.
Total.....	1,051.81		354.43		197,227	

Total					New areas, land and water	Additions, land and water	Cost
State areas.....					16,553.80	14,269.95	\$567,459
Metropolitan and municipal.....					856.46	2,024.64	372,668
County areas.....					1,051.81	354.43	197,227
Grand total.....					18,462.07	16,649.02	1,137,354

STATE PARK ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

Alabama:

State Forestry Commission, Col. Page S. Bunker, State forester, Montgomery.

Alabama Museum of Natural History, Dr. Walter B. Jones, University. (Mound State Park.)

Arizona:

University of Arizona, Dr. Paul S. Burgess, president, Tucson.
State Game and Fish Commission, secretary, Phoenix.

Pima County Park Board, C. B. Brown, chairman, Tucson.

Arkansas: State Park Commission, S. G. Davies, director of State parks, State Capitol, Little Rock.

California: Department of Natural Resources, State Park Commission, John H. Covington, executive secretary, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Colorado: Colorado State Park Board, Albert J. McGuire, director, State Capitol Building, Denver.

Connecticut: Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission, Arthur V. Parker, general superintendent, Hartford.

Delaware:

State Park Commission, Dover. (Personnel not yet appointed.)
State Forestry Commission, Dover.

Florida: Florida Board of Forestry, H. J. Malsberger, director of forests and parks, Tallahassee.

Georgia: Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, Charles N. Elliott, director, Atlanta.

Idaho: Department of Public Works, Ira Taylor, commissioner, Boise.

Illinois: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of State Parks, George H. Luker, superintendent, Springfield.

Indiana: Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters, Myron L. Rees, director, Indianapolis.

Iowa: State Conservation Commission, Division of Lands and Waters, H. W. Groth, chief, Des Moines.

Kansas: Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, L. C. Webb, State fish and game warden, Pratt (in charge of State parks).

Kentucky: Department of Conservation, Division of Parks, Bailey P. Wootton, director, Frankfort.

Louisiana: State Parks Commission, Nicole Simoneaux, secretary, New Orleans.

Maine:

State Park Commission, Raymond E. Rendall, secretary, Alfred
Baxter State Park Commission, Augusta.

Maine Development Commission, State Capitol, Augusta.

Maryland: Department of Forestry, Division of State Parks, Karl E. Pfeiffer, director, 1411 Fidelity Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts:

Department of Conservation, Division of Parks, Ernest J. Deau, commissioner, 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Mount Everett State Reservation Commission, George T. Hamilton, secretary, Mount Washington.

Greylock State Reservation Commission, Archie K. Sloper, secretary, Pittsfield.

Mount Sugar Loaf State Reservation Commission, Samuel U. Streeter, chairman, Greenfield.

Mount Tom State Reservation Commission, Charles W. Bray, chairman, Chicopee Falls.

Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission, Herbert L. Ray, superintendent, Sutton.

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission, Frank C. Smith, Jr., chairman, Worcester.

Massachusetts—Continued.

Walden Pond State Reservation Commission, Walter C. Wardwell, chairman, Cambridge.

Metropolitan Parks District, William E. Whittaker, secretary, 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Michigan: Department of Conservation, Division of Parks, Walter J. Kingscott, chief, Lansing.

Minnesota: Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Harold W. Lathrop, director, St. Paul.

Mississippi: State Board of Park Supervisors, J. H. Fortenberry, director of State parks, Jackson.

Missouri: State Park Board, Irwin T. Bode, director, Jefferson City. State Conservation Commission, E. Sydney Stephens, chairman, Jefferson City.

Montana: State Board of Land Commissioners, Rutledge Parker, State park director, Missoula.

Nebraska: State Game, Forestation and Parks Commission, Frank B. O'Connell, director, Lincoln.

Nevada: State Park Commission, Robert A. Allen, superintendent of State parks, Carson City.

New Hampshire: State Forestry and Recreation Commission, John H. Foster, State forester, Concord. (Russell B. Tobey, in charge of State parks and reservations.)

New Jersey:

Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Forests and Parks, C. P. Wilber, State forester and chief, Trenton.

High Point Park Commission, John J. Gibbons, executive secretary, Sussex.

New Mexico: State Park Board, H. Charles Roehl, chairman and superintendent of State parks, Santa Fe.

