

# COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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Vol. 34, No. 3

March 1989



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## COVER

**Bob Daum, a park ranger at Indiana Dunes, contributed this month's cover photograph.** The scene is the Indiana Dunes lakeshore, where Daum's photography illustrates some of nature's principles at their most abstract.

Daum started learning photography from his father and brother at the age of 15 in an area that later became Sleeping Bear Dunes NL. He later earned a master's degree in photography.



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National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## MANUEL LUJAN, JR., NEW STEWARD OF AMERICA'S RESOURCES

Recently, Manuel Lujan, Jr., was sworn in as the 46th Secretary of the Department of the Interior. In this position, he exercises jurisdiction over one-third of this country's land—a part of which is the national park system. As the senior policy and decision maker of this Department, he has a central role in determining future directions for the Service and the system. Therefore, I think it is important for you to know about him—both his values and his agenda.

One of the best ways to get to know an individual is by listening to what he says. Secretary Lujan is no exception. He has described himself as having "a great love and respect for our rich and magnificent land." He has told us that his background, influenced by three cultures—his Spanish, Indian, and Anglo roots—has instilled in him "a deep reverence for the beauty and sanctity of our land." And of his two decades in Congress, he has said, "I have kept faith with my upbringing and worked for the preservation of the land and waters and natural riches that are the great gift of our American heritage."

In his Senate confirmation hearings and his meetings with Interior employees, Secretary Lujan has embraced the theme of stewardship—by which I think he means caring for and enhancing this country's wondrous resources. He also reiterated President Bush's dedication "to the preservation, conservation, and development of America's natural resources in an environmentally sound manner."

Within the concept of stewardship, Secretary Lujan has outlined a number of special topics that he and President Bush want to emphasize: territories; education; war on drugs; America the Beautiful; responsible, efficient, and ethical management; domestic resources; science and technology; harmony; Indian tribes and Alaska native groups; partnerships.

What does all this mean to the future of the National Park Service? Considering just a few of these areas, I think you can understand the implications and opportunities for the National Park Service. Take "education," for example. This will be a primary theme not only for this Department, but throughout the Administration. How do we take part in this? By continuing to help people understand our rich cultural and natural heritage. I believe our almost intrinsic educational role aptly has been stated by Professor Robin Winks who describes the national park system as 354 "branch campuses of the greatest university in the world." President Bush's "America the Beautiful" is a concept likely to benefit NPS areas directly. While the full scope of this initiative has not been defined yet, the President's recently announced 1990 budget proposes a significant increase (to approximately \$200 million) for next year and the years thereafter in federal land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Much of this increase is expected



to be for the acquisition of high priority national park system lands.

Encouraging 'responsible, efficient and ethical management,' is something we in the Park Service are striving for continually. This phrase, embodies the Secretary's charge to expand opportunities for women and minorities. Several months ago we established an Affirmative Action Initiative Task Force, chaired by Regional Director Bob Stanton, to recommend actions to make the NPS workforce more comparable in composition to the civilian labor force at all levels of the Service.

The research emphasis of the "science and technology" category is something that also concerns us. With NPS cooperation, the Commission on Research and Resource

Management Policy, chaired by Dr. John Gordon, has been studying research in the Service, and will be making its recommendations this month. It is expected to strongly recommend strengthening our role in research programs. Finally, in the area of 'partnerships,' the Service not only is a participant, but a leader. We have encouraged and promoted partnerships with state and local governments, individuals, and public and private groups at all levels. Our 'Volunteer in Parks' program in 1988 had more than 44,000 volunteers. We now have close to 50 advisory boards and commissions at the park level, as well as the Secretary's National Park System Advisory Board. Our 64 cooperating associations and some 85 friends groups have a long history of support. Grant programs, technical assistance, and international programs are also examples of Service partnership activities.

Obviously, I have only touched on some of the activities and programs that support the Secretary's agenda. There are many ways—some already in progress, others yet to be identified—in which the Service will participate in this agenda—to the benefit of the parks, the Department, and the American people. I believe Secretary Lujan is a man who understands and values the rich natural and cultural heritage preserved within the national park system, and I believe the parks will prosper under his stewardship.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Penn Mott, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

William Penn Mott, Jr.

## FROM THE EDITOR

Two days before President Bush's inaugural ceremonies, Washington, DC, enjoyed a singularly spectacular fireworks display. That particular evening, at 5:30, my office windows began to shake, a sure sign that something celebratory was happening on the Mall. I rushed outside and up the street, hurrying to retrieve my three-year-old son so that he too might observe—and remember—the way Washington greets a new president. On our way back toward Main Interior, taking the pint-sized steps a dazzled three-year old is comfortably capable of, I chanced to redirect my focus—to look around me as well as up. Stopped along the sidewalk in various postures of dazed attention were men and women totally consumed by the display above their heads, and flickering across their faces was the same fascination I could observe in my own child's eyes. Ah, I thought, so this is where it begins. Somewhere in memory a 4th of July picnic, a parade, an evening by a lake lodges itself, and ever after the sound of exploding fireworks and colors in the night sky call us back.

Would that it were so with other things—that generations of children might be brought to adulthood, recollecting and treasuring and yearning to protect the natural and cultural heritage that is their birthright. Certainly the Park Service strives for this in its interpretive programs. Yet those to be reached are far too numerous to count, and something tells me that the urge our fathers and grandfathers felt to escape the farm in favor of the more automated, opportunistic urban life is with us still, part of our cultural consciousness. How does one temper that? How does one communicate the importance of leaving vistas open and streams clear without Congressional fiat?

My son often asks me to tell him about North Carolina where I grew up, about the night sky and the lakes and the reflection of the moon on the water. I do as he requests, drawing out the deliciousness of remembered scenes, furiously imprinting on a child who sees more buildings than he does trees.

"But Mommy, there's water *here*," he puzzles finally, pointing to the Potomac

and the lights from the buildings that shine across it.

"Yes, but not as pretty as there," I answer puritanically, "where you can see only the moon."

Wild space shrinks. Wild life presses ever closer together. In the oceans off the coast of Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain, as many as 17,000 seals have died from canine distemper virus, and, though the ozone hole found over the Arctic is reported to be less serious than that in Antarctica, more people do live in those northern areas that appear to be suffering ozone loss.

"Global environmental change may well be the most pressing international issue of the next century," research leaders have counseled George Bush. Yet in Washington, DC, according to an article in the *Chicago Tribune*, the environmental beat "is not a burning issue." Nevertheless, according to that same article, "there's evidence... the environmental beat may be going through another cycle of respectability. *Time* magazine, in its annual Man of the Year issue for 1988, chose the planet Earth."

Let that be so—let the environment (all parts of it) enjoy an upswing of awareness, appreciation, and concern—for we deserve it. We deserve the health and stability that such rootedness in natural things imparts.

Part of that sense of rootedness has always been evident in the focus of this month's *Courier*—the Midwest Region, the heartland that historically has helped define the character of America. However, the emphasis here is not simply on exploring the physical nature of those areas (though several articles do accomplish this) but also on the tests of courage their managers face as the end of the 1980s brings new challenges to the job of preserving homesteads and presidents homes, countrysides and riverways. Deborah Liggett's article, for example, focuses on the struggle to save the loons, while, at the opposite end of the spectrum, James Dougan finds humor in the excesses of purple loosestrife, a plant that probably never will go on the endangered species list. These and other challenges face Park Service people in the Midwest and all over the system. Theirs is the difficult task of attempting in as many ways as possible—through community outreach, through scientific research, through sound decision-

making—to contribute to the health of the environment, to help preserve wildness as long as possible for as many good reasons as there are people on the earth.

"Will you remember this evening," I prod my son as the last noisy display of firework splendor splashes across the sky. He does not answer, being too caught up in the drama about him to pay attention to my motherly request. Yet in some way I know the answer is "yes," that he *will* remember—that, as an adult, he will pause at some street corner one day in abject wonder, and, across his face, unbidden, will flicker a shadow of the pleasure and the innocence I observe on it now, this January night.

## NOTES FROM THE HILL

### Rob Wallace

This new year brings with it a new Congress and a new Administration. That combination means new people and new ideas in Washington.

The most important "new" person for the Park Service is the new Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan. Mr. Lujan is no stranger to Washington, having served 20 years in the House representing Albuquerque, New Mexico. During his confirmation hearing in January he spoke of a bipartisan approach and stressed the importance of leaving our national parks in better condition by the time he leaves office.

In the next few months, Mr. Lujan will appoint six assistant secretaries, his personal staff, and several bureau heads. They, in turn, will play key roles in developing the Department of the Interior's budget and policy outlook under the Bush Administration.

"New" personnel at Interior aren't the only positions important to the National Park Service. One of the most influential positions is the OMB Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science. That position has tremendous influence over NPS budget issues. President Bush appointed one of his environmental advisers, Bob Grady, to that post. The Assistant Attorney General for Lands and Natural Resources at the Justice Depart-

ment also has enormous influence on park issues. That office determines which park protection legal cases will be brought before the courts, and which will not. As I write this, the position is still vacant.

The 101st Congress convened in early January. But unlike the federal government, it has seen little change in the leadership of our key committees. All of the chairmen and ranking minority members of our authorizing and appropriations committees will return. Therefore, I expect congressional interest in the National Park Service will remain high. There are, however, several new members on our committees. They include Chester Atkins (D-MA) on the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee; Pat Williams (D-MT), Eni Faleomavaega (D-American Samoa), Jim McDermott (D-WA), Stan Parris (R-VA), Bob Smith (R-OR), and Jim Lightfoot (R-IA) on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Wyche Fowler, (D-GA), Bob Kerrey (D-NB), and Phil Gramm (R-TX) on Senate Appropriations; and Howell Heflin (D-AL), Jay Rockefeller (D-WV), Conrad Burns (R-MT), Jake Garn (R-UT), and Mitch McConnell (R-KY) on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

It will take a few months for Congress and the new Administration to get fully organized. Initially, their focus will be on the FY 90 budget. Later this spring, serious action on other legislative initiatives should start.

A number of issues from the last Congress will be back this year. They include legislation to expand Death Valley and Joshua Tree, the American Heritage Trust Fund that proposes to invest \$1 billion a year on federal land acquisition and historic preservation, and land protection initiatives for our battlefields.

The 100th Congress (1987-1988) was one of the busiest on record. Nearly 13 percent of all of the legislation passed by that Congress dealt with national park issues. All signs suggest that record breaking trend will continue.

## LETTERS

I noted in the *October Courier* a bit of news that I feel should get more than passing notice. I am referring to North District Interpreter Theo Hugs at Bighorn Canyon NRA and her summer program on Crow Indian culture. In this program she brought in the legends of the Crow Tribe and the part they played in the tribal culture. I surely want to commend her for such a program.

This is a type of interpretation that has been given too little attention in the parks, and is something that I became much interested in during my years as an interpreter. Back in 1932 in Glacier I found the legends of the Blackfeet and Kutenai fascinated visitors, and so I used them extensively at campfire programs and sometimes on guided trail trips. Such legends added both to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of tribal culture.

In addition to the Glacier legends, I collected and used several in other parks where I was stationed. Thus by the time I retired in 1969 I had collected legends from a number of parks and monuments, and was convinced that a gap existed in available knowledge on this aspect of park interpretation. Following retirement I spent considerable time visiting university and public libraries in a search for legends of Indian groups that either lived in park and monument areas or whose tribal territories included those areas. I also contacted parks to see what help they could give me. In too many instances there was little known. I finally ended my studies with legends from thirty-seven Park Service areas and almost two hundred legends that I believe to be authentic, rather than just "guide" stories.

Of these legends I selected 147 I believe to be the best and most representative of 46 different Indian tribes. I have retold them in my own words without paraphrasing the source materials in any way. The completed manuscript is designed to group the Service areas by region or in alphabetical order.

I hope the manuscript can be published. I have thought that perhaps one of the natural history associations, or a combined effort by a group, could do the publishing. Also there are some universities that might be contacted. In any event it is my hope these legends eventually will help several parks fill an interpretive gap that, at pre-

sent, is much too large. I would be interested in corresponding with anyone about this subject. I can be reached at 1102 Arapaho Way, Boulder City, NV 89005.

Russell K. Grater

In the *January Courier*, Michael Whittington states that "According to Park Service folklore, the lone pine and mountain motif that appears in the NPS logo also came from a Walter Weber painting."

As I remember, the Service put out an invitation for a Servicewide competition to design a suitable NPS logo about 1949 or 1950. There wasn't a whole lot of interest, although there was a monetary reward offered. The announced winner was someone in the Washington Office or maybe the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the winning product was a round, rather sterile logo that failed to fill the bill adequately.

I was in the old Region IV office in San Francisco at the time, and recall that Sanford "Red" Hill, Audrey Neasham, Scofield DeLong, Cecil Doty, and others felt the proposed logo to be entirely inadequate.

Consequently, Hill and his Design and Construction staff drew up the present logo, which included the tree (presumed to be a sequoia), mountains, and water to represent elements of the scenic parks, and the arrowhead to represent the historic and archeological elements. Recreation areas were not considered to be a permanent part of the system at that time, but if recognition of recreation was needed, then water would be symbolic of that.

The logo is now about 40 years of age—not historic yet, but old enough to be properly respected. Thanks must be given to "Red" Hill for coming up with the unrewarded logo we all hold so dear.

Volney J. Westley  
Landscape Architect (retired)

# THE CHALLENGE

**T**he Midwest Region is America's "heartland." The non-sense values of its workforce, with emphasis on a solid work ethic and commitment to service, exemplify the best traditions of the NPS family. A quality workforce and a uniquely diverse resource contribute to making the Midwest an exciting place to work or visit. You can ride to the top of the St. Louis Arch with your family, canoe in the solitude of the secluded Current or Jacks Fork Rivers in the Ozark hills of Missouri, try on a voyageur's bright-banded wool coat and floppy cap at a fur trading site in northern Minnesota, or hike one of America's prime wilderness areas, Lake Superior's Isle Royale National Park.

Wedged like a keystone into the northern half of the nation are the 10 central plains and lakes states. The Great Lakes' shorelines of six—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—form an inland coast of more than 3,500 miles. To

the south and west the prairies and woodlands of Iowa and Missouri give way to the expansive Great Plains in Nebraska and Kansas. Two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, drain the region. Many other streams contribute to its character and beauty, and are important sources of recreation.

This is the Midwest, home to one out of four Americans. Within the region the National Park Service preserves some of the most significant sites associated with the historical dramas that took place here: the ebb and flow of Indian cultures, the fur trade, exploration and opening of the West, Civil War and frontier battles. The region administers parks, recreation areas, lakeshores, and riverways in areas of exceptional natural beauty where you may boat, fish, hike, and camp. At Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, you can even see a play or hear a major symphony orchestra.







**I**llinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission

**G**eorge Rogers Clark NHP

Many of the region's park units are relatively new and, as yet, not fully developed. Located near some of America's major urban centers, they represent great promise for the future. As the population grows, these lakeshores, parks, and historic sites will be increasingly recognized for their enormous potential to provide recreation and inspiration to generations of urban Americans who might have little opportunity to experience the more traditional western parks.

Already at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial up to 4 million people in the St. Louis area experience America's largest birthday party each July Fourth weekend, and they also have the opportunity to visit the America's National Parks bookstore—operated by cooperating associations at the restored Union Station, a national historic landmark. These urban visitors experience quality NPS interpretive programs and learn about distant national parks they may never have seen.

The Midwest Region is in the forefront of innovative park management techniques that may portend the Service's future. The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, operating with no NPS land ownership or management, receives its direction from a commission. The new Mississippi National River and Recreation Area represents the first direct NPS management of a portion of the nation's most significant river.

More than 20 new areas have been proposed and are under various phases of study or legislative consideration within the region. Included is the Big Two Hearted River, Michigan, perhaps the best candidate for the Service's first free-flowing river and watershed to be preserved in entirety. The historic Calumet region

in the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan also is being studied for possible inclusion, and would interpret the historic copper mining era, an underrepresented story identified in the NPS plan. The Kansas Tallgrass Prairie, John Muir's boyhood home in Wisconsin, and Whitehaven, President Grant's home in St. Louis, represent just a part of the region's potential.

