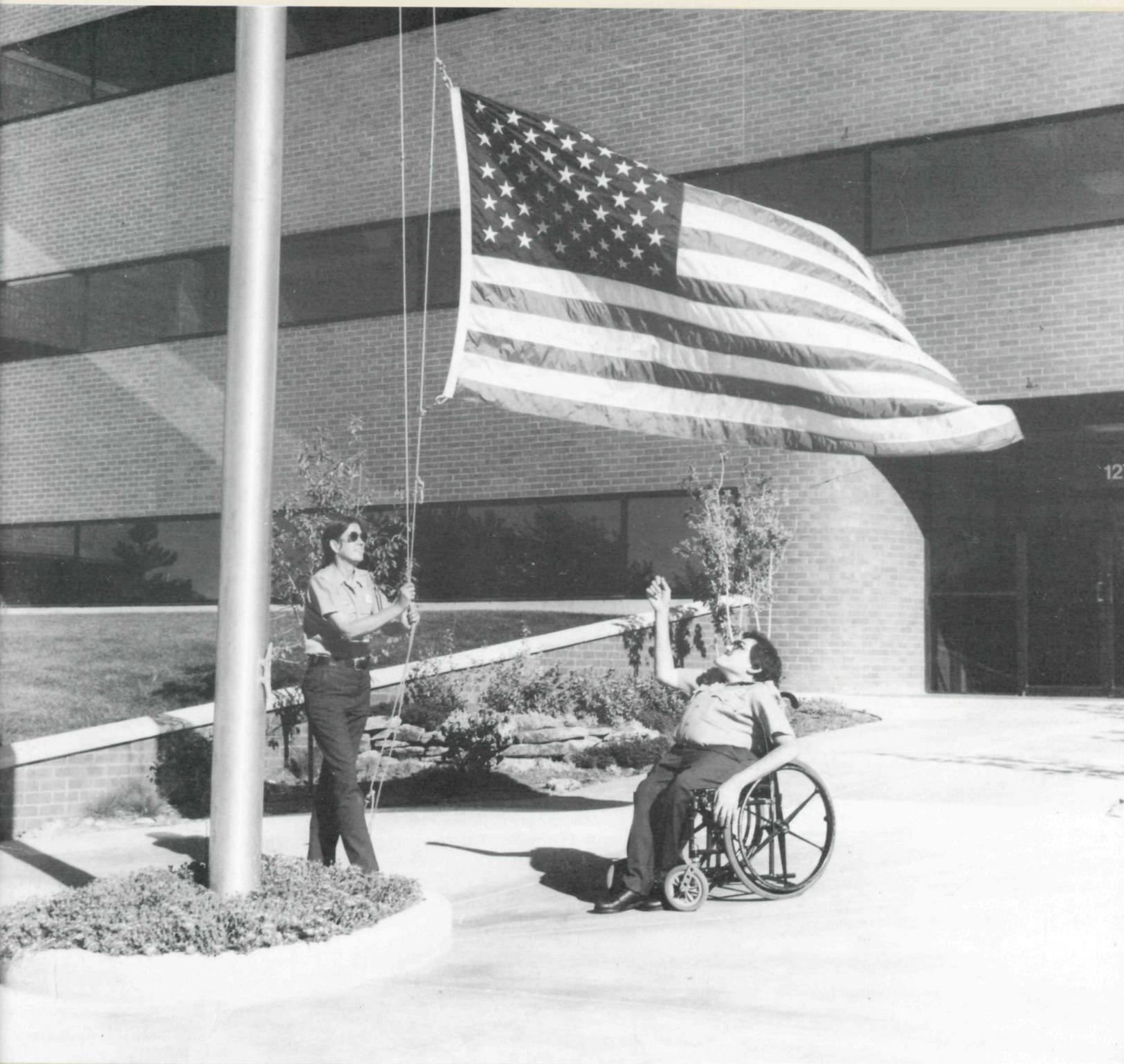


COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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Volume 35, Number 7

July 1990



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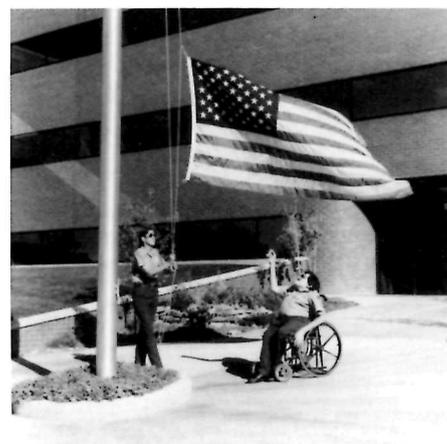
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COVER

Just before the July issue went to press, landscape architect W. Wayne Gardner mailed the serendipitous photo that is this month's cover. He writes: "I recently photographed two employees of the Rocky Mountain Regional Office Information Center performing their daily duty of retrieving Ole Glory at the end of another God-given day. After developing the photograph, it suddenly occurred to me that not only had I captured the image of two employees carrying out their responsibilities, but I had also captured the image of a principle the Service now holds as high as Ole Glory itself—equal opportunity."

The two employees are Linda Griffin and Bill Grinstead.



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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The Director's Report

BLURRING OF THE LINES

In recent years, we've seen a kind of "blurring" of the traditional lines that have for so long separated and differentiated the missions of the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. An increased emphasis on outdoor recreation and preservation is creating more common ground.

The Forest Service has recognized the public's increasing interest and need for recreational opportunities on public lands. To meet this increasing interest and need, it has turned to promoting outdoor recreation as a primary use of forest lands. In 1979, the Forest Service had 220 million recreation visitor days; in 1989, that number increased to 264 million recreation visitor days. The Forest Service also has begun an aggressive campaign to highlight the recreation resources the national forests have to offer. With approximately 3,500 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, 32.5 million acres of wilderness, and a diverse range of campsites and recreation facilities, there are plenty of recreational opportunities for visitors in national forests. To add to its recreation inventory, last year the Forest Service designated 73 scenic byways—"forest highways with important scenic views and recreation areas."

Similar changes are taking place in the Bureau of Land Management. BLM is addressing needs for recreation and for protecting natural and cultural resources through the long-range recreation strategy known as Recreation 2000. Through Recreation 2000, more attention and emphasis will be placed on providing recreational opportunities to the public; ensuring quality service to the visitor; and, protecting critical recreational and other resources from loss or damage. Some of the efforts the Bureau of Land Management recently has initiated are Back Country Byways, Watchable Wildlife areas, Recreational Fishing, and Adventures in the Past.

Although the Fish and Wildlife Service's primary focus is wildlife conservation and management, Fish and Wildlife properties have always provided places for birders, photographers, berry pickers, and campers, as well as for the more traditional hunting and fishing uses. This trend continues and provides countless outdoor recreation opportunities for our citizens. In addition, the Fish and Wildlife Service is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of refuge management policies, including recreational activities. This review, *Refuges 2003—A Plan for the Future*, will involve a series of public meetings and should be completed in 1992. (The year 2003 is the 100th anniversary of the first national wildlife refuge.)

In Indiana, I had responsibility for all of the state divisions that have parallel responsibilities. There were slightly different policies for each of the divisions, but one focus was the same—to provide quality recreational opportunities for people while conserving, protecting and sometimes preserving the natural and cultural features that brought these units into the state's various land management systems in the first place.

At the federal level, I have found the "battle of conflicting missions" more intense than it was at the state level. There are those in each of the



agencies that seem to see other agencies as competitors or adversaries. I can see how that kind of relationship evolves—we all have to "compete" for rather scarce federal dollars and sometimes our conflicting missions mean we must be diametrically opposed on issues or actions that one agency is taking that will impact the other.

However, I strongly believe that an *overly* competitive or adversarial relationship between the agencies does not serve the American people well. Rather, it is through working together that we, as a government, can provide the most in the way of outdoor recreational opportunities for our visitors. There are many times when visitors don't know and don't care whether they are in a national park or a national forest or who manages which national monument. We shouldn't resent that; we should welcome it.

Sure, there are differences between us, and, in fact, it's some of those differences that can benefit the national park system. For example, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service allow the use of recreation vehicles (ORVS, etc.) and types of recreation development (ski areas) that usually aren't appropriate on park lands. By taking some of the pressure for such uses off of park lands, they are helping to protect and preserve park resources. Also by encouraging recreation on lands adjacent to parks, as opposed to, say, mining or timbering, we find both reduced impacts on parks and reduced conflicts with our sister agencies.

Frankly, I consider it very great news that these agencies are moving in the direction of the more traditional NPS role. We talk of the need to relieve some of the pressure we feel from heavy concentrations of visitors at some parks. We jump through hoops thinking of ways to relieve that pressure; and we develop materials to help shift visitors to lesser used areas. That's all well and good. But I want to see us expand our thinking and work cooperatively with other agencies to encourage recreational possibilities on other federal lands.

Obviously, the public's needs can be met in a variety of ways, and not just on federal lands. We shouldn't forget state and local programs—some of the finest outdoor recreational and cultural resources opportunities exist under the management of state and local governments. The private sector also plays an important role—Mount Vernon and Monticello are just two obvious examples of non-profit groups caring for special historic and cultural sites throughout this country.

As the lines that have held the federal land managing agencies apart continue to blur, we need to build on what we have in common. It is by working together that we can best serve this Nation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James M. Ridenour". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

James M. Ridenour

FROM THE EDITOR

In a brief tete-a-tete with Lewis Carroll's Cheshire Cat, Alice asks the elusive creature with the Colgate smile to tell her "which way I ought to go from here." Her questions—the quintessential question each of us repeatedly asks the elusive cheshire cat within ourselves—triggers a revealing conversation between this wanderer in wonderland and one of its more remarkable landholders.

The cat answers Alice: "That depends a good deal on where you want to get to."

"I don't much care where..." said Alice.

"Then it doesn't much matter which way you go," said the Cat.

"So long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."

Next year, the National Park Service will have been walking 75 years. Another 25 years on the road and it will have reached its centennial mark. Whether or not it arrives at the spot where it wants to go depends a great deal on the choices *and* the decisions the next 25 years bring along. Alice may have wandered through wonderland, indecisively passing from one attraction to the next, but few would suggest the National Park Service should do the same.

Yet if not, then what? What is the plan? Is there a plan? And if there is, does it challenge? Is it vital; is it enlivening—or is it simply a new way to contain old thoughts? As the Cheshire Cat tried to explain to Alice, thought and action tend to be intricately entwined. Where one goes, so goes the other. Thought becomes action, if the will is sufficiently strong. But thoughtlessness leaves one wandering uncertainly in the maze of too many possibilities, like Alice, acted upon rather than acting.

At a recent gathering honoring former director George B. Hartzog, Jr.—a man who had no difficulty determining what he stood for—Hartzog's years of service were described as the agency's halcyon days. And halcyon days they were, heady times full of tremendous accomplishment. Nevertheless, when the past becomes the mirror of better times, when it holds an allure greater than the call to action of the present, an agency has passed into reflective old age.

With close to 75 years of creative endeavor behind it, the Service has much to ponder in the anniversary year ahead. Sharing his thoughts in a brief conversation prior to the awards ceremony, Mr. Hartzog discussed the importance of challenge to the agency, the need, in short, for the old-fashioned virtue of courage, which gave definition to those halcyon years. "As soon as a manager's afraid he might lose his job," Hartzog said, "he's already lost it."

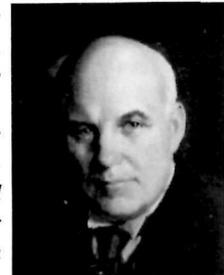
In hopes of contributing to the Service's courageous journey of the next 25 years, the *Courier* plans to take some of Hartzog's fortitude to heart—to step out on the thin high ledge where the wind blows strongest and plan a special 75th anniversary commemorative year in 1991. *Courier* as a forum for various viewpoints intrinsic to the agency since the days of Mather and Albright—that is the goal: to discuss and to provide material for discussion, leaving readers the opportunity to decide how each of them will make the journey of the next 25 years. To accomplish this goal, the publication needs the help of alumni and employees, managers and just-plain-folks. In September or October a list of topics for next year's issues will be printed in the *Courier*. Everyone who has a stake in the future of the organization is invited to contribute—to add to the list, delete from the list, and offer suggestions for articles they would be willing to take on. In this way, the publication *and* its readers may grow.

As for Alice, she simply woke up and found herself at home again, the very place from which she first had begun her journey. For the National Park Service 75 years on the road is too much time to have spent in travel only to wake in the self-same spot. Home may be where the heart is—and certainly the heart of the Park Service is grateful for the legacy of its halcyon years—but those years must be the solid foundation that nurtures a vital present and a dynamic future. To be anything less is to betray the vision of those who knew with more certainty than Alice ever did which way they wanted to go.

FORGOTTEN AMONG THE GIANTS (Part 2)

Dixie

Previously in this space we left Franklin Knight Lane in early 1913 as the new chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body he had served diligently for several years. Though often complex and far-reaching, none of his ICC decisions were ever overturned by the Supreme Court.



Despite nationwide front-page speculation, President-elect Woodrow Wilson kept some of his cabinet appointments secret until the eve of his March 4 inauguration. When it was made public, Lane was tabbed for the Interior post. Wilson had requested him to serve in mid-February without ever having met Lane face to face. Though he dreaded the added social and financial demands of a cabinet position, it was another occurrence of Lane taking a job more out of respect for "duty to country" than ego or prestige.

His Achilles' heel, however, surfaced immediately. It was the infamous Hetch Hetchy Water Project within Yosemite. The pure politics of the Hetch Hetchy fiasco or "steal" as conservationists still refer to it, began while Lane worked for the City of San Francisco (1900). In an April 1903 re-hearing (after two denials) before the Interior Department, Lane argued eloquently in favor of the HH plan. Backed by Geological Survey reports, his oratory won San Francisco permission (in November) to dam the Tuolumne River. Then came a decade of well-publicized court battles led by wilderness guru John Muir.

Taft's Interior Secretary Walt Fisher left the final decision for his successor (1913). Now as top man, it was obvious that Lane would at some point approve the polarizing project—a decision that destroyed Muir's spirit and ruined what remained of his health. (He died in December 1914 at age 76.) Lane actually disqualified himself from hearing San Francisco's application for the formal permit, allowing a representative to find for or against the case and report to him.

