

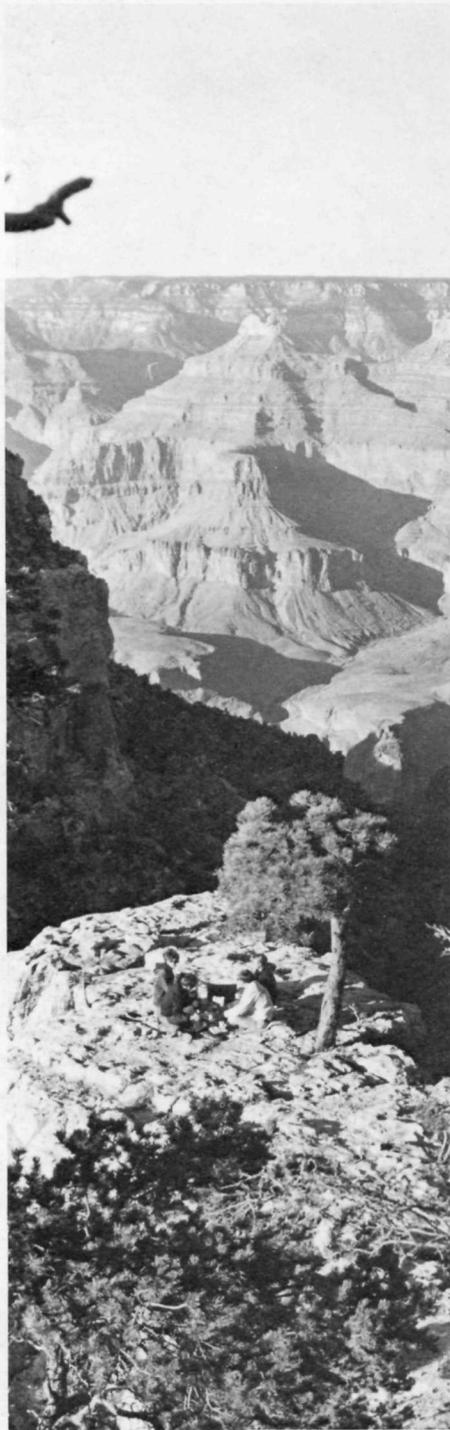
Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

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Grand Canyon NP.
Photo by Cecil Stoughton.



Photo by Fred Mang.

Grand Canyon NP.

Heritage protection on a world scale

By Carol Dana
Public Affairs Office, WASO

The world's natural and cultural wonders have never been free from threats of deterioration and destruction. Through the centuries, volcanoes, earthquakes, vandalism, old age and political turmoil have all taken their toll of the world's treasures. But in more recent times, new pressures have arisen that are accelerating the rate of decay.

Pollution, for example, is corroding the Greek Acropolis, fouling the air over Ecuador's historic town of Quito and obscuring vistas from Arizona's Grand Canyon. Heavy tourism is damaging Nepal's Mount Everest as porters forage for wood for fuel on fragile alpine slopes. Population growth, industry and agriculture on the fringes of Florida's Everglades National Park have threatened to siphon off and contaminate water supplies on which park species depend. Mineral extraction

is destroying sections of tropical forest in Guinea's Nimba Mountains Strict Natural Reserve.

Operating on the premise that these and other outstanding areas have an importance that transcends national boundaries, the United Nations has begun to intervene. Under the World Heritage Convention, adopted in 1972 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a 21-nation World Heritage Committee is compiling a list of the world's irreplaceable treasures. Those that are endangered are eligible for aid.

To date, 85 sites have been added to the World Heritage List. United States properties on the roster include Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, Everglades, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.; Redwood National Park, Calif., and Independence Hall, along with Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Kulane National Park, which was jointly

Continued on next page.

proposed with Canada. These areas join such marvels around the globe as the Egyptian pyramids of Giza, Ecuador's Galapagos Islands, France's Chartres Cathedral, Poland's Auschwitz, Nepal's Katmandu Valley and the ancient Persian capital of Persepolis.

To be included on the list, a site must be judged of "universal value to mankind" by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. A natural site might qualify if it contains superlative natural features or is the habitat for rare or endangered species. A cultural site may qualify if, for example, it represents a "masterpiece of creative genius" or is associated with ideas, beliefs, events or persons of world historic significance.

Auschwitz, the Nazi concentration camp, falls into the latter category. Its inclusion stirred considerable controversy, with some nations objecting that Auschwitz represented not the best, but the worst of man's heritage. But ultimately, the Committee decided that the camp played such a significant role in world events that it merited inclusion.

Countries with properties on the list assume responsibility for day-to-day management and protection of their sites. To complement each country's preservation efforts, UNESCO has established the World Heritage Fund, financed by assessments of member nations and gifts. The fund can be used to underwrite studies of potential World Heritage Sites, provide technical assistance, or train personnel in restoration or management tasks. Countries in need of money for renovation tasks can apply to the Fund for loans or direct grants.

Sites that are allowed to deteriorate significantly can be removed from the World Heritage List. But so far, the Committee has not applied that sanction, preferring to make every effort to preserve a site before it is forced to take such drastic, negative action.

In the 9 years since the World Heritage Convention was adopted, the program has chalked up some major accomplishments:

- The World Heritage effort has helped focus press attention on threatened areas around the world, such as India's Taj Mahal and Egypt's pyramids, spurring greater protection efforts by the countries involved.
- World Heritage funds were used to shore up a hillside that was eroding beneath a 12th-century Buddhist shrine in Nepal.
- In cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Park Service, the



The Blue Glacier, Olympic NP, Wash.

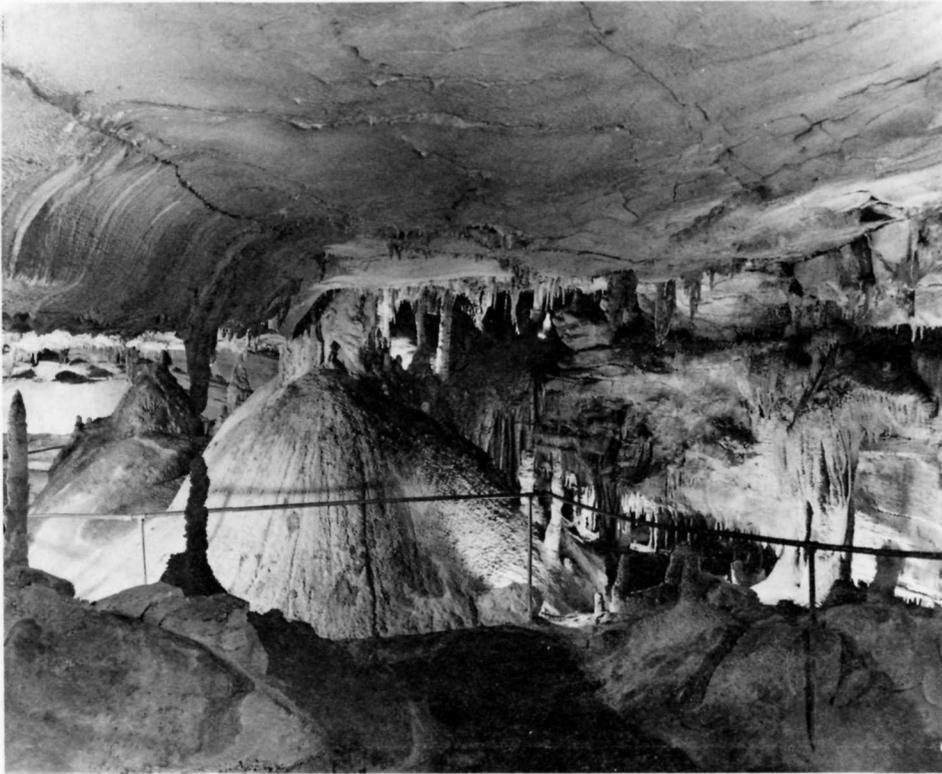
*Redwood NP, Calif.
Photo by Fred Mang.*

World Heritage Fund contributed to a 20-month training program in Tanzania and in the U.S. for wildlife managers and other park personnel from 15 African nations.

- Monies from the World Heritage Fund are being used to eradicate feral goats that were endangering endemic flora and fauna on the Galapagos Islands. And,
- The World Heritage program has encouraged nations with shared ecosystems or cultural areas to work jointly for their protection. Following the example set by Canada and the U.S. at Wrangell-St. Elias/Kulane, Tanzania and Kenya are negotiating a cooperative management program for the Serengeti ecosystem, a habitat for millions of African plains animals that spans the countries' borders.

The National Park Service has responsibility for managing the current World Heritage Sites in the U.S. And the heritage designation brings with it certain obligations. The designation is meant to serve as a reminder that "the heritage we share as inhabitants of this planet is a heritage that transcends both





Onyx Chamber, Mammoth Cave NP, Ky.



Roseate Spoonbills, Everglades NP.

Photo by M. Woodbridge Williams.

time and national boundaries," says NPS Director Russell Dickenson. That means the NPS has a responsibility to "broaden its education and information programs at World Heritage Sites in order to set the parks in a world context," points out Robert Milne, chief of the International Affairs Branch. And, because the designation brings added international visibility to a park, the NPS can expect an upsurge in international tourists at its World Heritage Sites, Milne says.

Because the United States is better able than most nations to safeguard its park areas, it has not applied to the World Heritage Committee for either financial or technical assistance. "If anything, the U.S. role in the World Heritage program has been one of a provider of assistance," Milne says. The NPS has helped train heritage managers from virtually every nation that has ratified the World Heritage Convention, according to Milne. In addition, the NPS helped train managers and develop curriculum for the regional College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania. And, to increase public awareness of the heritage effort, the

NPS is helping develop a film on the program, for distribution here and abroad.

When the World Heritage Committee meets in Australia this fall, it will be considering the addition of three more U.S. properties to the World Heritage List: Olympic National Park, Wash.; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and the Wright Brothers National Memorial, N.C. Twenty-four other sites around the world are also up for consideration, including the 350,000 square-kilometer Great Barrier Reef in Australia. The U.N. has imposed no limits on the number of sites that may be added to the list. But, as the Committee considers new additions, it will be making an attempt to achieve a better balance between natural and cultural areas. Presently, about three-quarters of the World Heritage Sites fall into the cultural category. This is largely due to the fact that representatives appointed by member nations tend to have backgrounds or training in history, cultural matters or archeology.

Balance is not the only problem. So far, only about 60—or one-third of UNESCO's member nations—have ratified the World Heritage Convention. And because only signatories may nominate sites, some of the world's most remarkable places are missing from the list. The Greek Acropolis, the Great Wall of China, Russia's mile-deep, mountain-rimmed Lake Baikal, England's Dover Cliffs and Machu Picchu, the ancient Incan fortress in Peru, are absent from the roster because these nations have not yet signed the convention. And until more nations participate, the World Heritage effort will remain incomplete, observers say.

The scope of the World Heritage effort is also limited by the size of the World Heritage Fund. With only about a million dollars in the pot, the Committee is forced to restrict the number and type of projects it can undertake. Priority is being given to most urgent projects or those that have promise of the widest impact.

Even so, "compared to most other international conservation conventions, the World Heritage Convention has been quite successful," says Richard Cook, NPS international cooperation specialist. The Convention offers a more orderly and coordinated approach to international preservation—and one that identifies threats before they reach crisis proportions. It will also help Americans recognize the value of their country's resources in a global context. This international effort "will foster renewed national pride in our own parks," says Cook.