The Midwest's rivers and trails conservation assistance efforts to state and local recreational resource programs have been recognized as aggressive ones. Their potential impact on the millions of people who live in the heartland region is unlimited. In the past year, the "heartland" hosted a Midwest Rivers Conference to explore river preservation techniques. The conference attracted 125 state and local government officials and river enthusiasts. Additionally, the Region cohosted a major river preservation workshop in Ohio, which also featured celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

In conjunction with staff from Indiana Dunes, a regional trail plan is being developed for three counties in northwest Indiana, for completion by the end of 1989. An important linkage between the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway and the newly established Mississippi National River and Recreation Area will result from conversion of an abandoned rail line to a hiking/biking trail with the potential of serving more than two million people in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Several long distance trails are administered by the Midwest Region. Ice Age National Scenic Trail connects a chain of "textbook" geological features resulting from glaciation in present-day Wisconsin. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail com-



**L**incoln Boyhood NMem

memorates and interprets the 4,500-mile route of the famous 1804-6 exploring expedition from Wood River, Illinois, to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River. The North Country National Scenic Trail eventually will become America's longest, at 3,200 miles when completed.

The Region also has been in the forefront of efforts to carry out the Service's 12-Point Plan. Ozark was a 1987 national winner of the Secretary's Take Pride in America Awards program for its innovative river cleanup efforts using volunteers and support from corporate sponsors. They were NPS finalists for the 1988 awards program as well.

Parks are successfully organizing sophisticated friends groups and raising money that significantly supports park operations. "Wilson's Creek—the Second Campaign" was initiated by the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation. In just over a year, the Foundation raised \$195,000 in donations and pledges toward its goals for a research center, cannon carriages, furnishings and support for the historic Ray House, restoration of the Edwards Cabin, and a group-shelter, picnic pavilion for the group picnic site.



**P**ictured Rocks NL

The newly organized "Friends of Agate Fossil Beds, Inc." has begun an ambitious and aggressive campaign for developing a visitor center at Agate Fossil Beds. In the last year, they have raised more than \$212,000 and are receiving attention from major foundations and corporations. Both efforts demonstrate the interest and commitment to NPS ideals that are strong in the Midwest.

Significant changes have occurred in Administration due to the consolidation of finance functions, additional program requirements, and the changing work force. Proactive efforts include the development of a communication system that links all parks. Extensive use of new communication software programs provides instant access to park data and the ability to connect with other regions and the Washington Office. The network transmits a weekly newsletter, updating recipients on program requirements, policy decisions, and projects placed on review, and the "Heartland Pulse," a bimonthly newsletter to keep administrators current.



**S**leeping Bear Dunes NL

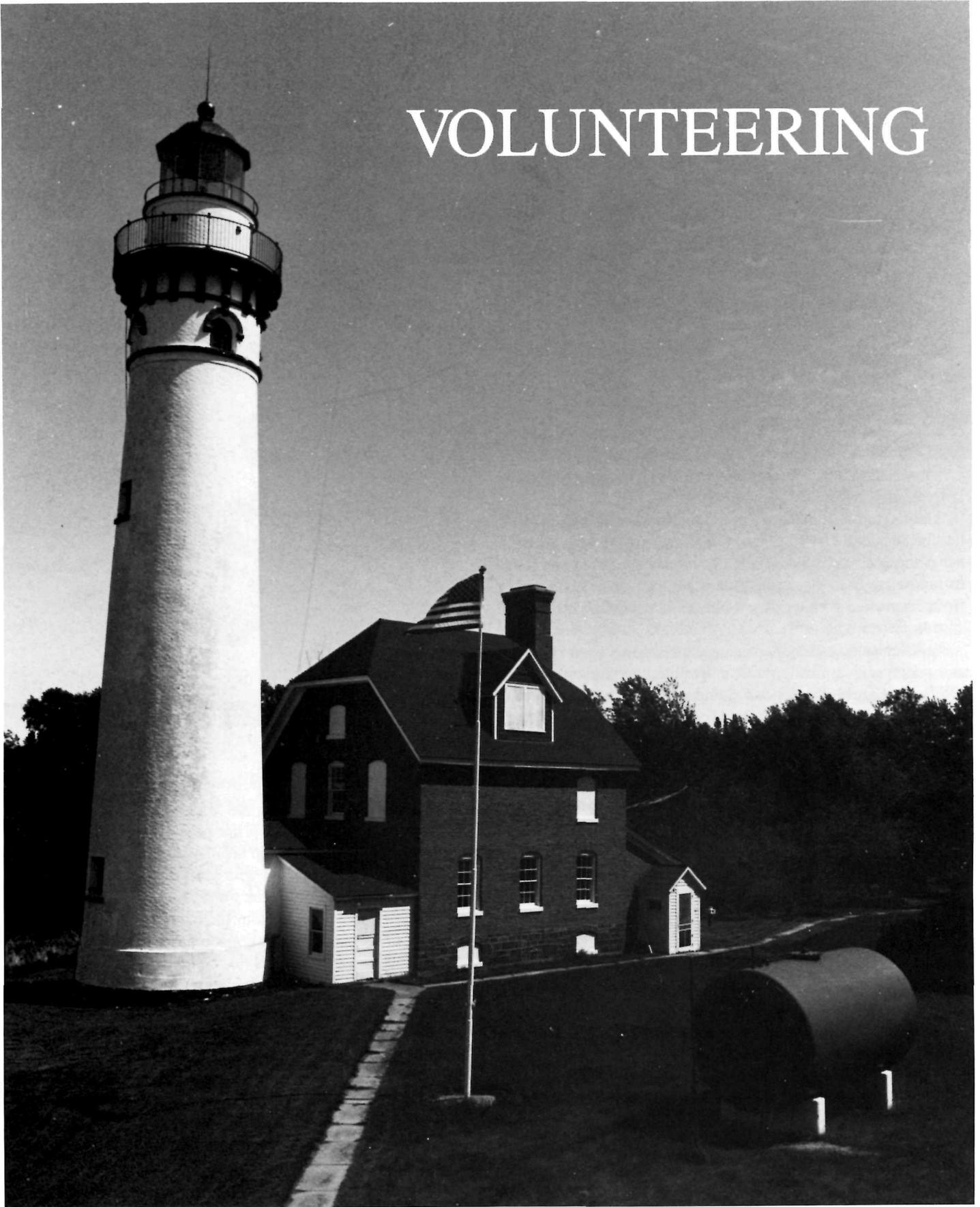
For more than five years, the Midwest Region has surpassed its goal of 15 percent of total prime procurement to minority vendors. We continue to develop creative staffing and training programs through partnerships with local governments and educational institutions. The region's outreach programs are gaining significant representation from the handicapped sector for our regional office staff. We have made great strides and look forward to new opportunities to simplify programs, improve affirmative employment efforts, and reduce paperwork!

Biological diversity curricula have been developed to permit teachers to use national parks to help children understand important ecosystem concepts. These programs will be made available Servicewide.

In summary, the unique combination of diverse, new, and developing parks, a dedicated workforce, and a growing urban population portend an exciting future for the Midwest Region. We are up to the challenge.

*Don H. Castleberry is Midwest Regional Director.*

# VOLUNTEERING



## THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE AT APOSTLE ISLANDS.

Lighthouse. The image blinks like a beacon in the imagination, a star burst in the night sky of the mind. But unlike most other mystic notions that dissolve in the face of reality, the lighthouse experience shines clearly for a handful of volunteers who have assembled for seasonal duty at five island light stations in the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore since 1983.

The volunteers and the park form a kind of symbiotic relationship—the volunteers gain a unique experience, and the park receives the time and talents of people who come to share a summer on the largest body of fresh water in the world.

The characteristics of the successful volunteers-in-parks (VIP) program at Apostle Islands start with a mix of idealism and practicality. Lighthouse service probably comes as close to romanticism as one can find in the modern world. There are undoubtedly dozens of youthful U.S. Coast Guardsmen stranded on land's end around the country who might not see it that way, but for a retired chief of police, the change of pace and the opportunity to become immersed in nature combine to fulfill a volunteer like few other opportunities can.

The pay is \$2.50 per day. Company is scarce. Boaters may show up at any time during the night or day, but they often avoid the far ends of the world we associate with lighthouses. That leaves the volunteer with time to observe an eagle's nest through an astronomer's telescope and maintain a journal of the birds' activities, or log an ecosystem's foliage, or experience the lake in its subtle moods.

In the five years the Apostle Islands' VIP program has been operating, Margaret Ludwig, the lakeshore's administrative secretary, has shared the volunteers' excitement with other department leaders. She recalls a former police chief commended for initiating cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a British sailor, who might have experienced the islands quite differently had he not received prompt, skilled medical attention. Other volunteers have become involved with acid rain research from their lakeshore fortresses. Some have sent articles back to landlocked newspapers, sharing their unique experiences with a world that perhaps does not come close enough to adventure in the openness of nature.

Ludwig collates the journals and histories of the volunteers. Regarded as memorable friends who shared their time, expertise, and adventures, the volunteers share the vitality of their stories through reflections on their duties.

Another perspective comes from a district ranger who is obviously proud and somewhat envious of the experiences of the volunteers. When asked why the VIP program is so successful, District Ranger Larry Johnson attributed it to the people. "We screen them carefully. We like their independence, their eagerness to share their light station as hosts to visiting boaters, and their willingness to care for the resources."

Asked about "fall-outs" from the program, Johnson related the story of an unfortunate Outer Island volunteer who suffered a severely abscessed tooth. Weather prohibited several attempts to retrieve the "keeper" from his station 32 miles out in Lake



Devil's Island Lighthouse

Superior. The sufferer exacerbated his condition when, in his blanket rejection of his circumstances, he drank unpurified water and contracted dysentery. Finally freed from his island fortress, the sufferer drove himself to the neighboring city for treatment, apparently reconsidered his notion of lighthouses, and never bothered to return. His radio and survival gear had to be retrieved through the mail. This volunteer is the sole exception in a highly successful project.

Though the lighthouse service is easiest to romanticize, other park needs also are met by volunteers. Pat Huschka, a maintenance volunteer who contributed more than 2,000 hours of work, received an NPS special commendation for her generous gift. Volunteers also study sandpits, map shipwrecks and other underwater resources, perform trail maintenance, act as campground hosts, and serve as deckhands. Two computer specialists (one from Milwaukee, the other from Connecticut) designed a resource management database for the park. All divisions at Apostle Islands use volunteers.

In the final analysis, the greatest successes of the volunteer program are the volunteers themselves. They seem to recognize the value of joining, be it ever so little, into the flow of history. In the words of the administrative staff at Apostle Islands, the volunteers are "doers," simply appreciating that "life is an experience." And where can one enhance that experience more than in the glow of a lighthouse out in Lake Superior?

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*The author, local resident and Apostle Islands volunteer interpreter Dave Strzok, is also a concessions tour boat operator.*

# WHERE HAVE ALL THE LOONS GONE?

## A DRAMA IN THE REAL WORLD (PLAYERS IN ORDER OF APPEAR- ANCE).

There were no players on the stage when the concept of a national park on the Canadian border first emerged in 1891. But by the time Voyageurs NP arrived in 1975, late in the play (in a real, if imperfect, drama), all players *and* their agendas were in place.

Today, Voyageurs represents the historic route of the French-Canadian voyageurs and the best example of the mainland southern boreal forest in the United States. Lying along the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, it is home to significant numbers of timber wolves, bald eagles, black bear, beaver, and otter. It is the ancient range of the woodland caribou. Thirty-seven percent of the park is water. More than fifty percent of the park's mass is aquatic ecosystem.



**T**hirty-seven percent of Voyageurs is water and more than fifty percent is aquatic ecosystem. Dams at Kettle Falls and Squirrel Falls on the Canadian Border control water levels on the Namakan Chain of Lakes in the park.



**T**he common loon is identified as a "species of special concern" in Minnesota. A population of 200 loons inhabit Voyageurs NP.

The border lakes that became Voyageurs NP have been dammed and impounded since the early 1900s, raising original lake levels. The imperfect world in which Voyageurs must survive is the world of regulated, non-natural water tables. The establishing legislation for the park recognized the existing restrictions on natural ecosystems and specifically decreed that the National Park Service must work within the existing water management system. Congress handed out no magic wands.

**THE PLAYERS.** The players in this drama are predominately special interest groups—both public and private. The director of the drama is the International Joint Commission, which promulgates guidelines for the use of international waters by industry and the public. The commission, a joint board of American and Canadian citizens, must balance the competing needs of navigation, domestic water supply and power production—as well as the differing views of two nations. Increasingly, the International Joint Commission is being forced to consider the needs of both natural resources and recreation.

Although the International Joint Commission regulates dams along the international boundary, the dams are owned by private industry, another major player in the drama. In the case of

Voyageurs, the major industrial player is Boise Cascade, an international paper producer. The other players on stage include local resort owners, private homeowners, fishermen, downstream power and domestic water users, and most recently, the National Park Service and its visitors.

The other players in this drama are often beneath our notice. On the playbill they are listed as: benthic organisms, invertebrates, phytoplankton. More frequently recognized as legitimate players on the stage, muskrat, beaver, otter, grebe, loon, walleye and northern pike also make appearances. In the excitement of the drama, these actors are seen by some as two-bit players. They are the stars of the show.

**THE STAKES.** For each of the players, the stakes differ. The International Joint Commission desires to keep the "show on the road." The private land owners desire accessible docks in the summer and a minimum of ice damage in the winter, plus adequate water for fish spawning. The fishermen want increased fisheries production. Industry wants to maintain power production for its own operation and for sale to downstream users. The National Park Service wants a more natural ecosystem.

**THE PLOT.** Fluctuating lake levels are often seen as the villain

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in the drama—but the plot isn't quite that simple. Prior to impoundment, natural fluctuations occurred in lake levels. The problem today lies not in lake level fluctuations but in their timing and magnitude. Natural ecosystems can cope with lake levels that change but if the changes occur out of sync, disastrous consequences result.

The stage props used by the International Joint Commission in making water management decisions are called "rule curves." Rule curves (or bands) are the permitted high and low water levels over time. Industry, the keeper of the dams, has a free hand to regulate water levels within these parameters.

**ACT ONE (THERE HAS TO BE A BETTER WAY).** A major park research program initiated in 1983 showed significant consequences for many water resource users. The first part of the study documented the effects of the current water management system on the aquatic community. Studies of aquatic vegetation, benthic organisms, the fish community, shore and marsh nesting birds, beaver and muskrat, otter, osprey and archeological resources, plus the relationship between lake levels and boat docks, navigation, flood control and power production also were investigated. The second step developed a hydrological model to forecast alternative water management regimes in the belief that there has to be a better way to meet the diverse needs of all water users.

**ACT TWO (THE PLOT THICKENS).** The plot took a turn for the worse when researchers found that under the current water management regime almost all species (*Homo sapiens*, too) are losers—in both summer and winter. Winter water drawdowns leave beaver and muskrat lodges high, dry, and isolated from food caches at critical times of year. Failure of water levels to rise quickly enough after "ice out" leaves walleye and northern pike spawning beds inaccessible—with a disastrous effect on fisheries production. Unnaturally late rising waters creates early summer flooding of loon and grebe nests, resulting in as much as 45 percent nest loss.

Archeological sites, drowned when lake levels originally were raised, suffer too. After the winter drawdown, excessive amounts of beach and shoreline are exposed, making previously submerged sites vulnerable to vandalism and theft. Sites above the current lake level are damaged from severe wave wash when water levels run unnaturally high in summer.

Resort and private land owners are understandably upset when water fails to rise enough in the spring to make their docks accessible. On the other hand, water that remains too high in the winter causes ice damage to those same docks. At low water levels,

rocks become an increasing hazard to navigation. Downstream water users remain adamant that outflows must not change.

**ACT THREE (THE WORLD OF THE POSSIBLE).** The hydrological model developed by the National Park Service study was used to evaluate eleven water management regimes. The evaluation indicated that many of the alternatives would fail to improve biological conditions within Voyageurs' aquatic ecosystems. One alternative would improve the dock and navigation situations but fail to improve biological conditions. Another alternative would maximize biological conditions but reduce power production. In the world of the possible, what should be compromised?

**ACT FOUR (AN IMPERFECT, BUT REAL, WORLD).** The preferred alternative succeeds in improving conditions for several competing concerns. It does not create perfect conditions for any group of users, but by making minute adjustments in the timing and magnitude of water level changes it does offer an improved scenario for all users. In this way, biological conditions can improve significantly without affecting human use.

An additional alternative, which creates near-natural lake level fluctuations and maximizes biological conditions, exists as a hope for the future. In this alternative, modern, more efficient downstream turbines could maintain existing power demands while sustaining more natural lake level conditions.