An excerpt from *The Letters of FK Lane* (1922), published by his wife and biographer Louise H. Wall, tells reams about his (and their) "utilitarian" thought waves. They write:

"A curious opposition to Hetch Hetchy had been worked up in the East by a small group of well-intentioned nature lovers who did not, perhaps, realize that this was one of many thousand valleys in the Sierras, and one not, in any sense, unique in its beauty. The plan proposed to convert a remote, mosquito-infested marsh, dreaded even by hunters because of 'bad-going,' into a large lake-reservoir to feed San Francisco. This was the first of Lane's fights to assure to Man the use of neglected resources and at the same time, by great care, to protect natural beauty for his delight."

Even today Hetch Hetchy infuriates "tree-huggers" and it will forever shade any of Lane's protective park actions.

In July of 1913 Secretary Lane embarked on a northwest tour of reclamation projects, Indian reservations and national parks. His friend Adolph Miller (National Parks Bureau Director) went along, while aide William Ryan secretly scouted for complaints ahead of their arrival. After weeks of travel and conferences Lane collapsed of *angina pectoris* at a Denver speaking engagement. In three weeks, against his doctor's advice, he returned to the ess of running the Department.

Park Pendulum Swings

Less than a year later, in what seems to be a cosmically-guided reparation (to this history researcher), Hetch Hetchy's main man cajoled Steve Mather (and Horace Albright) to take over the chief-less park bureau. With the swashbuckling Mather and thoughtful, practical Albright in place, Lane (inadvertently) officially set forth the national park idea as we now know it. Though Mather's policies and methods opposed Lane's utilitarianistic overkill, the Secretary usually backed his man in desperate situations—giving the agency more and more credibility. During World War I, Albright was exempt from military service by Lane's personal request, so the parks would not be minus an important cog.

Franklin Lane's long-time dream of an official park agency materialized when President Wilson signed "An Act to establish a National Park Service" (Public Law 235, 64th Congress) on the evening of August 25, 1916. Recuperating from a tonsillitis attack, Lane's final-hour help turned out to be a mere signature approval for Albright, whose quick-thinking manipulations got the physical document under Wilson's pen.

A year later the "hands-on" Secretary travelled to Mount Desert Island, Maine, to look over George B. Dorr's proposed national park, the first to be located east of the Mississippi River. His gracious "thank you" letter to Dorr

in September 1917 reiterates his philosophy on enjoying Nature:

"You do not know what good you did my tired politics-soaked soul by showing me, under such happy conditions, the beauties and the possibilities of your park....I have you down in my Saints' book. A wilderness, no matter how impressive and beautiful, does not satisfy this soul of mine. It is a challenge to man! It says, 'Master me. Put me to use! Make me something more than I am!' So what you have done in the park—the Spring House and the arts building, the cliff trails and the opened woods, show how much may be added by the love and thought of man."

So, as Mather & Co. roamed the country rounding up unused and abused land to be put aside, Lane's ideal was to put it to use.

Roaring 'Twenties Issues

During his somewhat "enlightened" Secretarial reign, Lane openly pushed the development of Alaska's riches and built a railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. He favored women's suffrage, was a one-man dynamo in forcing America to prepare for World War I, and cared about soldiers' needs. He was extremely interested in the "Indian problem" and thought they should not be confined to any reservation if they could support themselves.

"The Indian is confused as to his status. He has been spun around like a child in a game of blindman's buff. Treated as an enemy.... negotiated with.... given by treaty a distinct boundary then pushed beyond that line, then set down upon a reservation, half captive, half protegee."

For his firmness and unwavering justice in handling Indian matters Lane was formally invested with the dignity of a chief—taking the Indian name "Lone Chief."

As Interior *chief*, he organized the "Home Club" where DOI employees of all ranks could relax and mingle. He passed on his enthusiasm for public service and promoted fellowship and DOI teamwork at the club.

His patriotism was unparalleled. He averted strikes and rallied industry magnates behind the war effort. Lane even penned a stirring, poem for Flag Day 1914. It begins: "I am the Flag; not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more."

He chaired several commissions and conferences that dealt with important matters to the country. It was often noted that *only* his Canadian birth prevented him from being a presidential candidate.

But Lane's political life began to unravel just about when Chicago's "Black Sox" played their noted World Series. Never a wealthy

man, his prediction of cabinet demands on one's finances proved correct. By then Wilson physically and his regime politically had disintegrated. Having lost the "presidential ear" Lane resigned during spring training of 1920 to take a high post with a petroleum company for a lucrative salary. Unfortunately, his health was on a downward slide.

Next: His Final Days and the Redwoods

The third (*final*) installment of this FK Lane biography will be in the August *Courier*.

THE PERSONNEL SIDE

By Terrie Fajardo

I can hear it all now—"Terrie, you take that nice new shiny silver dollar and put it in your Babe Ruth piggy bank. Remember a penny saved is a penny earned."

My grandmother's words were ringing in my ears as I stood looking over "Turtle's" shoulder. "Come on, let me see," I said, trying to wiggle a closer look.

"You should have done it when you had the chance like I told you to," said Turtle, moving even farther away in his haste. "If you had done it then, you'd have as much as I do now."

"Well," I said, obviously frustrated, "how much is it?" Moving farther still, holding the statement at arms length, Turtle wheeled around, grinned and said, "A LOT."

It isn't often that Richard "Turtle" Smith does anything fast. He's known for taking his time and thinking things through. He walks, talks, and even eats slowly. That's why I was shocked when he was the first in line to open his Thrift Saving Plan account.

"Got to take care of my future! If you're smart, Terrie, you'll do the same. Remember, to live tomorrow the way you do today, you've got to plan. Retirement is just around the corner."

If anybody should know Turtle's right, I should. After all, I work in Personnel. I see folks retire all the time. Some are obviously better prepared financially than others. Maybe I should consider a little investing. The Thrift Savings Plan *does* make it easy. Now that the Plan's open season is here, maybe I should read that material again.

What is the Thrift Savings Plan? A retirement savings and investment plan for federal employees, TSP was established by Congress in the Federal Employee's Retirement System Act of 1986. It offers federal civilian employees the same savings and tax benefits that many private corporations offer their employees. Employees covered by the Federal Employee's Retirement System (FERS) and the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) may contribute to TSP. However, participation rules differ for each.

How does TSP differ from FERS and CSRS basic annuity programs? TSP benefits are an addition to CSRS and FERS annuities. TSP is a defined contribution plan administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board. This means that the size of your TSP benefit at retirement depends on how much you and your agency contribute to your TSP account. Your contributions are voluntary and separate from those to CSRS or FERS. FERS employees receive automatic contributions based on what they contribute each pay period. FERS employees also can choose among three TSP investment funds.

In contrast, the CSRS annuity and the FERS Basic Annuity are defined benefit programs administered by the Office of Personnel Management. Contributions to CSRS or FERS are mandatory payroll deductions. Annuity benefits under CSRS and FERS are based on years of service and salary, rather than your contributions and earnings.

How does TSP affect FERS employees? If you are a FERS employee, TSP is one part of your three-part retirement benefit. The other two parts are social security and the FERS basic annuity. You receive the agency's automatic (1%) contributions whether or not you contribute to your account. However, if you do not contribute a portion of your basic pay each pay period, you will not receive the agency's matching contributions, the principal benefit of TSP. For FERS employees, contributing to TSP is a vital part of their retirement.

The reason for this is that TSP benefits significantly increase your retirement income. For example, if you contribute five percent of your basic pay each year for 30 years, then retire at age 62 when earning \$30,000, your estimated total retirement benefit from FERS will be 68 percent of your final pay (\$20,400 per year, including FERS' basic annuity, social security, and a TSP annuity). If you had never contributed to TSP your total would be only 51 percent of final pay (or \$15,300). The 17 percent pay level difference comes from your contributions to your TSP account. (This example was prepared by the Congressional

Research Service based on certain assumptions, including 4% inflation, 6.1% interest, and 5.5% annual pay raises. The actual amount of your benefit upon retirement will vary at different pay levels, with overall economic conditions, and with the particular investments you select.)

How does TSP affect CSRS employees? If you are a CSRS employee, you may supplement your annuity with TSP. Although there is no agency automatic (1%) or matching contribution as there is with FERS, a CSRS employee may contribute up to five percent of salary annually to a TSP account. Applying the previous example to a CSRS employee, that employee could expect to receive an estimated total retirement benefit from CSRS and TSP of 62 percent of final pay. If that employee had never contributed to the plan, the total benefit would be only 53 percent of final pay. The nine percent difference comes from your TSP account. (Again, this is based on estimates and assumptions provided by the Congressional Research Service.)

Can I withdraw my money while I'm a federal employee? You can't withdraw any portion of your TSP account while you're still employed by the federal government. If you think you may need your money in the near future, or if you don't have other funds saved for emergencies, you may want to consider these needs carefully before contributing to TSP. The basic purpose of TSP is to provide a source of retirement income. It is not a savings account that can be withdrawn at any time. However, you can borrow your own contributions (and their earnings) for certain purposes while you are still employed.

When can I participate and how do I sign up? The current open season ends July 31, 1990. The next open season will be November 15, 1990, to January 31, 1991. Generally, there is a waiting period for new or rehired employees before they can participate. Current employees meeting eligibility requirements can begin participation during any open season. To verify your eligibility and/or obtain a TSP-1 election form to begin participation, contact your servicing personnel/administrative office. Changes in your allotment also can be made during open season. (There are specific requirements for eligibility if you are a rehired FERS or CSRS employee. Check with your personnel/administrative office for further information.)

Much more detailed information can be found in "Summary of the Thrift Savings Plan for Federal Employees." Just ask your friendly personnelist to send you a copy.

Well, I did it. My form's filled out and I

can just imagine all that money piling up in my TSP account.

"Hey, Turtle, wait up," I called as I saw him disappearing quickly around the corner, "I got something to tell you!"

"Till next time, think retirement!"

LETTERS

Your article about John Preston reminded me of the first time I saw him. I was a newly arrived "student" to "Kowski College" in Yosemite NP in 1960. There he was, the superintendent, wearing a feather in the hat band of his Stetson and driving around in a Park Service Cadillac convertible. I was really impressed.

George Wagner
Denali NP

For forty-eight years I have wondered who that nice young couple was at old Fort Jefferson at the beginning of World War II. We had only a passing acquaintance, never closer than 100 feet. Let me explain.

When the United States and Germany were officially at war shortly after Pearl Harbor, it was obvious that German submarines would be attacking shipping all along our coasts. In the absence of an Anti-submarine Command, several AAF Observation Squadrons were sent to conduct anti-submarine patrol along the sea lanes of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. That continued for six months until the Anti-submarine Command was formed, trained and operational.

I was an aircraft observer assigned to the 106th Observation Squadron, dispatched from Birmingham to Miami in mid-December 1941. We started our patrols by the third week of December, but in early January 1942, we adjusted our routes so that one leg covered the area between Key West and Dry Tortugas in the Gulf of Mexico.

When we saw Fort Jefferson not far from Dry Tortugas, our curiosity was aroused, so we flew over it. The old fortress was impressive in size, seemingly in good repair, and the rather large parade ground inside the walls was neatly mowed. Standing in the middle of the parade ground was the young couple I have mentioned above. They were smiling and waving, and we waved back.

When I got back to our base in Miami that night, I thought how isolated those people were, at least 50 miles from the nearest land with no way of communicating or getting news except by radio. On my next flight over

the gulf, I carried the previous evening's newspaper, the Miami Herald, and dropped it to the two caretakers on the parade ground of the old fort.

When we flew over Fort Jefferson the next day there was a huge sign made of perfectly round, white stones on the parade ground. It said "Thanks 106." All I had written on the margin of the newspaper was "Compliments of the 106th" without further identification. I may have been security conscious because I was Squadron Intelligence Officer as well as flying as an aircrew member. Our squadron was equipped with North American O-47 observation planes which, because of their prominent camera bays looked like light bombers—at least we hoped the Germans thought so. In fact we could carry neither bombs nor depth charges, and we were armed only with two .30 caliber machine guns, one fixed firing forward, and one flexible firing aft.

On St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1942, there was another large sign on the parade ground; an outline of a heart surrounded "106," made of what I thought to be round, white stones. The end of February my squadron was transferred to Jacksonville, so I asked a friend in the 97th Observation Squadron, which was taking over our Gulf of Mexico route, to carry on the newspaper deliveries.

After the war ended, I read an excellent article on Fort Jefferson on the Saturday Evening Post. Among other things, it mentioned the semi-annual deliveries of huge amounts of supplies to the fortress. That solved the mystery of the source of the round, white stones. They were, of course, rolls of toilet paper.

One other mystery remains: who were those smiling people at Fort Jefferson in January and February of 1942? Perhaps your archives would reveal their names. I would appreciate having that information, and their current address if they are still alive, because I would like to let them know I remember them after nearly a half century.

Reginald M. Cram

I am the cultural resources specialist for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River....This unit of the park system uses cooperative management and includes very little federally owned land. Most Upper Delaware land is—and will continue to be—privately owned. Your concern about threats "from private parties doing private things on private lands" is at the very heart of our local effort. Cultural resources management is but a small part of what we do here. Yet I think we

have made some important strides.

As Jerry Rogers suggested in his January Courier article, we have developed a close working relationship with state preservation officials. We act as an intermediary and provide staff support for cultural resource groups and historic property owners who need technical assistance or wish to nominate properties to the National Register. Through our cooperative venture with the New York State Office of Historic Preservation, more than 250 historic sites on the New York side of the river have been inventoried; archeological/historic overviews have been written, and work is about to begin on National Register nominations for about 70 sites. We have just begun a similar project on the Pennsylvania side of the river.

In addition, we have developed various innovative approaches which may be of interest.

1) Oral History. This ongoing program not only develops a valuable information base for NPS planning and interpretation, it also raises local awareness of historic values and forges a strengthened relationship between the NPS and local residents.

2) Upper Delaware Heritage Alliance. This umbrella organization of interested individuals and cultural/historical groups—the outgrowth of an NPS Valley History Workshop, with continued active involvement of NPS staff—is an effective local preservation advocate, communications network and source of technical expertise.

3. Upper Delaware Council . This council of governmental representatives (funded by the NPS) has taken an interest in cultural resources concerns such as protection of Delaware and Hudson Canal remains. Among the projects it has supported through grants are publication of an archeological preservation brochure, preparation of historic sites packets and maps for local code enforcement officers, and publication of a guide to local historic and cultural sites.