Petrified Forest commemorates 75th - -

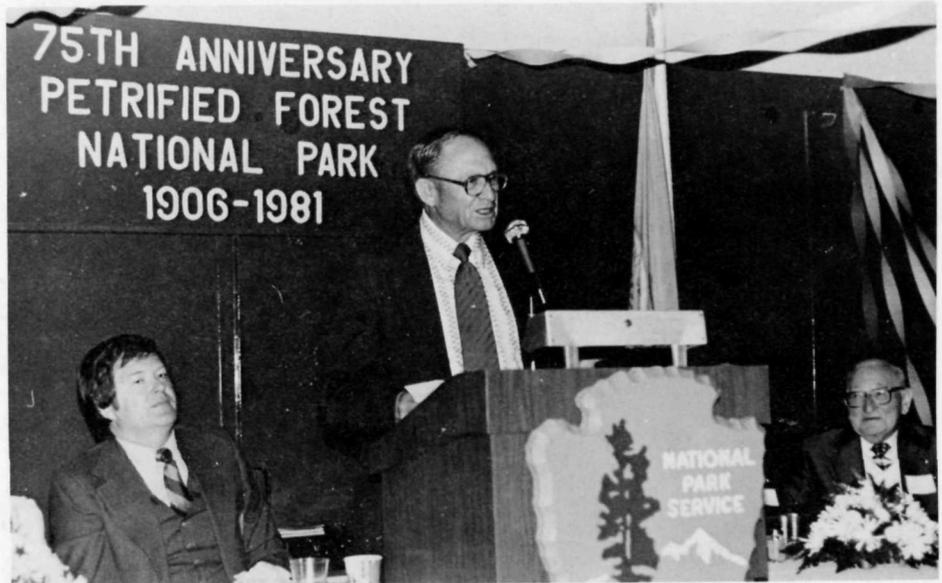
By Naomi L. Hunt

Feb. 1, 1895—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled: ". . . First, that here is, in the northern part of this Territory, lying near the town of Holbrook (in today's State of Arizona), a wonderful deposit of petrified wood, commonly called the "Petrified Forest" or "Chalcedony Park." This deposit or forest is unequalled for its extent, the size of the trees and the beauty and great variety of coloring found in the logs. Ruthless curiosity seekers are destroying these huge trees and logs by blasting them in pieces in search of crystals, which are found in the center of many of them, while carloads of the limbs and smaller pieces are being shipped away to be ground up for various purposes . . ."

The bill of 1895 was the first of a number of bills introduced to Congress over the years to protect some of the largest of these petrified wood deposits in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona. However, it was not until June of 1906, under the "Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," that the President of the United States had exclusive power to set aside and preserve certain lands that he felt in need of Governmental protection. Petrified Forest National Monument was one of these. Throughout those early years, a paleobotanist named Lester Ward had been making surveys of the petrified forest and submitting recommendations for the withdrawal and establishment of the area as a national park. Strongly influenced by Ward's reports, President Theodore Roosevelt exercised his new authority on Dec. 8, 1906, and created Petrified Forest National Monument. The area's original boundaries were changed several times, and Petrified Forest finally received Congressional approval and became a national park in 1962.

Many activities have been planned to commemorate the 1906 date—the 75th anniversary of Petrified Forest National Park. The first event was on Feb. 7, to officially kick-off the 75th Anniversary and to observe Petrified Forest Museum Association's 40th Anniversary. Representatives of various fraternal organizations, city officials and other civic leaders gathered for the occasion.

Other events have included an Easter Sunrise Service on April 19 at the Painted Desert Rim. Later, a park-sponsored essay contest for all elementary and junior high school students and a speech contest for high school students were both open to all schools in Navajo and Apache counties.



Keynote speaker at a 75th Anniversary Dinner was Holbrook's Mayor Leo Hunt. Also pictured here are (left) Superintendent Rector and Petrified Forest Museum Association Board Member Charlie Lisitzky.



The Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest NP was reconstructed by CCC crews working from 1937-1940.



Fred Harvey touring cars brought visitors to Petrified Forest NP in the early 1930s.

'Via Pony Express'



Petrified wood deposits are the park's main features at Petrified Forest NP.

A photo contest and an art contest were sponsored by the park. The Civilian Conservation Corps was honored for its work during the 1930s and 1940s. Living history demonstrations and exhibits at the Painted Desert Inn on Indian Culture were presented by Navajo and Hopi Indians. The Petrified Forest Community Club sponsored a 10,000 meter (6.2-mile) run for Park Service employees and members of their families.

The main event commemorating the 75th anniversary will be on Dec. 6, at the area which was first set aside as Petrified Forest National Monument. Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona has been invited to deliver the commemorative speech.

Also planned for this commemorative year at Petrified Forest National Park will be a number of community-sponsored activities such as a teacher's guide for fourth and fifth grade students, published by the Museum Association and Holbrook's Elementary School; local use of grocery bags with a 75th Anniversary message printed on them, provided by a national supermarket chain; publication of a new book on Petrified Forest by a local author, and other special commemorative festivities.

"All of these special features and activities have been coordinated around dates when historical events took place in the park; and have been planned so that there will be no additional cost to park operations," said Superintendent Roger Rector.

Pony Express Rider

A little bit of the "Old West" lives again each year when the Hashknife Pony Express Riders carry mail from Holbrook to Scottsdale, Ariz. The riders



commemorate the days, a little more than a century ago, when the Pony Express carried the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.—some 2,000 miles, 10 days and 80 riders later. The "Hashknife" name was adopted because of the toughness of the old Texas cow outfit that ran its cattle in the Little Colorado Valley surrounding Holbrook in the late 1800s.

Since 1959, the pony express ride has developed into an annual run, and has received world-wide recognition. The Post Office issues a permit yearly for the reenactment of the ride. Superintendent Roger Rector made arrangements with the Hashknife group for the pony express to ride to the Petrified Forest's Post Office, pick up

the mail, and then ride through the park and back to Holbrook. This will take place on Dec. 8, to commemorate the actual date of Petrified Forest's enabling legislation.

The Post Office has issued a permit to the Hashknife Pony Express Riders to carry the mail that day over this route.

Two weeks prior to Dec. 8, anyone who wishes to do so may address letters (as many as are desired), stamp with regular 18-cent stamps, and in the lower left-hand corner of each envelop write: "Via Pony Express." (The phrase gives the Postmaster authority to hold the letters for the pony express.) All letters should be placed in an envelop, addressed to: Postmaster, Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86028.

Cooperation on the North Rim



(From left) Mark Battaion, Reho R. Thorum, and Steven Martinet.

By Reho Richard Thorum
Supervisory Park Technician
Grand Canyon NP

Over the last two seasons "walls have been shattered" on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon . . . walls that should not exist when two agencies share a common land border. Employees of the Park Service and the Forest Service have initiated a continuous program to increase goodwill and understanding.

The program began last summer when a trail patrol was conducted into

the Grand Canyon. Eight employees of the two agencies shared in the agonies and joys of the first interagency trail patrol into the beautiful Thunder River region of the canyon. The participants came away with a much better understanding of the harsh desert environment, trail conditions and the parks backcountry permit policy. They experienced the canyon first hand and could relate those experiences to park and forest visitors.

By mid-season daily exchanges were occurring on a regular basis between the NPS interpretive staff and FS employees of the North Kaibab Ranger District. The exchanges gave those involved the opportunity to work under different visitor contact conditions, to learn new ideas and to work with and understand another agency's policies and procedures.

During the season a number of interagency training sessions, orientations and fire schools were attended by employees. By the end of the season NPS and FS employees were jointly staffing an FS visitor information center.

The overall benefits received from these cooperative activities has done much to change the old misconceptions between the two agencies. This season the program will continue as proof that we *can* work together.

The Golden Spike story

By Jon G. James
Park Technician
Golden Spike NHS, Utah

The site of Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah, was the setting for two programs this year commemorating the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

On May 9 the Golden Spike Association of Brigham City, Utah, held its annual reenactment of the driving of the last spike in the Pacific Railroad. This ceremony, in its 47th year, has been reenacted annually by members of the Association portraying the dignitaries of the Union Pacific (Omaha) and Central Pacific (Sacramento) Railroads. In addition, featured speakers during the May 9 program included Rocky Mountain Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmeyer, and Edward A. "Ted" Nichols, new superintendent of Golden Spike. Also, in attendance during the day were Rocky Mountain Deputy Regional Director Jim Thompson and Rocky Mountain Regional Chief of Operations Buddy Surles.

Though the actual anniversary for the completion of the transcontinental railroad fell on a Sunday and not May 9, the park staff hosted a smaller ceremony for the historic occasion. The May 10 program, attended by 1100 western historians and railroad buffs from across the Nation, featured a special event historic in its own right. For the first time in 112 years everyone witnessing the day's activities was invited to pose for an exact duplication of the famous "Champagne Photo" taken in 1869. The photo session conducted by Compton's Photography of Brigham City was a smashing success, with the two photographs revealing a striking similarity between 1869 and 1981.



Golden Spike NHS, Utah, in 1869.



Golden Spike NHS, Utah, in 1981.

Gateway dedicates Ryan Visitor Center

With members of the Congress, New York State Senate, National Park Service and the public in attendance, Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., dedicated the William F. Ryan Visitor Center at Floyd Bennett Field June 20.

Congressman Ryan was a 6-term Representative from New York City who was considered a major force behind creation of Gateway in 1972 by the Congress. The son of Irish

immigrants who earned degrees from Princeton and from Columbia University Law School was concerned throughout his legislative career with such issues as housing, the environment, health, civil rights and economic justice.

As a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House, he was an early advocate of environmental reforms and led the effort to direct public attention and

Congressional action toward the environmental problems of urban areas while safeguarding natural resources.

Early in 1969, working with the Regional Plan Association, he introduced legislation to establish Gateway in New York and New Jersey. One month after Mr. Ryan's death at age 50 in 1972, legislation was approved establishing Gateway.

Participating in dedication ceremonies



(From left) Gateway Superintendent Cables, Congressmen Theodore Weiss and Phillip Burton, Mrs. Bernard Ryan, the late Congressman's mother, Mrs. Priscilla Ryan, his widow, Deputy Director Ira Hutchison and Acting NARO Director Steven Lewis.

at Floyd Bennett Field were Congressman Phillip Burton of California, a former colleague of the late Mr. Ryan, and Congressman Theodore Weiss, who succeeded Mr. Ryan to the House of Representatives.

Representing the Park Service were Deputy Director Ira Hutchison and Acting Regional Director, North Atlantic Region, Steven Lewis. Gateway

Superintendent Herbert S. Cables, Jr., was master of ceremonies.

Members of the Ryan family, including his mother, widow and four children and his brothers, their wives and children, participated in dedication ceremonies, coming to Gateway from several States for the occasion.

Representative Burton delivered a keynote address. Deputy Director

Hutchison—who served a short period as Gateway Superintendent before assuming his present position—spoke, conveying greetings for the Service.

In his remarks, Superintendent Cables noted that Congressman Ryan held a vision of Gateway becoming a vital resource, where wildlife and the natural scene would be protected, where historic sites would be preserved and where millions of city people would enjoy healthy recreation.

"Today, with close to 10 million visitors per year who visit historic structures, participate in interpretive and recreational programs and utilize our relaxing beaches, much of Mr. Ryan's dream and vision has been realized," he said.

The new William F. Ryan Visitor Center is located at the former administration building of Floyd Bennett Field. Through photographs, programs, exhibits and displays, it will introduce visitors to Gateway and help them better understand the role and purpose of other parks within the Systems.

Mr. Harvey would be proud



(From left) Grand Canyon National Park Lodges Manager Toby Allen; Superintendent Richard Marks and Allen Naille, President, Fred Harvey Co., review plans for new cafeteria.

By Roger Giddings
Superintendent
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Without a doubt, if Fred Harvey, the successful restaurant and hotel entrepreneur of the late 1800s were alive today, he would be very pleased with the legacy of fine dining and lodging

facilities he left at the Grand Canyon.