**ACT FIVE (THE DRAMA PLAYED OUT).** Without change, only one thing is certain. A higher rate of nest failure and reduced level of fish spawning will continue to occur. Docks will continue to be stranded above the water line. Natural systems will continue to degrade. Visitors to the area will suffer from a lessened experience.

The realization of these facts, based on National Park Service research, has created a healthy coalition. The coalition consists of citizen groups, resort owners, fishermen, commercial groups and the National Park Service, all of whom believe that a better way can be found. A new consortium, based on a single purpose, is being formed. The consortium believes that we can live in better harmony with the natural environment.

**REWRITING THE SCRIPT (MAKING A DIFFERENCE).** As our drama draws to a close, a script change is in the works. The director is being lobbied by the players guild. It may be an imperfect world but a solution is within reach. The script *can* be rewritten. We can save the loons.

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*Deborah O. Liggett is a park ranger at Voyageurs NP.*

# THE TRUMAN UNDERGROUND

## WHERE GEOLOGY AND POLITICS MEET.

This is not a tale of political intrigue or a history of Mt. Rushmore (get it: “geology and politics”). It is the story of successful planning with a happy ending for a large museum collection.

The house at 219 North Delaware in Independence, Missouri, was the home of President Harry S Truman from his marriage to Bess Wallace in 1919 until his death in 1972. The Truman home, as it is now known, complete with historic furnishings and the Trumans’ personal effects, was willed to the U.S. Government by Bess Truman in October of 1982. Following designation of the home as a national historic site, the Midwest Regional Office began directing efforts to preserve it and the estimated 30,000 objects it contained. As the site became a fully operational park unit in 1983, the park staff assumed responsibility for preservation and stabilization efforts, with the continued support of the regional office.

The enormous size of the collection found in the house tremendously complicated the curatorial duties. The staff also had a commitment to open the site to the public in just six months. A large, rambling Victorian with two floors, plus a full basement and attic, the home had been occupied continuously by four generations of Mrs. Truman’s family (1867-1982), none of whom ever seemed to throw anything away! As a result, the staff found very little room to catalog objects and manage housekeeping duties. In addition, a 120-year-old, wood-frame house never can be transformed into a museum, where all objects are exhibited and stored for optimum preservation at museum standards.

Those problems quickly illustrated the need for an off-site museum facility, as addressed in both the site’s General Management Plan and Resource Management Plan. The need for such a facility prompted a request to the Curatorial Services Division, WASO, for a Collection Storage Plan (CSP).

An interim CSP quantified storage equipment needs, costs, and square footage requirements. The site staff, with Midwest Regional Office review, then prepared the specifications for the General Services Administration (GSA) to lease an appropriate facility. An estimated 5,000–6,000 square feet was required to provide room for cataloging, research, a laboratory, storage and a loading area.

With the site’s museum needs identified, the hunt was on for collection storage space. To complicate matters, the midwest climate, with its shifts in temperature and humidity, is not con-

ducive to artifact preservation. However, the geology of the region provided a unique opportunity to escape variable climate by moving underground. A fifteen-foot thick layer of limestone about 20 to 30 feet beneath the surface has been mined in several Kansas City locations. As the mining proceeds, occasional limestone pillars are left to support the overburden. The resulting space is easily finished off for a variety of uses, primarily warehousing. These underground areas have millions of square feet of space, with full truck and rail access.

It was in one of these commercial undergrounds that the park and GSA selected space for lease. Located about four miles from the Truman home, the underground provides a safe repository for Truman home artifacts that are not part of the furnished historic scene exhibited to visitors.

The underground museum space is called the CAVE—Curatorial Artifact Vault Extraordinaire (please no moans; the staff worked very hard trying to figure out what relevant name CAVE could be an acronym for). It is a complete museum collection management facility, allowing the curatorial staff to bring objects selectively from the home to the loading area. After inspection for pests and preliminary cleaning, objects are cataloged. A well lit room with large, comfortable work areas and all the tools of the trade, including a computer with the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) up and running, is where cataloging takes place. If further cleaning or treatment is required, objects go to the adjacent laboratory, complete with a photography area set up for visual documentation of certain objects.

After cataloging and cleaning, objects are taken to the secure, clean, and environmentally stable storage room. There storage equipment, ranging from 4 x 8 foot shelving units to single-width drawers in museum cabinets, provide the flexibility to store objects properly and make efficient use of space.

Further protection of the museum objects is provided with fire detection and suppression, intrusion detection, and complete climate control systems. Agents of deterioration are well controlled.

Also there is no need to worry about such natural catastrophes as tornados, lightning, or leaking roofs when you are 30 feet underground!

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*Steve Harrison is chief of cultural resources of Harry S Truman NHS.*

# INTERPRETING THE ORDINARY



**S**usie Nichols in front of homestead.



**K**leipzig Mill

**W**hat do an 80-year-old board-and-batten house, a small turbine mill, and a park conference room furnished to resemble an Ozark home have in common? They all involve ordinary people and are the means by which Ozark National Scenic Riverways can relate meaningfully to its visitors and neighbors.

It was in the spring of 1972 that I first met Susie Nichols. Although she had died in 1959, when I saw the picture of her sitting astride "ol' Don" in front of her board-and-batten house I told myself that she was a person I would like to know more about.

The Nichols Place was located on the upper portion of the Current River about three-quarters of a mile from the river up Parker Hollow. I visited the site and talked to a neighbor who had known Susie. She and her husband, John, had moved to the 120-acre farm site in 1894. They raised two boys and a girl. After John died in 1932, Susie continued to farm and take care of cows, sheep, hogs, guineas, and horses, which were used for draft and transportation. She canned fruit and vegetables, plus developed a favorable reputation for her homemade remedies. Being quite a horse person, she often rode the five miles to Cedar Grove, a town along the Current River, for her mail and a few groceries.

When I visited the old farmstead “she” made the place come alive. The landscape, unaltered since her death, reflected the Scotch-Irish culture that evolved after the advent of the lumbering era and the arrival of the railroad into the Ozarks. The small spring located 50 feet from the house was probably the main reason that John and Susie built at this site. The “sawmill” house never had been electrified. It also had been constructed without a fireplace because of the availability of the wood cook stove via the railroad. The raised grain on the wooden floor could be seen and felt, thanks to years of hand scrubbing and cleaning. The house had to be saved—that much was obvious. But it wasn’t the unique mansion built by the “self-made man,” and so had not come of age. Nevertheless it persevered.

In the center of the Riverways a little stream, Rocky Creek, flows over an area of exposed precambrian rock. It is the closest that we have to a permanent stream as most of our streams flow underground and surface near the rivers as springs. Along this creek is a small turbine mill built by Walter Klepzig in 1928—hence its name, the Klepzig Mill. Walter, son of a “Prussian German,” was a particularly progressive thinker. Among his neighbors he was the first to introduce both barbed and woven fence wire and a refined breed of milk cow. He sawed logs into boards for his house and out-buildings, while routinely saving “good boards” to build his neighbors’ coffins. He also ground corn without toll for neighbors “on starvation.”

Like the Susie Nichols house, the Klepzig Mill is classified as a “sawmill” structure. This architectural style replaced the log structure after the arrival of the sawmill. It could be built fast without framing by one or two people. The vertical sawn boards were nailed to a bottom hand-hewn sill and a sawn 2-by-4 plate on the top. The single-board-thickness walls were fabricated on the ground, then lifted into place. Battens could be placed on the boards to cover the seams. The foundation is often uncut native stone.

Klepzig Mill is not much to look at with all its modifications, cement spillway, a scrap metal hinge from the hood of a Model “A” Ford truck, and the old, corrugated iron roofing. I will never forget visiting the mill a number of years ago with a historic survey team—they recommended it be documented and destroyed. It was not worth putting money into, they advised, and were we to do so the “locals would just burn it down.” So we put this structure on hold too.

Within the last five years, both structures have been re-evaluated and are being nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. With the help and support of Midwest Region historic architects, the park historian, and maintenance staff, both complexes have been stabilized. Care was taken not to make the structures look new—old roofing was recycled; old, weathered boards replaced rotten, knocked-out sections. The buildings were restored to the standards of the people who originally constructed them. We purposely chose not to make the structures into something they never were. Last year we also placed two waysides close to the Nichols farmstead and the Klepzig Mill to interpret the commonplace to visitors.

*Interpreting landscapes to reflect a way of life can be an effec-*



**S**usie with husband John

tive concept that can work in other ways as well. Motivated by Director Mott’s initiative three years ago, the park held its first December Open House. As part of the event, the staff invited a local elementary school to help decorate and build the “set” for that year’s Open House theme. This year, they partitioned the 40’ x 30’ conference area to resemble two rooms of a typical, rural Ozark home (pre-rural electrification).

The children also obtained pictures of old Christmas or family gatherings that were displayed on a bulletin board in the same conference area. Once the decorating was complete, tours of the rooms were given to the different school grades. Children compared their lifestyles with those of the children who would have lived in the “rooms” they had helped to decorate. Many drew pictures of their own bedroom or kitchen as if they were going to put them on exhibit. The room stayed open for public viewing for three weeks. The highlight of the tour was the discovery of a 1932 newspaper that had been used to line bureau drawers. The children loved the comic section!

These three programs reflecting the lifestyles of the Ozark people have made a statement. For a few years longer we have saved the tangible footprints of Susie and Walter, but, even more im-



*Susie Nichols' House*

portant in terms of human values, we have shown to their children and to the people who visit these sites that we do care and respect their heritage—on own terms.

Park visitors and neighbors come from a wide range of cultural backgrounds and value systems. We as managers and interpreters must always recognize the need to give special attention to the ordinary person and reflect the individual impact that he or she has had on family, neighbors, and community. In so doing, we build our communities' self-worth and their appreciation for what is truly theirs. This certainly does not mean that we interpret everything, but it does demand that we know the distinctions

between a superficial program and an effective one that can and does make a difference.

To serve the public fully and well we have to acknowledge and interpret these different cultural systems. Freeman Tilden observed that interpretation is provocation, not instruction. Interpretation can only provoke if it is meaningful, but to do that, it has to be meaningful not only to those who are familiar with its intricacies but to those who aren't—to the ordinary people. This can be done if—and only if—we make them part of the program.

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*Alex Outlaw is Ozark NSR's Chief of Interpretation.*

# ARCHEOLOGY AS A STABILIZING INFLUENCE

In this western Border Lakes region of north-central Minnesota, archeological resources represent the primary record of Native American history and prehistory. However, these resources have been affected substantially by dams constructed in the early 20th century, which were designed to produce hydroelectric power for the lumber industry. These impoundments have affected wildlife in Voyageurs NP. But the higher lake levels also have led to erosion that threatens all aboriginal archeological sites in the park.

An extensive archeological survey of lake shorelines uncovered nearly 300 sites. Then test excavation results at 70 of those sites indicated that all Native American sites in Voyageurs NP have been damaged significantly by summer high water levels, and that erosional threats continue.

In an effort to preserve remaining archeological resources, plans for shoreline stabilization of significant archeological sites have been developed. While a range of different stabilization materials and methods were considered, a combination of filter fabrics, vegetative seeding, and rip-rap was selected to create a new shoreline that would protect the archeological resources without visually intruding on the natural scenery of the park. Filter fabric held bank and beach sediments in place, as a turf stabilization mat anchored vegetation on the newly created bank and shoreline. Rip-rap placed along the normal high-water level absorbed the major force of wave action and anchored the two fabrics.

The sediments and rock needed for the job were gathered during the fall before heavy frost, then stored under straw and black plastic to prevent them from freezing. During the winter the Voyageurs NP staff constructed ice roads to each site, which permitted cost-effective movement of large quantities of stabilization materials. The Clyde Creek work began in 1984, Sweetnose Island in 1985, and King William Narrows in 1988.

In each case, vegetation was cleared from the eroding bank and sediments added to create a slope 1:1 or less. Sediments similar in grain size and configuration to those around the archeological deposits were selected, so as to permit the new sediments to bond to the existing bank.

After smoothing the newly created slope, a layer of filter fabric was pinned to the surface, using 16-inch-long pins. Tow trenches were excavated at the top and bottom of the new bank, into which the filter fabric was laid to anchor it more firmly in place. This fabric is designed to hold sediments in place, while allowing water to pass through freely.

On top of the filter fabric, another layer of soil, a minimum of 6 inches thick, had annual grass seed scattered over it to provide an initial vegetative cover. (Through time, it is expected that native plants will colonize the newly stabilized bank.) The next layer that went in place above the grass seed was a turf stabilization mat, added to reduce erosion from surface runoff. This was anchored at the top with pins, and at the bottom with a band of rip-rap. The rip-rap, placed at the summer high water level, contained native rocks from a nearby quarry.

Annual re-examination of the newly stabilized archeological sites is an important part of the Voyageurs' stabilization plan. Today, vegetation is gradually colonizing the stabilized shorelines. After two growing seasons, the untrained eye finds it hard to distinguish the stabilization work at individual sites.

While occasional maintenance may be required to protect shorelines, the erosion threat has been minimized. Perhaps more important, the in-place preservation of significant archeological resources will permit future generations of archeologists and visitors to better appreciate the Native American history and prehistory of Voyageurs NP.

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*Mark J. Lynott is an archeologist with the Midwest Archeological Center*

# THE EARLY DAYS

As I recall the National Park Service in the early days, I remember the challenges, the excitement, and the deep feelings of commitment of those who “lived for the opportunities” that were developing. Many of those individuals left their mark on the system that will remain evident long into the future. Fondly, I reminisce and share with you thoughts about how it was in the past, while realizing that our presence and potential has not wavered. The NPS continues to be a viable preservation agency. Our stewardship role is recognized *and emulated* by groups from the smallest local governments to great nations around the world.

Immediately after Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated as President in 1933, he initiated a number of “New Deal” programs designed to break the depression that was gripping the nation. An important program in the field of conservation was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Roosevelt wanted 250,000 men on the rolls and at work in that program by June 30. The National Park Service began to prepare, and the States were alerted to the opportunity to accomplish work in the parks. Most states acted immediately.

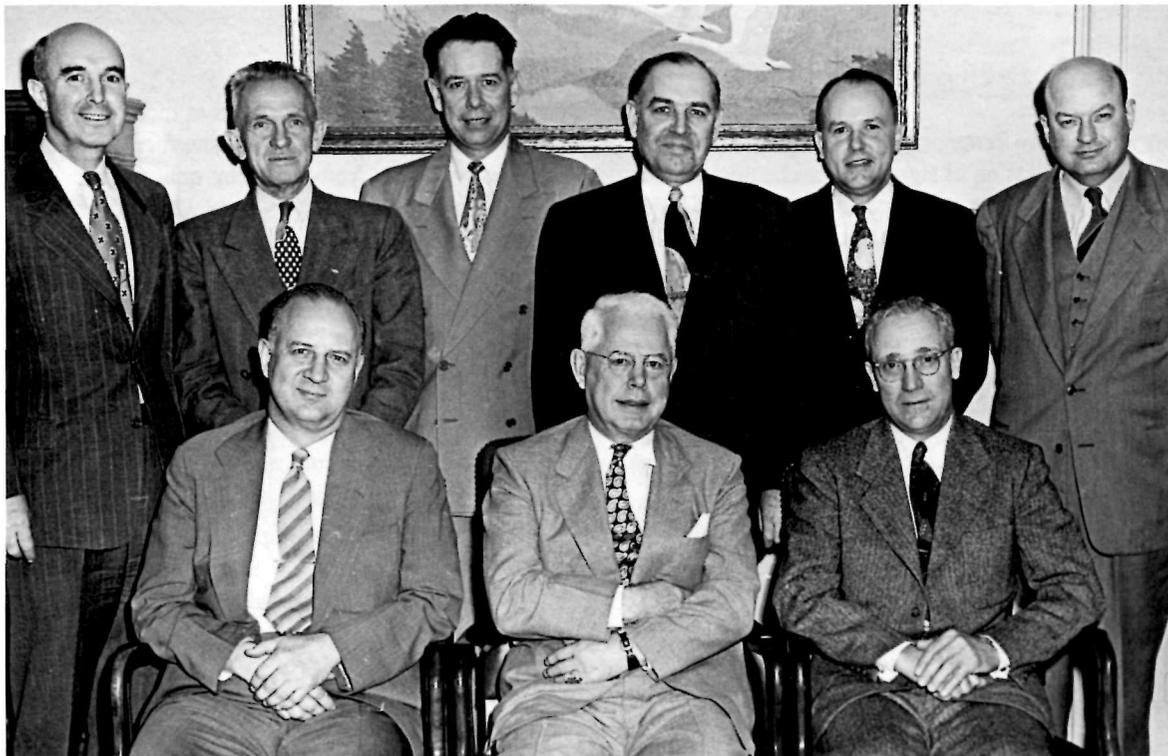
The NPS organized dual CCC organizations, one to handle their programs and one for state parks. State park organization

included setting up districts. Originally there were four, each with a district headquarters. Ultimately there were a total of eight districts. Omaha was the headquarters location for one of those. This office had its beginning as a state park entity in 1935.