4) Technical Information. Our office serves as a resource for individuals, organizations and government agencies, asking questions ranging from "What is this tax credit for restoration all about?" to "What color should we paint a river bridge?"

5) Public Programs. NPS experts provide public programs—often with Heritage Alliance sponsorship—promoting preservation concerns. For example, on April 28, Regional Archeologist David Orr presented a workshop showing local collectors and others the value of an archeological approach.

I am very proud of our cultural resources program here along the Upper Delaware. Not only is it innovative and useful, but it has been

a popular NPS contribution in an area where the NPS hasn't always been accepted as a good neighbor.

If there are other NPS areas where this kind of creative cultural resource outreach program might be fostered, I'd be happy to share our experience.

Mary E. Curtis

BOOK

Science in Glacier National Park, 1989, compiles summaries of research projects conducted in the park. Prepared by Kathy Dimont and published by the Glacier Natural History Association, the document is designed for easy reading by visitors and researchers alike. Once familiar with the projects, a reader can write or call for more information on any study. The booklet is available at all park visitor centers for \$4 or by writing the Glacier Natural History Association.

OOPS!

Apologies to D.J. Bishop of Travel Square One whose phone number was incorrectly printed in a recent *Courier*. The correct number is 800-232-4142.

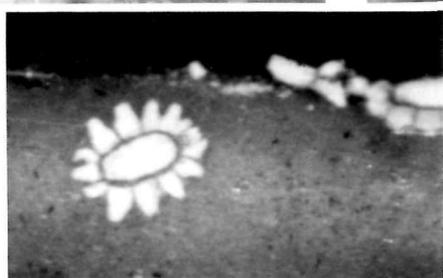
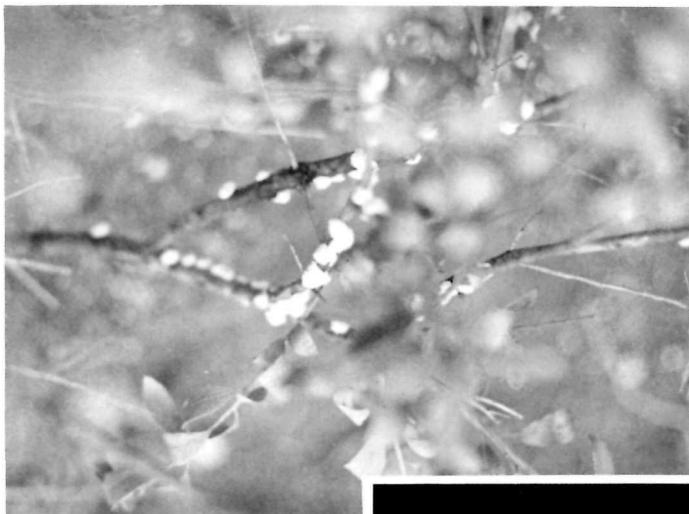
IPM IN THE PARKS

There is a high-level problem in Washington, DC: Indian wax scales have destroyed some \$30,000 worth of holly plants that ringed the rooftop terrace of the Kennedy Center, and now these prolific insects have infested the new planting of hollies as well. But thanks to Carol DiSalvo, a solution may have been found. As an integrated pest management (IPM) assistant for the National Capital Region (NCR), Carol devised a way to protect the plants while minimizing the use of chemicals. She has since become regional IPM coordinator in the North Atlantic Region, but she leaves a legacy at NCR of numerous IPM jobs well done.

Carol is one of many IPM workers throughout the Service. But just a few years ago, there were none. Though the NPS has long been committed to sound pest management, an IPM program was officially inaugurated only in 1980, following a directive to all federal agencies from President Carter in 1979.

Integrated pest management is based on ecological theory, and seeks to maximize the use of natural or other non-chemical

strategies while minimizing the use of chemical treatments. "Pests," NPS [Management Policies](#) tells us, "are animal or plant populations that interfere with the purpose of the park." However, the mere presence of an animal or plant does not signify a pest management problem. The pest first must be correctly identified and its biology reviewed. Its populations also are monitored to establish an action threshold level—a level at which no further injury to park resources can be tolerated. If populations reach that level, the most effective and environmentally sound management strategies are selected and implemented. The pest population is continually monitored after that and management strategies evaluated. If possible, steps are taken to redesign the environment to make it less favorable to the pest,



such as planting resistant varieties in cultural landscapes or altering the design of structures. Institution of IPM procedures has reduced the amount of active pesticide ingredient applied in the national park system by roughly two-thirds since 1980.

Wax scale at the Kennedy Center has not proven amenable to non-chemical methods—there are no parasites on the scale. And the adult scales are shielded from pesticides by their waxy coat. By observing the timing of events in its life cycle, however, Carol pinpointed when the scale is most vulnerable and therefore reduced the amount and frequency of pesticides used. This year, one contact chemical and one systemic will be applied separately at one-week intervals for three weeks when the tiny pink "crawlers" hatch during June. If necessary, some of the

holly may be replaced with a different plant less vulnerable to the stress of wind and sun atop parts of the Kennedy Center, and thus less susceptible to insect attacks.

The gypsy moth in Washington's Rock Creek Park thus far has been held in check by non-chemical means. When this devourer of oak and other host tree leaves was detected in Washington in 1977, it caused concern for Rock Creek because of the high proportion of host tree species there, the heavy recreational use, and the visibility of this park, the largest natural forest in any U.S. metropolitan area.

With the help of the U.S. Forest Service, a monitoring program was set up in 1984, and various management strategies were considered. Gypsy moth egg mass surveys were conducted and traps for male moths were established at 200 grid points. In 1985 the larval parasite *Cotesia melanoscelus*, a parasitic wasp, was released in areas where egg masses were found. Luretape, a plastic tape impregnated with the female gypsy moth pheromone, which attracts and overwhelms males, making it difficult for them to find females, was also installed that year. "Male gypsy moths followed my car for three years after that," said Carol DiSalvo.

Gypchek, an experimental formulation of a gypsy-moth-specific virus was applied aerially to eighteen acres in 1987 where monitoring showed more than 250 egg masses per acre. And in 1988, when the parkwide infestation rose significantly, the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), which is specific to caterpillars, was sprayed from a helicopter in ten areas marked with balloons. The 1989 egg mass survey showed no areas above the 250 per acre level, so none of the park will require treatment in 1990. Christine Haggerty, who works with the gypsy moth problem as Forest Pest Management Assistant for NCR, can breathe a little easier on that front.

The National Capital Region, with its important cultural landscapes and buildings as well as natural areas, has many other IPM projects going. Under the general direction of Regional IPM Coordinator Jim Sherald, the regional staff, park staffs, and contractors confront Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetles, turf weeds and insects, dogwood anthracnose, cockroaches in Rock Creek Nature Center and the Mount Vernon kitchen, and a wide range of other pests and situations. NCR has been a major learning ground for integrated pest management and, in fact, supported the Service's first pilot IPM program at the field level.

In Santa Fe, Regional IPM Coordinator Gerry Hoddenbach oversees testing of new IPM techniques, conducts workshops for IPM coordinators in his region, develops a data base on IPM, wrestles with problems like the imported red and black fire ants, and prepares for new ones like the African honey bee—not to mention another hat he wears, that of regional endangered species coordinator.

Gerry is optimistic about heat sterilization as a non-chemical way to kill insects such as wood-boring insects, fleas, and



Carol DiSalvo, perched on the Kennedy Center rooftop terrace, examines holly bushes for signs of wax scale. To the left are close-ups of these prolific insects.

bedbugs, though some sort of barrier is required to keep the insects from coming back. Another tool—the agricultural torch—has been developed to remove weeds at archeological sites. High temperatures produced by the torch cause permanent wilt to plants, killing many. Carefully applied, the torch can be used surprisingly close to physical structures.

The fire ants, now well established from Florida to Texas, with isolated occurrences in Arizona, is a big concern in the Southwest Region. "It's really a problem in areas of high visitor use like Lyndon B. Johnson and San Antonio Missions National Historical Parks," Gerry says. "Fire ants are known to attain 500 colonies per acre in some areas, inflict multiple stings, are very toxic, and make some people ill. In parks we are using Amdro, a stomach poison, and Logic, an insect growth regulator. But we don't have any answers yet."

This year Texas is bracing for a northward invasion of the African honeybee around Brownsville. The African is more aggressive than our European honeybee. It invades European colonies, kills the queen bee, and establishes an African queen. Because the African drones fly higher than the European drones during the nuptial flight—to where the queen is—the Africans do the mating and thus convert the colony to African honey bees. The African honeybee also is more aggressive toward humans and tends to attack in swarms.

"We will have to educate people to stay away from the colonies," Gerry says, "and eliminate African colonies in heavy use areas. One potential IPM method to accomplish this uses a spray of soapy water, which drowns the bees. In spite of our efforts, though, eventually we can expect to see a band of African honey bees all across the southern U.S."

Interesting and effective park IPM programs are underway all across the country. At Fort Frederica NM, Bob Vogel (now an interpreter at Bryce Canyon) developed a site bulletin and a daily insect nuisance forecast to educate visitors about the monument's management of bothersome insects and about current insect levels. The bulletin describes the biology of mosquitoes and other biting insects, monitoring as part of the IPM program, and precautions the visitor should take. The forecast takes the form of a sign in the visitor center that daily or sometimes hourly reports "light," "moderate," or "heavy" degrees of nuisance for mosquitoes, deer flies, and sand gnats. As elsewhere in the system, mosquitoes and other native insects are managed here only when they pose a health problem or have increased because of human alteration of the environment. For instance, occasional standing water in a moat is drained because it provides a breeding ground.

Biological control of pests is practiced or is being tested in a number of parks. In Redwood NP the introduced tansy flea beetle and cinnabar moth are successfully holding down an exotic plant pest—tansy ragwort. Exotic insects that feed specifically on the troublesome exotic vine, banana poka, are being studied in Hawaii Volcanoes NP under quarantine conditions as potential biological controls.

Mike Ruggiero, now chief of the Washington Office Wildlife and Vegetation Division, was the first systemwide IPM

coordinator. "It is gratifying to have witnessed the institutionalizing of such a sound technical approach to national park system operations," he says. "It is a clear example of how science can directly support management."

Ruggiero's successor at the helm of the IPM program is Gary Johnston. Assisted by his staff, Gary oversees NPS pesticide application and certification training programs, gathers and disseminates to the field new information on pest management, and makes final decisions on proposed uses of pesticides in parks. The latter requests, which come from parks via regional IPM coordinators, sometimes arrive at the rate of 200 per week.

In 1986 Gary initiated the production of training videotapes on IPM practices, such as "Crack and Crevice Treatment for Cockroach Management." Outside demand for these videotapes led to their sale by the National Park Foundation. The Foundation reports that "IPM in the Parks," an overview of the program, is a particularly good seller.

"The enthusiastic support of the program by regional and field personnel has been responsible for the successful establishment of IPM in the National Park Service," Gary says. "The data show that we are reducing the amounts of pesticides used throughout the NPS. Considering the comments and requests from other agencies, I'd say the NPS program has a good reputation and seems to be a model for implementing such a program in a large organization. I think IPM will become an even more significant program, especially if predictions of global warming come true. That could bring more pest-related problems, and we would be forced to develop more creative ways to deal with them. We will have to look at pest management not only in a park context but also a regional context.

"I find that being IPM Coordinator is one of the best jobs in the Park Service. Every phone call brings a different problem or situation. During a two-hour period I can be dealing with everything from gypsy moths to agricultural pests to biological control and structural pest management problems. And it involves contact with a wide variety of individuals and experts both inside and outside the Service."

IPM coordinators probably would agree.

Napier Shelton is a technical publications writer/editor for the Wildlife and Vegetation Division, WASO.

Recycling Partnership With Dow, Huntsman, and National Parks Announced



Pens poised in front of an impressive backdrop, CEO Jon M. Huntsman, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Constance Harriman, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and Dow CEO Frank Popoff form a partnership to implement park recycling programs.

Top officials from the Department of the Interior, the Dow Chemical Company, and the Huntsman Chemical Corporation announced a Take Pride In America "partnership for the parks," an effort enabling visitors to America's most popular national parks to recycle their plastics, glass, and aluminum.

With the Lincoln Memorial and reflecting pool as backdrop, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr., Dow President and CEO Frank Popoff, and Huntsman Chairman and CEO Jon M. Huntsman signed a memorandum of agreement that brings recycling to some of America's most breathtaking parks. The signing of the agreement launches an extensive recycling program and public education effort in selected parks across the country.

Three of the most highly visited parks—Acadia, Grand Canyon, and Great Smoky Mountains NPs—will begin a pilot program this summer. A fourth park, Yosemite, is being studied for inclusion later this year. "This innovative program between the federal and private sectors," said Secretary Lujan, "will address one of the major ecological problems facing our country—solid waste management. Also, it will promote the benefits of recycling in the protection and conservation of our environment."

NPS Director James Ridenour observed that as visitors to national parks increase, "solid waste left behind must be disposed of in an environmentally sensitive manner."

Dow and Huntsman, working directly with the Service, will place recycling bins in test parks and arrange for col-

lection, transportation, and recycling. The companies are also designing informative exhibits, publications, and campfire programs. All recycling bins and information materials will have approval of the selected park and Harpers Ferry Center.

"Many Americans know that recycling is a meaningful solution to the nation's solid waste problem," Jon Huntsman said. "We believe this program not only will make people more aware of the benefits of recycling, but will give them an incentive to participate in it."

As agreed, Dow and Huntsman may initiate recycling projects in as many as ten parks each year for the next five years, defraying the costs associated with these projects. The start-up cost to Dow and Huntsman for each of the pilot parks is estimated between \$250,000 and \$500,000. The companies also will donate a payment to each park to defray developmental costs or be used for environmental activities, with an emphasis on recycling.

Where possible, recycled plastics will be returned to the parks as picnic tables, park benches, sign posts, guard rails, gun carriages for cannons, and other useful products.

"It's time to recognize these materials not as waste but as renewable resources. Plastics are renewable, the same as glass, aluminum, and paper," said Frank Popoff.