New York:

State Conservation Department, James F. Evans, director of parks and secretary, State Council of Parks, Albany; William G. Howard, director, Division of Lands and Forests, Albany.

Allegany State Park Commission, M. E. Mercer, executive secretary, Red House.

Central New York State Parks Commission, Binghamton.

Finger Lakes State Park Commission, Carl Crandall, secretary-engineer, Ithaca.

Genesee State Park Commission, Charles A. Van Arsdale, executive secretary, Castile.

Long Island State Park Commission, Arthur E. Howland, chief engineer and general manager, Babylon, Long Island.

Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, A. B. Cole, executive secretary, Niagara Falls.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Frederick C. Sutro, executive director, 141 Worth Street, New York City.

Taconic State Park Commission, Paul T. Winslow, executive secretary, 25 Market Street, Poughkeepsie.

Thousand Islands State Park Commission, S. H. Davenport, executive secretary, Watertown.

Westchester County Park Commission, Hermann W. Merkel, general superintendent, County Office Building, White Plains.

North Carolina: Department of Conservation and Development, J. S. Holmes, State forester, Raleigh.

North Dakota: State Parks Committee of State Historical Society, Russell Reid, superintendent, Bismarck.

Ohio:

Division of Conservation, Bureau of Inland Lakes and Parks, Burt J. Hill, chief, Columbus.

State Archaeological and Historical Society, H. R. McPherson, curator of State memorials, Columbus.

Division of Forestry, O. A. Alderman, State forester, Wooster.

Oklahoma: State Planning and Resources Board, Division of State Parks, A. R. Reeves, director, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: State Highway Commission, Samuel H. Boardman, superintendent of State parks, Salem.

Pennsylvania: Department of Forests and Waters, Bureau of Parks, James F. Pates, chief, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island: State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways, Peter Pimentel, chief, Goddard Memorial Park, East Greenwich.

South Carolina: State Forestry Commission, H. A. Smith, State forester, Columbia. (R. A. Walker, in charge of State parks and forests.)

South Dakota:

Custer State Park Board, Ray E. Milliken, superintendent, Hermosa.

South Dakota State Park Board, M. J. Scanlan, secretary, Hermosa.

Tennessee: Department of Conservation, Sam F. Brewster, commissioner; Division of State Parks, R. A. Livingston, director, Nashville.

Texas:

Texas State Parks Board, William J. Lawson, executive secretary, Austin.

Texas State Board of Control, Claude Teer, chairman, Austin.

Utah: State Board of Park Commissioners, Dr. George Thomas, chairman, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: State Board of Conservation and Development, Forest Service, Perry H. Merrill, State forester, Montpelier.

Virginia: State Commission on Conservation and Development, Division of Parks, R. E. Burson, director, Richmond.

Washington: State Parks Committee, W. G. Weigle, superintendent of State parks, Seattle.

West Virginia: State Conservation Commission, Division of Parks, T. M. Cheek, chief, Charleston.

Wisconsin: State Conservation Commission, Division of Forests and Parks, C. L. Harrington, superintendent, Madison.

Wyoming:

State Board of Charities and Reform, Adolph D. Hanson, secretary, Cheyenne.

State Park Commission, C. H. McWhinnie, State land commissioner, Cheyenne.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS conduct meetings and activities of interest to persons in park and recreation work. Nonmembers interested in parks, conservation, recreation, and planning are usually welcome to participate in activities related to these subjects. Among such organizations are the following:

American Anthropological Association, Division of Anthropology, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Museums, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

American Beach and Seashore Preservation Society, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

American Camping Association, 330 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

American Forestry Association, 919 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

American Historical Association, 740 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Park Executives, 1829 Portage Avenue, South Bend, Ind.

American Nature Association, 1214 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

American Ornithologists' Union, Office of The Auk, Academy of Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Landscape Architects, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

American Society of Mammalogists, University Museums, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Society of Planning Officials, 850 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.

American Wildlife Institute, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Appalachian Trail Conference, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Association of American State Geologists, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Conservation Council, 5840 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Cooper Ornithological Club, Office of The Condor, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, Calif.

Ecological Society of America, Zoological Laboratory, Wright and Healey Streets, Champaign, Ill.

Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Mount St. Helens Club, 2902 Garfield Street, Longview, Wash.