In 1932, the national park system consisted of 67 areas. The following year, President Roosevelt initiated some reorganization of responsibility in the federal structure, transferring Revolutionary and Civil War sites that had been part of the War Department to the NPS. The Service acquired some areas from other Departments, as well as the parks and historic sites in Washington, D.C., extending NPS responsibility to 135 areas. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Park, Parkway and Recreation Study Act of 1936 added even more responsibilities to the NPS.

In 1936, Director Arno B. Cammerer concluded that the management structure of the Service needed to be upgraded. Even though many old line superintendents voiced strong objection to inserting a level of management between them and the Director, Mr. Cammerer abolished the state park districts and established four regions of the NPS on August 1, 1937.

Region Two, with headquarters in Omaha, covered the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota,



*(Seated) C.L. Wirth, A.E. Demaray, H. Tolson. (Standing) T. Allen, M.R. Tillotson, H. Baker, L. Merriam, E. Cox, and R. Lee (May 1951) (Photo by Abbie Rowe.)*



*(l to r) "Spud" Bill, Howard Baker, and George B. Hartzog, Jr. (May 1968.)  
(Photo by Cecil Stoughton.)*

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado (except for Mesa Verde), and Dinosaur NM in Utah. Thomas J. Allen, superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, became the first regional director for the Omaha office.

An early program of particular interest was the Recreation Demonstration Program initiated by the Service on a nationwide basis. The objective was to demonstrate that unproductive land could serve a useful purpose in the field of recreation. Working with the states, we located and defined 33 areas to acquire and develop in the CCC program as Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDA). A special feature was the development of 200-capacity group camps to provide summer outings for underprivileged children from nearby cities. Each year we made contractual arrangements with relief organizations wanting to use the camps. Each child received a two-week outing.

This region had nine areas developed in this manner: Indiana (2), Michigan (2), Illinois (1), Missouri (3), and Minnesota (1). We also had land acquisition projects in South Dakota adjacent to Custer State Park and Wind Cave National Park; at Badlands National Monument and Theodore Roosevelt in North Dakota; and at Guernsey Reservoir in Wyoming. The nine RDAs were transferred to the respective states by an act of Congress, while land acquired in the other areas either was transferred to the states or added to areas of the national park system.

An interesting aspect of the early regional effort was Director Cammerer's decision that each regional director spend a 3-month tour of duty in the Washington Office annually to represent field interests.

Some of the major development work accomplished with the help of the Works Project Administration and other special funds were: the building of the Scotts Bluff NM headquarters and summit road; Wind Cave NP headquarters building and an eight-foot high fence to control the wildlife; Isle Royale NP headquarters at Mott Island; and the final elimination of one-way traffic between West Thumb and Old Faithful by reconstructing this section of the park loop road.

In 1941, Yosemite Superintendent Lawrence C. Merriam became Regional Director and in 1943, associate regional director positions were established. During this time, the region had the distinction of having the first national park ever established in the world—Yellowstone; and Devil's Tower, the first national monument established under the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Many areas, either possible additions to existing areas or as separate units, were studied. Among the more successful ones were the addition of the Yampa and Green River canyons to Dinosaur NM. This effort halted the Bureau of Reclamation's plan to dam the Green River at Echo Park, now within the national monument. Jackson Hole National Monument was established and later became part of the new Grand Teton National Park. A lot of study time also was devoted to: Fort Laramie, Bent's Old Fort, Fort Larned, Isle Royale, Effigy Mounds, Pipestone, George Washington Carver, Indiana Dunes, and Grand Portage. Other areas considered were Homestead, Wilson's Creek, Fort Scott, and Agate Fossil Beds.

In 1950, Regional Director Lawrence Merriam was transferred to Region Four (Western) as regional director. I filled in after him, serving as the regional director until 1964.

During this time, the Service centralized its field staff of Design and Construction in two major offices, the Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) in Philadelphia, and the Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) in San Francisco. WODC handled all planning and construction west of the Mississippi. Since Region Two extended across the river, we dealt with both.

In 1955, the Service determined that Region One's workload was excessive and arranged a division of responsibilities by establishing Region Five, which covered the northeast with headquarters at Philadelphia. Region Two's four eastern states—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—were moved to Region Five. This left Region Two with 10 states to oversee.

The most interesting project concluded in the late years of Region Two was the completion of the Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The land had been acquired and the buildings removed from a 20-block area along the St. Louis waterfront. A design competition had been held. Eero Saarinen, a distinguished architect, submitted the winning project design. The project lay dormant for many years until 1956 when Congress made an initial appropriation. George Hartzog was transferred from assistant superintendent at Great Smoky to the superintendent's position. The project, a joint effort between the city and the federal government (\$1 of city money for each \$3 of federal money) led to the rebirth of downtown St. Louis.

In 1962, the numerical designation of the regions ended. Region Two became the Midwest Region.

Throughout this time there were many individuals who contributed to the growth and development of the system and the Service. Some of these names may be familiar to you: Frank Childs, William Robertson, Ben Huntley, Marjorie Busse, Edward Hummel, Dan Beard, Charles Shevlin, Sanford "Red" Hill, Joe Riha, Margaret Burns, Russell McKown, Ted Wirth, Bill Cabot, Bob Hall, Charles Krueger, Ira Stinson, Chet Brown, Lou Croft, Dan Burroughs, Ken Krabbenhoft, John Kawamoto, Stanley Joseph, Bill Proper, Nash Castro, Gene Deao, Harold Snegosky, Larry Zollar, Harold Danz, Parke Soule, Clifford Van Kirk, Earl Alter, Olga Neve, Dominy Cerveny, Bruce Heiser, Hal Garland, Grace Jordan, Ray Rundell, George Fry, Jim Tobin, LeRoy Brown, John Aiten, Ed Beatty, Ed Alberts, Jesse Jennings, Willard Lindauer, Paul Beaubien, Merrill Mattes, Barnes Mac Donald, Ray Mattison, Raymond Gregg, John Jay, Fred Dickison, Ben Dickson, Elbert Smith, Richard Russell, John McLaughlin, Jimmy Lloyd, George Hartzog, Art Lindberg, George Bagglely and . . .

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*Howard Baker was the Midwest Regional Director from November 1, 1950, to February 15, 1964.*

# WORKING OUTSIDE YOUR PD

Voyageurs National Park mounted a major offensive this past summer in its war against an alien invader. A hand-picked crew was chosen. Members were briefed on enemy identification and tactics, on specialized weapons and transportation. They were anxious. They were ready. On the morning of August 16th, they struck.

Jumping out of boats into knee-deep bogs, the park defenders brandished sharp curved knives. By midmorning the opposition had given way. The alien invader, purple loosestrife, was on the run.

Purple loosestrife is an insidious invader from Eurasia that has found a competitive advantage in North America. With no natural enemies to keep it in check, it grows vigorously, expanding its range, and taking over areas formerly occupied by native plant species. As if that isn't enough, its flower stalk (the bearer of many thousands of seeds) is attractive to gardeners and thus to nurseries!

When the proliferation of purple loosestrife in the park was discovered, the response was immediate. Various agencies and interested parties banded together to form a united front. Experts from the State of Minnesota helped. Public hearings brought other assistance. Plans were formalized, training begun, and equipment obtained to begin the eradication process. The eradication plan called for removal of individual seed heads from the legion of loosestrife plants scattered across several miles of shoreline amid floating sedgemats and bog-like conditions. Labor intensive is a phrase coined for such an operation!

Used to wading through paperwork with a pen, the troops found themselves, knives in hand, wading across the alien topography of partially submerged vegetation. At any moment, a misstep might have plunged them up to their waists in aquatic goo! At such a time hip waders offered little consolation. The cost was terrible and the battle fierce.

As the battle raged on, commanders called on the fresh enthusiasm of the reinforcements waiting for a chance to wade through muck. Into the fray they went. Performing feats far beyond the boundaries of their position descriptions, the park staff pitched in admirably. Among the ragtag army of park "strifers" were folks from administration, maintenance, interpretation, visitor protection, resource management, and college work-study programs. No one had waged such a war before, so innovation became the order of the day, with many opportunities for creativity. Strifers discovered that bare-handed grabs of loosestrife soon led to painful bee stings. Gloves became the fashion!

An esprit de corps developed as hours of difficult, uncomfortable, monotonous work brought forth humor and encouraged ways of coping that made the experience strangely rewarding. Several days into the ordeal, ball caps, boldly emblazoned with "Strife Busters," began sprouting on heads bobbing above the marsh.



**S**trifebuster Lee Grim

Even the media became involved. Photographers captured the hand-to-plant combat for newspaper stories that warned residents of the alien threat.

What initially seemed a monumental task began to appear less formidable as each day drew to a close. On days when the weather cooperated, several of the specially-trained "strifers" donned protective clothing, waders, gloves, and breathing apparatus before applying an aquatic herbicide (this, the final coup de gras, kills the loosestrife plant after its seed head has been removed). Dressed in white jumpsuits, with sprayer backpacks and other assorted gear, these frogmen and women resembled the cast in the movie "Ghostbusters."

Approximately three weeks after it began, the purple loosestrife project closed down its operation—for this season. What is to be a three-year effort has begun with high hopes of success and a good deal of enthusiasm. But take it from one who participated in the endeavor—the real enthusiasm for the work came from all park disciplines working together, mindful of a common goal. Is that so different from the experiences of all National Park Service employees?

*James P. Dougan is a park ranger at Voyageurs NP.*

# LONG-DISTANCE TRAILS, INTEGRAL TO LANDSCAPE AND NPS

A rapidly expanding feature of the National Park Service mission is the protection, development, and administration of National Scenic and National Historic Trails (NSTs and NHTs). From 1968, when the National Trails System Act was originally passed, to 1978, the Service was responsible only for the Appalachian NST. Today, it protects, develops, and administers 11 long-distance national trails, five of them scenic and six historic. In addition, the Bureau of Land Management administers one NHT, the Forest Service three NSTs and one NHT. The 101st Congress will likely authorize several more NHTs for which the NPS will become the administering agency.

Within the Service, the Midwest Region has led this expanding part of the agency's mission. Delegated responsibility for one trail in 1978 and two more in 1980, it has helped analyze issues related to long-distance trails and recommend solutions. Long-distance trail coordinators throughout the Service hope that these recommendations eventually will result in Servicewide policy and guidelines regarding these trails.

This past September, the Midwest Region hosted the first conference bringing together federal administrators of the 16 long-distance national trails, along with representatives of the principal private volunteer trail organizations associated with them. The importance of networking and coalitions, especially among private interests, was heavily emphasized here.

National Scenic Trails, as currently defined in law, are to be extended (100 miles or more), land-based, non-motorized trails with a high degree of outdoor recreation potential, located so as to provide for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which they pass. NSTs can only be authorized and designated by Congress.

Like NSTs, NHTs can only be authorized by Congress. But unlike NSTs, they can include water routes or be marked for approximate retracement on nearby highways. In one sense, a NHT is a linear network of historic and recreation sites, connected by retracement opportunities (land and water trails and highways), that preserve and commemorate the historic route. To qualify as a NHT, the route must have been established by historic use. It must be nationally significant as a result of that use, i.e., it must have had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture (including native American culture). It also must have significant potential for public use based on historic interpretation and appreciation.

The three long-distance trails administered by the Midwest Region have provided unique challenges and learning experiences. They also have fostered meaningful protection of resources and significant recreation and historic interpretation opportunities. The Ice Age NST, for example, meanders for 1,000 miles through Wisconsin, and is supported by citizen organizations that aggressively protect trail land and establish new segments. The North Country NST and Lewis and Clark NHT present different challenges and opportunities, not the least of which is their paths



through seven and eleven states, respectively. Four other NHTs—the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears—pass through portions of the Midwest Region, but are administered by other regional offices.

Although it will take many years to complete, the North Country Trail will become the longest continuous trail in America—more than 3,200 miles, from the shores of Lake Champlain in upstate New York to the Missouri River in North Dakota. Unlike the Appalachian, Pacific Crest, and Continental Divide NSTs, which follow mountain ranges, the North Country Trail journeys through a variety of environments in the northeastern and north central United States. From the grandeur of the Adirondack Mountains in New York, it meanders through the hardwood forests of Pennsylvania, through the countryside of Ohio and southern Michigan, along the shores of the Great Lakes, and through the glacier-carved forests, lakes, and streams of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Its western terminus lies in the vast plains of North Dakota.

Trail users already enjoy approximately 1,100 miles of the North Country Trail that are open to public use. A significant portion of this mileage lies in the eight national forests along the route and on state lands. Completed segments vary in length from 1 mile

to 125 miles, all open to hiking. At the discretion of the local managing authority, some segments also are available for bicycling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and other non-motorized activities.

Within the span of a few short years, segments of the trail across public land will be completed. The challenge that lies ahead is protecting and developing the trail across the private lands that make up approximately 50 percent of the route. Under the original authorities in the National Trails System Act, the National Park Service would have been empowered to ensure completion of the trail across areas of private ownership if state and local governments and private interests failed to do so. However, in the authorization establishing the North Country NST (and most other NSTs and NHTs), Congress prohibited federal land acquisition for the trail outside of existing federal areas (national parks, national forests, etc.). Consequently, the responsibility for completing the trail relies heavily on the nonfederal partners in this project.

While states play an important role because lands they administer serve as a base for the trail, the supporting private volunteer trail organizations are perhaps the most essential ingredient to the North Country Trail partnership. Indeed, it will be they who will have to shoulder most of the burden of establishing and maintaining the trail across private lands. The North Country Trail Association, though still young, is working actively to promote and publicize the trail and to enlist volunteers to help develop and maintain it. Two years ago, the association assisted the Service in producing an excellent slide-tape program about the trail. Preliminary plans now are being made for a mass promotional hike on completed trail segments on the Sunday of Labor Day weekend, 1990. As the association grows in numbers and experience, it also becomes more effective in working with federal, state, local, and other private interests to establish and protect new trail segments.

Two other well-established organizations are important trail partners. The Buckeye Trail Association has developed and maintains several hundred miles of trail that form the North Country Trail route in Ohio. In New York, the Finger Lakes Trail Conference maintains 300 miles of that trail on both public and private lands.

Abandoned railroad rights-of-way have the potential to form links critical to the North Country Trail in areas where little or no public land exists on which to locate it. Through a recent cooperative agreement, the Service has secured the assistance of the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) to analyze the potential of rail corridors along the trail route. Preliminary results are encouraging. The Midwest Region and cooperating trail interests will use RTC's report to help focus efforts to establish new trail segments.

The North Country Trail is becoming one of the nation's major trail networks, guiding users through a cross-section of America. Those who travel it will take with them lasting images of the natural beauty and cultural heritage of the "North Country."

One of the most dramatic and significant episodes in the history of the United States is preserved and commemorated along the

Lewis and Clark Trail. The Lewis and Clark Expedition stands, incomparably, as America's epic in documented exploration of the West. In 1804-06, it carried the destiny as well as the flag of a young nation westward from the Mississippi across thousands of miles of mostly unknown land to the Pacific Ocean. Then, it successfully returned after having been gone almost 2-1/2 years and losing only one man, apparently to appendicitis. In its scope and achievements, the expedition towers among the major explorations of the world.

Through the years, federal, state, and local agencies and private interests have done much to mark and interpret the route of the expedition. With the authorization of the Lewis and Clark Trail in 1978, the NPS joined this effort as overall trail administrator and coordinator, in addition to already administering four park units very directly related to the expedition (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS, Knife River Indian Villages NHS, Nez Perce NHP, and Fort Clatsop NMem).

Administration of the trail by the Midwest Region is designed to: (1) identify sites and segments along the trail that need additional protection, interpretation, public access, or other development; (2) encourage action by public and private interests to undertake projects to meet these needs; (3) provide technical assistance to cooperating parties, including information on appropriate types of interpretive signs, interpretive text writing, etc.; (4) certify sites and segments as part of the NHT and provide official trail markers; and (5) provide, or assist others in providing, public information about the expedition and trail.