BAKED BEANS AND GROWING PAINS

Bates Wilson didn't live to see the 25th anniversary celebration of Canyonlands NP on September 9, 1989, but reminiscences of Bates and his campaign for the establishment of Canyonlands flowed freely among the 300 others who came in honor of the park's birthday. While most agreed that Bates Wilson was the man who worked the hardest to give this region of twisting canyons and intricately carved slickrock its national park status, he did have prestigious guidance along the way, from such men as then Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, and Utah Senator Frank "Ted" Moss, who were able to return and reaffirm their support for the park. As former Canyonlands Interpreter Dave May has described the birth of Canyonlands National Park, "Bates Wilson was the instigator, synthesizer, and catalyst; the director. But the others played their parts truly and well, creating a harmony that is sweet, clear, and strong, a harmony that echoes from the canyons and is applauded by people from all over the Earth, a harmony called 'Canyonlands.'"

The celebration proceeded from open houses at park headquarters in Moab and at the Monticello office, to a barbecue at the historic Dugout Ranch just outside the Needles District, where a talk was given by Southwest historian and former cowhand, David Lavender. The official 25th anniversary celebration culminated at Squaw Flats campground, and harmony prevailed throughout.

But despite the congeniality of the 25th anniversary crowd, Canyonlands has spawned controversy from the 1930s—when the proposed Escalante National Park, extending from Moab to the Navajo Reservation, was defeated by those supporting mineral development in the region and by World War II—up to the present day, with arguments over how much development should occur within the park and where.

Although the cowboys re-discovered these rugged canyons after the Anasazi deserted them around 700 years ago, the area remained inaccessible and little known until the uranium boom of the 1950s brought jeeps and jeep trails into the region. The year 1951 also saw Bates Wilson's first visit to the area. Although he was then custodian of Arches and Natural Bridges NMs, his curiosity exceeded the monuments' boundaries. As Bates' son, Tug Wilson, describes him: "Dad was a restless person who was never satisfied with where he was at any instant in time.... He was constantly learning of new places, new rock formations, new plants.... It was this restless quest for new information and places, I think, that led him to the exploration and creation of what we now call Canyonlands. This land lay between the two national monuments that were his administrative

responsibilities, and it intrigued him because it was essentially unexplored beautiful land."

Support for the idea of a national park in this canyon country was slow in coming until 1959, when Leslie Arnberger and Paul Wykert, from the Southwest Region National Park System Planning Branch joined Bates and Arches Ranger/Archeologist Lloyd Pierson in conducting a survey of Canyonlands as a prospective national park. Then, in early 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall flew over the canyons for his first view. His response was, "This looks to me like a terrific area for a national park." Udall returned in July 1961, accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Utah Senator Moss, Governor George D. Clyde, two Utah Congressmen, and his family to further explore Canyonlands. Udall's support added fuel to the pro-park constituency, and in August 1961, after a July visit with Udall, Senator Moss introduced a bill to establish Canyonlands NP.

As with the earlier proposal for an Escalante National Park, controversy surrounded the establishment of Canyonlands NP. Udall described it: "A study undertaken by the University of Utah in cooperation with the National Park Service concluded that the Canyonlands area could contribute more to the economy of the State of Utah as a national park than in any other use. Even so, controversy developed over how much area to include in the park and what rights to reserve for mining, prospecting and grazing. The Utah governor made it clear from the start that he was opposed to park status that would, as he put it, 'lock up' the resources and 'damage' his state's future economy."

A compromise was eventually reached, and on September 12, 1964, President Johnson signed Public Law 88-590, establishing Canyonlands NP.

Once the debate concerning park establishment was resolved, new controversy blossomed over how much and where development should occur. Early plans called for graded gravel roads, eventually to be paved, leading visitors to such places in the heart of Canyonlands' unique wilderness of rock spires and deep river canyons as Chesler Park and the Confluence Overlook. At Anderson Bottom on the Green River, and at Grand View Point, both in the northern Island in the Sky District, motels, restaurants, and gas stations were to have served visitors with all the modern conveniences. Eventually a paved loop road was to provide a scenic circle trip from Squaw Flat to the Confluence Overlook, down Devil's Lane, through Beef Basin, and over Elk Ridge to Natural Bridges National Monument.

Yet one of Canyonlands' most unique qualities is its remote wilderness character. As Bates Wilson once described the area, "the canyons are big, long, and twisting. A man could spend two weeks in there and never cover the whole thing." With

Angel Arch in Canyonlands NP, Needles District. Photo by Les Arnberger.



Former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (center) with park visitors during 25th anniversary celebration of Canyonlands NP.

burgeoning interest in backpacking, and wilderness exploration and appreciation, many people began to oppose full-scale development of Canyonlands. As former San Juan County Sheriff Rigby Wright puts it, "where we used to go to die, nowadays people go for fun."

Thus the same people who worked together to create the park broke into opposing factions over how the park should be developed. Park Superintendent Bates Wilson sought to protect Canyonlands' character: "Just because we have the money, we don't want to rush into work that will encroach upon the park." Senator Moss, however, argued for full development, making a speech to the U.S. Senate entitled "Parks Are For People."

After much argument and several attempts at compromise, the current General Management Plan was approved in 1978. Providing for varied levels of development in each of the park's three districts, it allows for many types of visitation, from convenient day-use to remote wilderness backpacking. This document continues to be the guide for park management.

But the controversy hasn't ended there. Visitation patterns have changed markedly over the past decade. Numbers have jumped from 86,307 visitors in 1978, to 259,162 visitors in 1989. Types of park users have also changed, with fewer visitors backpacking, and more wanting to mountain bike and camp in developed campgrounds. Visitor comments in the park register volley back and forth between demands for more development, and pleas to halt development where it now stands.

As with urban sprawl, development can create its own need; the more facilities are available, the more visitation the area will receive, leading to demands for still further development. Are "parks for people," or are they for preserving increasingly scarce

natural resources for present and future generations? This is the perpetual question here as in other national parks.

As outside threats to the health of our parks grow, the importance of preserving the natural ecosystems within the parks likewise increases. Canyonlands has had its share of outside threats. In 1981, the Department of Energy proposed constructing a nuclear waste repository approximately one mile outside the Canyonlands park boundary, in Davis Canyon. To transport waste to the site, DOE proposed constructing a railroad line from Moab along the bench on the park's east boundary.

The Davis Canyon site currently is not being considered, but other threats exist. In 1988 Grand County (Moab) defeated a proposed toxic waste incinerator at nearby Cisco, UT. The incinerator may be constructed, however, near Green River, UT, still in close proximity to Canyonlands. Air

pollution from the Four Corners Power Plant has its own adverse effects on park resources, causing dry disposition of acid on fragile cryptogamic soil, and in acutely sensitive potholes. Also, the impact from recreationists in backcountry areas threatens both natural resources and the many highly vulnerable archeological sites of the area.

Can we develop Canyonlands NP to meet the increasing demands of our visitors without damaging our unique resources of space, silence, and wild canyon country? Stewart Udall, in his 25th anniversary speech, proposed enlarging the park to include all of Davis and Lavender Canyons, as well as the Beef Basin and Ruin Park archeological districts. Interagency cooperation has grown, as the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Parks, and the Fish and Wildlife Service have begun working together to better protect the state's resources.

What changes will occur in the coming decades are difficult to predict, but one thing remains certain—they will be controversial in the Canyonlands tradition. As Canyonlands' Chief of Interpretation Larry Frederick puts it: "Canyonlands National Park was born in controversy, grew up with debate, and will grow old with compromise." However, despite the many differences of opinion over the park's management, the arguments were forgotten on September 9, in a memorable 25th anniversary celebration. Bates didn't live long enough to see the merry-making, but his spirit remained and was often spoken of here in the park he worked hard to leave to us all.

Judy Perkins is a seasonal ranger interpreter with the park.

Preserving Casa Grande

The painting of the shelter at Casa Grande NM was both exciting and worrisome—exciting because of the history surrounding it, worrisome for the same reasons. Historic significance and high visibility require a cyclic contract to be executed flawlessly. To fully understand the staff's apprehension, a little history might be in order.

Casa Grande Ruins NM, the oldest archeological monument in the national park system, was first set aside as a federal reserve in 1892. Two years after the Service was established in 1916, Casa Grande officially was proclaimed a national monument, with custodian I.T. Whittemore in charge.

Whittemore retired in 1899 and was temporarily replaced by H.B. Mayo until the Commissioner of the General Lands Office appointed Frank "Boss" Pinkley as the first resident custodian in 1901. Boss received the first Congressional appropriation to design and construct a shelter over Casa Grande, which was completed in 1903. Then in 1931 a second appropriation was approved for the construction of a new shelter. Pinkley lost the funds to other parks to pay for forest fires, but got it back the following year when he contracted with the Allen Brothers of Los Angeles to build the present shelter for \$27,724.12. In 1959, the first contract to repaint the shelter cost \$2,590. In 1963, the second cost \$11,897. In 1974, the third came to \$8,500. When the need arose again in 1989, the shelter's 1975 designation as a classified structure on the National Register made staff eager to ensure all work fully protected the integrity of the structure. After much consideration the staff finally awarded the fourth contract to Karvas Painting Co. of Yuma, AZ. The original award was for \$23,724.12, which changed to \$30,925.68 following some change orders. The final cost was approximately \$7,000 more than the original shelter cost.

At the preconstruction conference, the superintendent, the contracting officer's representative and the maintenance foreman had the opportunity to meet Yanis Karvas, the young Greek owner of Karvas Painting Co. The group were discussing the routine requirements of the contract when Yanis suddenly stated he needed blueprints of the shelter so that he could build a suspended platform to work from.

All previous inquiries had mentioned ladder trucks, boom trucks, and elevated scaffolding, so no one present quite knew how to respond. We were taking our time when Yanis announced, "Don't worry, Mr. Spencer, I'll take good care of you and will do an excellent job." Somehow, I had serious reservations that this young man who drove up in a custom Corvette, dressed in black leather, wore numerous gold chains and spoke English with difficulty was capable of "doing an excellent job." I wasn't sure I wanted to be "taken care of" either. However, we all agreed to listen to his idea, and asked him to prepare plans and specifications for our review. Within a couple of weeks Yanis presented his idea, completely convincing us that it was not only feasible, but very practical—so clever that it sold itself.

The project started on November 13, with the first few weeks spent building the platform and putting down the plastic flooring to protect the Casa Grande from any debris and paint. We quickly discovered Yanis was a hard working man who scraped and painted right along with his employees. He designed heavy metal straps that hooked over the shelter trusses and provided a way to build a wooden platform completely over the Casa Grande within easy reach of the area to be painted. Once the platform was in place, the workers walked around freely, scaping and painting the shelter. They prepared the surface, then applied 110 gallons of Fuller paint in record time. The end product was excellent. You might say Yanis took care of us.

Within a few days of project completion, the platform was removed; the lumber was given to the monument for other projects; and the metal straps were donated for possible future use—perhaps in another 15 years. If we learned anything from this experience it was to remain calm and be open to new ideas. The next time we won't panic when someone tells us in broken English, "don't worry, I'll take good care of you." It may be a prophecy.

Don Spencer

FOLK ART FINDS A HOME

Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands are as exciting as a newly formed rainbow—fresh, colorful and, some will be surprised to learn, ever-changing. Those of today have gradually replaced, or at least greatly improved, some of the old, traditional pieces. Skills have been perfected and new colors, materials and ideas are being used to produce forms and objects now classified as art.

Handicrafts long have been a part of the culture of the Southern Highlands, that region of the Appalachians extending from the mountains of West Virginia into the Carolinas, and southward to north Georgia and Alabama. It is the country where early settlers established homes in lonely coves, where mountain independence prompted counties to secede from their state in a refusal to support the Confederacy. Much of what these people needed they made themselves: hewn logs for their cabins, church pews and coffins, rail fences and bedding, tools and soap.



Of all the crafts of the region, the woven coverlet or bed covering was perhaps the most treasured object in a pioneer woman's home. By 1900, however, hand spinning and weaving had largely surrendered to the efficiency of the mechanical loom. "Handcrafting" had started to disappear in the Highlands.

Then a revival began on a serious scale in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, at Berea College. Spinning and weaving in the home were encouraged, and, as the idea was accepted by natives of that region, this "cottage industry" gradually created a special market.





The Folk Art Center provides a central location for the display and sale of traditional Blue Ridge crafts. To the left are some of the artisans at work. Photos courtesy of SHHG.

Uncommon circumstances brought the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild and the National Park Service together in the 1930s, and the relationship has grown strong over more than a half century. Even before formation of the Guild in 1929, Congress had authorized three national parks in the Southeast: Shenandoah in Virginia, Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina and Tennessee, and Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Travel authorities of the day predicted that these parks would generate a great increase in tourism through the East, but they never dreamed that the numbers would soar into the millions.

The Blue Ridge Parkway, authorized in the early 1930s to connect Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains NPs, was to figure prominently in the later history and growth of the Guild. Leaders of the craft revivalist movement fortunately had the vision to see in the creation of these national park system areas an ideal market for the sale of traditional mountain crafts, particularly genuine souvenirs that would sell at reasonable prices.

The prospect of involvement between the Guild and the NPS was discussed during the 1934 annual meeting of the Guild at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. A self-appointed missionary, Miss Lucy Morgan of the Penland Weavers and Potters in Mitchell County, NC, enlisted the aid of the governor of North Carolina to maneuver an appointment with Park Service Director Arno B. Cammerer in Washington.

Miss Morgan convinced Cammerer that the Guild could work with the national parks of the Appalachians to insure that the educational and cultural values of quality native crafts would not be lost. She also emphasized the Guild's interest in having museums established that would feature and preserve the arts and crafts of the natives of the region. Cammerer expressed full support for the Guild and subsequently visited Penland while on a tour of the Great Smoky Mountains region.

Managers of national park areas in the Southeast have continued to show an interest in crafts produced by talented members of the Guild. As a result, shops located in Shenandoah and Mammoth Cave NPs and on the Blue Ridge Parkway traditionally have offered visitors high quality crafts notable for their beauty as well as their cultural values. Although Great Smoky Mountains NP does not have sales outlets within its boundary, the presence of the park has attracted millions of visitors annually to neighboring communities such as Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge and Cherokee.

For many, many years, Gatlinburg has been one of the most important weaving centers and craft outlets in the Southern Highlands. Nearby Pigeon Forge is well known for its unique pottery. On the North Carolina side of the park, the Cherokee Indians have elevated the art of basketry to an unsurpassed level. Their double-weave baskets have been praised

Soon after the revival of handicrafts began in Kentucky, a similar movement took place in the hills of North Carolina. Credited with this particular revival is Miss Frances Goodrich, a social worker with the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church whose area of interest was centered in the region around Asheville, NC. In 1895 Miss Goodrich and her co-workers realized that mountain women needed an activity to make life less monotonous and provide some extra income for the family.

