clearly distinguished from professional library training in library schools.

3. That conferences of teachers college librarians and librarians of all other training agencies, presidents, deans, training school directors and heads of education departments in these institutions be called together by school library supervisors to study the needs of the state and benefit from the regional conferences that have been held on library training such as the one held in Atlanta, Georgia, last November. In these conferences training agencies may arrive at some mutual understanding concerning needs for training and the type of courses to be established according to present-day needs as well as those to be eliminated.

4. That emphasis be placed on books and their use in the school library in the enrichment of the curriculum and the recreational reading of the children. That a well organized training-school library be provided for observation for teachers in training and for the use of the student teachers.

5. That instructors in these courses for teacher-librarians have experience in school libraries in order to make practical application of the theory taught.

6. That a terminology and description of courses be developed to avoid further confusion with professional courses on the library school level. Perhaps preferable to separate library science courses will be their integration with education courses and courses in the subject fields.

FERNE R. HOOVER

VIRTUOUS FRIENDS

When the heart is fresh, and the view of the future unsullied by the blemishes which have been gathered from the experience of the past, we love to identify with our friends all those qualities to which we ourselves aspire, and all those virtues we have been taught to revere.—COOPER, in The Spy.

RESOURCES OF VIRGINIA

I NEED not assure you of my deep appreciation of the opportunity to speak to you again. There are in these perplexing times so many important aspects of conservation and so many facets to the wise development of the manifold resources of our State, that I welcome another opportunity to discuss some of them with you. As educators and prospective teachers whose teachings will continue to play important roles in the community life of the Commonwealth, I consider it highly desirable that you should be fully informed in regard to the work of the State Commission on Conservation and Development, particularly as to the basic facts about the resources of Virginia.

I do not consider similar knowledge about other departments of our State government or other resources and features any less important or vital to our continuing welfare. It so happens, however, that as Chairman of the State Commission on Conservation and Development, I am in a position to speak more intimately of the work of the Commission and of the resources which it is attempting to conserve and develop.

Last November I addressed you on the conservation movement in America and some of its applications to Virginia. Today I wish to discuss some features of the natural resources of our State. Time will permit only a general summary of such an extensive field. Although the picture will be painted in broad strokes, I trust that it will provide a background to which you can add many interesting details as future opportunities are provided.

The natural wonders of Virginia are a most attractive and invaluable resource. They illustrate many processes of landscape sculpture and are interesting records of geologic history with which we should be

A speech before students and faculty of the State Teachers College at Harrisonburg on July 13, 1936.
familiar. Their esthetic and practical values and those of our other diverse and beautiful scenic features are not often fully realized. Man does not live by bread alone. Both spirit and intellect demand nourishment and stimulation. In the rapidity and complexity of our amazing industrial progress, we have become prone to neglect imagination—that vital spark that leads us on to better things. Each of those natural wonders too is full of romance, the romance of Nature creating always the beauty that man too often ignores or feebly tries to emulate. Such romance of the geologic past is refreshing to our minds and spirits—a stimulus to our imaginations that makes an understanding of our natural wonders and an appreciation of our scenery essential parts of our culture.

Here in the Shenandoah Valley you have no doubt visited some of the unrivalled caverns, annually visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists from many states. But have you imagined their glamorous past as you have wondered at their present awe-inspiring beauty? Natural Bridge is not far distant, but somewhat like a prophet it is more or less without honor in its own country. Then there is Natural Tunnel, in Scott County; Burke’s Garden in Tazewell County; Mountain Lake, almost 4,000 feet above sea level, in Giles County; the Pinnacles of Dan in Patrick County; and Dismal Swamp southwest of Norfolk. Myriad other scenic gems might be mentioned. Nearly thirty mountain peaks rise 4,000 feet above the sea. Neighboring Massanutten Mountain is a unique landscape feature, replete with historic interest as well as records of earth history.

Shenandoah Valley—the lovely “Daughter of the Stars”—itself is an amazing canvas on which has been painted many great historic events. Geologists tell us that its origin and development is another fascinating story. Certainly we must know it to appreciate it fully and its effect on the mode of life here.

The Old Dominion has been blessed in the turn of geologic events with an unsurpassed assemblage of sea coasts, tidal rivers, plains, plateaus, and mountains that are destined to bring increasing recreation and re-creation to our citizens. They will do as much for innumerable visitors who will gladly become our guests if we but make our treasures known to them.