The Service is assisted in this work various state agencies and by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The foundation helped prepare, publish, and distribute a park folder about the trail. A joint effort to produce a slide-tape program is underway. Through its chapters and individual members, the foundation encourages the protection, interpretation, and certification of sites along the trail.

Authorization and administration of the Lewis and Clark NHT has led to significant improvements that translate to greater public enjoyment as well as increased understanding of the role of the expedition in U.S. history. This past year, the Midwest Region assisted the State of North Dakota in designing, placing, and dedicating 30 new Lewis and Clark NHT interpretive signs. A similar project now is underway in Nebraska. The Lewis and Clark Expedition also is a prominent theme in the state centennials being celebrated along the trail route. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources and a private volunteer organization cooperated to build a full-scale, functional replica of the expedition's keelboat as an interpretive feature at Lewis and Clark State Park near Onawa, Iowa. The State of Missouri recently acquired a 200-mile abandoned railroad right-of-way for a hiking-biking trail, in part because it parallels the Missouri River route of Lewis and Clark.

Today, the historic route of Lewis and Clark can be retraced by boat or canoe, by car, or, in places, on foot. Along the way are numerous interpretive signs, exhibits, museums, visitor centers, and living history displays. Some segments offer the opportunity to travel through areas that are little changed from Lewis and Clark's day, particularly the 149-mile Upper Missouri National

Wild and Scenic River in north-central Montana, and the Lolo Trail across the Bitterroot Mountains in Montana and Idaho.

Although the route was carefully recorded in their meticulously kept journals and on maps drawn by Clark, these hardy explorers left few marks upon the land. Today, the route they took is being marked so that it can be re-explored and enjoyed by all Americans.

The NSTs and NHTs administered by the National Park Service provide opportunities for the protection, public use and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic and historic resources. They do this in ways that cannot be accomplished within the boundaries of traditional park areas. The linkage of one scenic treasure

to another, of one site along a historic trail to another, creates the potential for deeper appreciation and understanding of this nation's environment and history than a single site can afford. This potential also is being realized with a relatively modest, but very real, commitment of resources by the Service in order to provide the administrative oversight and coordination needed by cooperating public agencies and private interests responsible for portions of these trails.

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*Tom Gilbert is the regional coordinator for the national trails system*

## Along the Ice Age Trail

Ten thousand years ago, the last of the four great ice sheets retreated from Wisconsin, leaving a landscape scarred with kettles, eskers, kames, drumlins, moraines, and glacial erratics. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail meanders across the state, following the terminal moraine that marks the farthest advance of that last great glacier.

The trail travels through diverse habitats of spruce bogs, marshes, swamps, remnant prairies, and oak-hickory forests. While hiking the Ice Age Trail you may enter the two floristic provinces of Wisconsin: the prairie-forest province in the southwestern half of the state and the northern hardwood province in the northeastern part. The two are separated by a tension zone that represents the northernmost limit of many southern forest species, and conversely, the southernmost extension of certain northern species. Thus, the diversity of plant and animal life along the route is great.

The eastern end of the trail lies in the Door Peninsula on Lake Michigan where remnant shorelines of a great ancestral lake are visible. The Ice Age Trail links up the two units of the Kettle Moraine State Forests where travelers have the opportunity to hike along the Parnell Esker as it snakes its way across the land. The White Kame was formed by debris deposited by meltwater flowing into funnel-shaped holes in the ice. Other kames dot the landscape in this region, looking like upside-down bowls.

The gently rolling hills of southern Wisconsin support much of the state's dairy farming. Early settlers selected this area because of the rich soils and abundant water found in the kettle holes. The trail leads past both large and small farms. Old World Wisconsin, operated by the state historical society, offers an opportunity to step back in time and see farming as it appeared at the turn of the century.

As the trail moves northward into the Baraboo Hills (a national natural landmark), formations of quartzite are visible. Atop the bluffs are remnant prairie plants and open spaces. On a warm summer day an occasional turkey vulture or raptor can be observed soaring on thermals rising from below. This area is a midwestern climber's

paradise. Both the experienced and beginning climber will be challenged on these hills. The trail also goes through Devil's Lake State Park, an Ice Age National Scientific Reserve unit. To the west is the driftless area—an unglaciated expanse. This country represents the way the land probably looked before glaciation. Throughout the four advances of the great ice sheets this section remained free from ice. The Ice Age Trail does not traverse this area, but it is well worth a side trip to compare the landscapes.

The trail begins to turn west in Langlade County, and this begins the true wilderness sections of the trail. You can hike for miles without encountering cities or towns. When you do stumble upon a small community, stop to take in some of the local flavor.

Farther west in Lincoln County, you pass through wild areas with populations of timber wolves. Wisconsin, in 1855, supported nearly 25,000 wolves, according to mammal expert H. T. Jackson. Now, if you are fortunate, you may be able to hear wolves howl or see signs of their presence. In Taylor County, you enter the Chequamegon National Forest with its expanse of spruce, fir, and hemlock forests. The Chequamegon contains 41 miles of Ice Age National Scenic Trail.

After about 1,000 miles, you will find yourself at Interstate Park (another Ice Age National Scientific Reserve unit) along the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The Dalles of the St. Croix is a deep gorge cut by glacial melt waters. Potholes were worn into solid rock where sand, gravel, and stones were spun around by the currents.

Today, some 400 miles of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail have been built, marked, and developed for use. The trail is administered by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ice Age Trail Council, and the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation.

Karen LaMere

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# ROBERT GLEN KETCHUM FOCUSES ON CUYAHOGA

In 1986, I accepted a commission from the Akron Art Museum to photograph the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area because I not only found the park surprisingly beautiful and steeped with history, but I also recognized it as an exceptional metaphor for many of the controversies surrounding the use and management of federal lands nationwide....

I have avoided location-specific titles for the images in the show (some of which appear on the following pages), because I wanted to emphasize the overall beauty of the park and not focus attention on any particular, individual place. However, here is some additional information....

The bloom of flowers is wild and completely covers the floor of this small, unnamed "run." These flowers were once domestic, however, and probably "escaped" from a long-ago, abandoned garden on a farm....to me, they represent the uniqueness of this park, as they are a bridge between the domesticated lands that have been "let go" and the wild lands they are turning into.

An historical structure, the Wilson Feed Mill is still in operation in the heart of the park, and directly adjacent to one of the canal locks.

Beaver ponds off of River Road—the Park Service originally intended to put a parking area in here, but the beavers got to it first, damming the nearby Cuyahoga and flooding these flats. Wisely, the NPS decided to let this go and now the area is some of the best hiking (there are trails right into the heart of this swamp) and bird watching in the whole valley.

Blue Hen Falls is one of the many in the park that are created by stream flows over the easily erodable shale shelves deep in the forest.







# SUPERINTENDENT PILOTS FORUM ALONG AIRWAVES

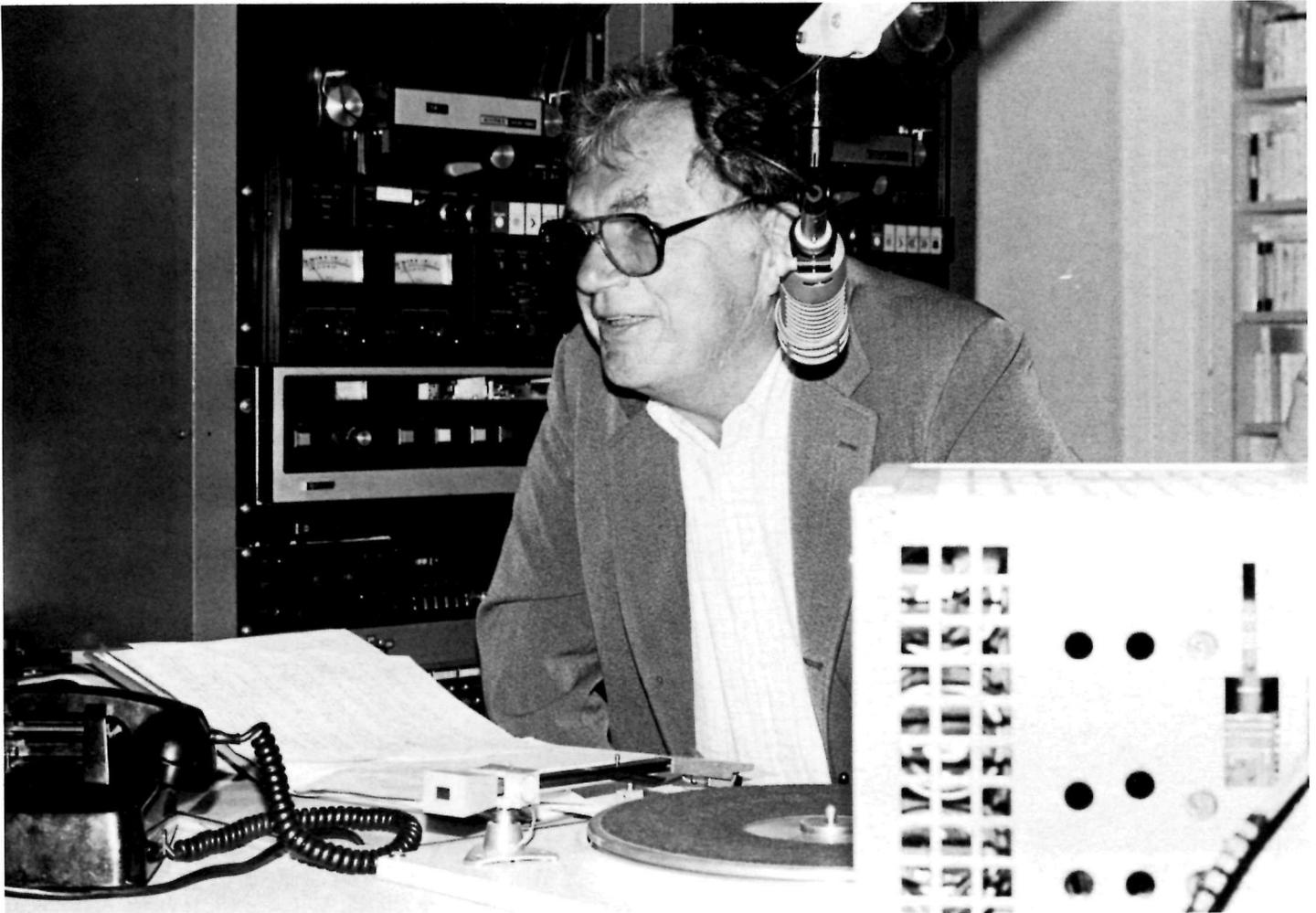
“**B**reep. . . topping the ne. . . call toda’. . . stay tuned fo’. . . brrzit. . .”

“Hello everybody and welcome to ‘Coastal Conservation,’ the program that deals with growth-management issues such as tourism, land-use and community planning. I’m your host, Jack Hauptman, superintendent of Acadia National Park. This is not a news program. I’ve got a point of view! Our guests for this show are. . .”

As moderator of The Pine Tree State’s newest, issue-oriented radio talk show Jack Hauptman uses the “simple and direct” approach. Though a novice broadcaster, Hauptman has dealt with environmental subjects for more than 25 years. “Coastal Con-

servation” is a taped, half-hour, multi-person exchange of facts, policies, opinions, questions and even philosophies dealing with what is the Numero Uno concern of the area—managing the mind-numbing growth along Maine’s renowned coast.

Ellsworth’s WDEA (1370 AM on your Downeast dial), a 5,000 watt station with an adult-listening format, first aired Hauptman in mid-September. (Ellsworth is the Route 1 “gateway” town to Mt. Desert Island and Acadia NP.) Its signal travels more than 50 miles northeast and southwest, covering 20 of Maine’s tourist-glutted shore communities. It even reaches an audience 25 miles inland up in Bangor, where The Bangor Daily News gave “Coastal Conservation” a foot-long story in late September.



*Superintendent Jack Hauptman*



Otter Cliffs Surf, Acadia NP. (Photo by Dixie Tourangeau.)

After being a WDEA interviewee several times on Acadia topics, Supt. Hauptman proposed the idea for a coastal-issue program to station program director Dave Glidden. WDEA's brass acknowledged the soundness of the idea and surprised the raspy-voiced Hauptman with the notion that despite his un-neutral job status, they wanted to try him out as host.

"Involved with these issues for more than 25 years, I think I know as much as anybody about them," says Hauptman. "I wanted to expose my thoughts and those of the experts in specific fields to the public and get a reaction. Being Acadia's superintendent doesn't matter much because we say so right up front. Hell, up here anyone who's interested in these issues automatically knows who I am and what biases I might have," he added.

Hauptman states flatly that not a day passes without a newspaper or electronic media outlet carrying some kind of growth management story, which illustrates the intense general interest in the subjects discussed on "CC."

"Tax policy, regulation, land acquisition and public/private cooperation are four main divisions my guests talk about," says Acadia's boss. (Hauptman took over Acadia's reins in February 1987, after five years at Fire Island NS in New York.)

"We've discussed air and water quality, shoreline protection, recycling, waste-management and planning board decisions. I've already found out more about waste-management than I could ever want to know," laughed Hauptman. Being moderator has taught him two ways. "To ask good questions and stimulate discussion I have to do my homework," he noted. He learns from that process, as well as by listening to the answers given by his guest experts. Often he goes on to apply this information to Acadia's problems.

As of this writing, "CC" has aired a handful of times and Hauptman has three "in the can" (radioese meaning "ready for future airplay"). One VIP guest has been Maine Senator and now majority leader, George Mitchell, who spoke on air quality and

the legislation he is sponsoring in the Senate. A Hauptman favorite is two-time guest Jill Goldthwait, Bar Harbor Town Council chair.

"Jill's very knowledgeable and she really cares deeply about the problems Bar Harbor faces, being a well-known tourist resort town on a fragile island," said the "CC" moderator, "and her genuine concern and enthusiasm come across over the air."

WDEA airs the program every other Friday at 5:30 "drive time" and rebroadcasts that segment on Sunday morning at 8:30. "We must be okay," tongue-in-cheeked Hauptman, "we open for Old Blue Eyes," alluding to his show's preceding an hour-long Frank Sinatra Sunday songfest.

"The introductory first five minutes always goes slowly," admits Acadia's unpaid talk-master, "but as the guests make their points, as they loosen up and we get going, that next 25 minutes fly by and we want to go longer."

Station program director Glidden said listener comments have been very favorable toward the show. "I was skeptical at first, but I'm learning a lot while just keeping the dials straight up in the control room," he said. Glidden predicted that if "Coastal Conservation" continued to grow in popularity through the Spring, an hour-long time slot might be tried—but still on a bi-weekly basis and with Hauptman's approval.

What about taking live phone calls? Glidden thought scheduling and promoting a live session on occasion would be interesting.

"I'm ready — it sounds like fun," said Hauptman. "Because of my job I'd guess I'd be sort of a lightning rod, but that's okay."

Sounds exciting, but if Ms. Goldthwait were his guest that day, would someone remember to warn him against saying, "Hello caller, you're on the air with Jack and Jill!"

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*The work of R. Dixie Tourangeau appears monthly in the "Commentary" section. When he is not writing for the Courier, he works in NARO's Public Affairs Office.*

**W**hat makes it shine? Is the turtle one piece? Are you a "real" Indian?

Stone carvers at **Pipestone NM** answer such questions repeatedly as they fashion pipes and small effigies from the pipestone quarried on the grounds. For Aileen Bird (Sitting Star) and Betty Tellinghuisen (Walking Spirit), both Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux, pipestone carving is a strong family tradition. Pipemaker Ray Redwing, a Santee Sioux, is largely self-taught. Together, the three bring more than 60 years of carving experience to their seasonal positions as cultural demonstrators.

Perhaps the first thing a visitor entering the Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center notices is the fine haze of pipestone dust. Most are amazed that the stone can be cut with a hack saw, and that a simple file in experienced hands can produce a turtle or pipe bowl so quickly. "How long does it take to make a turtle?" is the question Aileen Bird answers again



and again. Many visitors linger around the demonstration booths long enough to have that question answered. A few even make it through the "What makes it shine?" beeswax application phase, as the dusty pink stone takes on a deep red tone.

The cultural demonstration program at Pipestone NM dates back to 1972 when the cultural center was built to provide demonstration space for artisans

from various upper plains tribal groups. The intent of the program was to stimulate interest in Native American arts and crafts, encouraging cross-cultural contacts that perhaps would adjust stereotypical views of American Indians.