One possibility was weaving, a craft that had not completely disappeared from mountain life. Woven coverlets still found in some homes proved that the old folk art of weaving was being practiced and that the products of that art were in great demand. By the turn of the century, Miss Goodrich and her associates had developed a thriving business, Allanstand Cottage Industries. The picturesque name for the new endeavor came from a local hamlet known as Allan's Old Stand. In earlier days it had been a stopover for cattle drives from South Carolina to Tennessee.

By 1908, Allanstand had grown to the point that a permanent showroom for the display and sale of woven goods was opened in the Asheville area. The business later was incorporated and, in 1931, became part of the Southern Mountain Handicraft Guild, conducting its operations under the auspices of that organization. Today, still operating as a part of what now is the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, the Allanstand Craft Shop is one of the oldest outlets of its type in the United States.

internationally for their beauty and quality. Cherokee artists also excel in wood carvings, especially items that feature themes from nature.

Penland Weavers and Potters, now known as the Penland School of Crafts, was one of the original members of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild. Lucy Morgan, Penland's first leader, continued to maintain a close relationship with the National Park Service, a relationship that prompted an unusual request in the early 1950s. NPS historians wished to replace the 18th century green baize cloth used to cover tables at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Could the weavers at Penland reproduce it? Miss Lucy accepted the challenge.

Then began a very complicated process of weaving and dying as the Penland staff strove to duplicate a sample of baize obtained from a museum in England. The desired texture and color finally were achieved, however, and the yarn was woven into beautiful table coverings for the historic shrine in Philadelphia. In her book, *Gifts from the Hills*, Miss Morgan called the job, "the one most interesting and challenging task the Penland School has undertaken in the producing of a single piece of handicraft—of a tangible character, I mean, something one can hold in his hand, a product whose texture one can feel, whose coloring he can study, whose excellence of workmanship he can feast his eyes upon."

The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild had been organized for 20 years before it opened its first craft shop in a national park area. Although the 470-mile Blue Ridge Parkway had been under development since 1935, it was 1951 before there was a Parkway facility large enough to accommodate a craft center. In that year, the heirs of textile magnate Moses H. Cone generously donated a 3,500-acre estate near the North Carolina resort community of Blowing Rock for inclusion in the Blue Ridge Parkway. Part of the donation was Flat Top Manor, a Victorian home of spacious beauty.

Negotiations between Guild officials and Superintendent Sam P. Weems finally established the Parkway Craft center in Flat Top Manor. The original concession permit set aside only three years of use—1951 to 1954. It provided that crafts for the Center would be purchased exclusively from Guild members and that the Guild would operate a museum of handicrafts and related exhibits, conduct demonstrations, sponsor craft instructions and introduce folk art to visitors. The experiment was successful; the permit was renewed; and, today, the Parkway Craft Center is nearing its 40th anniversary as one of the scenic motor road's most popular attractions.

In the early 1970s, the Guild considered building a major craft center in the Asheville area. At about the same time, the Parkway acquired 16 acres of surplus federal land adjacent to the parkway at Oteen, NC, about five miles east of Asheville. In the spring of 1975, the author, who was then superintendent of the Parkway, recommended to NPS Director Gary Everhardt that a major facility accommodating craft exhibits, sales and demonstrations as well as Guild offices be located on the 16-acre parcel and that it be called the "Folk Art Center."

Director Everhardt's approval was met with tremendous local

applause and even became the basis for a glowing editorial in the Asheville Citizen of June 13, 1975. Joe Brown then took over as superintendent, and, a year later, he and Guild Director Robert Gray negotiated a 20-year contract for the design, construction and operation of the Folk Art Center.

Initial funding of more than two million dollars was provided by the Guild, the Appalachian Regional Commission, National Endowment for the Arts, and National Park Service. Planning and fund-raising proceeded with remarkable speed, and a ground-breaking ceremony was held in the summer of 1977. Shortly afterward, former NPS Director Everhardt became Parkway superintendent. Under Everhardt and Gray, the Folk Art Center was completed on schedule. The facility was dedicated and opened to the public in 1980.

The Allanstand Craft Shop serves as a central location for the display and sales of selected crafts by the Guild's 700-plus members. Attention-catching demonstrations by genuine craftspeople and inspiring programs by folk and contemporary entertainers are held elsewhere in the Center, which also features a museum, conference room, library, special exhibits of members' works and an information center/book sales outlet operated by the National Park Service. More than 500,000 visitors took advantage of the Center's many offerings during 1988.

The most exciting activities sponsored by the Guild are craft "fairs" held annually in July and October at the Asheville Civic Center. Inaugurated in 1948 in Gatlinburg, TN, today's Guild Fairs bring together some of the finest craftspeople and artisans from a nine-state region of the Southern Appalachians.

With the help of the Guild and the foresight of those who preceded it, concern that the old mountain crafts might disappear has been replaced with a new spirit of innovation and inspiration. Guild members shape their creations from wood, silver, copper, glass, metal, fabrics, clay and other natural materials. These raw materials may contribute to a piece of colorful jewelry, a gee-haw whimmy diddle, a corn shuck doll, a walnut chair, a delicate piece of glassware, or an egg basket. Each is a creative endeavor, fashioned with pride. With the Folk Art Center as its home, the Guild certainly has become one of the great cultural assets of the Southern Highlands.

This is the fourth in Granville Liles' series on Blue Ridge Parkway issues. He last wrote for the Courier in July 1989.

Bevinetto Fellow Chick Fagan Comes To Washington

Every employee discovers sooner or later that "politics" plays an important role in NPS operations. We see them surface in dealings with the local mayor and council. We experience them even in something as mundane as intra-office personnel matters. But the aspect of politics that probably most intrigues the average NPS employee is the relationship between the Park Service and Congress. This curiosity is understandable, since Congress plays such a vital role in shaping the future of the park system and the way national parks are managed.

One might think that employee interest, combined with the obvious importance of national politics, would lead to significant efforts to improve employee understanding of Park Service/Congressional relations. Certainly, there is an abundance of printed material available for employees to read, and formal NPS training programs increasingly have addressed the political environment in which we work. But through the years only a relatively small number of NPS employees have had an opportunity to actually work with Congressional offices. Most often they have participated in the Departmental Managers Development Program, where they were encouraged to spend time working in a Congressional office by senior Park Service managers who recognized the importance of understanding how the two branches of government work together, as well as the importance of establishing personal ties with Congressional personnel. A few other employees with a special curiosity about Congressional operations have managed to find ways to engineer a "Hill" assignment to the personal staff of a Congressman interested in Park Service activities, or to a Congressional committee with jurisdiction over Park Service issues or funding.

Congress also has recognized that NPS employee exposure to congressional operations can benefit not only the Park Service, but Congress as well. In the 1989 Appropriations Act, Congress directed the NPS to administer a fellowship program "to improve mutual understanding and cooperation between Service employees and Members and Committees of Congress." The program is

dedicated to the memory of Tony Bevinetto, a former Park Service employee who also served many years with distinction as a professional staff member with the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Tony believed strongly in the merits of placing more NPS managers in meaningful Congressional training assignments. Employees who participate in the program are known as "Bevinetto Fellows."

The Service's first Bevinetto Fellow is Chick Fagan, now working with the Republican staff office of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Chick is learning first hand how the legislative process works by attending Committee hearings and business meetings, reviewing bills that pertain to the land managing agencies, assisting Committee staff members, and attending seminars on Congressional operations. He is quick to point out that the most valuable source of knowledge has been the shared experiences of staffers.

During the remainder of the first year of his Fellowship Chick hopes to develop a better understanding of house procedures and the appropriations process. During his second year in the program he will work in the Service's Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs. The intent is to expose the Bevinetto Fellow to every aspect of Park Service legislative affairs. Following the two-year Fellowship program, participants compete for Park Service positions which could put to practical use the knowledge and experience gained from the program.

Chick was selected for the Fellowship after responding to a vacancy announcement issued while he was assistant superintendent of Assateague Island NS. He feels that his experience in park operations at Assateague, combined with previous experience with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and the Pinelands National Reserve has exposed him to a wide range of activities likely to come before Congress. Still, he says, there is always a need to confer with the people who are in the parks or who manage the programs, since that is where the real expertise lies.

BOSTON NHP HOSTS GERMAN NAVAL CELEBRATION



As the nighttime sky slowly surrenders to the coming day, the blinking lights of six warships can be seen. The vessels sail together on a calm, quiet ocean, drawing ever closer to the coastline and sailing effortlessly into the narrow harbor. Silently, the detachment clears Bravo Buoy Three and turns to enter the harbor mouth.

About a mile down the channel a group of men studies the warships through binoculars. As

the slowly rising sun begins to illuminate the scene, the word is passed excitedly, "Here they come!"

On board the flagship, the squadron commander orders his ships to maneuver left and narrow the single line. Minutes later, he reaffirms earlier orders to hold steady to course 230, and to decrease ship speed to six knots. Finally, at the midpoint of the harbor, the commander's orders are relayed over the ship's loudspeakers and echo across the channel, "Stand by to fire."

With that command, residents of Boston's North End and motorists driving to work along Boston's ancient expressway are treated to a rare sight and sound: an international salute accompanied by six German warships colorfully bedecked with international flags. The decks of the vessels are neatly trimmed with hundreds of white-uniformed sailors standing at attention. The naval detachment continues on its way to Boston NHP to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Seconds after the German frigate *Niedersachsen's* booming salute came an equally resounding cannon reply from USS *Constitution*, this country's oldest, still active warship. "Old Ironsides," originally built in Boston in 1797, has made Boston her home port ever since and is the cornerstone of the NPS facility in the city.

The German naval port call is all part of a visiting ships pro-



German sailors on destroyer *Rommel* entering Boston NHP.

gram established several years ago at Boston NHP. In fact, a visit of such proportions highlights the adaptability and versatility of the NPS Boston unit's employees in planning, coordinating and implementing such a large event. How does a National Park Service area deal with half-a-dozen foreign warships at one time and coordinate the activities of hundreds of men? Well, at Boston NHP it appears to be old hat.

The National Park Service manages more than 300 park areas nationwide, each of which relies on various visitor programs to highlight its major resources. At Boston NHP, nearly two centuries of shipbuilding, port calls and other assorted maritime activities have become the facility's major trademarks.

When Boston NHP learns that a foreign ship will be stopping in, the park employs its "team concept" approach to ensure that all lines of communication with outside park support groups are established and maintained. This process operates from the ship's day of arrival to its departure. The team concept at Boston NHP counts on the interpretation, protection, public affairs and maintenance divisions to coordinate the ship's arrival. Other activities are supported in close concert with outside groups.

Boston NHP Superintendent John Burchill recalls receiving the first notice of the German naval visit from the U.S. Navy.

"We had about six weeks to prepare for their arrival," said Burchill. He also noted that the only difference between this visit and others was the size of the flotilla and the activities being planned during its four-day stay in Boston.

When official notification of the German naval plans was announced by the U.S. Navy, a series of meetings was held at the park with representatives from both the German Embassy and the German Consulate of Boston. Later, the meeting group expanded to include members of the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard, the Intelligence Unit of the Boston Police Department, transportation specialists, German-American organizations, and park staff.

"What you have here," said the German naval attache, "is 80 thousand tons of steel floating down Boston Harbor with a thousand men craving to see the historical sites of the city."

The German naval squadron consisted of two frigates and two destroyers, accompanied by a supply ship and an oil tanker.

After six weeks of meetings, a detailed schedule of activities celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany was approved. Events included a parade through downtown Boston, five social events with German-American clubs from Massachusetts, historical tours, special Boston youth dances at dockside, hotel receptions, a special media reception aboard the flagship, a social reception on USS *Constitution*, soccer games with local clubs, and a last minute social reception at Boston NHP for the German ambassador.

When the German ships arrived at the park, the frigate *Niedersachsen* and the destroyer *Rommel* were berthed side-by-side behind USS *Constitution*. The four remaining warships were berthed at a nearby commercial pier. Ensuring the safety of the ships while in port was the responsibility of Frank Montford, Boston NHP's Chief of Protection.

"We met with their naval security to ascertain their needs," said Montford. After that meeting, Boston NHP's protection division extended security to cover the dockside and the warships.

During the four-day stay, German naval officials cooperated with the park's protection staff, allowing off-duty sailors access to park facilities and accepting German assistance with the identification of foreign visitors coming to visit the ships. Meanwhile, English-speaking German sailors were assigned to the protection division to assist late revelers coming into the park outside formal visiting hours.

Amid the four days of national celebrations in Boston, two four-hour time blocks were granted for visitors to board *Niedersachsen* and *Rommel*. Planning and coordinating with German naval authorities fell largely to William Foley, Boston NHP chief of interpretation.

"Following our meeting with some of the ship's personnel we were given a brief history of the warships, their role in NATO defense, and a capsule history of the Federal Republic of Germany," said Foley.

To accommodate the hundreds of visitors, park interpreters provided brief introductions explaining the purpose of the ships' visit. Once visitors boarded the ships, however, their tour was transferred over to German specialists. These sailors then explained the overall mission of the vessels and the roles of the men who served on them.

Later, German naval officials reported that more than 4,000 sightseers had visited the warships during the eight-hour period. "We had around 500 visitors per hour boarding the ships," said



NPS maintenance personnel secure lines as *Rommel* berths at Boston NHP.

Foley, "learning about another culture and its close friendship with the United States."

One ranger observed that watching modern warships come into your park "is something one doesn't see at other parks." He noted that it adds another thrilling aspect to the job.

So far this year Boston NHP's Visiting Ship Program has let out the welcome mat to visiting French and English warships, a Canadian submarine, several U.S. Coast Guard ships and U.S. Navy ships of various classes. The park also plays host to the tall ships of other countries and to privately owned historical vessels.

In years past, Boston NHP's headquarters unit was known as Charlestown Navy Yard, one of six navy yards established to build and repair warships for the United States. The Yard came into existence in the 1800s to meet the changing needs of a growing navy. Brick buildings, a ropewalk and drydocks made up the facility.