You are familiar—some of you no doubt intimately—with the unique historic heritage of the Old Dominion. But do you always comprehend what a resource that is to Virginia and to Virginians? In a sense, it is an exaggeration to call our history a natural resource, but in another sense it is a very real resource. The great deeds of the past performed by illustrious sons and daughters of the mother Commonwealth are full of romance and inspiration for the youth of today—yes, even to all adults who will take the leisure moments to reflect upon them. History thus is a source of much more than mere factual data. It is a bulwark and a guide to all of us. As educators and teachers you can do much to make our glorious past vibrant with meaning for this and future generations of our citizens. We of the State Commission on Conservation and Development are aiding in the preservation for posterity of some of these noble things. But we must depend upon you to breathe a living spirit into those imperishable records and to fire the imaginations of your students with them.

It has been the fate of Virginia to be the center of events in America for more than three centuries and a quarter. This is due to the central and peculiarly favorable situation of the State. Because beautiful Chesapeake Bay offers the best harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, the first successful settlement in America took place here. Because Virginia lies between North and South it has been the decisive battlefield in our two great wars, the Revolution and the War between the States. What a dramatic coincidence it is that Cornwallis surrendered
at Yorktown, ending the Revolution, and that Lee surrendered at Appomattox, ending the War between the States! How much of the romance of the American past exists in these two events! And there is a third and even more striking phenomenon. Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, unlike nearly all other colonial capitals of America, was little affected by the march of time; time itself for decades almost ceased to exist in that quiet city. While Boston and Albany and Philadelphia grew into great cities, utterly losing all traces of their colonial atmosphere, Williamsburg remained much as it had been two hundred years before. That fact enabled Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to make his marvelous restoration of Williamsburg.

Our precious treasures of history from Jamestown to Appomattox and beyond—are not a resource to our citizens alone. Those treasures are being shared abundantly with peoples from other states and from other lands. Thus in affording a rich source of inspiration to others they are at the same time becoming a valuable resource to us—one of the magnets that draws large numbers of visitors to Virginia. The practical results of those visits should be obvious. But I would like to point out briefly certain practical aspects to you.

Washington is crowded at times with tens of thousands of visitors from all of the northern and western states, but practically none of those visitors feel much interest in things south of Washington, except Mount Vernon. Some of them who ventured as far as Alexandria were greatly pleased with the beauty of the old city, its fine homes, its historic associations, its exquisite Christ Church. But they did not think it worth while to go farther; apparently it never occurred to them that there could be anything of much interest in the South.

Thus for many years Alexandria was a gateway to Virginia and the South, a beautiful gateway with splendid traditions, but a gateway that few passed through. People would stop and admire the gate and then go back, whence they came. Of the millions who came to the capital of the nation, to see its many sights and to witness the sessions of Congress, it is probable that not more than one per cent visited Virginia south of Mount Vernon. The story has been much the same at other gateways—at Winchester, the portal to Shenandoah Valley, or at Harrisonburg, a gateway from West Virginia and states to the north and west.

One reason for this sad state of affairs was that good roads were lacking until rather recently. Hence, many of our historic sites and homes, lovely gardens, scenic wonders, and favored recreation areas were rather inaccessible by automobile, or at least required too much time and effort to visit them.

Another reason why people did not go through the gateways of Virginia was that they did not know of the interesting things to be seen south of the Potomac. No literature on Virginia that carried magnetic appeal was available as pamphlets, maps, and magazine articles. While some states, notably California and Florida and New England, were filling books, magazines, and newspapers with roseate accounts of climate, gardens of the utmost loveliness, scenic marvels, historic sites, and recreational places, in a word, where Paradise has been brought to earth, authentic and attractive information was lacking on Virginia and the South. It was almost a forgotten country.

For all who are interested in history—and whose imagination is not kindled by some of the great personalities of history—Virginia offers wonderful attractions in the great series of military parks and the Colonial National Historic Park at Yorktown and Jamestown. These are very recent and marvelous developments. Not so many years ago visitors to Richmond inquiring about the battlefields around that city
found them inaccessible. A jungle has since given way to a lovely park. The earthworks at Richmond, particularly those at Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison, are perhaps the finest remains to be found of the War between the States. This Park has become one of the chain of National Military Parks.

The development at Fredericksburg has been as remarkable. Go to Fredericksburg and drive along the highway built behind the Confederate lines there, where history and natural beauty are singularly blended. The battlefields of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania, have all been as carefully and as admirably parked. Roads lined with descriptive markers give full information to the traveler. I venture to say that a day could not be more pleasantly and profitably spent than in driving over and walking over the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park.