Visitor reaction to those who work the stone at the center is usually positive. However, as Ray Redwing and the other demonstrators note, occasionally

"Are you a real Indian?" may not be an innocent question. There are those who come with cultural blinders, announcing their presence with war whoops, looking for an Indian in feathers. They expect "television Indians," as deceased pipemaker George Bryan (Standing Eagle) once so accurately observed. Adding to the confusion is an institutional bias toward "living history" methods that prime frequent park visitors to expect someone in period costume playing a "first person" role as opposed to individuals simply continuing a way of life. Whatever stereotypes a visitor brings about Indians settle like pipestone dust when a carver holds up the finished pipe bowl or turtle and quietly hands it to the visitor to touch. At that point all questions are answered; there is no doubt that these "first persons" are real.

Betty McSwain

**T**he chill in the winter air was unable to extinguish the warm glow in the eyes of visitors enjoying the work of the top 100 winners in 1988's Arts for the Parks contest. The representational art exhibition was brought to **Jefferson National Expansion Memorial's** stately Old Courthouse by the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association. This annual contest, now in its second year, searches for the 100 paintings that best capture the character and mood of the more than 350 units of the national park system.

The \$100,000 Grand Prize winner, chosen from 2,650 entries, is Rita Mach Skoczen of Rochester Hills, MI, for her painting of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial entitled, "Remembrance." "Remembrance" depicts a portion of the

memorial in Washington, D.C., with one wilted red rose taped to it. Skoczen says, "Though I knew not one name on the wall, yet I grieved. The one wilting rose, somehow in its beauty, expressed it all."

The Arts for the Parks competition is the nation's largest and richest art contest. It was established by the National Park Academy for the Arts in cooperation with the National Park Foundation. The Academy visualized the Arts for the Parks contest as a creative measure to stimulate intellectual and financial support for America's parks.

St. Louis is the first and most centrally located stop on the exhibit tour. Jefferson NEM is the only site in the national park system to show the exhibition. Patti Boyd, executive vice-president and founder of the



*Elaine Crisman of the Jefferson NEM museum department photographically documents the grand prize-winning painting of the Viet Nam Veterans Memorial.*

National Park Academy of the Arts, said the sites were selected for their high patronage of the

arts and particular interest in artistry representing natural history.

## Interpreting the Heartland at Homestead NM

is a challenge, possibly as difficult as those encountered by the hardy pioneers. But **Homestead NM** was established to commemorate the lifestyles of the settlers who cultivated and civilized the Great Plains. One way to do this is to recreate special moments and daily activities of pioneer life.

Each June, Homestead features the disappearing arts and skills of pioneer times during "Homestead Days." Visitors to this 4-day event encounter volunteers dressed in period costume. They enjoy the smell of apple butter cooked over an open fire, the sound of music played on a hammered dulcimer, and the sight of brightly-colored swatches of material being sewn together into a quilt. Other volunteers demonstrate weaving, needlework, pottery, rope making, egg decorating, wheat weaving, and blacksmithing. Held in conjunction with similar events in Beatrice, "Homestead Days" allows thousands of regional visitors to "celebrate the Plains experience."

Before the bells toll to begin the school year each fall, younger visitors experience what it was like to play "hooky" from a one-room school house. Classes

begin in the Freeman School, taught by Mr. Henry Wagner, a very strict teacher from the 19th century. When Mr. Wagner's back is turned, with the help of conspiring park rangers, the children sneak out! For the rest of the program, they learn how pioneer children spent their leisure time. A variety of races and games challenge athletic skills, while making toys from materials found around the homestead test their creative talents.

A night of ghosts and goblins, devils and demons, jack-o-lanterns, witches, and black cats attract children from around the countryside. Halloween traditions of 100 years ago were not much different from today's festivities. Pioneer children dressed in handmade costumes went "trick or treating," made jack-o-lanterns, and told ghost stories. A "Pioneer Halloween Party" is sponsored each October by the monument, featuring such activities.

These are just a few of the programs offered at Homestead throughout the year to acquaint today's visitors with the legacy of the hardworking, down-to-earth people of the Plains.

Shirley M. Hoh



**C**onsider the following assets and features in a "modern" national park: more than 60 miles of prime Lake Michigan shoreline; sand and cobble beaches alternating with high glacial bluffs; perched and beach dunes, including the 4-square-mile area of Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, and the Sleeping Bear Dune of the Chippewa Indian legend of Mishe Mokwa; a natural laboratory of plant succession, passing from the beach community along Lake Michigan through the climax beech-maple forest nearly a mile inland; four separate mainland units,

plus two islands 12 to 17 miles offshore, one 5,000 acres, one 14,500 acres; 12,000 acres of Lake Michigan surface water; total size of 71,000 acres; five proposed wilderness areas and the mandate to manage them as wilderness pending actual designation; a rich cultural history based on maritime transit, farming, logging, and including at least 50 shipwrecks (a contiguous 182-square-mile underwater preserve—under state authority—has another 50 shipwrecks worthy of preservation); annual public use of 1.5 million visits; and nearly 300 inholders—both seasonal and

permanent residences.

**Sleeping Bear Dunes NL** is relatively young—only 18 years old. Carved largely from private lands, it had a lively, much-contested beginning. Today the lakeshore is touted as "top attraction" and "top natural wonder" by the citizens of Michigan. Even Milwaukee's mayor remarked during 1987 that Sleeping Bear Dunes was his favorite vacation spot—ahead of any in Wisconsin. But popularity and the resultant growth pressure bring varied responsibilities—for the development of facilities and the preservation of resources.

There is never a dull moment. Expanding villages and townships want sites for water storage tanks, parking lots, marinas, an arts center...the list grows weekly. "The National Park Service can help us—they have all that land." It is the duality of the Park Service's mission that park staff juggle each day—to please the public and to preserve the very resources that bring the visitors in the first place.

Ray Kimpel

**Z**dpavstvyte! With this Russian greeting, special visitors from the Soviet Union arrived at **Indiana Dunes NL** last November. Feodor T. Morgun, Chairman of the new State Committee for Environmental Protection (GOSKOMPRODA) and a close associate of Mikhail Gorbachev, led the small delegation. As guests of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Russians were studying U.S. approaches to waste management, industrial pollution, and other environmental concerns.

Superintendent Dale Engquist and Assistant Superintendent Glen Alexander led the short tour of lakeshore features that began at the Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental

Education. The Russians showed keen interest in finding a U.S. national park with natural, cultural, and educational resources in proximity to metropolitan and industrial areas. Mr. Morgun was told that the late Senator Douglas had championed the preservation of Indiana Dunes and led a hard fight in Congress for years before the national lakeshore was authorized in 1966. His quote was translated, "When I was young I wanted to save the world; in my middle years I would have been content to save my country. Now, I just want to save the Dunes."

"Do ovedaner," said Dale in his best Russian at West Beach where vistas of forested and grassy dunes still revealed



*Russian environmental managers were favorably impressed with their visit to Indiana Dunes NL. (l to r) Superintendent Dale Engquist, translator Dwight Rausch, Chairman Fyodor Morgun, and EPA's Valduis Adamkus.*

Chicago's skyline across 30 miles of water. "Goodbye," replied Mr. Morgun through his interpreter, with a broad smile. "I wish you well and sincerely

hope that Senator Douglas' dream to save the dunes is fulfilled."

Alan Mebane



**O**ne secret of the volunteer program's success at **Wilson's Creek** is the formal cooperative agreements that benefit both the park and the community. One of these programs is the Community Alternative Sentencing Program (CASP). This offers the judicial system an alternative to imposing major monetary fines or jail sentences on offenders who commit non-violent misdemeanors, while it allows the community to benefit from volunteer services. The CASP program has contributed

significantly both to the Springfield community and to Wilson's Creek, with 20 individuals performing 838 hours of work at the park in the first six months. Maintenance and resource management work has enabled the park to complete projects that otherwise might have been impossible. Use of special programs such as CASP is one of the ways Wilson's Creek remains an important part of the Springfield community.

Kerry H. Isensee

**O**f more than 6,500 museums nationwide, only 673 have met the standards necessary to be recognized by the American Association of Museums (AAM). Now the **White House**, the nation's best known historic home, has received official accreditation. The AAM's executive director, Edward H. Able, said: "It is terribly exciting for the AAM to make this award and accredit our nation's First Home as our 'First Museum.'"

**W**hen July hits the Missouri Ozarks, you always expect hot, humid days; ticks and chiggers; and a river full of park visitors. Along with all the usual crowd, the summer of 1988 brought a few surprises.

Petra Pfeiffer, Alexandra Bahlo, and Martina Widmann, all students from West Germany, volunteered for the Research Division at **Ozark National Scenic Riverways**. They brought some special skills, a love of park resources, and a

breath of fresh enthusiasm.

During their stay, they helped with water quality sampling, ecological land typing, fish surveys, and a lot of international goodwill. They visited with senior citizen groups, foreign language clubs, German classes, and families who wanted to share Ozark hospitality.

Our thanks go to Roy Graybill for providing extra funding through the Volunteers-In-Parks program to reimburse their expenses and to Dave Brown of the Office of Interna-

tional Affairs for handling the visa process.

Next summer we will still have the hot, humid days; the ticks and the chiggers; the river full of park visitors; but we will miss the smiles and goodwill of Petra, Alexandra, and Martina.

Peggy O'Dell

## NEWS

It has been ten years since the release of the feature film "Attack of the Killer Tomatoes." In the interval the movie has developed an extensive cult following and brought an uncertain amount of notoriety to **Costa Dillon**, the man who created and co-wrote the film that has now become a classic. After years of waiting, the film's fans have been rewarded with a sequel released this past year: "Return of the Killer Tomatoes."

The film, now available on video from New World Pictures, is a wide-ranging spoof of the current state of Hollywood filmmaking and sequels in general. Starring John Astin (from the TV show, the "Addams Family"), "Return of the Killer Tomatoes" has garnered rave reviews from ABC Television, MTV, Daily Variety, and other critics.

This is the third feature film written by Dillon, now a district ranger at Santa Monica Mountains NRA. The other two films, "Attack of the Killer Tomatoes" and "Happy Hour", are also available on video. While many people may see no connection between a career as a park ranger and that of a comedy writer, Costa disagrees. "As a ranger, imagination, creativity, and visualization are important elements in designing and developing programs, facilities, and interpretive activities. Filmmaking is simply another outlet," he says.

Costa does admit that being known as "the ranger that wrote 'Attack of the Killer Tomatoes'" can sometimes be an embarrassment. If there is a tomato joke, I've heard it," he says. Though work takes up a great deal of his time, Costa still finds a few hours a week to write, and has completed the script of a fourth film entitled "Revolt!" He admits that he hopes new films may eventually overshadow his attachment to that first cult classic. However, Costa is not so sure being known as the ranger who wrote "Return of the Killer Tomatoes," is that much of an improvement.

Also a bit of an actor, Costa appeared a number of times in the recent movie. A member of the Screen Actors Guild, he was cast by the director to play multiple roles. This had certain advantages. As he puts it, "I figure all my friends can rent the movie and I won't have to send photos in my Christmas cards."

**Connie Stickler** came to Santa Monica Mountains NRA as a personnel management specialist from Glen Canyon NRA where she began her career nine years ago. She splits her time between Santa Monica Mountains and Channel Islands. "I love the Southern California climate and have the best of both parks."

■  
**Dennis and Marcia Schramm** began their government careers with the Denver Service Center, Dennis working for the Western Team, Marcia for the DSC personnel office. The couple's careers have taken them to Lava Beds NM and the Alaska Regional Office. Now they join Santa Monica Mountains NRA, Marcia in personnel and Dennis as chief of land use planning.

■  
Wilson's Creek NB Superintendent **Dave Lane** has been promoted to the assistant superintendency of Ozark NSR. A 24-year NPS veteran, Dave also has served at Fort Sumter NM, Everglades NP, Lake Mead NRA and Pipestone NM.

■  
**William M. Herr**, who once hounded railroad engineers into giving him rides on steam locomotives, now can ride on replicas of two of the most famous locomotives in American history. Herr has been named superintendent of Golden Spike NHS, replacing Denny Davies, now at Glen Canyon NRA. Herr comes to the position from the superintendency of Pipe Spring NM. He recalls: "As a youngster in California, I spent a lot of time in a switching yard, and got to know the engineers. They'd give me rides—although they weren't supposed to. I've always liked steam engines and the romance that went with them, and now I can polish them, ride them or brag about them any time I want."

Besides riding trains, Herr spent many youthful days walking the trails of Sequoia, Kings Canyon and Yosemite NPs. So when he earned his biology degree from Cal State, he applied for 18 NPS seasonal jobs and landed one at Petrified Forest. Since then he also has worked at Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, Zion NP, and Theodore Roosevelt NP.

**Raykist Kaweah Cody**, known simply as "Cody" to his friends, is one very special dog. The registered golden retriever, born in January of 1987, is owned by Sequoia Park Ranger Anne Walsten who started training Cody for search-and-rescue work when he was a wee, but willing, eight weeks old. And now, with hundreds of hours of rescue training, Cody is a "Wilderness Certified" search and rescue dog exhibiting highly developed skills in air scents, ground tracking, evidence search, and underwater search, with further training in avalanche and disaster search.

Ranger Anne says that one of the key factors in Cody's success has been the National Park Service's support and cooperation, which has enabled her to keep Cody with her at all times, thus increasing the trust and working rapport between dog and handler. Further, the NPS also allows the team to train and participate in searches on work time.

Anne and Cody are members of the WOOOF Search Dog Unit, a volunteer, non-profit organization dedicated to helping find people in trouble, 24 hours a day, across the country and around the world. Transportation of dog and handler is usually provided by the Scott Air Force Base or the Civil Air Patrol. However, they may fly in the passenger section of commercial airlines as well. It is interesting to note that because the dogs must remain "mission ready" at all times, they are not transported in the cargo holds—the customary, stressful method of travel for most canines—in order to insure peak mental and physical condition upon arrival at the search site.

Anne and Cody have been on several searches now, including the successful find of a 26-year old woman on a Humboldt State University jogging trail in a heavily wooded area that previously had been searched by humans with no success.

Living in or visiting the rugged Three Rivers wilderness area does not preclude injury, so knowing a Three Rivers resident is dedicated to training and readiness should a search team be requested is a very good feeling indeed. Therefore a hearty thanks goes to the NPS, and to **Ranger Anne Walsten and Cody**, surely worth his weight in gold.

Donna Wright  
Sequoia Sentinel

**Ernie Quintana**, a 19-year NPS veteran, has been named chief park ranger for Santa Monica Mountains NRA. He replaces Rick Gale who joined the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

**Peter Thompson** has been named superintendent of Kalaupapa NHP. "Peter brings to Kalaupapa a well balanced combination of resource protection and maintenance experience," said Western RD Stan Albright. Thompson has served as a park ranger at Crater Lake, Mt. Rainier, Yosemite, and Yellowstone NPs. Kalaupapa is his first superintendency.

## AWARDS

Wichita, Kansas, can claim two community leaders who have been designated honorary park rangers. In separate ceremonies, Midwest Regional Director Don Castleberry and Fort Larned Superintendent Jack Arnold recognized **Sheldon Coleman** and **George Neavoll** with the highest NPS award to be given to private citizens for exceptional contributions to the Park Service.

The award was presented posthumously to Sheldon Coleman. His son, Sheldon C. Coleman, chairman of the board and president of the Coleman Company, accepted on behalf of his father. Mr. Coleman was honored for his lifelong commitment to recreation and the environment, including his contributions to the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, donations to the NPS (most recently, \$20,000+ to Cuyahoga Valley's junior ranger program) and pledged support for the Yellowstone Recovery Project.

George Neavoll, the Wichita Eagle-Beacon's editorial page editor, was recognized for his long-standing support of the National Park Service and his newspaper's commitment to cover NPS stories nationwide. His editorial policies, especially in the areas of human rights and conservation, are a fine measure of his concern. Mr. Neavoll was a 1986 finalist for the Secretary of the Interior's Take Pride in America Award.

Florence I. Six

"Though I'm much more comfortable handing out such things, I am extremely pleased with and proud of this special honor," said North Atlantic Regional Director **Herbert S. Cables, Jr.**, upon receiving the Interior Secretary's Meritorious Executive Rank Award last year. He was the only NPS recipient.

Cables began his 14-year NPS career at Gateway NRA, and has been North Atlantic Regional Director for the last seven years. During his tenure the region has been highly visible, and often has dealt with both innovative and controversial issues.