Friends of Our Native Landscape, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

General Wildlife Federation, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Geological Society of America, 419 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, 578 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Izaak Walton League of America, c/o S. P. Locke, 222 North Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill.

National Association of Audubon Societies, 1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. (representing 36 State federations), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

National Federation of Settlements, 147 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.

National Parks Association, 1624 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

National Reereation Assoeiation, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1228 Conneeticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 New England Trail Conferenee, P. O. Box 1577, 215 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.
 New York-New Jersey Trail Conferenee, 99-28 One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Hollis, Queens, New York, N. Y.
 Pacific Crest Trail System Conference, 125 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

Regional Planning Assoeiation of Ameriea, 56 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
 Society of American Foresters, Mills Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 Society of Ameriean Planning Officials, 850 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Wilderness Society, 1840 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.
 Wildlife Society, c/o National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- The CCC and Its Contribution to a Nation-Wide State Park Recreational Program.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 18 pages. Illus. (prepared by National Park Service).
- Digest of Laws Relating to State Parks*, compiled by Roy A. Vetter. 3 vols. Contents: Vol. 1, Ala.-Miss., index; Vol. 2, Mo.-N. C.; Vol. 3, N. Dak.-Wyo., territories, insular possessions. Washington, National Park Service, 1936. Mimeographed.
- Interstate Compacts in the Field of Recreation*, by Roy A. Vetter. Washington, National Park Service, July 31, 1937. 7 pages. Mimeographed.
- A List of State Parks and Related Recreational Areas of the United States*, grouped alphabetically by States, giving name of area, location by county, acreage, and names and addresses of administrative authorities having jurisdiction over areas. Washington, National Park Service, January 1, 1937. Mimeographed.
- Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1935.* National Park Service and National Recreation Association, cooperating. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 147 pages. Illus., tables, graphs.
- Park and Recreation Structures*, revised and enlarged edition of National Park Service publication, *Park Structures and Facilities*, is now being printed. Will contain discussions, plans, and illustrations of buildings in natural parks, including organized camp structures. To be published in three volumes, bound in heavy paper, totaling approximately 600 pages, to be sold by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price and date of publication not yet determined.
- Procedure for Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study.* Washington, National Park Service, January 1937. 23 pages. Offset. Maps, tables (part folded). (PPR Series, No. I.)
- Recreation Planning*, a discussion by Dr. E. P. Meinecke, principal pathologist, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, at Foresters' Conference in the Regional Office, National Park Service, Region IV, San Francisco, Calif., December 3, 1936. 10 pages. Mimeographed.

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

- Drainage Basin Problems and Programs, December 1936.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 540 pages. Maps, tables. \$1.50 (paper cover).

- Model Subdivision Regulations.* A guide for local planning commissions in preparation of local regulations governing subdivision of land. Bureau of Standards Advisory Committee on City Planning and Zoning. Washington, National Resources Committee, December 1936. 26 pages. Mimeographed.
- Public Works Planning, December 1936.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936. 221 pages. Maps, tables, charts. 60 cents (paper cover).
- State Planning: Programs and Accomplishments* (supplementing State planning report of 1935), December 1936. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 128 pages. Map. 25 cents.
- Bibliography of Reports by State and Regional Planning Organizations.* No. 1, reports received in library of National Resources Committee, January-April 1937; No. 2, reports received May-June 1937. (Supplements to State Planning: Programs and Accomplishments.) Washington, The Committee, 1937. Mimeographed.
- Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions.* Report of Subcommittee on Technology, National Resources Committee. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 388 pages. Illus., maps, tables, charts. \$1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- A Graphic Summary of Physical Features and Land Utilization in the United States*, by O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington, Government Printing Office, May 1937. 57 pages. Graphs, charts, maps. (U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 260.)
- Camp Stoves and Fireplaces*, by A. D. Taylor, A. B., M. S., consulting landscape architect for United States Forest Service. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 91 pages. Illus. \$1.50.
- Land Policy Circular.* Published monthly by Farm Security Administration, Division of Land Utilization, Washington. Mimeographed.
- Recreational Developments by the CCC in National and State Forests.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936. 17 pages. Illus. (Prepared by Forest Service.)
- Soil: The Nation's Basic Heritage*; a story of the restoration of the natural water control through soil conservation and improvement. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and others. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937. 58 pages. Illus., map, charts. 20 cents.

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GREAT PLAINS COMMITTEE

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