If you are interested in the history of the American Revolution, go to Yorktown, where the Federal Government in the last few years has made a wonderful development. On that historic ground Cornwallis was besieged by Washington and Rochambeau and forced to surrender on October 19, 1781, the victory that gained our independence for us. When the sesquicentennial was held in 1931, thousands of people came to a well-ordered park, a park that has since grown much in extent and development since that time.

If you care for colonial history, you should go to Jamestown Island. There, on the broad and lovely James, the first settlers landed and established the little colony that was to grow into the great United States. Since Jamestown as a town passed out of existence long ago, the scene today is not very unlike that May 13, 1607, when the first settlers came to anchor near the shore. Jamestown will soon be crowded by the people who wish to turn back the pages of history and read what is written there.

There are cities in Europe that retain much of the past, many of the old streets and ancient houses. That is because Europe belongs so much to the past. But in our fast-moving, rapidly-developing America, there are no cities of the long ago. That is, until recently there were none. There is one now, a colonial town, a town as American towns were two hundred years ago. A magician waved his wand, and Williamsburg returned from the limbo of lost cities, out of the misty past. If Aladdin had rubbed his magic lamp and wished Williamsburg to come back from two centuries ago, the effect could not be more wonderful.

I said a few moments ago that Virginia long was an almost inaccessible land, a part of an almost forgotten country. Until the last few years it was largely a closed book. All of that is changed now. The whole country is becoming aware of the beauty of Virginia and her historic charm as never before. Our highways and byways have become avenues of pilgrimage to hallowed shrines.

Making our natural wonders and historic spots known and accessible to the traveling public has become a source of great wealth to our citizens. Not all of this wealth is to be measured by any means in dollars and cents. The incoming of these visitors affords us new opportunities and imposes upon us new responsibilities for friendship and hospitality.

For two centuries the people of Virginia have been noted for courtesy and hospitality, and for that something more that we call urbanity. In the past, few other American communities, with all their virtues, possessed it. It was a Virginia characteristic. Visitors coming to the State were impressed by its antiquity and scenic beauties but more by its people. They were Virginia's great asset, and they still are. Visitors greatly enjoy the social contacts they make in our State—contacts that lead them to come back
again and again. That is a great thing, the foundation for the attractiveness of Virginia.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to Virginia that visitors should find the State attractive, that they should go away in a glow of appreciation and should send their friends to see us. We have it in our power to increase the attractiveness of Virginia and thereby its business, its real estate values, its prosperity in general. We have that indefinable something called atmosphere. But it should not be too indefinable. We should be able to translate it into accurate information as to historical events and places of interest and a cordial reaching out to help the traveler in all his moods. We have it in our power, with all the material and spiritual riches that are ours, to make Virginia the most attractive State in the Union.

After all, this is largely a matter of individual interest expressed in community spirit. If Virginians feel that local historical knowledge is important, they will become versed in it. If one locality has an informed citizenship, other places will follow the lead. Each of you, with perhaps more educational opportunities, can become leaders in your respective communities. In this way, by cooperation, it would not be a difficult task for the people of the State to know their local history. Since we should have hobbies, why should we not have the local history hobby? It is a very good and interesting hobby, as all those who have practiced it can testify. The result will be, that knowledge of local history and other features valuable to tourists and to our citizens will become general throughout the State.

I have stressed our local history at some length because I know it is one of the invaluable resources of our Commonwealth and a priceless heritage which lends much charm and interest to all who wish to visit Virginia. More than 1,200 history markers—each based on ample research—erected along the main highways are a part of the Commission's contribution to the study and popularization of our local history. The Commission expects to continue this work until all the points of historic interest in every section of Virginia have received adequate attention.

The latest and most spectacular development of some of our resources is the creation of a series of parks in Virginia which constitute a chain of recreational centers. The vision we have when the project is completed is that of a system of parks where all people may go and enjoy rest and comfort from their daily activities; where they may get back to nature largely unspoiled by modern civilization. I shall not take time to discuss them, as booklets on them are available. In the chain across the State, the beautiful Shenandooh National Park, graciously dedicated July 3, by President Roosevelt, is the one, perhaps, of immediate interest to you. It is destined to become one of the greatest vacation lands in the country. Its manifold diverse natural features coupled with many stirring events of human history, will make the Park of more than ordinary interest to all of our residents as well as to almost countless visitors.