The young English immigrant who arrived in America in 1850 probably had never heard of the Grand Canyon where he later would establish the landmark for all his business endeavors.

Harvey's interest in providing the best of services and accommodations at fair prices is still the desire of Fred

Harvey Company officials who operate the concession facilities for visitors in Grand Canyon National Park.

Mr. Fred Harvey today is best portrayed by Mr. Richard "Allen" A. Naille II, President of the Fred Harvey Company, which since 1969 has been a subsidiary of AMFAC, Inc., with headquarters in Honolulu.

Naille and his wife Carol live at the Grand Canyon by choice, which is tied to their love for the national parks and his being closer to his staff and operation. Carol is also designated the official historian of the company and via her guided tours through the El Tovar Hotel dressed as an early "Harvey girl" takes visitors "back in Fred Harvey time."

In addition to Grand Canyon, Naille oversees the concession operations for visitors at Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev.; Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.; Moqui Lodge in Kaibab National Forest, Ariz. and numerous retail outlets in various hotels from Texas to California.

A native of Ohio and a graduate of Michigan State University's Hotel School, Naille became interested in concession operations in the national parks in the 1960s while working for the Grand Teton Lodge Company in Grand Teton National Park. This interest continued, and in 1973 he landed his

Continued on next page.

first assignment with the Fred Harvey Company at Grand Canyon in its department of transportation.

He was later tabbed director of its personnel department, promoted to general manager of the Furnace Creek Inn and Ranch Resort Operation at Death Valley and subsequently elevated to general manager of Grand Canyon National Park Lodges at the Grand Canyon before being assigned the role of president of the company.

Naille says he believes it is of paramount importance to run high quality operations with fine service. "To do this requires an exceptional staff dedicated likewise. Our staff is our most important element in accomplishing this goal. It is the total key," Naille said.

Naille believes every concessioner in a national park should strive to make its properties the best in the world. "The fact that the services and facilities we provide are situated in the national parks, some of the best pieces of America, and actually on earth, should be every reason for every concessioner to be totally committed to this effort," he added.

His desire to perpetuate the natural and historical fabric of the national parks is strongly coupled to his business goal, and is demonstrated by his company's numerous efforts related to preserving and interpreting the historical contributions of earlier residents and visitors. Direct evidence includes the preservation of the famous El Tovar Hotel, mule barns, blacksmith shop and a variety of other structures in Grand Canyon Village whose names are lettered on the National Register of Historic Places.

Ever since first coming to the Grand Canyon, Naille has realized the importance of providing living quarters which would allow a normal lifestyle for personnel. The recently constructed 150-employee efficiency and 1-bedroom apartments in Grand Canyon Village at a cost of nearly \$7 million are testimony to this belief. Naille said these facilities will have a far-reaching effect in providing a satisfactory home for employees. Naille added that living quarters can directly affect the quality of job performance of personnel and he is dedicated to improving both.

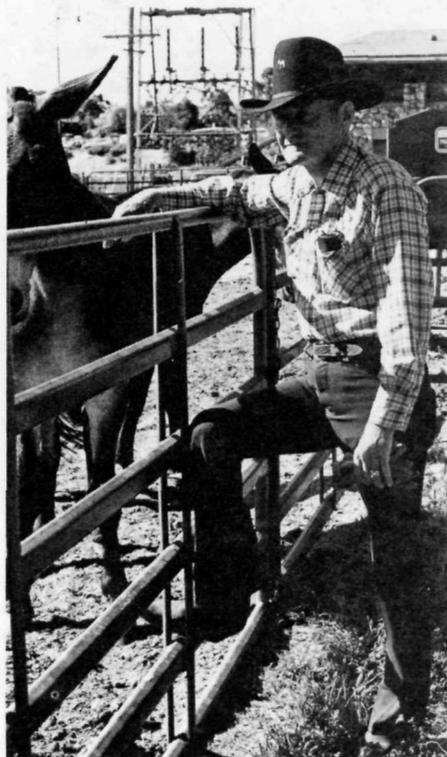
"Dormitories may be all right for seasonal operations, but apartments or single dwelling units are certainly better for personnel staying year-round at the Grand Canyon," he reported.

An equally committed Fred Harvey person at Grand Canyon is Toby Allen, general manager of the Grand Canyon National Park Lodges. One of the largest concession operations in the



Carol Naille guides visitors on historic tours of El Tovar, dressed as a "Harvey girl" of 1910.

Photos by Roger Giddings.



Gene Waldroup, a near 30-year veteran with the Fred Harvey Co., supervises the 100-mule and 20-person livery operation at Grand Canyon NP.

National Park System today, this includes lodging facilities, dining services, mule rides, gifts and bus tours on the South Rim. All but the gifts and bus tours can also be found at Phantom Ranch in the bottom of the canyon. Physical plants for these services are located in Grand Canyon Village, Desert View, Hermits Rest, Phantom Ranch and Moqui Lodge. Allen also handles the South Rim's free shuttle bus system which carries nearly 2 million passengers each year.

Allen, born in Saffron Walden, Essex, England, is no stranger to the Fred Harvey Company. With his ever-present smile, he enjoys telling how he entered the country in 1967 on terms similar to Mr. Harvey. "I also came to the United States as an English immigrant with little money in my pockets," he stated. His early assignments were in a variety of Fred Harvey Company businesses on the West Coast until his promotion to general manager of the Furnace Creek Inn and Ranch Resort. In this position, Allen was introduced to Naille and concessions in the national parks.

Allen's philosophies parallel those of Naille's and he believes many organizations are capable of running the greatest hotels in the world—if the personnel are dedicated to the mission. "If they are not, the job can be extremely difficult," he said. Allen looks for strong employee-oriented supervisors and allows them the freedom to run their own operations. "This is a philosophy many managers believe in but do not follow. I try," he emphasized.

Both Naille and Allen believe that in order to provide a first-class operation, it is absolutely necessary to have the proper people trained and the right numbers. Accordingly, both are responsible for increasing the number of employees at Grand Canyon from 600 in the summer of 1973 to 1,100 in the summer of 1981. Naille affirmed, "To keep a professional cadre of employees, it is necessary to pay them an appropriate salary. It is far different than it was in 1973 when employees worked for half the minimum wage before food and lodging were deducted," he said.

It definitely shows that the two men are very proud of their company's Manager Development Program initiated in 1979. "It is a 1-year program open to any employee who has worked for the company for at least 6 months and expressed an interest in it. The person must be recommended by her or his supervisor and pass an oral interview with the training committee, consisting of Allen, Resident Manager

John Hyatt, Training Director Charles Jimenez, and Personnel Director Katie Callan and myself," Naille stated. "Up to six employees are selected for the program each year and we have had 13 complete it. Three are in the program now."

Upon entering the program the trainees assume various details in every department for supervisory experience and exposure. Every trainee is exposed to both "front office" and "back office" assignments, as well as special training in room and food and beverage management. Upon satisfactory completion of the program, the new managers are placed in a managerial position in the company. Allen commented, "It is very interesting to note that many employees who were actually recruited for a 90-day assignment are still with us 2, 6 and 15 years later. We also have others who have been here longer." He specifically cited Olive Monongye, Elizabeth Endlich, Gene Waldroup, and Chuck and Wilma Baker who each have nearly 30 years of service with the company. Two others with nearly 50 years of service at the Grand Canyon include Clyde Self and Jake Barranca. "We believe this speaks very well for the

company. Of course, these employees appreciate the Grand Canyon, but I would like to believe they also enjoy working for Fred Harvey," he added.

We have improved our recruitment efforts tremendously over the last 8 years," Naille said, "and we spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in recruiting and training." In 1979, Naille established a full training division, a department he said he found vitally necessary at the park when he was personnel director.

Naille and Allen believe it is the company's responsibility to provide, upgrade or rehabilitate facilities commensurate with the mission of the National Park Service and the parks. A recent example at Grand Canyon (in addition to the newly constructed employee lodging), includes over \$7 million being spent in constructing and furnishing 150 visitor lodging units. Other projects on the Fred Harvey drawing boards call for replacement of the Motor Lodge Cafeteria (\$3.5 million) as well as the exterior woodwork (\$2 million) of the El Tovar, which are scheduled for completion later this summer.

Grand Canyon National Park Superintendent Richard Marks reported,

"We are pleased and proud to have the Fred Harvey Company provide services to park visitors at the Grand Canyon. The company's history here predates the park's by 16 years.

The fine food and services of Grand Canyon remain a national tradition and trademark.

"We are also grateful for all the other contributions the company makes to the residential community each year. It unfailingly contributes funds, materials or products to community and civic club projects; a building for the school's maintenance workshop; food items for community and school fund raising programs; scoreboards and sporting equipment for the school and community sporting programs; funds for translators to bring television to the Grand Canyon community, and a score of other items," Marks stated.

Nearly 3 million guests will visit the Grand Canyon in 1981 and many of them will look to the Fred Harvey Company for some kind of service. In most every instance, they will find what they are looking for—backed by the reputation of a man and a company committed to provide only the very best. Indeed, Mr. Harvey would be proud!

Park Briefs



MOUNT RAINIER NP, WASH.—Eleven mountain climbers were killed June 21 after being swept off the face of the mountain and buried by up to 70 feet of boulder-sized chunks of ice. The 11 dead were part of a 29-member group attempting to reach the summit of the 14,410-foot peak. Most of them were members of the Rainier Mountaineering, Inc., a climbing cooperative based in Seattle. The other 18 climbers were not in the path of the cascading ice (which broke off a glacier) and escaped with their lives. There were no reported injuries in the group of survivors. A Park Service rescue party found no sign of life at the scene of the avalanche. When asked if missing climbers were presumed dead, Chief Park Ranger Bob Dunnagen said "that would be a reasonable assumption. You're buried in up to 70 feet of solid ice. I don't know of any situations like that where anybody lived through it."

CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS, N.C.—The 1.5-mile Big Glassy Mountain Trail, which crosses the highest point on the Sandburg property, has been designated as a national recreation trail. Southeast Regional Director Robert M. Baker presented a certificate to Superintendent Benjamin H. Davis June 20 at the historic site. Also on hand were Rep. Bill Hendon of North Carolina, his administrative assistant, Bob Orr, and Superintendent Gary Everhardt of the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.

GETTYSBURG NMP, PA.—NPS Retiree Russell Hendrickson of Springfield, Va., has given the well-known electric map in the park's visitor center a face lift. He has painted the fields and woods in shades of greens and golds on the large map the way they would have appeared when the battle raged in 1863. Hendrickson spent 3 months conducting research on the battle prior to starting work. The

map features small lights to indicate troop movements during the battle. Mute green tones indicate the wooded and grassy areas, while dark golds note the various types of wheat and other crops growing in the fields at the time.

BIG CYPRESS NP, FLA.—Due to an extremely dry spring, the largest nesting colony of wood storks in the country has been put in jeopardy. At the National Audubon Society's 11,000-acre Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary here, some 750 nesting baby storks apparently are losing their fight for survival. The white, black-headed storks nest high in 100-foot cypress trees. Many of the usually crowded nests have been found empty. Because of the drought, by June, many of the adult storks were flying miles to find fish to feed their young. The wood stork is on the endangered species list in the State of Florida, but not on the Federal list.

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APPALACHIAN TRAIL—Police have captured a suspect in the slayings of two Maine social workers last May. Randall Lee Smith, 27, of Pearisburg, Va., was captured by police in Myrtle Beach, S.C., after abandoning his truck there. The bodies of Laura Ramsay and Robert Mountford, both 27-year-old employees at a center for disturbed youth in Ellsworth, Maine, were found covered with dirt and leaves beside an isolated section of the trail 2 weeks after friends reported the pair missing in May. These were the first slayings on the popular hiking trail in 6 years.