The NPS now maintains the site as an important part of America's maritime and naval history, and as part of the Service's interpretive program. Today, Americans from all walks of life can visit USS *Constitution*, or USS *Cassin Young*, a World War II destroyer. Both ships represent types of vessels built by the Yard. Boston NHP carefully protects, preserves and interprets an almost 200-year-old tradition of building fine ships for the Navy. The park upholds this tradition just as smoothly as it helps men of the sea celebrate their national heritage.

Leo Zani is the public affairs coordinator at Boston NHP.

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HEAR MUSIC, SEA MUSIC

Who says that campfires are the only places park rangers get to sing? At San Francisco Maritime NHP music has become a mainstay in the park's interpretive program. Monthly sea chantey sings, a sea music festival, and a four part concert series highlighted the park's 1989 season.

Rangers and visitors alike raise their voices in unison to rousing choruses of sailor songs at the monthly evening Sea Chantey program. This four-hour traditional music program presented in the hold of the ninety-five year old lumber schooner, *C.A. Thayer*, has become a tradition at the Hyde Street Pier after nine years of successful attendance. It attracts regulars who come with concertinas, fiddles, button accordians, and various other traditional instruments to assist me in leading groups of one to two hundred participants.

On the day of this chantey sing I offer an additional afternoon music program geared specifically for children. Kids of all ages gather to hear stories of sailing vessels and the songs sung at sea. The real fun comes later when we put these work songs to use: stamping around the capstan to raise anchor, raising and lowering skiffs hung in davits, or raising sail on a vessel.

With a local population already interested in music, it seemed only logical that we organize our own sea music festival. In May 1989, I traveled to Connecticut's Mystic Seaport Maritime Museum to observe their sea music festival and collaborate with the museum's staff for ideas. That July, San Francisco Maritime NHP held its own sea music festival, funded by the National Maritime Museum Association, our cooperating organization. Performers from across the country showed off their talents and shared their knowledge. Various workshops were offered, including those that discussed women and the sea, west coast sea

songs, and modern day long-shoreman. Coordinating with other maritime museums, I also brought Stan Hugill, the eighty-three year old British chanteyman, to the festival. The following day Mr. Hugill presented a fascinating workshop about the use of sea chantey on square-rigged ships. The workshop was sold out.

I realized that we were onto something big. What better way to teach people about sailing vessels and the sea than through music. Our chantey programs attract the largest crowds of any regularly scheduled interpretive programs. The sea music festival was the best attended event of the 1989 season.

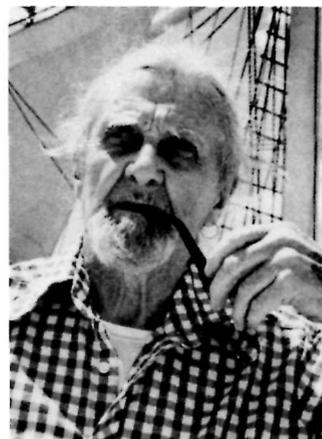
When funding came through from the Golden Gate National Parks Association I began to organize a fall concert series. Four of the country's leading professional sea music performers agreed to participate in a four-concert series offered September through December on board the square rigged ship, *Balclutha*. They included Geoff Kaufman of Mystic Seaport Maritime Museum, Bob Webb of Maine Maritime Museum, Stuart Frank and Mary Molloy of Kendall Whaling Museum, and British performer Louis Killen, an international singer of traditional music for more than twenty-five years.

The concert series was a great success. Three of the four concerts were sold out to crowds of eighty. Performers offered two hours of sea music and stories. The local community enjoyed it so much, in fact, that we hope to make it a yearly event.

Three years ago I didn't know a single verse to "Blow the Man Down." Two lighthouses and one maritime museum later, I know more versions than I ever dreamed. Individuals ask me what I will do if I end up inland. I don't know, but I do have little concern as to the role music can play in interpretive programming, here or elsewhere. Music is not confined to the maritime world. Nor is it always written and performed by famous artists. Traditional music reflects the history, beliefs, hopes and fears of ordinary people. Whether a park's historical theme is maritime, military, colonial, western expansion or logging, be assured there is music to fit the theme. And I can think of no better way to interpret a park and reach all types of visitors than through the universal language of music.

Celeste Bernardo is the program coordinator at San Francisco Maritime NHP.

More than one hundred people gather monthly to sing sea songs in the hold of San Francisco Maritime NHP's historic lumber schooner.



PARK BRIEFS



For the fourth year, the Lowell Folk Festival is being held in cooperation with the Regatta Festival Committee, the National Council of Traditional Arts (NCTA), the City of Lowell, and Lowell NHP. It evolved from the three-year stay of the National Folk Festival, which the NCTA has been coordinating for more than fifty years, and from a tradition of ethnic festivals held in Lowell by the Regatta and local community groups.

From the beginning, ethnic festivals were identified as an extraordinary way to interpret the contemporary ethnic story. The fifty-plus ethnic groups who live in Lowell's neighborhoods descended from those who worked in the city's "mile of mills." The story of the process and consequences of the Industrial Revolution which is the overall theme of Lowell NHP would not be complete without focusing on the lifeways of the people who actually dug the canals, built the mills, and worked the textile machines.

In celebration of Lowell's ongoing ethnic tradition, the folk festival incorporates the music, dances, foods and crafts of a diverse population. It begins July 27 with an evening party and con-

cert, then spills over to July 28 with different craft, food, and music demonstration areas. An evening parade takes visitors away from the downtown area to the ethnic neighborhoods. The final day provides a similar assortment of activities.

The festival has become a spectacular way to present and interpret ethnic and traditional culture.

George Price

Six members of the Soviet Union's All-

Union Rafting Team, here to participate in a major whitewater competition on North Carolina's Nantahala River, took some time out for a relatively peaceful float down the **Buffalo National River**. Guests of the park's canoe concessioner during their stay, they represented a variety of professions: electrician, construction worker, whitewater boat designer and builder, aircraft industry expert, physics engineer, and adventure travel company director. Though none of the team members were full-time floaters, they were chosen by their home canoe clubs to represent them on the international team, which finished first among 40 teams with 15 countries in the whitewater competition.

The recovering wolf population at **Glacier NP** faces all the natural hazards of living in the wild, plus political hazards also. To manage wolf recovery successfully, the park needs to be able to answer questions pertaining to the physical and financial dangers of wolf predation—how many wolves are present, where they are, what and how much they eat, how many pups they have and much more.

A relatively new tool for tracking wild animals is satellite telemetry, which has numerous advantages over conventional telemetry. Instead of installing ground and aircraft receivers to locate and track signals from collared animals, satellites pick up signals and beam the information back to computers on earth. Animals can be located in any

weather and, with a satellite passing over Glacier NP every 1-1/2 hours, satellite telemetry potentially offers an unprecedented capability to document movements, especially dispersal movements critical to recolonizing new areas and maintaining gene flow among populations. Using Geographic Information System (GIS) databases, maps can then be plotted, a technology used successfully to model bighorn sheep movements at Glacier NP, elephant and harbor seal dispersal at Channel Islands NP, and elk and grizzly bear activities at Yellowstone NP. Satellite tracking is expensive. It is also relatively new, and in some ways untested. Glacier staff wanted to eliminate as many pitfalls as possible before putting the collars on the wolves or prey animals. In a series of tests, the collars were

placed first on a mountain peak and monitored for two weeks, then on some very cooperative dogs, horses, and mules for another two weeks, and, finally, on the ground at a low elevation surrounded by mountains.

As a result, the staff determined not to use the collars on wolves. Scaling down collar size and weight to fit the animals comfortably meant half the battery capability was lost. The collars were also half as efficient in determining locations, thus diminishing cost-effectiveness. The larger collars, intended for deer, elk and moose, were more efficient, however. They offer capabilities staff are continuing to explore.

Kathy Dimont

Monitoring by University of

Montana scientists indicates two possible wolf dens within **Glacier NP**. University research personnel monitoring wolf activity in the North Fork area of the Flathead River determined the alpha female of the Camas pack has localized her activity. This behavior normally indicates she is denning to give birth to her litter of pups. Confirmation of the presence of pups will not be possible for some time because the pups remain below ground in the den for the first several weeks after they are born and are usually not observed until later in the summer.

D'ya know anything about Yellowstone?

How'd we get to the Stock Exchange? Can I get an application for a federal Golden Age Passport? I brought my class. Can you arrange a building tour for 21 children in ten minutes?

These and hundreds of other questions are posed to Irving Needleman at **Federal Hall NMem** visitor's desk on Wall Street five days a week. All are answered with the efficiency, courtesy and competency of a veteran NPS ranger.

"Why not? I was a combat infantryman and survived the invasion of Normandy in 1944. I was a window clerk at the Bronx post office for 35 years and taught other postal clerks. I played saxophone with the Charlie Barnet Band and with Bob Hope, Frances Langford and Mickey Rooney, and now I schlep an hour each way by subway between the Bronx and Federal Hall. A few questions gonna bother me?" Needleman asks as only a native of the Bronx can.

Needleman, who turned 71 in May, recently retired from the

Post Office, and, to keep busy, became a messenger for a Wall Street bank. "I'm a history buff and like Federal Hall, so one day I walk in and ask how to become a volunteer. Pat Perrotti, the site manager, asks me when I can start work—so here I am, a VIP."

At Federal Hall where Needleman reports promptly at 10 a.m. and works until 4, he hands out literature and answers questions. He also helps with tours and explains the various historical exhibits. According to Perrotti, "Irv makes everyone happier with his pleasant smile, his willingness to help and his friendly banter with visitors and staff."

The new VIP doesn't quickly boast about his background. However, when prodded by an interested interviewer, he will explain.

He started playing clarinet and saxophone when he was thirteen and joined the Musicians Union in New York City, playing with Big Bands such as the Barnet group. When he was drafted during World War II, he served in the combat infantry during several major campaigns, including



Normandy and Sicily, and then was assigned to the 2nd Armored Division Army Band where he played with famous stars who participated in USO tours.

When he was discharged, he studied business and retailing at City College of New York, then went to work for the Post Office to provide his family with stability. A widower now, he loves his new career. In fact, if you happen to ask him when he's not giving

directions, answering questions or helping visitors, he'll probably tell you about his children.

"Look. I'm not too proud. But listen to this...My son Alan, what a boy. He's got a good job at ABC and he won an Emmy for his coverage at the 1988 Calgary Olympic Games. And my daughter Sharon in New Jersey...And my two grandchildren...Let me tell you..."

Manny Strumpf

As part of the visitor center expansion at **Fort Clatsop NMem**, the Fort Clatsop Historical Association raised \$600,000 to fund the construction of two theaters, a new research library and museum collection room. According to Superintendent Frank Walker, the association received funds from the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust, the Murdock Foundation, the Collins Foundation, several banks, utility companies, and private individuals, including students in six area school districts, during a three-year period.

This partnership effort matches an FY 1990 Congressional appropriation of \$1.9 million, which will fund exhibits, audio visual equipment, heating and cooling systems, and other improvements, including complete rehabilitation of the existing building.

Curriculum-based education programs in national parks was the topic of a week-long training course after the need for such training become apparent through experiences at Gateway Environmental Education Center (Gateway NRA) and Tsongas Industrial History Center (Lowell NHP). Although training for children's interpretation has been available for some time, no material showed how to develop education programs.

With encouragement from the North Atlantic Region's Division of Interpretation, Patti Reilly (Gateway NRA) and Kathy Tevyaw (Lowell NHP) planned, organized, and presented an excellent course for 29 interpreters from the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Western Regions.

Objectives were: to introduce an approach to the design and development of curriculum-based education programs; to provide a

theoretical basis for designing programs appropriate to development levels and learning styles; and to create a network of innovative interpreters motivated to impact the quality of NPS educational services for school-age children. Course handout materials have been shared with each regional chief of interpretation, and an education resource handbook will be developed for distribution. A workshop will be held in 1991 to assess the status of the actual programs begun by course participants. This course has been proposed as a Servicewide model for future courses at the Employee Development Centers. After all, the future of the National Park Service—and of all of us—is in the education of the next generations.

David Day

For years, civic clubs, scouts, and other groups have helped pick up litter in and around **Cumberland Gap NHP**. To the encourage even greater participation, the park is sponsoring a program called "Leave No Trace." Those who wish to participate start their hike by picking up garbage bags at the visitor center. Then if they collect two bags of litter while on the trail and bring the bags back to the visitor center before they leave, they can exchange them for a "Leave No Trace" button and ribbon. More information on this program is available by contacting the park at 606/248-2817.

NPS PEOPLE

NEWS



Shirley Y. Prince has been named Gateway NRA's new administrative officer. A ten-year NPS careerist, she started at Indiana Dunes NL as a clerk-stenographer, advancing to real property clerk, fiscal clerk, and administrative intake specialist. In 1986 she relocated to Mt. Rushmore NMem and then to Gateway NRA in 1988 as a program analyst, a post she held until her recent promotion.

Joshua Tree NM ranger **Grady Arrington** remains hospitalized as a quadriplegic, though he currently has some limited use of both right and left arms. Cards and letters would be welcome from his many friends, and can be sent to Desert Hospital, c/o Grady Arrington, Indian Ave., Palm Springs, CA 92262. Monetary contributions may also be made to: c/o Ranger Grady Trust Fund, Account # 333-007545, Security Pacific Bank, Yucca Valley, CA 92284

New Manhattan Sites superintendent **Georgette Nelms** hadn't been on the job more than a few weeks when she was called upon to represent the NPS at major events throughout the city. First, she hosted the annual celebration of Ulysses S. Grant's birth at the General Grant NMem. Three days later she delivered welcoming remarks from the steps of Federal Hall NMem, where New York State's Grand Lodge of Masons staged their annual re-enactment of George Washington's inauguration. Then approximately a week later Nelms helped honor a NYC police detective once again on active duty despite nearly fatal injuries two years earlier. In spite

of her hectic schedule, Nelms commented favorably on Manhattan Sites' active outreach program.

"The Park Service presence in New York City is an important one and we are also pleased that so many cooperating organizations...support and are willing to work with us."

Former Sleeping Bear Dunes NL Superintendent **Richard (Pete) Peterson** is the new Glacier NP assistant superintendent. He replaces Sandra Key, now with the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee. During Peterson's ten years at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, he improved visitor use facilities, was involved in wilderness management, and worked to build better community, agency, and interest group communications.