The importance of forests in America cannot be minimized. Civilized life would be impossible without them. The forests feed the springs during dry weather. They control the movement of rain water, allowing it to soak into the spongy soil and to find its way gradually into the streams, thus reducing the severity of floods and keeping the stream-flow more nearly uniform. They prevent the erosion of the land into gullies and the depositing of soil and gravel on meadows and in streams and harbors below. They moderate the climate, reducing the extremes of heat, cold, and drought. They serve as a home and a refuge for game animals, birds and other wild life. Above all, they rejoice the spirit of man with their beauty and dignity, and refresh him physi-
vally and mentally when he becomes even for a short while a resident in them.

The forests of Virginia have always been one of the most striking features of our landscape. Whereas in parts of the United States the forests have almost disappeared, fortunately in Virginia you cannot travel far in any direction without seeing or being among trees, one of nature's great gifts to man.

Virginia is naturally a lovely wooded country. Nearly 15,000,000 acres in the State, that is, more than half of the land area is wooded. Thus it will be seen that the forests are still one of our main resources, one that must produce a large part of our wealth in the future. In order that this natural resource may be developed to the best advantage, the Forestry Division of the Commission exists. Large areas that have been cut over too closely need reforestation, and the CCC camps, conducted under the supervision of our Forestry Division, give us some of that. The forests need the most watchful care in order to prevent fire, and 1,600 fire wardens on duty on a part-time basis scan the horizon for the signs of that awful calamity, a raging forest fire.

Our people need education in forestry. Many private tracts of land need some reforestation, instead of cultivation. A greater care and responsibility in regard to forest fires are much needed. Many of us also would derive much pleasure from knowing the kinds and habits of some of our finest trees.

The waters of Virginia, surface and underground, are another of our great natural resources. Most of the needs and uses of water are evident, but often the struggle, especially in times of a severe drought, to obtain adequate supplies is not so evident.

Virginia is rich in water power. Our many rivers, our lovely falls, give us a source of hydro-electric power of vast potential value and importance. So great is this resource that we are told that more than 2,000,000 horse power of undeveloped hydro-electric power is to be found in seven rivers in Virginia. How much more there is, it is difficult to estimate. In the future, because of the work which the Division of Water Resources and Power of the Commission is doing, electric power should be obtainable in every portion of the State at relatively low cost. This work is yet in its inception. Safely imbedded in the Water Power law is the principle that the waters of the State belong to the State and that they should not, nor can they be, exploited in opposition to the welfare of the people of the State.

Our surface waters are not only most useful for power purposes and municipal and industrial water supplies, but they also afford many opportunities for real recreation, especially to those who can not travel far for their recreation, or who wish to have it at intervals.

The ground-water resources of the State are of surpassing local value, because many residents depend upon them for their entire supplies. Numerous municipalities and several large industries also depend upon them. Ground water is not, contrary to popular opinion, obtainable everywhere. Its occurrence depends upon certain conditions in the rocks beneath the surface. Those geologic conditions are constantly engaging the attention of the Geological Survey division of our Commission, to the end that well supplies may be more economically and abundantly obtained. You may be interested to know that a general survey of ground-water conditions in the Shenandoah Valley has recently been made and that a report on the findings is now being published by the State Geological Survey.

Although Virginia is not usually considered to be a mining state, the value of the minerals mined and quarried since the Geological Survey was re-established in 1908 amounts to more than one billion dollars.
For the decade ending in 1934, the approximate value of our mineral production was $345,000,000. The Geological Survey has done, and still is doing, a notable work in investigating the mineral resources of the State. This is a most important economic function, for if it did not do adequate field and laboratory work, we would not know the quantity or quality of these essential natural resources. This is truly the mineral age. Developing and conserving our mineral resources is becoming more and more a vital necessity of our mode of living. The Survey has published numerous memoirs and maps setting forth some of the results of its researches.

Only within the past half century has it been realized that our natural resources are not inexhaustible. Even at present the belief is far from being universal. Some resources, like our magnificent primeval forests, were regarded as obstructions, to be removed as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. Waters in streams and underground have been looked upon with an indifference that verged upon contempt. Soils were considered permanent and Midas-like in their richness. Most raw mineral resources, including coal, petroleum, and the metals, were little known to the public, and, even by their ardent exploiters, were considered illimitable. Few of our indispensable resources have been considered in their true light of priceless heritages from an aged earth to a youthful industrial civilization.