YOSEMITE NP—Thousands of shiny bronze beetles with a special appetite for a pesky exotic weed have been released in the Yosemite Valley and other parts of the park. The beetle, known scientifically as *Chrysolina quadrigemina*, enjoys eating Klamath weed, which has been invading valley meadows, choking out native cover. It is a major rangeland pest in parts of Northern California. Besides destroying grazing forage, it can cause skin irritation and blistering in animals that make the mistake of eating it.

JEFFERSON NEM, MO.—Square dances, crafts demonstrations and musical programs top the list of summer activities here this year. Performers include folk songs by Jane Grosby-Bergey, the Missouri Friends of the Folk Arts, ragtime artists from the Goldenrod's National Ragtime Festival, and Leroy Pierson singing country blues. Demonstrations of broom making, spinning, saddlemaking, quilting, blacksmithing and pottery are also slated. Even interpretive Indian dancing will be provided by the Cahokia Mounds Indian Dancers.

NPS people in the news

Dengler and Monheiser move up

William Dengler has been named chief park naturalist and James Monheiser, concessions management and public information specialist at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. He comes from Yosemite National Park to succeed Dale Thompson, who left the Service to pursue an art career. An 18-year veteran, Dengler has also worked in Acadia National Park, Maine, and Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif. He holds a Bachelor's degree in wildlife biology from Elizabethtown College (Pa.) and a Master's degree from Arizona State University.

Monheiser succeeds Larry Henderson who transferred to Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., after 8 years at Mount Rainier. A 13-year NPS veteran, he is returning to the Service after several years in business, including management of concession properties for the Del Webb Corp., in Nevada. From 1963-77, he served as chief of Concessions for National Capital Region and concessions analyst in Lake Mead and Glen Canyon National Recreation Areas.

Photo by Norman G. Messinger.



Secretary Watt presented a Special Achievement Award to Harry "Lloyd" Fischer, utility system repairer operator at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS, Mo., for his excellent work on the electrical system in the Old Courthouse, as Superintendent Jerry L. Schober and USPP Jerry Jones share his honor.

Larson to Midwest Region

Gary L. Larson has been named chief scientist of the Midwest Region. He comes to his new position from Great Smoky Mountains National Park, where he served as research coordinator and fishery biologist. He succeeds Allan L. Lovaas who has transferred to Alaska. A native of Renton, Wash., Larson received his Bachelor's degree in freshwater fisheries in 1966, and Master's degree in 1969, both from the University of Washington. After 3 years teaching and graduate work, he was awarded his Ph.D. in ecology from the University of British Columbia. He served at Great Smokies for 3 years.



Richardson new maintenance mechanic

Earland L. "Chub" Richardson has been selected as a new maintenance mechanic in the Buildings and Utilities Division at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. He transfers from Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev., and has also seen NPS service at Lehman Caves National Monument, Nev., and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah and Arizona.



Priscilla Baker appointed Special Assistant

Priscilla Baker, chief of WASO Public Affairs from 1978 to June 1981, has been appointed by Director Russ Dickenson to serve as his Special Assistant. She now works in the Director's immediate office.

In her new position Baker has assumed a number of responsibilities. In addition to carrying out special assignments from the Director, she handles Park Service liaison with dozens of national associations that have special and continuing interest in the work of the National Park Service, and she will coordinate the agency's public participation and consumer affairs programs.

In addition, Baker has begun to establish a new program of liaison with the travel and tourism industry. This is designed, in part, to help change visitor use patterns by encouraging people to visit lesser-known parks, and as possible, to visit the more popular parks off-season.

"The National Park Service and the travel and tourism industry have important linkages in common and share important responsibilities to the public," Dickenson said in making the appointment. "Coordinated, our actions can build a better experience for the public and better organizational strengths for each of us." Dickenson outlined several trends and areas of mutual concern which will benefit from Baker's liaison with the travel and tourism industry. Among them: the increase in foreign visitation and its effects on visitor services, the need to coordinate information systems with local, State and regional travel organizations, and sharing of expertise related to reservation systems, user fees, access problems and other matters.

George Berkclacy, former director of Public Affairs for the National Capital Region, has been transferred into the Office of Public Affairs, WASO, to serve as its new chief.

Women in non-traditional jobs at Yellowstone



Kathleen Nunley, electrician trainee, Yellowstone NP, 1981.

During the second week of April, 1981, Yellowstone National Park's Federal Women's Program Seminar sponsored a week-long "Careers in Progress: Seminar on Individual Development." The keynote speaker, D.J. Bishop, Rocky Mountain Region/Denver Service Center equal

employment officer, opened up the week, which included nine workshops. All nine were very well attended by both men and women. Ms. Bishop spoke of "risk taking," which she feels is a critical element to success in reaching career goals.

We would like to highlight the achievements of two women in Yellowstone who, demonstrating their willingness to take risks, have secured non-traditional positions in the park's Maintenance Division. Ms. Kathleen J. Nunley, 29 years old, is employed as an electrician, WG 10. After completing a 36 to 48-month training plan, she will be a journey electrician. An accounting clerk/steno at Canyonlands National Park, Utah, prior to coming to Yellowstone, Kathy's primary reasons for pursuing her present position were "job security, and the future she sees in the craft."

Cynthia O. Sorg, 26 years old, began her Federal service as a YCC group leader at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Ill. This position was advertised "For male applicants only," which did not dissuade her from applying. That year the Civil Rights Act ruled against such hiring practices and Cynthia was hired. Willing to make a career move, she transferred to Yellowstone under a temporary appointment and is presently employed as a motor vehicle operator foreman.

Ms. Sorg and Ms. Nunley, the first

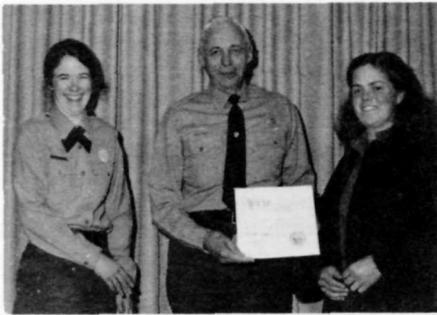


Cynthia Sorg, motor vehicle operator foreman, Yellowstone NP, 1981.

females to hold these positions in Yellowstone, are only a small part of the 27 percent females in the Maintenance Division work force.

We hope other women will be encouraged by their example to continue to apply for non-traditional positions.

Glacier awardees



(From left) Sue Beebe, Supt. Haraden and Curator Ellen Seeley.



(From left) Don Martinus and Keith Fellbaum.



(From left) Sue Fullerton and Supt. Bob Haraden.

Two employees and a VIP at Glacier National Park, Mont., were recently honored for their outstanding service to NPS.

VIP Sue Beede received a special VIP certificate for her work last winter in assisting the Naturalist Division in cataloging and summarizing an oral history project. In addition she planned visitor center displays and did the art work for them. Superintendent Bob Haraden and Park Curator Ellen Seeley presented the certificate.

Electronic Technician Don Martinus received a \$450 Special Achievement Award for developing and implementing a new parkwide radio communications system. Don received his award from Chief of Maintenance Keith Fellbaum.

Seasonal Park Technician Sue Fullerton received a \$400 Special Achievement Award for her work in bear management at her last post—Yellowstone National Park. Glacier Superintendent Haraden presented the award on behalf of Yellowstone Superintendent John Townsley.

Child-care facility at Yellowstone



"Little People Learning Center," Yellowstone NP.



Child care has always been a major women's issue. It has been of great concern to any mother of young children trying to pursue a career at the same time she is trying to raise a family. In rural areas, the problem is even more acute, as reliable and quality child care is more difficult to find. At Yellowstone National Park, an answer has been found to this problem in the creation of the "Little People Learning Center."

The Little People Learning Center was started by a group from the park and the nearby community of Gardiner, Mont. The management of Yellowstone National Park, as part of its 1980 EEO program, provided a building for the Center, and assisted in converting the building for use as a child care facility. During its first year of operation, the Center has provided care to more than 50 children on a full time and drop-in basis.

The Center is open year-round to all area residents, regardless of their place of employment. The Center is managed by a five person Board of Directors, who set policies, manage the budget, and meet the Center's staffing needs.

The first few years in any child care operation are difficult, as both usage and a solid financial base from which to work must be built. However, through the Board's diligence and several fund-raising activities, the Little People Learning Center has ended its first year on solid financial ground.

The Center is looking forward to a busy 1981 summer season with up to 25 children each day, ranging from infants to children 8 years of age. Their regular program includes educational activities and craft projects, and this summer, nature walks and varied sports are just some of the special activities that are being offered.

Women represent over 50 percent of the labor market, and many of them are working mothers. The Learning Center will help women who would normally stay at home with their children or limit their job availability to more populated areas where reliable child care is easier to find. In these inflationary times, with both parents working to support their families, this facility will enable more parents with young children to re-enter the work force.

The Nation's Capital is beautified by Lindsay

By Ronnie Spiewak
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

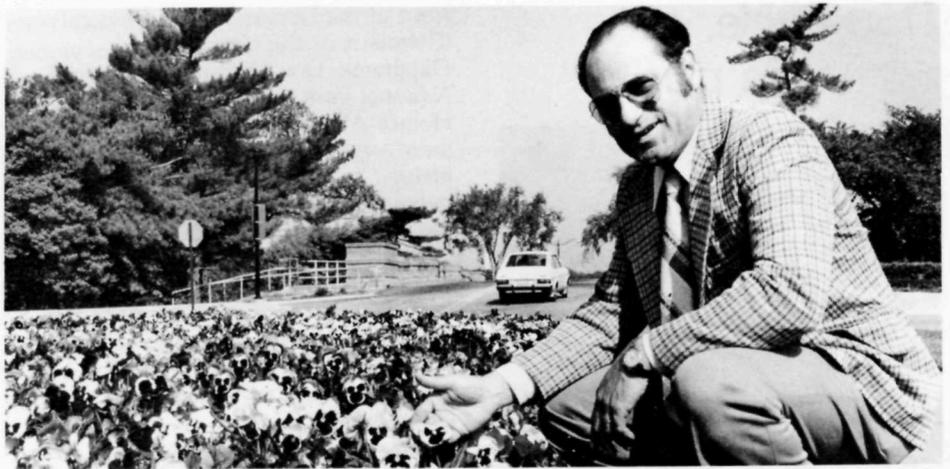
Jim Lindsay, NCR's chief horticulturist, admits it's been years since he's trimmed roses on the job. Nowadays, this tree and plant expert more often finds himself rooted to a desk with a telephone planted at his ear. He reviews requisitions for every flower, shrub, and tree planted and removed in the National Capital Region.

Not that Lindsay isn't passionate about plants. On the contrary, Jim Lindsay has expansive knowledge of trees and flowers, and he has earned a fine reputation giving horticultural advice over many years. His expertise is sought by green thumbs in the Park Service and around the country.

In fact, just before springtime every year, Jim looks into his crystal ball and predicts the day in March or April when the cherry blossoms will open. Like the Coca-Cola Company, he has his own tried and tested recipe for predicting this flowery event, relying on a special secret formula. Naturally, his home town is eager to know when the big day will be. But he also receives calls from cherry blossom lovers around the country and the world. "These potential tourists must be very excited about the cherry blossoms because I receive calls from as far away as Australia, Japan, and Germany. For me to receive a long-distance call at my office during the day—they have to be calling me at night. For many people, the cherry blossom event means that spring has arrived."