Cables' nomination came for his coordinating efforts on behalf of the Statue of Liberty restoration project and for current similar duties concerning the massive Ellis Island restoration. His "teamwork" management philosophy and personal diplomacy enabled him to constructively mesh diverse personalities and interests to get projects completed. The Ellis Island preservation project is a particular challenge both in cost control and rehabilitation completion schedule.

Other highlights contributing to Cables' nomination for the Award include: his dedication to advancing economic opportunities for small, disadvantaged and minority business (resulting in many contracting commendations); his rapport with state governments and Congressional delegations and his improvements with cost-effective management policies. Cables also directed aspects of his region's Bicentennial of the Constitution celebration. In addition, the regional director was cited in January by "Black Achievers," a program sponsored by the Greater Boston YMCA, that encourages minority and disadvantaged youth by providing positive role-models and mentors who have gained professional recognition.

On the program with Cables was seasonal Boston park ranger and part-time regional public affairs assistant **Ann Bennett**. Bennett received a special achievement award for her continuing exceptional help in public affairs, especially her handling of office duties during one week last September when she tended to the daily chaos alone because of staff illness and vacation. Ann also has enhanced the NPS ranger image through her expertly-given "Freedom Trail" and "Black Heritage Trail" tours. Portions of one of her "Freedom Trail" talks is the key element of the commercially suc-



Awardees Ann Bennett and Herb Cables

cessful "Portrait of Boston" souvenir videotape done in 1987 by a Hub filmmaker. A Visual and Environmental Studies major at Harvard University, Bennett will be graduating this summer.

R. Dixie Tourangeau

**Helen R. Dionne** recently had a couple of major events take place in her life. First, she received the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award. Then she retired as administrative officer of Glen Canyon NRA. Dionne, who also has worked at the Colorado West Group Office and Grand Teton NP, received the award for revitalizing the administrative section, managing the aviation unit, and establishing a highly efficient computer networking system at one of the busiest parks in the system. She has retired in Denver.

Superintendent **Richard H. Maeder** of Virgin Islands NP recently accepted a check for \$9,500 from the owner of the world's second largest cruise ship, the S.S. *Norway*. The money will assure a continuation of cultural demonstrations in the Caribbean park during the next year. Making the presentation were Captain Ragnar Nilsen and Ms. Kristin Kloster, daughter of the cruise ship owners. *Norway* visits St. Thomas each week during the year, and many of its 2,000 passengers visit Virgin Islands NP on the neighboring island of St. John.

Jim Harpster

The El Pomar Foundation of Colorado Springs approved a \$10,000 grant for the Kawuneeche Education Center project in Rocky Mountain NP. The foundation's contribution will be used to develop educational exhibits.

■  
On September 7, 1988, while assigned to the Eagle Bar Fire in western Idaho, firefighters from the Midwest Region helped save the life of 22-year-old logger Jamie Daniels of Council, Idaho. Daniels had been critically injured when the skidder he was operating turned over and rolled, crushing his lower body.

When the report of the accident was received at the Incident Base, **Joe Bueter** (Ozark NSR) and **Greg Cravatas** (Cuyahoga Valley NRA) immediately volunteered their assistance and asked to be dispatched. They started intravenous therapy and oxygen, and called for a helicopter evacuation and additional assistance. They also provided several hours of life-supporting medical attention until a Flight-for-Life helicopter could evacuate Daniels. Oxygen supplies were exhausted and IV fluids had to be critically cut back before the helicopter arrived.

In response to Bueter and Cravatas' request for assistance, Crew Bosses **Chuck Dale** (Ozark NSR) and **Gary Pace** (Cuyahoga Valley NRA) immediately organized a group of NPS volunteers to assist with Daniels and to help loggers hastily cut out an emergency helicopter landing site.

For their efforts, Bueter and Cravatas each received a special achievement award, and they and the firefighters who assisted them—**Jeff Sullivan, Bill Rodgers, Ron Siller, Bill Mattke, Jerry Brown, Russell Wright, Marty Towery, Rich Drummond, Larry Burnham** (Ozark NSR), and **Tom Henry** (George Washington Carver NM)—were recognized with a Group Citation for Exemplary Act.

Perhaps the best recognition for their efforts came from the family of Jamie Daniels. In an open letter in the "Adams County Leader" of September 22, 1988, they said, "...From the EMT's who started the IV's to the men who prepared the landing site for the Life Flight helicopter, words cannot thank you enough for saving Jamie's life."

After more than two decades working with national park rangers, retired Los Angeles County Assistant Fire Chief **Harvey Anderson** finally has joined their



ranks. At a special luncheon during the combined Ranger Skills XXVIII and XXIX classes Director Mott came to the Albright Employee Development Center to confer the title of "Honorary Park Ranger" in appreciation of Harvey's efforts in improving the health and fitness of an entire generation of rangers.

Harvey's attendance, in the company of wife Alice, was a long-time tradition of the first week of "Introduction to Park Operations," one extended over into "Ranger Skills." As he approached eighty years of age, Harvey declared that all his friends were dying and he needed to make some new ones. Then, to the amazement of his audience, he started to begin his sessions by calling out the name and home park of each class member. Harvey wanted to "help the NPS protect its investment in its employees, and help its employees protect their pensions."

Although describing his efforts as "a hobby of his retirement years," Harvey's sessions on developing a life-long, personalized fitness program have been more along the lines of a personal crusade. His commitment and enthusiasm have helped change the lives of hundreds of NPS employees. Harvey's experience showed him "you get more out of people if they're in good shape," and people can stay in good shape with a little "preventative maintenance" on their unique human machine. In his final address at Albright, Harvey reminded the participants they were all unique, that they must never forget they are all winners—"all winners in the race for life."

David O. Karraker

## RETIREMENTS

**Eugene F. C. (Gene) Monteleone**, MARO comptroller, has retired after 30 years with the NPS. Except for a brief, three-year stint as a project clerk at Independence NHP, his entire career was devoted to regional budget planning, management, and implementation activities. During these years he was personally involved in every major improvement in the Service's programming and budgeting process, including the conversion to computers. Gene's most recent contribution was developing ways to reap maximum benefit for his region's parks from the Park Restoration and Improvement Program. Said RD Jim Coleman, "His talent for fiscal planning and management was exceeded only by his dedication to the mission of the National Park Service."



As a child growing up in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia during the Great Depression, Gene had little experience with either parks or big budgets. His family of four brothers and two sisters all worked to help his parents pay the bills. Gene sold pretzels, newspapers, and fruits and vegetables from a horse-drawn wagon. He fondly recalls the wholesale vegetable market he then frequented at the corner of Third and Walnut Streets in front of the Merchant's Exchange. Today the Merchant's Exchange serves as the headquarters of the Mid-Atlantic Region and has been Gene's "home away from home" since 1962.

After 34 years active duty as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Public Health Service (PHS), **Joe Schock** has retired. He started his federal career in 1951 as a naval architect and marine engineer. His relationship with the NPS began with an environmental health survey of Big Bend NP's sanitary facilities in 1959. After 4 years he was transferred to NPS headquarters where his duties included work with maintenance staff Ed Kenner and Russ Olsen. The NPS has been family to Joe for 25 years, and public health has changed for the better during that time. Years ago more than 25 percent of NPS water supply systems did not comply with PHS standards. NPS had 15 to 20 food service facilities that were designated "unsatisfactory." Since those days, the health and safety of NPS visitors and employees have been a number one priority.

Joe explains, "I have been very fortunate to have the best Public Health Service officers serving with me. I am proud of them and of our accomplishments. . . I feel deep inside that I have achieved my goal—protecting the health of park visitors and employees. So to you, my associates, my friends, my peers, you have my respect as well as my thanks for being family these many years."

## DEATHS

**Margaret "Peg" Plummer**, 86, a park ranger at John Muir NHS for the past 14 years and one of the oldest NPS employees, died in her sleep December 23, 1988.

A former high school history teacher and librarian, Peg was known by many park visitors as the "famous ranger" who worked on Sundays at Muir House. An expert on California history, the native of San Francisco attained unsolicited celebrity status through her personal affiliation with John Muir, renowned American conservationist and national parks crusader. Peg's family, headed by her grandfather John Swett, a pioneer California educator and superintendent of public instruction for the state, lived on a pear and grape producing ranch adjacent to the Muir property in the fertile Alhambra Valley 45 miles northeast of San Francisco.

Her grandfather and Muir enjoyed afternoon talks reclining in rocking chairs on the front porch of the Swett home, a



favorite Sunday afternoon tradition shared by the two friends and one that Peg enjoyed telling captivated visitors. During heavily attended tours of Muir's Victorian mansion she also recounted many times a surprise gift from Muir on her tenth birthday—a shiny five dollar gold piece.

Her popularity as a park ranger and as a link to the past reached a national level in April of 1988 as the country celebrated Muir's birthday. She was interviewed by newspaper, magazine and broadcast reporters from throughout America about her first hand knowledge of the famous naturalist. A San Francisco-based television news station referred to Peg as a "national treasure," a distinction she said made her feel "ancient."

"She was one of those rare human beings," said Park Ranger Pat Thomas. "For one thing she never grew old. We all could learn how to live from her. She had so many young people as friends. She was eternally interested in what they did. They liked to be around her."

Peg continued to manage her grandfather's ranch and, like Muir, did her part in fighting to save open space and the history it preserved. Last April she stood before congressional representatives to voice her support of a bill that just recently was signed by the President, setting aside 325 acres of undeveloped land between her ranch and the Muir House. The beautiful hilly acreage is now a part of John Muir NHS.

She is survived by her son, John H. Plummer of Martinez, CA; three grand-

children; and three great grandchildren. The family prefers contributions go to the John Muir Memorial Association, P.O. Box 1046, Martinez, CA 94553.

■

**Elizabeth "Betty" Peterson**, widow of Luther T. Peterson, passed away at her home on December 10. She was an active participant in the various organizations supporting St. Vincent's Hospital in Santa Fe, where she lived for the past 20 years. She also was a member of the Santa Fe Country Club and president of the Women's Golf Association in 1984 and 1985. Her husband's last NPS assignment had taken them to the Southwest Regional Office where he served as the regional environmental coordinator. Her oldest son preceded her in death on April 20, 1984. She is survived by son John and seven grandchildren. Memorial donations in her memory may be sent to the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041. Messages of condolence may be sent to the family at 634 Copita Lane, Santa Fe, NM 87505.

■

**Charles R. McManus**, 89, died September 7 in a Hot Springs, AR, hospital. He retired as assistant chief ranger at Hot Springs NP. He is survived by wife Mabel (125 Morris Avenue, Hot Springs, AR 71901), son Charles Ray, daughter Norma Jean, seven grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. Memorial donations in his name may be made to the Education Trust Fund, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

■

**Ralph Gorden, Jr.**, died November 23, in Amarillo, TX. He graduated from The American University, Washington, DC, and was a former employee of the U.S. Capitol Police. He also worked as a tour guide at Carlsbad Caverns NP, and retired as a physical chemist from the Bureau of Standards in Washington, DC. Survivors include his wife, Mitzi Haney Gorden (409 E. Margaret Street, Carlsbad, NM 88220), three sons, one daughter, a mother, and a brother.

**William Patrick Hanley**, 62, was killed June 10 in Lakewood, CO. His friend, David Hyde (833 Arlington, Waco, TX 76712), sent a donation in his memory to the Education Trust Fund, thus notifying E&AA of Hanley's passing. David and Bill worked together in the Midwest Regional Office in the early 1970s while Bill served as the assistant personnel officer. He transferred to the newly established Rocky Mountain Regional Office in 1975, retiring from that region shortly thereafter. Hanley is survived by his wife, three brothers and three sisters. Donations in his memory may be made to the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

**Doris G. Pugh**, 71, wife of William (Bill) A. Pugh, died November 6. She and her husband lived in Alexandria, VA, during his assignment in WASO's Budget Division. A descendant of Nathaniel Greene, Doris was particularly interested in the Service's Revolutionary War sites. Her only brother, Spence Greene, is the last "twig" on that branch, according to Bill. Besides husband Bill (1709 South Village Drive, Deltona, FL 32725), she is survived by their son, William S. Pugh, and her brother, Spence. Memorial donations in her name may be made to the Education Trust Fund, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490 Falls Church, VA 22041.

**Edward J. Kurtz, Sr.**, 68, died October 21. His NPS career began in Isle Royale NP in 1947 and took him to Rocky Mountain NP, Colonial NHP, Natchez Trace Parkway, Bryce Canyon NP, and the general superintendency of the San Francisco Bay Area Group, where his duty station at Point Reyes NS enabled him to begin the Morgan horse farms. He retired in 1973 as the deputy regional director of the Pacific Northwest Region. In his leisure hours, Ed enjoyed hunting, fishing and just being out-of-doors. Lapidary was among his many hobbies.

He is survived by wife Barbara (14512 NE 4th Street, Bellevue, WA 98007), two sons, two daughters, a brother and ten grandchildren. Pall bearers and honorary bearers at the funeral included NPS alumni Vic Dahlberg, Paul Larson, John Rutter, Gordon Cox, Wayne Howe,

Malcolm Gardner, and Gus Muehlenhaupt. NPS honor guard included Reed Jarvis, David Pugh, Jim Rouse, Bob Dunegan, Don Jackson and Hank Warren. Donations in Ed's memory may be made to Community Home Health Care (100 West Harrison, South Tower, Seattle, WA 98119), Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association (83 South King St., Suite 212, Seattle, WA 98104), or the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

**Robert C. Evans**, 62, died unexpectedly at his home in Mountain Grove, MO, on September 12. He retired from the Midwest Region's Land Resources Division on June 3. He was a professional real estate appraiser. Bob is survived by wife Evelyn (911 East Ninth Street, Mountain Grove, MO 65711), a son, a daughter, his parents; two stepdaughters; six grandchildren; other relatives and many friends. The family asks that donations in his memory be sent to The American Cancer Society.

**Jane McLaughlin**, 66, died March 20, 1988. She and her husband James L. (Jim) McLaughlin were residing at 3921 Hwy 132, Coulterville, CA 95311. Jim was the first Job Corps Center director at Tremont in 1965 where they were transferred from the Midwest Regional Office. Jim also served at Great Smoky Mountains NP, Delaware Water Gap NRA and Sequoia NP. Messages of condolence may be sent to Jim at the Coulterville address.

**Curtis K. Skinner**, 88, died November 6 in Salt Lake City, UT. Skinner was born on a mountain wilderness cattle ranch in Pinewood, CO, the eldest son of Charles C. and Mary E. Skinner. He attended schools in Loveland, CO, and graduated from the University of Colorado with a journalism degree. He also worked as a seasonal ranger in Rocky Mountain NP during his college years. From 1928 to 1930, he was city editor of the Herald Democrat, as well as western correspondent for the Associated Press and two Denver newspapers. His first permanent NPS appointment came at Yellowstone NP

in 1930, where he advanced to chief ranger. He was promoted to the assistant superintendency of Mt. Rainier NP in 1952 where he served until his retirement in 1960. Other highlights of his career: he went to the Washington Office on special assignment in 1939 to assist then editor-in-chief Isabelle Story; in Mount Rainier he was responsible for many of the Mission 66 accomplishments.

Skinner was an early member of E&AA. In a 1974 letter to Howard Baker, then E&AA Chairman, he offered to assist in any way possible during his retirement in Salt Lake City.

Skinner is survived by two sisters; two nephews; and three nieces. Nephew Milton Baumgartner recited the family prayer and gave the benediction at the funeral services.

**Harrison Joseph Dring**, 69, foremost hand on the last American square-rigged sailing ship to go around Cape Horn and retired NPS conservator of ships, died at his home in Vallejo, CA, on January 20. For a third of a century, Dring was an important figure in maritime preservation, and for the last seven years of his career was responsible for the largest fleet of historic ships in the world at the National Maritime Museum in San Francisco. He contributed to the successful effort to preserve the World War II Liberty Ship, *SS Jeremiah O'Brien*, now berthed at a Fort Mason pier.

"He knew as much as any man alive about preserving ships. He was a walking encyclopedia of the sea," said William G. Thomas, an NPS executive and a friend of thirty-five years. "He was a man without pretense. He was known and liked from one end of the waterfront to the other."

In addition to wife Matilda, Dring is survived by three sons. At Mr. Dring's request no memorial services will be held, and his ashes will be scattered at sea.

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Lorraine Mintzmyer, Rocky Mountain RD and E&AA's new Chair,** wishes to share the following thoughts with the membership:

I am pleased and flattered at your vote of confidence in being elected as Chair of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service.