The concept of conservation and development of our natural resources, therefore, now means much more than it did a few decades ago. A full appreciation of it depends in considerable degree upon our ideas of citizenship and our opportunities and responsibilities as citizens in a complex civilization in a modern world.

The idea of citizenship means much more today than it did yesterday. Beginning with a declaration of right, it has developed into a declaration of obligation. From the principle of independence it has advanced to the idea of co-operation. The right of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness has been refined into that of the right of the individual to share his life, his liberty, and his happiness. This is the new and broader meaning of citizenship which has come to expression in the social and economic problems of the present.

But our most effective co-operation in this new day and, in fact, our best contributions to the welfare of many communities and thus to the Commonwealth at large, depends in no small degree upon our intelligent understanding of all of the resources of the State—what they are, where they are, and how they can best be conserved and developed to promote unselfishly group and individual welfare and happiness. Each one of us has an opportunity and a duty thus to contribute to social and civic progress in the Commonwealth.

Success in life is an illusive ideal and is almost as difficult of definition as democracy itself. I shall not attempt a definition except to declare that, other things being equal, it is the men and women who are thinking of what can be put into life rather than what can be taken from life—those persons who are thinking of what they can do for their communities rather than what their communities can do for them—who are building their success upon a rock which all the storms of life can never wear away.

The one great wish I have for you is the gift of that public spirit which sublimates self-interest as a dominant motive into loyalty to our fellow man and to the finest ideals of the social structure of which we are a definite part. The Cities, Counties, State, and Nation need leaders—men and women willing to pour the full might and power of their disciplined interest into, perhaps, the greatest tasks of all time. Only thus can we hope to enjoy a durable existence in a decent world or to contribute to
the advancement of civilization, or even to prevent its deterioration.

Phillips Brooks has well said, "Sad indeed is that day which has come in the life of any person when they are absolutely satisfied with the life that they are living and the deeds that they are doing, when there is not forever beating at the door of their souls a desire to do something bigger and better which each of them knows they were made and meant to do."

What is noble? "Tis the finer portion of our mind and heart
Linked with something still diviner than mere language can impart;
Ever-seeing, ever-prompting, some improvement yet to plan
To uplift our fellow being and like man to feel for man.

The final thought I would like to leave with you is that we cannot put too much emphasis on the desirability of building up in the minds of our people a conception of their real worth as individuals in a well-balanced social and economic order. I hope that day will soon come when every Virginian, whatever his vocation, and whether he lives in an urban or a rural community, will feel that he is truly a real part of a great Commonwealth. To do this Virginians must really know Virginia—her natural resources, her history, her traditions, and her attractions. We must make of ourselves ardent students and protagonists of the Old Dominion.

Wilbur C. Hall

Happiness at Home

He who never leaves his home repines at his monotonous existence and envies the traveler, whose life is a constant tissue of wonder and adventure; while he who is tossed about the world looks back with many a sigh to the safe and quiet shore he has abandoned. I cannot help thinking, however, that the man who stays at home and cultivates the comforts and pleasures daily springing up about him, stands the best chance for happiness.—Irving, in Bracebridge Hall.

"The Greeks had a Letter for It"

Although a football team from the State of Virginia has never tossed passes or crashed the line in the Rose Bowl, or even the Sugar or Orange Bowls, and the closest an Old Dominion squad has come to the national championship was in 1915 when Washington and Lee's Generals went down before Cornell in a title tilt, the State's contribution to the education field places it high among the leaders in the college world. Yet shrouded in obscurity is one phase of development in campus life in which Virginia has played an important role.

This field is that of the Greek letter fraternity; an institution praised by many and denounced in no uncertain terms by some critics; an institution which has grown into a gigantic business whose influence is felt on nearly every campus in the United States and on many Canadian ones, also. Approximately eighty national men's fraternities owning $75,000,000 worth of property make the Greek clubs an impressive array of financial as well as social importance.

But this is not a financial article. This month, over the many scattered campuses of the State, hundreds of students will begin wearing curiously wrought badges; some of which are plain Greek letters cut in gold and others are studded with diamonds, pearls, and rubies. Examinations in the halls of learning concluded and a new semester underway, "hell week," a not-too-pleasant memory, the pledges (new men) to the various fraternities have stepped, or are ready to step, into the select group of "the old men."

When one thinks about the beginning of American college fraternities, outside of Phi Beta Kappa, their growth seems something in which the State had no vital part, but investigation shows that more than a score of college clubs, both social and honorary and including those for women, have