Lindsay is chairman of the NPS Tree Advisory Committee, which began its work in 1975 to improve the replacement ratio of trees in the National Capital area. Originally, the goal was to plant one tree for every tree removed. Now, 6 years later, they are going beyond that goal by planting, in some instances, two trees for every tree they remove.

The decision to save or remove a tree is complex, requiring investigation into the health and soundness of a species, maintenance requirements, visitor safety, historical significance, cost, and other factors. In making these decisions, the committee employs the collective knowledge of its expert team—Dr. Bill Anderson, NCR chief scientist; Tom DeHaven, landscape architect, and Dr. Dick Hammerschlag, regional pathologist. As committee chairman, Lindsay invites the participation of



Black and white film does not do justice to this magnificent splash of pansies near the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. The glorious gardens of flowers are under the management of Chief Horticulturist Jim Lindsay.

additional professional help as required. At all times, consideration must be paid not only to a tree or shrub, but to the needs and desires of the City as well.

In many ways, Jim's job is a juggling of horticultural skill and public relations. After all, he is in the public eye—especially with the cherry blossoms—and in making Washington a beautiful place in general. The Floral Display Committee, for example, which he chairs, oversees requisition and procurement for all flowers planned for the floral displays in the National Capital Region—some 566,975 tulips, daffodils and other small bulbs, 148,500 annuals and 18,000 mums.

Traditionally, the planting and maintenance schedule in Washington runs from March through October and includes maintenance of tulips, annuals and mums—in that order. But since Lindsay's request for cost reduction in plantings, Van Brady, NCR-Central's gardener foreman, as well as other supervisors in the Region, have been phasing out the short-lived mums in all but the highly visible gardens, and allowing the annuals to run a longer course—right up to the frost. The modification has saved the taxpayer about \$230,000 annually at little cost to aesthetics. Says Lindsay, "If I can beautify the city and also remove costly plants, I feel I'm doing a good job and doing what our NPS Director asked for when he urged that we strive for economy with quality."

The nature of the job has had other beautiful benefits over the years—namely the rare opportunity to meet and chat with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson during the revamping of the White House gardens in the early 60s: "Every morning JFK would stroll out of his office and chat with us. He'd ask me the names of the plants; he wanted to

know the common and botanical names. He never wrote them down, but the next morning darn if he didn't come out and you know—just casually slip the Latin names I'd taught him into the conversation. He never forgot one of them," Lindsay recalls.

Jim's passion for flowers sprouted under the influence of his mother, an avid amateur horticulturist. After high school Lindsay studied horticulture at the University of Maryland, receiving a B.S. degree in 1953. He joined the Park Service as a gardener the same year. Jim served as an officer in the U.S. Air Force from 1954 through 1956 and he returned to the Park Service as a supervisory horticulturist for the NCR's Eastern area—one of the largest areas of the region at that time. Successfully tackling a special landscape project at the D.C. Stadium (renamed Robert F. Kennedy Stadium), he was promoted to assistant chief horticulturist for what is currently NCR-Central, overseeing relandscaping of the White House gardens. He was promoted to NCR's chief horticulturist position in 1965.

Now at the young age of 50, Jim has 28 years in Federal Service and looks forward to a relatively early retirement filled with a million things to do. For one thing, there's the greenhouse to tend to, and the Japanese aquatic pond in which he's breeding koi—Japanese ornamental fish, some worth up to \$10,000 each in the U.S. Then there's the hunting he enjoys—with bow and arrow—on his farm in Chesapeake Bay, Va. He and his family also enjoy reaping the cornucopia of pears, figs, apples, peaches, blueberries and nectarines that they pick from their own trees. The list goes happily on and on, and you might say that for Jim Lindsay, everything is coming up roses.

Doc Ruhle, 50 years plus



"Doc" Ruhle now, still on the job. 1981.

By Diane L. Sedore
Editorial Assistant
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

A Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in what is now known as nuclear physics seems like an unlikely beginning for a 50-year Park Service career but not so for George "Doc" Ruhle. A frequent visitor to the national parks, Doc's interest in parks and what they represent was born and nurtured at the age of 6 along with vegetables in the family garden patch.

Fortuitously, on a 1924 visit to Yellowstone National Park, the Kankakee, Ill., native inquired of Superintendent Horace M. Albright the qualifications necessary to become a temporary park ranger. Though interested, this veteran of two World Wars was not quite ready to leave academia and he had not yet met Dr. Harold C. Bryant.

In 1926 on a field trip to Marin County, Calif., Doc gave an astronomy talk that so impressed Bryant that he invited Doc to go to Yosemite National Park as a nature guide. Doc couldn't believe this. "I didn't know the names of a half dozen trees, birds and animals put together in Yosemite," Doc recalled. "And I had no background in botany, zoology or any of the other natural sciences."

But Bryant pursued and soon Doc was spending his summers guiding nature walks and the other 8 months of the year teaching at the University of California.

By now an associate professor and

head of the Department of Physical Chemistry at the University of Oklahoma, Doc went to Yellowstone National Park in 1928 to become one of Horace Albright's "special breed of men"—a ranger. Here he began a lifelong friendship with Albright that persuaded him to accept a full-time permanent position with the Service.

Offered a position in several parks, Doc chose to go to Glacier National Park, Mont. Because no permanent naturalist position existed at Glacier, one was created and in 1929, Doc became its first permanent park naturalist.

At Glacier from 1929-40, Doc continued to realize many "firsts." Founded in a tent by this naturalist, the visitor center at Glacier was the first museum to interpret collections rather than merely display them. He also founded the Glacier Library and was honored in 1975 by the park when it was dedicated in his name.

Another achievement, the "Ruhle Handbook: Roads and Trails Glacier-Waterton National Parks," was begun as a driver's manual. Doc, interested in passing on knowledge of the trails, ghost wrote its articles. "It became very popular, not only with drivers but with concessioner and Park Service people alike."

Urged by former Director Newton B. Drury to write a trail and nature guide for field personnel, Doc wrote the "Guide to Glacier Trails" after traversing all the trails. It was published in 1949. The most recent sequel, published in 1972, was revised to include Waterton Lakes. In addition to these publications, he also wrote most of the early interpretive guides to the parks.

While at Glacier, the Blackfeet Indians gave Doc a Blackfeet name after he settled a dispute over a portion of land once used by the Indians for hunting, fishing and harvesting timber, but was closed to these practices when it became a national park.

So Doc was adopted by a tribesman and given the name "Ninaistako" or chief mountain. This mountain stood apart from the rest—as if the chief leading his warriors into battle. To them, this represented Glacier and in turn, Glacier and chief mountain made them think of this newly adopted son.

From Glacier, Doc went to Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., in 1946, and Hawaii National Park in 1952 as chief park naturalist. At Hawaii, Doc met Harold Coolidge, an internationally known wildlife biologist, who stopped at the park on his way to the Philippines to organize the forthcoming Pacific Science Association Congress.

Doc had just completed the Hawaii museum and Coolidge was impressed. He invited Doc to attend the Congress and speak on museums for the purpose of interpreting collections rather than merely for display and research. His international career launched, Doc began to build a reputation of another kind.

Often seen talking to children, Doc had a great desire to learn the language of the countries he visited so that he could easily communicate and make friends. He demonstrated a facility for both. "I always prided myself that I reached the grassroots. You get a great deal of knowledge and understanding by talking to the man in the field."

A mountain climbing and hiking buff, Doc has also achieved many "firsts" in these areas as a Park Service employee. He was the first to climb Ledge Trail in Yosemite from Camp Curry to Glacier Point in less than 50 minutes. His time was 45.20 minutes taken by Dr. David White, chief topographer of Geological Survey in 1926. Other firsts were his 1926 climb up the west face of Mount Ritter, in Yosemite; his 8-day climb of Mount Kilimanjaro from base to top in the 1940s; his climb of Mount Popocatepetl, Mexico, in 1940, and his treks from the north to the south borders of Thailand, Indonesia and Taiwan. He was also the first NPS employee to fly directly over the North Pole in the 1950s and later the first to circumnavigate Antarctica from New Zealand to Tierra del Fuego.

While on his travels in Southeast Asia, Doc picked up the title "Singing Naturalist." Schooled in the Park Service tradition of campfire singing, Doc inevitably got the group singing when leading a hike. When leading a group of non-English speakers, he taught them a simple song that the only word necessary to sing was "tra-la-la-la." "And it always tickled me," he grinned, "because orientals have so much trouble with 'r' and 'l' and they would poke each other saying 'twa-wa-wa-wa'."

In 1957, Doc attended another Science Congress, this one in Bangkok. At the end of the conference, *The Bangkok Post*, Thailand's leading English daily newspaper, had as their headlines, "National Parks, Irrigation, Museums Urged For Thailand." Out of 57 subjects discussed at the Science Congress meetings, Thailand had chosen the two he had spearheaded. So Thailand, along with Indonesia, requested Doc be sent to study their system of national parks. After these trips, he was often referred to as "The Father of the National Parks of Thailand."

Other countries this naturalist has served included Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Argentina, Guatemala, East Africa and India. In addition, his publications have been translated and published in Chinese and Korean.

Once home from his travels, Doc discussed with former Director Conrad L. Wirth the possibility of giving the Park Service international status. For some time the Service had been receiving letters from countries requesting information or assistance, however, with no one designated to handle this task many remained unanswered. After a trip to Athens to attend a conference of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas-IUCN, Director Wirth saw the value in Doc's idea.

In 1960, Doc, under the guidance of former Associate Director Hillory Tolson, founded the division of International Cooperation (now International Affairs Branch) with 2,000 unanswered letters from all over the world—some almost 10 years old. As

chief, Doc recruited many talented people to handle the growing responsibilities of the new office—one of whom was Fred Packard. Drawn together by a common interest in wildlife preservation and their many scientific and conservation affiliations such as IUCN, Doc invited Packard to join the International Affairs team.

Never comfortable behind a desk, Doc stepped down as chief in 1965 to continue his field work in international conservation. The following year he received Interior's Distinguished Service Award.

Though retired, Doc still travels. And he still makes regular visits to International Affairs on the 3rd floor at 1100 L St., N.W. As congenial as ever, he'll gladly sit and talk about the good old days or his most recent trip to Tibet in which he speaks proudly of his roommate Tensig Norgay, the first man to reach the summit of Mount Everest. Never at a loss for a story, Doc remains a great living record of NPS history and people.



"Doc" Ruhle in front of first NPS museum. Yosemite NP, 1926.

Working chef celebrates 25th anniversary

By Robb DeWall
Freelance Writer

A few extra mouths to feed around the family dining table during summer vacation time might put a certain strain on the family cook, but it creates no problem for Sven Soder. He thinks nothing of it if 500 or 5,000 people drop by for a meal on a given summer day.

He does have an advantage, though, because this summer he is celebrating his 25th year as chef at The Mountain Company, the concession at Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota. A big man with a ready smile and hearty laugh, he describes himself as a "working chef," and he sets a pace that might make many a younger man pale. Although he will be 76 July 21, Chef Soder's work day averages about 12 hours, beginning at 3 o'clock every morning. He still does it because he loves the challenges of his work and enjoys the seasonal schedule that allows him winters off for hobbies such as travel and woodworking.

Born in Sweden, he came to the United States in 1924. He found his way into the kitchen—and his long career—by accident, taking a job as a busboy when unable to find other work during the depression. He has been in the kitchen ever since.

He operated bakeries, a hotel and other food operations around the

country before joining The Mountain Company in 1957. He says in a lingering Swedish accent, "That's still the best way to learn to be a chef, work in many places when you're young. A cooking school might help after you've had some experience, but there's nothing to compare with on-the-job training under good chefs."

