

THE ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK

THE Department of the Interior announces the establishment of Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior, Michigan, which was first projected by Congress in 1931.

This newest addition to the Federal park system, one of the few remaining wilderness areas in the continental United States, comprises 133,405 acres, of which the State of Michigan donated approximately 3,000 acres and appropriated \$100,000 for the purchase of 5,000 acres in private ownership. In the public domain were 10,266 acres, and with \$700,000 set aside by President Roosevelt from emergency funds appropriated in 1935, the balance of the total acreage embraced in Isle Royale and some 40 odd adjacent islands were acquired. Congress two years ago authorized the addition to the park, when established, of the lands thus acquired with emergency funds.

Isle Royale, once the home of aboriginal Indians who mined and smelted copper, is 44 miles long and about 8 miles wide at its widest point. Of rocky, rugged topography, almost entirely a wilderness, it contains more than 30 inland lakes. Isle Royale proper and the islands forming the archipelago are in northwest Lake Superior, about 60 miles from the Michigan mainland and some 20 miles from the Canadian shore.

In past years Isle Royale has been popular as a summer resort and the home of a few commercial fishermen. To-day there are still some summer residences occupied each summer. Neither these summer residents nor the remaining fishermen will be disturbed. They will be allowed to remain under permit issued by the National Park Service, the principal difference being merely in ownership of the property thus occupied.

Isle Royale is of considerable interest to archeologists and geologists because of the wealth of material, and is of considerable biological value because of the insular character of its flora and wildlife, the absence of many mainland forms of life and the distinctive mixture of northern and southern elements. The scenic beauty of the archipelago, with its virtually untouched wilderness character, however, is considered the chief justification for its preservation for future generations as a national park.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES

THE dedication of the recently completed building for geology and geophysics of the Colorado School of Mines took place on March 15. Dr. Everette L. DeGolyer, geologist and geophysicist, of Dallas, Texas, gave the dedicatory address, in which he surveyed the

development of geology and geophysics, and discussed particularly their application to the present.

The new building has been named Berthoud Hall in honor of Captain Edward L. Berthoud, the first professor of geology at the Colorado School of Mines, who was prominent in the economic, scientific and political development of Colorado. It comprises a main section which houses the department of geology and two large wings in one of which is the department of geophysics and in the other the college museum. The building together with its equipment represents an investment of about half a million dollars. It has three main floors, an upper fourth floor for storage, and a basement, and is completely air-conditioned and modern in every respect. Housed in the museum will be the School of Mines collection of minerals and fossils, included in which is the collection of crinoids recently donated by Mrs. John T. Barnett, of Denver. The murals which were painted by Irwin D. Hoffman for Treasure Mountain at the Golden Gate International Exposition and which were procured for the School of Mines by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Lee Whatley, of Denver, also will be displayed.

During the morning of Engineers' Day, technical sessions in geology, geophysics, petroleum, mining and metallurgy were held. Papers were read by men prominent in the mineral industries. Immediately following the dedication program Dr. Francis M. Van Tuyl, head of the department of geology; Dr. C. A. Heiland, head of the department of geophysics, and Dr. J. Harlan Johnson, curator of the museum, and members of the department of geology and geophysics held open house for the large number of guests of the college who had come to have their first view of the new building and its equipment.

THE DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

DR. WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, dean of the School of Medicine of Columbia University, announces that the degree of doctor of public health has been established at the DeLamar Institute of Public Health to meet the greatly increased demand for specialized training in the field. The large expansion of public health activities and the increase in federal, state and local appropriations for such programs are creating many new positions which call for specialized education of a high order. The new degree has been introduced at Columbia University as part of the program of the institute for supplying properly trained and qualified physicians to fill these posts.

Students who wish to matriculate for the degree must be graduates of an approved medical school and have served an internship of at least one year in a recognized hospital. The program of studies for the degree