Canaveral NS's new superintendent is **Wendell Simpson**, who succeeds **Sibbald Smith**, now the new superintendent of Chattahoochee River NRA. Simpson has been the deputy superintendent of Boston NHP since November 1983. SE RD Bob Baker praised Simpson's demonstrated ability to work with various groups, an asset at Canaveral where management is handled in close association with the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge and other groups.

This same experience was what made Sibbald Smith an effective replacement for **Warren D. Beach** at Chattahoochee River NRA. With Beach's departure for the superintendency of Valley Forge NHP, Smith's experience with state and local government agencies, businesses, civic organizations and other groups made him a well qualified candidate. He is a Cherokee, born and raised in Swain County, NC.

Capt. Thomas G. Pelling, a 15-year veteran with the U.S. Park Police, has been appointed the assistant commander of the New York Field Office at Gateway NRA. He is a second generation police officer whose father and father-in-law are retired New York City police inspectors.

Ernest W. Ortega has returned to the Southwest Regional Office as the associate regional director for park operations. He assumes this position after serving as the superintendent of Wind Cave NP and Jewel

Cave NM since June 1985. He succeeds Richard Smith who was assigned to fill the position of associate regional director for resources management.

Ronald J. Mack, who, in the words of MW RD Don Castleberry, "has demonstrated a strong ability to work cooperatively with park neighbors," is the new superintendent of Harry S Truman NHS, succeeding Norman Reigle, new superintendent of Mississippi NR & RA. Mack has served most recently as superintendent of Booker T. Washington NM.

Norman D. Hellmers, superintendent of Lincoln Boyhood NMem, has been promoted to the superintendency of Lincoln Home NHS. The Lincoln Home, located in the heart of Springfield, is one of the most significant sites associated with America's 16th president. It was the only house he ever owned. He and his family lived there 17 years.

Sitka NHP Chief Ranger **Gary Candelaria** has left his responsibilities at the park to become Fort Laramie NHS superintendent. He replaces Gary Howe who recently accepted a position at Bighorn Canyon NRA. The Los Angeles native has a bachelor's degree in forestry from Oregon State University, and is now writing his thesis to complete a master's degree in museum studies at the University of Oklahoma. An avid reader and book collector, Candelaria began his NPS career as a ranger at Saratoga NHP.

Clark A. Dixon, Jr., supervisory park ranger at Rock Creek Park, has been promoted to his first superintendency at Arkansas Post NMem. He replaces D. L. Huggins who retired after a 29-year federal career, 18 of those years spent at Arkansas Post.

Thomas L. Gilbert is the new National Trails Project manager in the Midwest Region. In his new position he will administer the Ice Age NST, while carrying out expanded responsibilities for the North Country NST and the Lewis and Clark NST. Also, as the NPS state coordinator, he will serve as a liaison with state, local and federal units whose operations include natural and cultural resource

preservation activities. Gilbert assumes this position at an exciting time for the Midwest Region's trails program, since Secretary of the Interior Lujan recently announced the designation of Timm's Hill National Side Trail, the first side trail designation since the national trails system was approved in 1968, as well as an addition to the 100-mile-long Ice Age NST. Since much of the Timm's Hill portion of the Ice Age NST lies on private land, the designation occurred because all affected landowners assured the Ice Age Trail Council of their willingness to have the trail cross their property.

When California-born artist **Faith Palmer-Persen** exhibited her wildlife paintings at Gateway NRA's Breezy Point District last year, her one-woman show affected the way she spent the next several months. She became involved in park efforts to protect endangered piping plover nesting areas and agreed to design a mural as part of a new biodiversity exhibit. She also designed and constructed a three-dimensional floor box with models of nesting plovers.

"Growing up in California, I always swam in the ocean, and I like to visit national parks. A living environment is important to me," said the artist, who studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and at New York's Parsons School of Design.

To assure accuracy, she teamed up with Meryl Goldin, a graduate researcher from the University of Massachusetts, who has studied piping plover/human interactions at Breezy Point. "It's interesting that one of the largest

concentrations of a state endangered and federally threatened shorebird happens to nest in the shadow of New York City. Faith's exhibit fosters new awareness for those who don't understand why certain plants and animals need our protection in order to survive," said Goldin.

The mural-diorama was installed in April. Chief park ranger Christopher Stein observed that "with this exhibit, rangers can now enhance the educational messages we're trying to convey, like the importance of biodiversity and protecting endangered species."

"Art must serve as an educational tool," confirmed Palmer-Persen. "I tried to make it an educational vehicle for conservation." Her work has received several awards and been accepted for sale by the Audubon Society and the United Nations in New York.

Manny Strumpf

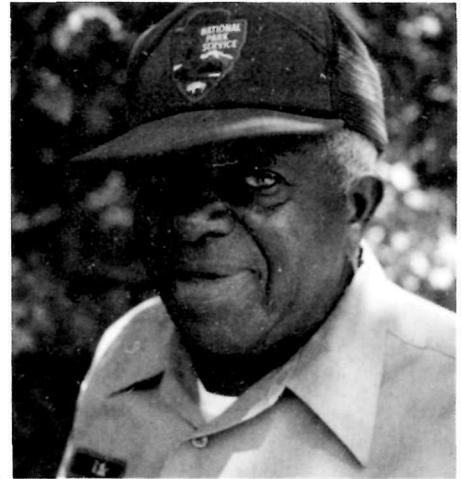
AWARDS

The **Student Conservation Association's Greater Yellowstone Recovery Corps** was recognized along with other pioneers of the new environmental decade at ceremonies in Washington, DC. The group was one of twenty-five recipients of Chevron's Conservation Awards, which acknowledge pioneering efforts in protecting and enhancing the environment. The Greater Yellowstone Conservation Corps was recognized for its 40,000 hours of work to help restore bridges, turnpikes and trails in fire-stricken areas of Yellowstone NP.

Elmore Britt, seasonal laborer at Mammoth Cave NP, celebrates his eightieth birthday on August 15. Born in Brownsville, KY, Britt holds lifelong ties to Mammoth Cave.

As a very young man, Elmore saw his mother donate money toward the purchase of land for the then proposed Mammoth Cave NP. The sharecropping Britt family was a poor one—Elmore was the fourth of nine children—but his mother's one-dollar donation was "big as a basket" in her son's eyes. His mother made the donation with the hope that the new national park would be beneficial to her children.

In 1935, Britt began a two-year stint in the Civilian Conservation Corps at Mammoth Cave, working with camp #1 primarily on cave tour trails, then pulling firetower duty. Britt has many memories of his CCC days, taking pride in the fact that his baseball team (he



played third base) won a coveted championship in Louisville.

When asked what he thought was the greatest accomplishment of the CCC at Mammoth Cave, Britt recalled the discovery of the prehistoric mummified remains of an early cave explorer nicknamed "Lost John." Britt recalls, "Well, one thing that was awful great was when they found that big Indian down there...I was in on that. I was right in there working...and some of the guides found him under a ledge. We passed under there for two or three weeks and didn't know [he was there]."

Britt also remembers serenading cave visitors. "All the tours that came through there, they'd have us sing. And I did think it sounded, well, I thought, beautiful."

In 1937, Elmore ended his CCC experience, and, after a short stint in Louisville, returned to the farming life in Edmonson County.

In July 1972, Britt came back to Mammoth Cave NP. At the age when most are considering retirement, Elmore began what has been nearly twenty summers as a seasonal laborer.

On behalf of all the Mammoth Cave visitors serenaded by Elmore and his friends nearly sixty years ago, the people of the National Park Service wish Elmore Britt a happy eightieth birthday. Many more, Elmore.

When **Bill and Arlene Ahles** got out of their truck at the Arches NP visitor center, they were puzzled to see a ranger and a TV camera waiting for them. Their confusion soon dissolved, when they were greeted as the eight-millionth visitors to the park. Southeast Utah Group Superintendent Harvey Wickware, Arches Superintendent Paul Guraedy, the mayor, and the Chamber of Commerce president were all on hand to greet the Ahleses officially. They were presented with an engraved plaque, a ceramic vase, a book about the park and other gifts of meals and lodging.





The staff at Independence NHP received the Federal Executive Board's award for improving the federal image with the public. Representatives of each division attended the ceremony held at the Defense Personnel Support Center (photo above, front l to r: **Stephen Sitarski, Michael Arrington, Kathy Dilonardo, Nan Byrne, and Dave Dutcher;** back l to r: **Preston James, Ruth Milligan, Rick DiPietro, and Tim Fincham**). The park also honored more than thirty outstanding employees with special achievements awards and quality increases.

PNRO 30-year length of service awards recently were presented to **Philip Pantoja, Bill Locke, and Clark Crane**. Another person might have retired after a military career of more than 20 years, but that's when Pantoja decided to go to work as a supply clerk at Mount Rainier NP. He transferred to the PNRO in 1985 where he now serves as a contract specialist. Bill Locke, formerly PNRO budget officer, received his award just as he packed up and moved to Alaska to be the associate regional director there. Bill joined the NPS as an administrative assistant at Sitka and Glacier Bay in 1963. Facility management specialist Clark Crane began his career with temporary appointments in Yellowstone and Grand Canyon NPs. He also worked at Theodore Roosevelt NP, Fire Island NS, Glacier NP and Capulin Volcano NM.

In the early morning of April 29, the Space Shuttle *Columbia* glided to a perfect landing on the dry lake bed of Edwards Air Force Base, CA. On hand, at NASA's invitation, was Santa Monica Mountains NRA District Park

Ranger **Costa Dillon**. For Dillion, who has been a fan of the space program since childhood, this was a once-in-a-lifetime event. The invitation was extended for two NASA-related but very different reasons. First, as former Hubbell Trading Post I&RM chief, Dillon had participated in a program that sent objects from Hubbell on an earlier shuttle flight. Second, Dillon's reputation as creator of *Attack of the Killer Tomatoes*, combined with publicity accompanying retrieval of six million tomato seeds from the LDF satellite in February, made him an appropriate guest at the launch and landing that put the Hubbell Space Telescope in orbit.

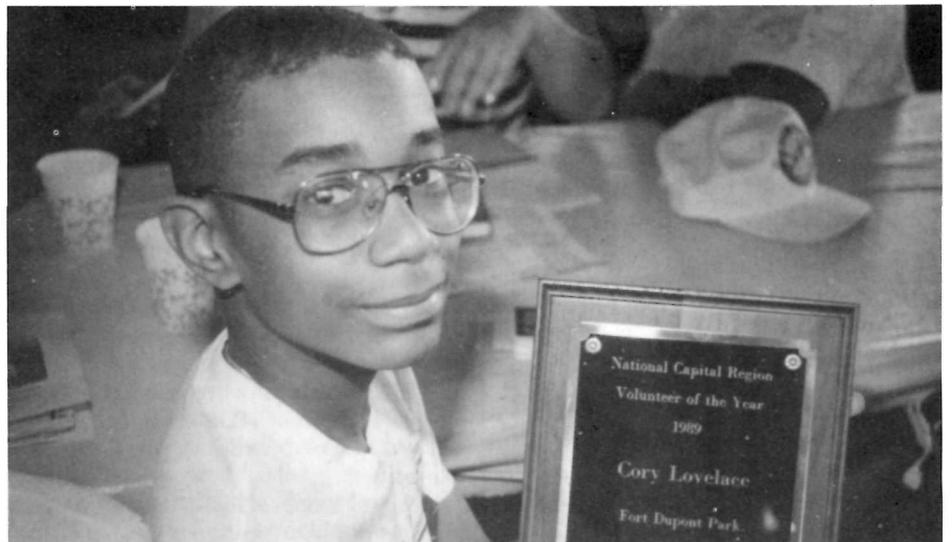
Cory Lovelace, a 7th grade honor student in southeast Washington, DC, has been named NCR volunteer of the year. This honor was bestowed in recognition of his enthusiasm and reliability while donating 246 hours to the Junior

Ranger Camp program at Fort Dupont Park last year. At the tender age of twelve, Cory is already a role model in the community," said NCR Deputy Director Ronald N. Wrye. "Cory has been active at Fort Dupont since he was a summer day camper in 1984."

Grand Canyon NP ranger Susan Kossler presented awards at an event concluding of a 17-week DARE program. This year's **fifth grade class from Grand Canyon Elementary School** was the third to complete the curriculum and receive recognition for its participation and successful completion of that curriculum since the program began at the park in 1987. The class presented skits and an anti-drug use video the students wrote and directed.

Stones River NB Chief Ranger **Charles Spearman** received a special achievement award for his work as the battlefield's acting superintendent prior to Superintendent Mary Ann Peckham's entry on duty. The award acknowledged his performance of key assignments in connection with land acquisition issues. Spearman has received three awards in four years from two different superintendents—evidence of the hard work and level of care he brings to his NPS assignments.

DSC Assistant Director (Design & Construction) **John Reynolds** has been selected as Iowa State University's 1990 Design Achievement Award recipient. Presentation of the award was made at the honors and awards convocation in June.



NCR volunteer of the year Cory Lovelace. (Photo by Bill Clark)

Calvin Hite, Christine Bilski, Jim Johnson, and Tom Armstrong were recognized at the first awards ceremony to be held at Steamtown NHS. Superintendent John Latschar passed out quality step increases and sustained superior achievement awards in honor of these employees' significant achievements during Steamtown's first full year of operations.

Lake Mead NRA District Ranger **Robert W. (Bob) McKeever** and his wife, **Carol**, a Bureau of Reclamation computer specialist, were honored by Secretary of the Interior Lujan. Carol was the first Bureau of Reclamation employee to be commended under the President's Thousand Points of Light campaign for her contribution of thousands of hours of volunteer work in southern Nevada since 1979. Bob received recognition for his efforts in developing an effective water safety program, R&R (Respect and Room), which encourages all recreation users to respect the rights of other lake users and provide room for all to enjoy Lake Mead NRA.

Quick thinking and selfless work during a mid-winter fire in Port Alsworth earned four Lake Clark NP&Pre employees the Department of the Interior's Exemplary Act Award. Ranger **Leon Alsworth**, maintenance chief **Norm Jacko**, laborer **Mark Mullins** and administrative clerk **Kathie Painter** joined with community members to fight the fire as flames and smoke spread through the house, forcing them to haul buckets of water in 32-degrees-below-zero weather because the NPS pumper unit did not work. Superintendent Andy Hutchison observed, "If it were not for the prompt actions of these employees, the structure as well as the owners' personal effects would have been lost. Instead 70 percent were saved." RD Boyd Evison commended the four employees for risk-taking under circumstances that they were not trained for.