That is what lots of young people get under Chef Soder because each summer he has about 40 college-age students working in his kitchen. So, in addition to running a food operation serving up to 5,000 people a day during the summer months, Chef Soder is part educator. During his 25 years at Mount Rushmore, he has supervised in his kitchen young people representing the broad grassroots of South Dakota and the Nation, plus many foreign countries. They become butchers, bakers and salad makers, and the chef says they keep him young.

Although he takes a no nonsense attitude about what goes on in his kitchen, Chef Soder has an easy way with the young people, and is very popular with them. He deals with his young charges on a one-to-one basis, and tries to instill in them philosophy that every person in his big kitchen is important. He says, "As an example, the dishwashers—we call them "sanitary engineers"—have a very responsible position, important to our



Chef Soder of Mount Rushmore NM, S. Dak.

overall operation. You must remember this is not career training for most of these young people. It's just a summer

Continued on next page.

job to earn them money for school, but we try to teach them things that will help them in life. They learn to follow instructions, to respect one another's jobs, to meet the public and to have pride in what they're doing. I think they are proud to work at Mount Rushmore. The letters they send after they've gone on to become doctors, lawyers or whatever, indicate they are. Many return years later with their own families to visit. For me, that's very satisfying."

For Chef Soder, there are no special problems feeding 5,000 people a day. He says, "Really, it's easier than cooking for just a few. The purchasing and menu planning are the keys. You plan flexibility so you can serve either 500 or 5,000 and not have leftovers." Many a housewife with a refrigerator full of leftovers might clamor for his formula, but the chef says, "there's no special trick to it. Not if you know what you're doing, as in any other business."

During his long career he has prepared food for millions of people, including the famous. President Dwight Eisenhower enjoyed Chef Soder's meals

when Eisenhower vacationed at Smoke Tree Ranch at Palm Springs, Calif. "Virginia baked ham and sweet breads were his favorites," recalls the chef, "but when he wanted a third serving, Mamie would put her foot down, telling him two servings were enough for anyone."

Chef Soder's cooking also was popular with the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Walt Disney and many movie stars, especially Bing Crosby and Cary Grant. Disney often asked for corn beef hash or baked beans, and whenever the chef made his famous cheese pie, he always had to make an extra one for Disney to take home. After the chef came to the Black Hills, Cary Grant came to film "North by Northwest" at Mount Rushmore. When he spotted Chef Soder, Grant exclaimed, "There you are! When are you coming back to California? We miss your cooking."

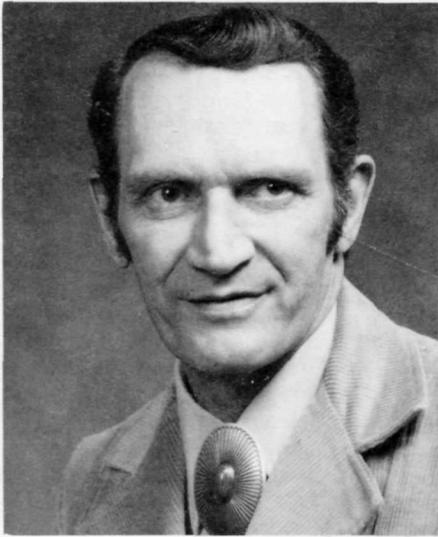
A born diplomat, Chef Soder dodges the old question whether men or women are better cooks. He chuckles, "There are good and bad among both, although women sometimes have a

physical disadvantage with the heavy equipment and utensils used in a large kitchen."

Mountain Company President Kay Riordan feels extremely fortunate Chef Soder is celebrating 25 years at Mount Rushmore. She calls him "an extraordinarily talented man who demonstrates every day in many ways that there is no substitute for quality—in or out of the kitchen. Sven also has a great gift for communicating with the college people who work here each summer. I think they all admire him and grow very fond of him."

Chef Soder may well hold the record for longevity as head chef at a concession in a national park. As an immigrant, he finds a special significance in America's Shrine of Democracy. He says, "I am very happy and proud to work at Mount Rushmore National Memorial. I am Swedish, but America is my country, and it's the best country in the world. I'm reminded of that every day when I look up at those four President's sculpted on that mountainside representing the best of our Nation's ideals and aspirations."

Eldon Reyer to SWRO



Eldon Reyer has been named associate regional director for Planning and Cultural Resources in the Southwest Region. He replaces Wayne Cone who recently retired.

Reyer transfers to his new assignment from the Washington Office where he was supervisory legislative affairs specialist for the past 7 years. A native of Longmont, Colo., he is a 1961 graduate of Colorado State College with a Bachelor's degree in biology. He began his NPS career in 1957 as a seasonal fireguard at Yellowstone National Park, and later served as a

ranger in Big Bend National Park, Tex. He came on board as permanent in 1962 as a park guide at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex. Other assignments included ranger at Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska; management assistant at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Utah; ranger at Canyonlands National Park,

Utah; and superintendent of Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont. He served in the WASO Office of Legislation from 1974-81.

Reyer is married to a second generation NPS employee—Karen Garrison, daughter of Lon and Inger Garrison.



Actor Ron Howard of the "Happy Days" and "Andy Griffith" television programs visited Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex., with his wife Cheryl and their child, Bryce, on July 9. They were given a special tour of the Cavern, which included a brief visit to the undeveloped "Lower Cave" area. They indicated that they enjoyed their visit and would like to return.

Retirees:

English



Oscar B. English closed out a 35-year Government career May 29 at Andersonville National Historic Site, Ga.

English started his career at Andersonville in 1941 as a laborer with the Maintenance Division of the Department of the Army. He transferred to NPS in 1971, when the site was transferred to the Park Service.

A native of Macon County, Ga., English and his wife, Artie Zell, will continue to live on their 300-acre farm adjacent to the site. He intends to pursue his hobby of gardening as well as "learn how to fish."

Norma Cox retires



Western Region Associate Director Norma Cox and Western Regional Director Chapman at her retirement luncheon June 25.

Cowley



Irwin C. Cowley, who gave up working for timber cutting companies to join the Park Service 18 years ago, has retired as chief ranger at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz.

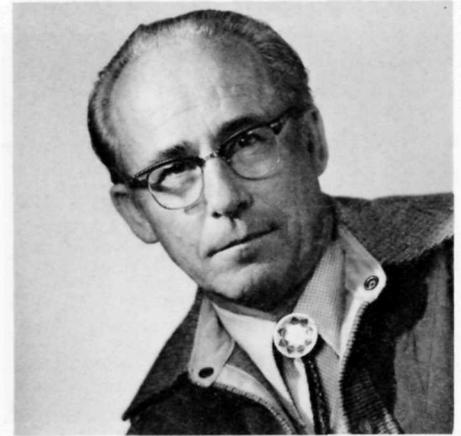
Cowley, joined the Park Service in 1962 as a park ranger at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., following 11 years with a number of large timber companies.

From 1967 to 1973 he was assigned as a district ranger at Joshua Tree National Monument and transferred to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Calif., in January of 1974. He became chief ranger in 1977.

Cowley was born in Waubun, Minn., and served as a combat aerial gunner in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He subsequently received a degree in forest management from Oregon State University in 1951.

He retired on June 13 and plans to live in the central Valley of California. Cowley has four daughters who reside in California and a son serving in the Navy.

Viklund



Robert "Bob" Viklund, park planner in the Southwest Region, has retired after more than 32 years with the NPS.

Born in Pittsburgh, Calif., he attended Arizona State College in Flagstaff.

He worked seasonally for the Park Service during the late '40s and early '50s before landing his first permanent position as an administrative aide at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., in 1952. Later he served as park ranger at White Sands National Monument, N. Mex., and as supervisory park ranger at Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.

Other assignments included Yellowstone National Park; chief ranger at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., and management assistant at Oregon Caves National Monument.

From 1966-72, Viklund was a management assistant with National Capital Parks-East in Washington where he worked in the then new urban parks program.

In 1972, he transferred to the Southwest Region.



People on the move

ACKERMAN, G. Franklin, Supv. Park Ranger, Voyageurs NP, to Same, Cape Cod NS.

ALDERSON, Russell C., Park Mgr, Cedar Breaks NM, to Same, Zion NP.

ANDERSON, Richard D., Maint. Worker, Canyonlands NP, to Same, Petrified Forest NP.

BAKER, Priscilla R., Public Information Ofcr, WASO, to Spec. Asst. to the Dir., WASO.

BERKLACY, George J., Assoc, Regl Dir, NCR, to Public Information Ofcr, WASO.

BICE, Virginia K., Clerk, Grand Canyon NP, to Admin. Clerk, Grand Canyon NP.

BOYLE, Joseph L., Supv. Park Ranger, Lowell NHP, to Same, Hopewell Village NHS.

BROERSMA, Peggy A., Secretary, DSC, to Same, Channel Islands NP.

CARSON, Howard P., Park Tech., G W Birthpl. NM, to Park Ranger, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Btfls Mem. NMP.

CLARK, Galen K., Electrician, Rocky Mtn NP, to Same, Yosemite NP.

CLAWSON, Bradley J., Park Ranger, Eisenhower NHS, to Same, Gettysburg NMP.

COLLINS, Bruce N., Supv. Park Ranger, Hot Springs NP, to Same, Gates of the Arctic NP.

Continued on next page.

COPPERSMITH, Mark J., Park Tech., NCR, to Same, Jefferson Natl Expan. Mem. NHS.

FOOT, Paul R., Supv. Park Ranger, Wolf Trap Farm Pk, to Maint. Worker, C & O Canal NHP.

GIMENEZ, Ramon S., Electrician, Everglades NP, to Same, Eisenhower NHS.

HALL, Robert L., Park Ranger, S. Ariz. Grp, to Same, Organ Pipe Cactus NM.

HANSEN, Thomas O., Supv. Park Ranger, Virgin Islands NP, to Park Ranger, Great Smoky Mtns NP.

HARTMAN, Robert H., Exhibits Spec., DSC, to Facility Mgr, Gateway NRA.

HERRINGTON, David B., Park Ranger, Big Thicket Natl Preserve, to Same, SWRO.

JESSE, Janet M., Secretary, RMRO, to Clerk, Grand Canyon NP.

JONAS, Sheryl A., Clerk-Steno, Death Valley NM, to Accting Tech., Death Valley NM.

LINAHAN, John D., Park Mgr, Carlsbad Caverns NP, to Same, Chickasaw NRA.

MIHALIC, David A., Supv. Park Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to Park Mgr, Yukon-Charley Rivers Natl Preserve.

MOORE, David E., Park Mgr, Lehman Caves NM, to Same, Kenai Fjords NP.

MULLER, Daniel M., Park Tech., Everglades NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Everglades NP.

NASH, Lawrence A., Park Ranger, Boston NHS, to Park Mgr, Roger Williams NM.

OLSON, Gordon C., Park Tech., Antietam Natl Btfl, to Supv. Park Tech., Wolf Trap Farm Pk.

PATTON, Robert A., Supv. Park Ranger, Lava Beds NM, to Park Ranger, Cape Lookout NS.

PLANTE, David L., Park Tech., NCR, to Same, El Morro NM.

PEAY, Jack D., Facility Mgr, Cuyahoga Valley NRA, to Same, Santa Monica Mtns NRA.

ROEBUCK, Anita J., Secretary, SERO, to Clerk-Typist, SERO.

ROSE, Larry L., Supv. Park Ranger, Pinnacles NM, to Park Mgr, Bering Land Bridge Natl Preserve.

STAUB, James P., Park Tech., Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Same, Chickamauga & Chattanooga Natl Military Pk.

TANNER, James W., Park Ranger, Chamizal NM, to Same, ARO.

WEBER, Bruce E., Park Ranger, Cape Lookout NS, to Same, Isle Royale NP.

WITMER, Guy D., Clerk-Typist, WRO, to Park Tech., Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS.