I have always enjoyed and supported this organization, which reflects the heart of our NPS family.

I look forward to working with you on projects that will advance the National Park Service and its employees and alumni.

■

**John J. Reynolds, DSC Manager and E&AA's new Vice Chair,** adds:

What an exciting pleasure to be elected Vice Chair of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service. There can be nothing as rewarding and humbling as the confidence of the National Park Service family in being asked to be one of their elected representatives. It is a call to service that I take very seriously, and I will work to make this important organization even more meaningful in the years to come. Those years may prove to be hard on our Service family, and all the help that we can give will be needed to ease the effects of dramatic change coming to the federal workforce, including ourselves.

I think that there are four very critical factors that we must concentrate our efforts on. The first is to work hard to foster, maintain, and rebuild the common sense of purpose and commitment of our family of people, both retired and working. The values of the Service are among the strongest, most enduring, and uplifting of our society. This is evidenced by the number of permutations to our basic mission that the Service is asked to take on every year, regardless of administration. As we are stretched, and stretch ourselves, we must strengthen our family ties, our respect, and trust for one another, as well as our commitments to each other.

Second, we need to redouble our concentration on continually strengthening and building the Education Trust Fund. It is at the pinnacle of important things that we do. Making possible continuing education for the youth of our family is not only a cornerstone to the strength of the Service,

it is a contribution to the strength of our nation and our society.

Third, we need constantly to look for what more we can do to help our employees. The necessities of dual careers, the need for day care, the need to broaden our family base ethnically and culturally, and the need to help those in stress, will become only greater as we move into the 21st century. The E&AA needs to find ways to help ease the transitions.

And finally, we need to have fun. This association was founded in part to retain our sense of family fun. Laughter and fun are often the best medicine. I look forward to us working together.

■

**E&AA wishes to alert those who do not know about it** that E&AA and ANPR will hold a joint meeting in Hot Springs NP in October 1989, with the next E&AA Biennial Reunion planned for Glacier NP in mid- to late September 1990. Mark your calendars and try to attend both events. Watch the *Courier* for developing details.

■

**The following memo from Director Mott** calls special attention to the role of E&AA:

As your Director, I have given my full support to the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service (E&AA). Frankly, I was surprised when I learned that the E&AA membership stands at only 2,500 members, which consists of employees, alumni and friends of the Service.

The most popular program the E&AA administers is the Education Trust Fund, which is supported completely by donations and is used to assist National Park Service families who come to the E&AA for financial assistance as their dependent children seek an undergraduate degree.

With your help and support E&AA hopes to find ways to ease the tensions of Park Service families facing the need for dual careers and day care for their children.

At my staff meeting on January 5, it was my pleasure to present former Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., with a certificate attesting to his unanimous election as Director-at-Large for the E&AA. At that time, I challenged E&AA to double its membership by December 31, 1989. I would like to recommend that each



member of the Service, employee and alumnus, join the E&AA.

We are most fortunate in the National Park Service to have an organization such as the E&AA that is dedicated to the principles and programs of the Service and to continue close ties between the Service and its alumni in order to keep alive the National Park Service family.

One of the first things I did when I was appointed as Director of the National Park Service was to join the E&AA as a life member. Won't you please join me by applying for membership in this fine organization?

The E&AA has many benefits of membership. Please write without delay to the Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

## MEMBER NEWS

**Burt Coale thanked E&AA for the 1988 Alumni Directory** and expressed gratitude to Jim Ryan and Lou Krebs for the usual, fine document. He added that it is of great value to him as it keeps him informed of the whereabouts of those persons with whom he used to work.

■

**Russ Dickenson also sent his congratulations to E&AA on the 1988 Alumni Directory.** He plans to stop by the E&AA offices when next in town in order to autograph the book he, Horace Albright, and Director Mott authored. Entitled *National Park Service: The Story Behind the Scenery*, it is published by K. C. DenDooven and available from E&AA (hardcover, autographed edition) for \$14.50 (postage and handling included).

**John M. Kauffmann, who retired** from the NPS on August 25, 1978, as a park ranger-planner, in Anchorage, Alaska, recently joined E&AA as a life member. Happily ensconced at Oak Hill, Mt. Desert, ME 04660, he is surrounded by the beauties of Acadia NP and active in Friends of Acadia and other conservation organizations. He also works as the clerk of the Percy Summer Club on Christine Lake, Groveton, NH, 03582, where he became aware of a job opportunity to share with E&AA readers.

The Percy Summer Club wants to hire a full-time caretaker to provide security for the seasonal lodges and premises of the Club's seven members and their families. Comfortable, free housing will be provided in a spacious caretaker's lodge. Only light caretaking duties will be required as the heavy maintenance is being handled by others. The club wants to hire someone—preferably a retired person with experience in security work and visitor relations—who will enjoy the woods of northern New

England and a quiet, rather remote setting. Photographs of the caretaker's lodge and lake are available upon request. Interested persons should contact John Kauffmann at Percy Summer Club (address above).

■  
**Frequent travellers Bert and Marjorie Roberts** (1 Echo Lane, Fairhope, AL 36532) want their friends to know that in spite of numerous interim addresses since March 1988, they finally have settled down south of Mobile, AL, on Mobile Bay.

■  
**Upon becoming a life member of E&AA,** Vernon C. "Tommy" Gilbert (Route 3, Box 415, Buckhorn Road, Gatlinburg, TN 37738) chose Lon Garrison's book, *The Making of a Ranger*, as his membership premium because he enjoyed working with Lon so much and recollected how helpful he was during the develop-

ment of the NPS environmental education program. Watch for an article Tommy is planning to write about the Southern Appalachian MAB Project in a future issue of the *Courier*. He says the project is off to a good start, with Gary Everhardt and Art Allen in key roles. Denise Demain visited Tommy and Patsy on her way from WASO to a new position at Channel Islands and served as E&AA's emissary to the couple, who were pleased to hear about her new NPS adventure.

■  
**Sue Sampson wrote E&AA to ask** that husband Miles also be listed in the 1989 Alumni Directory as he was not included in the 1988 update. She said they enjoyed relocating friends through the directory and thank E&AA for its work. The couple live at 5971 S. Sundown Lane, Freeland, WA 98249, and say "you should see our view of the Olympic mountains."



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#### 1989 program locations

Pinnacles Nat'l Mon., CA, April  
 Sandia Ranger District, NM, April  
 Lander Ranger District, WY, May  
 Androscoggin R.D., NH, May  
 Mt. Rogers NRA, VA, June  
 Bend Ranger District, OR, June  
 Cle Elum Ranger District, WA, Aug.  
 Munising Ranger District, MI, Aug.  
 Buffalo National River, AR, Sept.  
 Ouachita National Forest, AR, Sept.  
 Alpine Ranger District, AZ, Sept.



**For more information  
 or to register contact:**

**Student Conservation Association**  
 P.O. Box 31989  
 Seattle, WA 98103  
 (206) 547-7380

\* 15% discount available  
 to SCA alums and groups  
 of 3 registering together

## BOOK

*The Quiet Crisis and The Next Generation* by Stewart L. Udall, Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City, 1988.

Stewart Udall was the featured speaker at the National Park Service Superintendent's Conference at the Great Smokies in the Fall of 1965. It was the custom to invite a number of assistant superintendents to attend these conferences. I shared this information with the Secretary. To my delighted surprise he began his remarks by noting their presence and promising to make them all superintendents of new national parks—and he did.

Only forty years old when selected by John F. Kennedy to be Secretary of the Interior, Stewart had displayed strong conservation convictions while serving three terms in the House of Representatives. In the eight years before he took office in 1961, eighteen parks were added to the system. For his eight-year span, the figure was sixty-six.

You didn't need to be around Stewart long to know his outlook was broader than that of most of his contemporaries. He believed it essential to preserve places of beauty and history, but he had an abiding concern for what he called the total environment. Two years after coming to

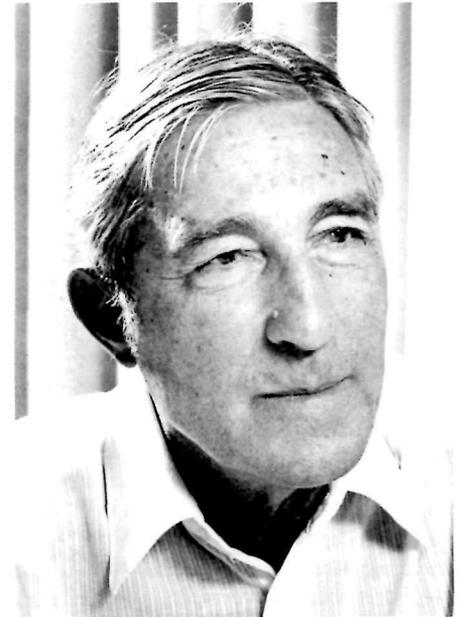
Interior he sounded an early environmental warning with his prophetic book, *The Quiet Crisis*. It was a vivid recounting of how this nation had abused its land resources, and an eloquent appeal for a more sensitive understanding of "the relationship between human stewardship and the fullness of the American earth."

A conservation classic, *The Quiet Crisis* was on the best seller list for many weeks. Not only was the author a politician who loved to climb mountains, said reviewers, he was comfortable in the company of poets and philosophers.

Written twenty-five years later, Stewart's new book, *The Quiet Crisis and The Next Generation*, contains the complete text of the original edition, which will enable many of us to replace dog-eared paperbacks. He continues using profiles of significant figures, people like Rachel Carson, Dave Brower, and Barry Commoner, to carry the narrative flow.

The message of the second half of the book, which brings the story up to date, should be read and pondered by all who care what kind of a heritage they are passing on to their children.

In the 1960s, Udall believed there was a fighting chance the nation would elevate its environmental aspirations. This has happened. Perhaps the most hopeful point he makes is one he could take much per-



sonal credit for—that "the environmental ethic is now firmly established in our nation." Environmentalists have had a persuasive effect on decision making at every level of government.

In these new chapters he is still pressing to defend the country against an array of environmental threats, but, as he makes clear, the problems have become intractable. They have a "global overlay." Our fate is not in our own hands. The challenge ahead, and the ultimate message of ecology, "is to reach across the artificial barriers erected by nation states, languages, and cultures and become earth-keepers who steadfastly use their talents to nourish all causes that promote life on this planet."

As history, challenge, and inspiration this new book is *must* reading.

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

### THE QUIET CRISIS AND THE NEXT GENERATION

By Stewart L. Udall

Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copy(ies) at \$15 per copy of *The Quiet Crisis and the Next Generation* to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Check one:

As a member of E&AA, I am enclosing my check in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Because I am not a member, I also remit \$\_\_\_\_\_, which represents my dues for membership in E&AA (Annual dues \$10; Life Membership \$100; payable in lump sum in \$25 a year for four years; or \$20 a year for five years.)

Note: Substantial discount to all E&AA members on autographed, hardcover editions of Stewart Udall's book. Order through E&AA and receive your copy, which retails for \$18.95, for the low cost of \$15 (postage and handling included). Place orders by completing the convenient order blank and sending it, along with your check, to Maureen M. Hoffman, Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041. Non-members may purchase the book at the \$15 price when they complete the membership application form and mail it, along with membership dues, order form, and check for the book to E&AA.

# **E & AA WISHES YOUR NAME WERE HERE!**

E&AA is pleased again to publish a list of its newest life members (including those who joined as full life members and those members who completed their partial payments and attained life membership status between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 1988). The April 1988 Courier listed special memberships through December 31, 1987.

## **E&AA Life Members:**

Brian R. Adams	George D. Deitrich	Richard G. Huber, Sr.	Sheridan Steele
Joseph F. Alston	Don G. Despain	Philip R. Iverson	Larry Steeler
Robert Arnberger	F. Dominic Dottavio	Victor L. Jackson	G. C. Stevens
James L. Ayers, Jr.	Sue Edelstein	Johnson County Park	Dr. Theodore W. Sudia
Volney P. Bahr	Carolyn J. Edwards	James R. Johnson	Theodor R. Swem
Robert M. Baker	Stephen C. Edwards	Robert J. Jonas	Jim Taylor
Vaughn Baker	William E. Edwards	John M. Kauffmann	Mike Tollefson
Terry L. Baldino	James B. Felton	Alan K. Kent	Linda Toms
Mrs. Judson Ball (Joyce)	Dr. Dennis Fenn	Nan M. Ketter	William G. Thomas
Gary Barbano	William E. Fields	David A. Kimball	James M. Thomson
Grover M. Barham	Maureen Finnerty	Gerald L. Kirwan	John Tucker
Linda Barnett	Elaine Fitzmaurice	Lawrence F. Knowles	Clifford D. Van Kirk
David M. Bathke	John H. Flister	Harold A. LaFleur, Jr.	Constance Vogel-Brown
R. K. Baynes	Rose Fujimori	Richard L. Lake	Susan F. Warner
Fred R. Bell	Lloyd W. Furman	Verda Lawson	Bruce Weber
Lawrence A. Belli	Charles H. Gallagher	Shirley Lee	William E. Wetzel
H. Gordon Bender	Carol B. Gardner	Steven Lewis	William M. White
Robert W. Berrey III	John C. Garner	E. C. Martinson	Robert L. Whitman
William Biastoch	Bob Gerhard	Janet McCabe	Earle D. Whitney
M. J. Birdwell	Richard V. Giamberdine	James I. McDaniel	Lloyd K. Whitt
Rudolph L. Blaha	Vernon C. (Tom) Gilbert	Walter S. McMann	Millard W. Wilcox
Donald L. Bock	James Gorman	Stephen M. McPherson	Charles P. Woodbury
Charles F. Bohannon	Jimmie C. Gott	John R. Miele	John D. Wrench
Steven Bone	Tree Gottshall	Arthur Miller	James H. Wurgler
Mary C. Bradley	Alec Gould	Hugh C. Miller	Yosemite Park & Curry Co.
Karen C. Brown	William A. Gowett	Jerome C. Miller	Benjamin J. Zerby
William E. Brown	Robert Griego	William D. Miller	
Donald Buck	B. J. Griffin	Robert Nash	<b>Second Century Members:</b>
Dennis Burnett	Alonzo B. Guenther	Darwina L. Neal	Glen T. Bean
Gilbert W. Calhoun	Marion S. Guthrie-Kennedy	Marlene N. Nicholson	Coyt & Marjorie Hackett
Robert K. Cahn	Howard Haiges, Jr.	Harry O'Bryant	Carlos F. Ramirez
Terry Carlstrom	Robert G. Hall	Robert N. Oppegaard	Edwin L. Rothfuss
James W. Carrico	Dwight L. Hamilton	Betty J. Otto	Daniel E. Salisbury
Jerry Case	Ross D. Harrison	Jerry L. Schober	Douglas G. Warnock
Don Castleberry	Gary M. Hasty	Merwin N. Seybolt	
Carl Clipper	Marcus Hathaway	Tryntje V. N. Seymour	<b>Third Century Members:</b>
Kathryn S. Cochrane	Ewald E. Hecker	Horace J. Sheely, Jr.	Mrs. Keith P. Neilson General
Kenneth R. Compton	William H. Hendrickson	Mr. & Mrs. Dean Shenk	Curtis Hooper O'Sullivan
Robert L. Coolen	Arthur F. Hewitt, Jr.	Grace Sheppard	
J. L. Crawford	Richard E. Hoffman	Jerry Shimoda	<b>Founder:</b>
Douglas Crispin	Jacob J. Hoogland	E. Irene Simmons	Frank E. Weingart
John J. Curran	G. Bruce Hopkins	Susan D. Smith	
Thomas Cahill Dall	Joy Horton	William D. Smith	
Robert E. Davidson	James M. Howard, Jr.	Richard H. Spomer	

E&AA has added 158 life members, 7 second century members, 2 third century members, and one founder (its highest level of membership). Director William Penn Mott, Jr., wishes the organization to double its rolls of 2,500 members to 5,000 members by December 31, 1989. Please join E&AA today, and help us meet the Director's challenge. Those joining as full life members or those upgrading to full life membership from annual membership may choose from among the following premiums: the Grand Canyon Video Post Card (20 minutes); the Great Smoky Mountains Video Post Card (30 minutes); or a hard cover copy of Lon Garrison's *The Making of a Ranger: Forty Years with the National Parks*. The first 25 people joining E&AA will receive the beautiful 1989 calendar by K. C. DenDooven titled "National Parks: The Story Behind the Scenery."



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