At age 87, Voyageurs NP contractor **Leon Watrous** may be the Service's oldest active contractor. At least Voyageurs NP staff bet that he is. (l to r) Assistant Superintendent Dick Frost, Construction Foreman Steve Maass, Roads & Trails Foreman Leigh Evans, Administrative Officer Dottie Anderson, and Superintendent Ben Clary look on as Leon Watrous admires his cake.

VIP **Shirley M. Gates** was recognized for 1000 hours of volunteer service at Lincoln Boyhood NMem.

RETIREMENTS

One of the Service's main interpretive gadflies for the past quarter of a century finally retired in June. **Nicholas J. Bleser** began his NPS career in 1963 at Fort Union NM, spent several years at Fort Davis NHS, and has been at Tumacacori NM since 1972. Asked why he retired just when the monument is on the verge of adding two more Spanish colonial ruins, an exciting period of development, Bleser said, "It's time for us good old grey heads to get out of the way and let some young blood have fun for a while." He plans to continue living in the area, sniping at the monument staff "whenever they need it." He and his wife, Roberta Stabel, have built an adobe home near Tubac, where she has a real estate company.

James Troutwine

DEATHS

Darrell Bridwell, who worked as a Carlsbad Caverns ranger from 1970 to 1985, died April 23 at the age of 60. Survivors include his wife, Mary (Katie) Bridwell, a son, four daughters, his mother, two brothers, and eleven grandchildren.

Max E. Edgar, 77, passed away after a long career which began in 1934 when he served as a student draftsman for the Missouri state parks. In 1946 he joined the National Park Service as an engineer in the Midwest Regional Office, going on to assignments in Glacier NP and the Western Service Center. He pioneered the use of sonic booms to induce snow avalanches. His wife and a niece survive him.

Charles (Chuck) Langley, 79, died March 29. A native of New Jersey, he moved west after five years of military service. His NPS career of 32 years was served entirely at Lake Mead NRA, where he was a heavy equipment operator and sign maker. He is survived by his wife of 42 years, Geraldine Langley (twin of Meraldine Walker, married to retiree Carl O. Walker), one son, two grandchildren and two brothers. Mrs. Langley lives at 636 Avenue G, Boulder City, NV 89005.

Paul Andrew Riley, 81, died April 13. Riley worked for Shenandoah NP 33 years before retiring from the maintenance division to return to farming. He is survived by his wife, Elsie, a brother, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews. Memorial contributions may be made to Hospice Support Services, c/o Dixon Freeland, 133 S. Court St., Luray, VA.

Earle J. Teas, a former seasonal park ranger at Pipestone NM, died May 8. For more than two decades, beginning in the early 60s, Teas served as a Pipestone interpreter, becoming known for his identification of prairie plants through interpretive signing. Condolences may be sent to the family at 312 Leksand Lane, Buffalo, MN 55313.

David W. Pierson, 84, recently passed away. A former NPS employee, he started work at Yellowstone NP as head bison keeper at what is now the Lamar Ranger Station. Pierson's entire NPS career was spent in Yellowstone, working with the park's horses and managing the Buffalo Ranch until he retired in 1960. Later he opened a leather repair shop in Livingston that operated until 1986 when he sold the business. He is survived by a son, stepson, stepdaughter, step-grandchildren, step-great-grandchildren, and numerous nieces and nephews.

Donald L. Henderson, 63, Yellowstone NP's fire protection inspector since 1977, died May 4 of a heart attack. Survivors include his wife, Janet, his mother, a son, a stepson, four stepdaughters, three brothers, fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Donations in his memory may be sent to the Gardiner Ambulance Department, Gardiner, MT 59030. Cards and letters may be addressed to Janet Henderson, 524 South 6th St., Livingston, MT 59047.

BUSINESS NEWS

The 1916 Society of the E&AA, which annually plans the Founders Day celebrations, is taking advantage of this year's Saturday date to hold an old-fashioned NPS family picnic at Fort Hunt, VA, on August 25, to celebrate the 74th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service as an agency of the Department of the Interior.

Because 1890 was a big year for establishing national parks, 1990 is the 100th anniversary of Yosemite NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, Rock Creek Park, Antietam NB, and Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP. Associate Director for Operations and former superintendent of Yosemite, Jack Morehead will speak on the significance of these areas.

The family picnic will begin at 3 pm with games for adults and teenagers, and supervised games for children. Animals from the Oxon Hill Farm will be present. A hayride will be available during the picnic hours of 3 to 7 pm.

Chief Lynn Herring has graciously volunteered members of the U.S. Park Police to supervise a demonstration of the force's dog unit. Chief Ranger Walt Dabney will organize and oversee the volleyball and horseshoe games. A tug-of-war pitting WASO employees against NCR employees will be part of the activities, as well as coed softball games between various offices, depending on their ability to field teams. Peggy Sandretsky (WASO) and Gene Scovill will oversee the children's games during the afternoon. The picnic dinner of chicken, hamburgers and hot dogs along with other picnic fare will be served at 5 pm. A short program will follow at 6 pm.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Manuel

Lujan, Under Secretary and Mrs. Frank Bracken, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Constance Harriman, Director of Fish and Wildlife and Mrs. John Turner, and Director and Mrs. Ridenour have been invited to join the celebration. George Washington Memorial Parkway Superintendent Kitty Roberts will be Mistress of Ceremonies.

Fort Hunt has a large pavilion with picnic tables and benches. However, those wishing to bring lounge chairs and picnic blankets may do so. The charge for the dinner is \$5 per person, with children two and under admitted free. Soft drinks and beer will be available for a small charge. Advance ticket sales are \$5 per person. Those paying at the door will be charged \$7 each. Deadline for advance reservations is August 13.

■

William R. (Bill) Jones of OUTBOOKS (2487 Industrial Blvd., #2, Grand Junction, CO 81505) reported that 324 copies of *What's Cooking in the National Parks* sold in the first quarter of 1990. He sent \$162 to the Trust Fund as a sales donation. The cookbook is available for \$9.95, plus \$3 shipping and handling (total price of \$12.95) from OUTBOOKS.

■

Montana Governor Stan Stephens recently extended a personal invitation to E&AAers to visit the unforgettable state of Montana. He added that Montana will surround us with color, culture and heritage while we attend the E&AA Reunion in Glacier NP from September 10 to 14. The beauties of Montana and of Glacier NP are something I'm sure

none of us will want to miss. So if you haven't done so already, make your reservations by filling out the coupon in the June *Courier*.

MEMBER NEWS

At ceremonies celebrating the formal opening of the new National Frontier Trails Center at Independence, MO, Merrill J. Mattes (Chief of Historic Preservation, ret'd 1975) received an "award of distinction" for a career of research and writing and preservation focusing on western historic trails. Mattes co-founded the Oregon-California Trails Association. He wrote Great Platte River Road and Platte River Road Narratives, both recipients of the "Wrangler Award" from the National Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Independence was the earliest jumping-off place for three famous covered wagon migration routes—the Oregon, California, and Santa Fe trails. Despite the word "national" in the name of the new trails center, this facility was built by the state and will be operated by the city, in contrast to the thematically related Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The NPS was represented at the event by MW RD Don Castleberry and SW RD John Cook.

Mattes became a western trail fan during his custodianship of both Scotts Bluff and Fort Laramie NMs in the 1930s. Later stationed in Omaha and San Francisco, he and his wife Clare now live in the Denver suburb of Littleton, "near Platte Canyon, terminus of the south Plate Trail explored by the Long expedition of 1820."

■

Maureen DeLay, daughter of John and Irene DeLay, is one of the latest second generation employees to join the NPS family. She is following in her father's career steps by working for the Parkways and Roads section (Falls Church, VA) of the Denver Service Center. John DeLay retired in 1980 as chief of the Major Roads Branch, DSC.

■

Charles (Chuck) and Gretchen McCurdy joined their son Hank and daughter-in-law Kathy, as well as their daughter Molly and her husband for a family trek to Nepal. It was a honeymoon for Hank and Kathy plus a research project for Kathy's masters thesis. The trip enabled Chuck and Gretchen to do four of the ten things they had planned for their retirement—trek to Nepal, gaze on Mount Everest, circumnavigate the world,

1916 Society Founders Day Picnic Reservation Form

Make checks out to E&AA (NPS Picnic) and **mail by August 13** to: **E&AA (NPS Picnic)**, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041

_____ I plan to attend the Founders Day Picnic on August 25.
 _____ No. of persons attending at \$5 per person totals \$_____.
 _____ No. of children attending at \$5 totals \$_____.

Childrens' ages _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

and visit the Pyramides as well as see the Taj Mahal (not on their list). They spent three weeks in Nepal, ending with a trip to Royal Chitwan NP for elephant safaris to search for rhinos and tigers. Gretchen and Chuck visited northwest India and Jordan, cruised the Nile and spent several days in the Black Forest of Germany. They also met up with Ang Rita Sherpa, a former Nepali park ranger, who served as a Yellowstone and Grand Teton VIP in 1988.

■
Flora Semingsen traveled to Denver during Tucson's allergy season where she saw her son and his family off to Hawaii. Flora also enjoyed time with her three-year old great-granddaughter, Brittany. Though Flora won't be attending the Glacier reunion, she says she hopes to make the reunion planned for Great Smoky Mountains NP in 1991.

■
Art Beyer (ret'd 1980 as chief of planning, Denver SE/SW Team) sends the following round-up of his activities.

"Upon my wife's death in 1981, I had to reorient my plans and live a single retired life. I decided to do many things I would have loved to have done in my younger days. Age by itself, I believed, should be no obstacle. So in the last six or seven years I have travelled to all continents except Antarctica, visiting many national parks and reserves along the way. I hiked the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu. In a camping safari in the eastern half of Australia, I snorkled the Great Barrier Reef. I hiked, white water rafted, and fished in Tongariro. I even went on a wildlife safari to Arusha, Lake Manyara and Serengeti NPs in Tanzania. I feel very fortunate to have seen such diverse areas and people of our world. Mostly, it just takes the desire to do it."

■
The Havasupai Indian Reservation within the Grand Canyon is a place like no other. To get there requires some planning and a great deal of determination, but the extra effort is more than compensated by the extraordinary beauty of the place. There are only three ways to arrive at this wonderful place and none of them include the family car. You can hike in, travel by horse or mule, or repel from a helicopter. My family and I decided to hike.

The story of how I happened to get there begins when I was a young ranger in the early

1960s attending the NPS Training Academy on the South Rim of the Canyon. It was there that I first heard of an Indian tribe that had made their home in a lush area of the Canyon that included beautiful crystal clear waterfalls. In the intervening years, I must have visited the Grand Canyon half a dozen times, never once taking the opportunity to visit the Havasupai, the "people of the blue-green water." The incentive finally came when I read an airline advertisement announcing that a child accompanied by an adult could fly during the summer for a dollar.

There were six of us who made the trip: three of my children, a grandchild, and my son-in-law. We flew into Phoenix, picked up a rented van and headed north. To get to the Havasupai village we had to turn onto a dirt trail at Hilltop. From there, the trail to the village at Supai is seven miles. It takes about four hours to hike down and about six to climb out. Many who plan to camp for any length of time arrange with the tribe to pack in their supplies and camping gear.

At 4:15 in the afternoon we started down the trail which resembles the NPS Kiabab Trail, though not as steep. It descended to a small plateau leading to the entrance of Havasu Canyon, a narrow canyon within the grand one. At every turn, the geological rock formations caused by time, water and wind were spectacular. The hike through Havasu Canyon alone is worthy of the time and effort. But even more wondrous things were in store for us.

We arrived after dark, greeted at Supai by a choir of barking dogs, and did not get to see the village till morning. Within the village is a post office, a clinic, a restaurant, a grocery store, a church (made from an old army quonset hut) and a tourist office. The most imposing is the stone school where children attend classes until eighth grade, then leave the canyon to attend boarding school.

After packing lunch we headed out of the village toward the legendary waterfalls. Our first sight and sound came from Havasu Creek, certainly one of the most magnificent streams imaginable. Crystal clear, it also radiated hues of green and blue derived from lime deposits. The waters of the creek fan out into the waterfalls.

The creek proved endlessly fascinating, one moment cascading down, the next widening to a tranquil flow. Navajo Falls, the smallest of the three at 75 feet, separates to form a series of smaller falls. Less than a mile farther on was Havasu Falls, for me the most stunning at 125 feet. Perhaps it was the way the sun highlighted the falls, but it was one of the loveliest sights that I have ever seen. Mooney

Falls was the most awesome of the three at 196 feet, but for me it lacked the grace and inherent beauty of the other two. The trail to the bottom of this falls is dangerous to attempt, consisting of tunnels carved into the rock and crude steps hammered out. The final decent is marked by a miscellaneous assortment of devices to assist the climber, including chains, spikes and horizontal rails, all firmly secured in rock. It was a sheer drop with nothing underneath but the spray from the falls. Four of us took the trail down; the others elected to stay above, to watch and wave.

Between Mooney Falls and Havasu Falls is a wonderful campground, shady and cool, bordered by Havasu Creek on one side and canyon wall on the other. It was here that we enjoyed a cookout and another dip in the creek before heading back to the lodge.

Shortly after dawn the next day, we set off for the climb out before the sun had time to heat up the desert. The hike through Havasu Canyon was even more enjoyable on that bright morning in late August than it was when we hiked in.

And once we had passed through it, we looked back, with overpowering longing and with hope that some day we would return for a longer stay to a place and time like no other.

Marty Conway

■
Karen Garrison Reyer, wife of NPS retiree Eldon Reyer and daughter of the late Lon and Inger Garrison, was invited to serve as a member of a Citizen's Ambassador Program delegation to the People's Republic of China during May. Karen represented the veterinary technician profession and accompanied a group of 30 veterinarians who visited agricultural universities, veterinary and animal husbandry stations, breeding stock farms, rural farming cooperatives and traditional veterinary medicine institutions.

■
Retired Mid-Atlantic public affairs officer Arthur P. Miller, Jr., has written a book designed to guide people to the best locales to observe wildlife in its natural habitat. *The Park Ranger Guide to Wildlife* takes the reader to various national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and state parks in search of animals in their natural habitat. To research the book, Miller and his wife, Marge, interviewed rangers, biologists, resource managers, and others. The book is the first in a "Park Ranger Guide" series published by Stackpole Books of Harrisburg, PA.



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