WRIGHT, Vernon C., Maint. Worker, Chickamauga & Chattanooga Natl Military Pk., to Motor Vehicle Opr, Death Valley NM.

WRYE, Ronald N., Park Mgr, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Acadia NP.



E&AA News and Notes

Ansel Hall: pioneer interpreter



Probably more than any other individual, Ansel Hall contributed to the establishment and early growth of the interpretive work of the National Park Service. Various individuals played a part in those early days by participating in the lectures and field trips, but to Ansel Hall should go the credit for organizing the program as a whole.

As a Yosemite National Park ranger, Hall took an active part in "nature guiding." In addition, he formed a small museum. As a result of his enthusiastic

activities in this, Superintendent W. B. Lewis appointed him permanent information officer of Yosemite. The museum, housed in the vacant studio of a former Yosemite artist, became a reality, containing plants, mounted birds and mammals as well as a large relief map of the Valley constructed by Hall. No Government funds were available, so in order to obtain private funds for the betterment of the museum, he formed the Yosemite Museum Association. Through this, the sum of \$9,000 was made available for the construction of a larger building. As a result of these activities, Ansel Hall was appointed Yosemite's first park naturalist in 1921.

In 1923, Ansel Hall was appointed chief naturalist of the National Park Service and he established headquarters for the new Field Division of Education in Hilgard Hall, on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. His new position enabled him to direct his energies and boundless enthusiasm into channels that would aid in formulating interpretive programs in other national parks as he had in Yosemite. By this time, several of the major national parks had felt the necessity for a program similar to that in Yosemite. Hall was able to arrange the loan of a few small buildings on College Avenue in Berkeley, which he converted into workshops. In these he employed a number of workmen who turned out many relief maps for the parks, as well as hundreds of wooden and metal signs for nature trails. On several

occasions, he enlisted the aid of a few Boy Scouts, whom he took to the parks to construct such trails.

His greatest opportunities came, however, with the Government-sponsored relief programs. With these available, he envisioned a museum laboratory and with his usual enthusiasm, set about to make such an idea a reality. Still retaining the shops on College Avenue, he rented the first floor of a building on Durant Avenue and turned it into a large studio. Working closely with the relief agencies, he lined up capable artists and sculptors and began turning out excellent exhibits. Somehow he obtained the services of top personnel as a supervisory staff. Nationally known museum men such as M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles and Arthur Woodward of the Los Angeles Museum, as well as several prominent historians and research scientists, joined the group.

The Durant studio proved too small for the increased activity and Hall secured the Federal Land Bank Building. With adequate room for expansion, the program was more than tripled. He even persuaded the authorities to establish a spur CCC camp in Wildcat Canyon, on the outskirts of Berkeley. He reasoned that there must be considerable talent to be found among the thousands of young men in the Corps who, due to the Depression, had enlisted. With this idea in mind he contacted the various camps in northern California and, after careful

screening, 20 or 30 such men were transferred to Berkeley. Hall's idea of securing talent from this source bore fruit. He found some excellent artists, map-makers, and sculptors, as well as men skillful at making the small accessories for the many dioramas that were being constructed. So successful was the addition of the CCC to the staff that Robert Fechner, head of the entire Corps, as well as Vice President Henry Wallace, visited the laboratory at a later date, some time after Hall left the Service.

The benefits of this arrangement were not totally one-sided. True, the laboratories received the output of much talent but the workers themselves obtained valuable training and instruction. As an example, two of the CCC enrollees obtained excellent positions; one became director of a museum in Illinois and another, a mapmaker, immediately found employment with Standard Oil of California and was sent to Arabia.

The large basement of the Federal Land Bank Building was converted into a cabinet shop, and all manner of items, ranging from lantern-slide carrying-cases to large extruded aluminum museum display cases, were fabricated and shipped to the parks.

Hall also negotiated with Federal Writers Project officials and acquired a group of writers for his staff. This group was responsible for many manuscripts on history, archeology, anthropology, ethnology, etc., which were mimeographed and bound at the laboratories and distributed to libraries and universities. Some of these have now become rare and sought after because of the carefully researched material they contain.

Two other valuable projects which Ansel Hall initiated at the laboratories were bookbinding and lantern-slide coloring. Some workers became proficient in refurbishing and binding books, and hundreds were sent in from the parks to be reconditioned. At that time, lecturers in the parks used glass lantern slides, mostly in black and white, since coloring them was expensive. A section of the laboratory was set up where half a dozen women, working under lenses, colored thousands of slides that were received from the various areas.

It is difficult to describe or visualize the multiplicity of the work that was carried on at the laboratories during those years. At one time over 300 persons from the Federal Art Project, Federal Writers Project, CCC, National Youth Administration and WPA were employed. In addition, Hall arranged for a small Federal Art Project to be set up at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles to augment the work in Berkeley.

In addition to his fine work in Yosemite and Berkeley, Ansel Hall became intrigued with the Monument Valley country in the Southwest and for several years sponsored private expeditions, known as the Monument Valley-Rainbow Bridge Expeditions, to explore, research, and record data on this fascinating region.

About 1938, after devoting nearly 20 years to furthering the interpretive work of the National Park Service, Ansel Hall resigned to take over the concession at Mesa Verde. He laid the foundation for this program in Yosemite in 1921 and left with a feeling of satisfaction in seeing it develop to fruition.

—Dorr C. Yeager.

(Editor's Note: This is the seventh in our series of NPS deceased "greats.")

Hopewell interpreter 'teacher of the year'



William H. Dengler, seasonal interpreter at Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa., since 1974, recently received the Berks County Chamber of Commerce "Outstanding Teacher of the Year" award. He was cited for his promotion of the private enterprise system through education. An educator for 17 years, Dengler is a social studies teacher and department chairman at Mt. Penn High School, Reading, Pa.

Bill and his wife Susan have three children: Bill, 14; Debbie, 12, and Lori, 11. Bill and Susan are guardians of niece Rose, 13, and nephew Robert, 12, who joined the family after the death of both parents in an accident in 1978.

Bill works both in uniform and in period costume. As a costumed interpreter, he provides very effective demonstrations and explanations of casting and moulding. Casting and moulding stove plates are unique to Hopewell Village.

Bill is only one example of the high caliber of seasonals employed at Hopewell Village and throughout the National Park Service.

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'Park Service Family'



Bobbie and Marion Albright with fawns, Yellowstone NP, 1924.

"We're moving to Death Valley! We're moving to the Statue of Liberty! We're moving to Tuzigoot . . . Katmai . . . Grand Portage . . . Cowpens National Battlefield . . . Wupatki . . ."

During 65 years of National Park Service history, we NPS employees have been constantly on the move. The longstanding NPS policy of transferring rangers, naturalists, superintendents and others every 3 or 4 years has had advantages for the parks and for employees. Parks benefit from the specialties each new employee brings; employees, in turn, learn from each new assignment and are able to apply greater expertise at their next park.

Over the years, some aspects of transferring from park to park have become easier. Most NPS areas now have either telephones or radio communication. Electricity and adequate water supplies are generally available, and trips to town are easier and faster on paved roads. The shift has occurred from outdoor plumbing and tents for seasonals to more adequate housing for NPS families. Some of the "good old days" weren't always that good.

There will always be some adjustments to make, as my family has found out. My husband Bill began his NPS career as a seasonal ranger and later became a chief park naturalist. Before both of us worked for the NPS in WASO, DSC and RMRO, we lived at Mesa Verde, Tumacacori, Aztec Ruins, Wupatki, Yosemite, Death Valley and Mount Rainier.

Inevitably we had some sinking feelings when we first received news of a transfer. Transfers were often far from friends and relatives to a part of the country we had never visited. We wondered about schools, housing, medical facilities and how our children would adjust. Ask any child about the most difficult aspect of having parents work for the NPS, and he or she will invariably answer, "Leaving my friends when we move." It's the same for adults.

But as we learned more about the new assignment, we began to look forward to the shared challenges of exploring new places and meeting new people. Sometimes we had to ask what State the new area was in, and even learn how to spell and pronounce the park's name. We got a map to locate it and eagerly awaited information from the park about living conditions.

When we got there, we sometimes found the house inadequate for our family of six. Our two bedroom Yosemite house, which was built in 1916 for U.S. Army quarters, was burned the year we left as a fire-training exercise. Our next assignment took us to Death Valley, where we were promised a new three-bedroom home as part of the "Mission 66" park improvements. But, until that house was completed, we lived in a one-bedroom house with leaky plumbing. After our *new* house was completed, the old one was sold to the highest bidder—for \$10.50.

Adapting to new lodgings was only the first adjustment. In wilderness areas, we soon learned to cope with a variety of wildlife neighbors. We coaxed a deer out of the kitchen, a bear out of the woodshed and raccoons off the porch roof. On another occasion I was forced to shoot a rattlesnake that had invaded my toddlers' "snakeproof" play-yard.

Assignments in remote areas also meant learning to do without some of the amenities of life. When we lived in Death Valley, the nearest grocery store was 140 miles away, so we confined our trips to once a month. In other locations we had to decide whether our children's music lessons or after-school activities were worth long drives to town. And, in some places, we learned to get along without a telephone, a daily paper or TV—and discovered new pleasures in books, games, hobbies and each other.

Yet, sometimes adapting to city life can be even more difficult, as we discovered when Bill was transferred to Washington, D.C. Urban housing prices can play havoc with a family's budget. Huge schools may intimidate children whose last school had only 100 pupils. And living in suburbia is nothing like living in an unfenced park. As our 6th-grade son commented, "There's no place to explore and we've got sidewalks and people everywhere."

But we adjusted to each new location. Our 3-year-old daughter grew up at Wupatki, speaking Navajo with her Indian playmates. At Tumacacori, when she met other pre-schoolers who did not understand her English, she tried speaking to them in Navajo. After several weeks of tears, Spanish took over. A maintenance foreman who moved his family to a Southern park had a similar experience. He recalled that his 6-year-old daughter had begun to say "Yes, Ma'am" and "No Ma'am" with a strong Southern drawl—after only 2 months in this area.

And in each new place, NPS employees find something to relish. Different areas

offer different activities—swimming, canoeing, skiing and horseback riding—giving parents as well as children a chance to learn new skills. And each new locale has natural beauties to savor. I know of one family that thrived on sun and hot weather and were disappointed to be transferred to Glacier where, they heard, there were only two seasons—July and Winter. But in Glacier they discovered the thrill of seeing fields of yellow glacier lilies pushing up through the snow to welcome spring and of hearing the clash of rams' horns in Fall heralding the mating season of bighorn sheep.

NPS employees who have lived in the national parks have had a rare opportunity. Most Americans, after all, save and plan for a brief visit to a national park. We have had the ultimate privilege of calling the national parks home.

—Jean V. Bullard.



Ranger's children enjoy their Navajo neighbors. Wupatki NM, Ariz., 1952.

Alumni notes

The Sonoma, Calif., *Index-Tribune* of May 27 reported that Charles E. Humberger, 74-year-old member of the Valley of the Moon Gun Club, broke 93 out of 100 clay pigeons to win the senior division of the State Handicap Championship at the 96th Annual Pacific International Trap Shooting Association championships. As Ray Gregg, who sent in the item, remarked: "As is par for the course, the reporter gave the U.S. Forest Service credit for Charley."

Among other assignments, Charley spent 7 years as superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak., and three as superintendent of Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., retiring in 1965.

Tom Allen, who retired as a special field assistant in 1965, now does volunteer work with his wife, Maude, making braille cards for the blind in Santa Rosa, Calif.

Always helpful! Not long ago he was summoned from his duties at the Oakmont Workshop for the Physically Handicapped to take a long-distance phone call from a Park Service employee. It was Stephen Seven in Hodgenville, Ky., inquiring about special material for use in national park interpretation programs for disabled visitors.

Tom enjoys good health and at age 84, still shoots an 82 game of golf.

Volunteers at Valley Forge

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., received a very special gift last year—the gift of time. Nearly 3,500 service hours were donated to the park by 35 volunteers ranging in age from 12 to 70. And they're still volunteering.

Among this year's contributions, volunteers have supplemented the historical interpretive program, worked with the staff curator on a variety of projects, helped reorganize the park library collection, cleared an overgrown bridlepath and assisted in other phases of management of the park's historical and natural resources.

"Volunteers," said Park Volunteer

Coordinator Ellen Weisfeld, "provide invaluable assistance in our efforts to interpret the history of Valley Forge for our visitors. Their knowledge of the encampment and the locale runs deep. Perhaps more important, however, is their enthusiasm and their ability to project this information effectively. There is no doubt that their presence gives an added dimension to our progress and activities."

At a recent gathering, the Park said "thank you" with an 18th-century dinner prepared and hosted by the park interpretive staff at Maxwell's Quarters in the park. More than 55 people, volunteers and staff, attended the dinner.

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Book

Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust 1926-1942 by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1981. Two volumes, 1,074 pp, illustrations, notes, bibliography, chronology and index. \$37.50. Available through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1600 H St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.)

Imagine Williamsburg circa 1920. Colonial gardens, the Governor's Palace, gracious women in floor-length gowns? Not hardly. Like most other regions of the American landscape, Williamsburg spawned its filling stations, billboards, lunch stands, and dry goods stores—a potpourri of architectural motifs. And eating up the towpaths and dirt roads outside of town was the steady encroachment of the paved highway. In the 1920s, all Americans were in love . . . with the automobile. And already the car had changed the way they lived their lives.

In the midst of this explosion of modern gadgetry, one devoted antiquarian surveyed the scene. W.A.R. Godwin, rector of Williamsburg's historic Bruton Parish Church, valued what he termed the "spirit of the past." He caught glimpses of this spirit in the dignified remains of colonial Williamsburg.

Dreaming beyond the infringement of the 20th century, he envisioned a community faithful to its historic past. Holding to this with visionary determination, Godwin interested John D. Rockefeller in a proposal to save the town.

So began an important phase of the preservation movement in the United States—spawned by the energy of one man, and the money of another. It is a story told with as much wit and light-heartedness as it is with attention to historical detail. Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., carefully unravels the various threads that comprise the preservation blanket. Beginning with Williamsburg and concluding with the creation of the National Trust, he portrays the eccentric personalities, the dedicated preservationists, the amateurs and professionals responsible for the present interweaving of preserved historical sites across the United States.

Oscar Wilde once pontificated that personalities, not principles ruled the age. According to Hosmer's account, this appears to be the case. Time after time, one person of conviction would

emerge to do battle with demolition crews for the sake of some Victorian home, historic birthplace, old church, or water mill. These heroes and heroines came from unexpected extremes of the social spectrum. John D. Rockefeller, with a bankroll of billions, plunged investment after investment into the Williamsburg enterprise. Henry Ford, with the tenacity of a poor man turned billionaire, combed New England for architectural examples of the America he knew as a boy: white-washed churches, mills, one-room schoolhouses, even Edison's laboratory at Menlo Park. When he found something he liked, something that represented the American rough-hewn hard work to which he credited his success, he bought it; and in his own eccentric, yet purposeful way, he preserved it on his property at Green Springs where he had it moved. Much furor was often raised over Ford's habit of removing the structure from its original setting; citizens would rise in alarm whenever word came down that Ford was considering a purchase in their neighborhood. Nevertheless, despite his methods, Ford is still considered one of the early fathers of the American preservation movement.

After the dramatic boost Ford and Rockefeller gave to the concept, preservation—at least preservation in the private sector—was launched, not altogether smoothly but with a lot of optimism. Women's clubs were especially effective organizers. In Natchez, Miss., Katherine Miller convinced school groups, churches, and civic organizations to invest time and energy in beautifying the town. Her philosophy of beautification found expression in the creation of a garden club under her direction. The club advertised the splendor of Natchez homes and enticed visitors from across the country, until the tour of these old homes became a much anticipated annual fund raiser.

Individual philanthropists, women's organizations, State programs, each served to advance public sensitivity to the importance of preservation. The last half of Hosmer's two-volume history introduces Federal involvement in preservation, then outlines the creation of the National Trust. This portion of the book, in particular all references to the National Park Service, is of special interest to NPS employees. Hosmer vividly describes the not-so-distant past when Stephen Mather and Horace Albright began to shape the direction of the National Park Service. Their shaky first steps toward a firm historic preservation began with the confusion over the Wakefield home (George Washington's birthplace) and concluded in the 1930s with New Deal policies which opened unsuspected research opportunities to the still-fledgling staff of NPS historians.

Hosmer's book manages to be a very readable piece of research. Most commendable is the thoroughness with which he documents a movement which is as yet so young. If Hosmer is to be faulted for any major oversight, it is that he has failed to delineate the role of archeology in the historic preservation movement. Argument might also be taken with the emphasis Hosmer places in the Williamsburg restoration, considering that care of Mount Vernon by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association predated it by approximately 70 years. Another earlier landmark action, the passage of the 1906 Antiquities Act, is also glossed over. Otherwise, he details the history of the preservation movement with a lightness that is not pedantic yet still trustworthy. As a two-volume set, Hosmer's work is a fine addition to any reference library . . . or to any reader's night stand.

—Mary V. Maruca.

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Wildlife stamps released



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Two new commemorative series of postage stamps relating to wildlife and wildlife habitats were released recently by the U.S. Postal Service.

A stamp booklet that features 10 wild animals native to the U.S. is now on sale at local post offices. The animals featured include bighorn sheep, harbor seal, brown bear, elk, white-tailed deer, puma, bison, polar bear, moose and pronghorned antelope. The stamps each carry 18¢ in postage.

A block of four 18¢ stamps featuring wildlife habitats was also recently released. The habitats are wetland, grassland, mountain and woodland.

Each stamp depicts a different animal in its natural surroundings—a great blue heron resting on a tree branch extending from the water, a badger surveying the open grasslands before leaving its underground dwelling, a grizzly bear approaching an evergreen forest with snow-covered mountains in the background, and a ruffed grouse perching atop a log in the forest.

These stamps focus public awareness on the necessity for the preservation of the natural environment of our native wildlife.

Deaths

Joan Chapman Bath

Joan Chapman Bath, daughter of Kramer and Ruth Chapman, died suddenly on July 5 in Clarksville, Tenn. Kramer is chief, Branch of Construction, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team in the Denver Service Center. Joan was 38 years old and the principal of Burt School in Clarksville.

A memorial fund has been established for Joan with the Education Trust Fund of the NPS Employees and Alumni Association. Anyone wishing to make a contribution in her memory may mail it to: Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service, P.O. Box 7144, Arlington, VA 22207.

In addition to her parents, Joan is survived by a daughter, Amy, who is living with her grandparents in Colorado. Anyone wishing to send messages of condolences may address them to: 5447 South Perry Street, Littleton, CO 80123.

Lawrence Merriam

Lawrence C. Merriam, former Western regional director, died in Berkeley, Calif., June 30 following a long illness. He was 83.

Mr. Merriam joined the Park Service in 1933 to supervise emergency conservation projects in Western parks and was later promoted to the superintendency of Yosemite National Park in 1937.

Following 4 years at Yosemite, Mr. Merriam was appointed the regional director of the Midwest Region, where he remained until his 1950 appointment as regional director to the Western Region. He retired in 1963.

Later in 1964, Mr. Merriam received the U.S. Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Merriam is survived by two sons, Lawrence C., Jr., a professor at the University of Minnesota and John E., a director of the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

The family requests donations be made to the Save-the-Redwoods League, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, CA 94104.

Barbara Jenkins

Barbara Jenkins, 40, a former secretary in the NPS Office of the Utah State Director, died June 15 in an automobile accident.

Mrs. Jenkins began her almost 20-year Government career at the Department of the Navy in the Naval Personnel Office, Washington, D.C., as a clerk-typist. Subsequent positions were as clerk in the NPS Division of Interpretation, WASO and as secretary in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Engineering, the NPS Field Office for the Great Lakes Area, Mich., the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites, N.Y., and most recently the Forest Service's Information Office. Also, in 1965 she was selected queen of Interior and crowned "Miss Interior."

Mrs. Jenkins is survived by a daughter, Deborah A.; her parents, Floyd and Leona Emery; one sister, and five brothers. She was buried June 19 at Corinth Cemetery, Loudon, Tenn.

Harry Scott Whitman

Harry Scott Witman, the stepson of retired NCR Associate Regional Director of Administration Don Proulx, died June 3 at Arlington Hospital, Va., of injuries sustained from a subway accident. He was 23.

In addition to his stepfather, Mr. Witman is survived by his mother, Marie D. Proulx; one son, Scott Anthony, and four brothers, Mark C., Richard A., and Donald J. Proulx, Jr., and W. Randall Witman.

Mr. Witman was buried at Intermountain Willard Cemetery, Utah.

Diane Baker

Diane Baker, wife of Denver Service Center engineer, John Baker, died of cancer June 17 at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J. She was 46.

The Baker family criss-crossed the country many times over the past 25 years as John served in the Eastern and Western Design and Construction Offices, DSC, the Western Regional Office, Big Bend National Park, Tex.; Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colo., and in the New York area.

She is survived by her husband, a daughter, Cynthia and son, John, and a brother.

Burial was at Altoona, Pa., where she was reared.

Shenandoah's secrets . . .

To know Shenandoah National Park, to discover its secrets, it is important to take time to stop, look, listen and explore. Between Skyline Drive and Shenandoah's boundaries, there are miles of ridges and valleys, hills and hollows, laced with sparkling streams and waterfalls. Trout lurk in shadowed pools and wild gardens of rock, vines, shrubs, and wildflowers nestle only a short walk from the busy roadway.

Gazing at far-off vistas and hiking the more secret trails are the park's major attractions. Each week during the summer season, more than a hundred activities are arranged by naturalists-rangers in the park. These include guided walks and hikes in spectacular canyons, through wooded glens of 500-year-old hemlock, meadows filled with flowers, birds and animals, hollows, mountains, waterfalls and valleys. Interpreters also share their knowledge of folkways of the Appalachians and the joy of sunsets and evening stars. There are rock scrambles and discussions of fire and rain.

Shenandoah is our only large park that was not saved—but was re-created through earth-man cooperation, after it had long been lost. Naturally favorable climate and suitable life-seed, freed by NPS protection, have so erased the marks of man's exploitation that much of the park generates in visitors the feel of wild nature. Yet, the fact that our predecessors did leave marks, some still readable, spices the Shenandoah experience with haunting echoes that can be especially interesting and enjoyable.

Indians, early explorers, mountain folk, developers and conservationist—all had their role in the long struggle as a significant thrust of earthmanship. Powered by the people, the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park was a prophetic

demonstration that progress can be understood, not as a tightening of the illusory, doomed dictatorship of man, but as strengthening of glorious nature—including man. We can see

man's marks on this park, though camouflaged by time, as summarizing the heritage that makes us and our home, the earth, together what we are.

—Naomi L. Hunt.



Shenandoah NP, Va.



Seasonal Ranger-Naturalist Wendy Gordge.



Trail near Stony Mountain, Shenandoah NP, Va.

The Fall biennial luncheon sponsored by the Shenandoah Women's Club will be held this year on Oct. 6 (with a rain date of Oct. 8). For more details write or phone Carolyn Rothgeb, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, VA 22835.

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