National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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LBJ visits JNEM Construction Site



Supt. Gregg briefs the President on the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Looking on (L to R) Mayor Tucker of St. Louis; Senator Symington; Senator Edward V. Long; and, French Ambassador Alphand.

Latin American Committee on National Parks Created

Under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Nautral Resources, a group of representatives from six Central and South American countries met in Quito, Ecuador, on March 5 to advance the cause of national parks. They subscribed to the "Declaration; of Quito" which established a committee to work with the International Commission on National Parks of the IUCN. Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, Chairman of the Commission, presided over the conference. Dr. Carlos Lemman of Columbia was Designated as Interim President of The New Committee.

Gordon Fredine, Chief of the Division of International Affairs, National Park Service, was present as an observer and to present a congratulatory letter to the Committee on behalf of Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall. In his letter, the Secretary announced that the National Park Service would cooperate in the development of a mutually beneficial training program for international conservation leaders. He also announced that plans for interchange of professional park personnel between Interior Department agencies and those of other nations would be explored. warmly received by the Latin American representatives.

The Service is expanding the activities and services of the Division of International Affairs. It is now staffed by Myron Sutton, Fred Packard, and Dr. George C. Ruhule, in addition to Fredine. One of the present activities of the Division is to make an inventory of "exportable" skills in park resources conservation. Retirees of the National Park Service may be interested in this, and if they are they should comunicate with the Division, telling about their availability, language proficiencies, and their special experience and knowledge that may fit into a foreign exchange program on a consultant basis.

Interior Backs Bill to Establish Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

The Department of the Interior has reported it favors enactment of proposed Federal Legislation that would establish an Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in western Nebraska, to preserve outstanding fossil sites and related geological phenomena.

Under terms of bills now in Congress, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire 3,150 acres in Sioux County, which would include in the proposed national monument the famous Agate Springs Fossil Quarries at Carnegie and University Hills and their immediate surroundings; a representative portion of the excellent Devil's Corkscrew casts of ancient beaver burrows; the richly scientific Stenomylus Quarry; and a scenic stretch of the Niobrara River and its rim of bluffs which, today, is somewhat indicative of the ancient scene there 15 million years ago.

According to the Department, a national monument would provide a center for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens as they are uncovered.

The proposed site, the Department said, already has won the endorsement of both the National Park Service and the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

Careful studies by the Park Service of the fossil quarries at Agate Springs reveal that they are nationally significant because they contain numerous concentrated, well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils representing an important chapter in the evolution of mammals. This evolutionary chapter is not now adequately represented in the National Park System, the Department said.

Since 1891, pioneers of scientific research and their followers in the West have centered many of their activities in the proposed national monument. The studies conducted there uncovered the remains of some species of Miocene life for the first time, and excavations have produced fossils for exhibit through the world.

The Agate Springs site is readily accessible and can be reached by automobile within an hour's drive via State Highway 29 from U. S. Highway 20 at Harrison, Nebr., or from U. S. Highway 26 at Mitchell, Nebr. Also, it is strategically located between Scotts Bluff National Monument and Fort Robinson State Park, both in Nebraska. Thus visitors would be encouraged to stay longer and see more of this most interesting and colorful part of the American West, the Department said.

Lewis and Clark Trail Symbol Design Contest

Artists across the Nation have been invited to submit designs for a symbol to be used in marking the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition across 10 western States.

According to an announcement by the Bureau of Outdoor Reccreation, U. S. Department of the Interiror, the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation of Des Moines, Iowa, is conducting the contest in conjunction with a cooperative study by Federal, State, and private organizations to commemorate the expedition.

The Darling Foundaton has announced that a cash prize of $500 will be awarded for the winning design and the runner-up will receive an original autographed etching by the late "Ding" Darling, famous cartoonist and conservationist.

Deadline for submission of drawings, which may be done in two colors in addition to white, is April 30, 1964. They must be postmarked not later than that date and sent to Maynard Reece, Deisgn Contest Director, J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation, P.O. Box 428, Des Moines, Iowa.

Reece has announced that artists interested in participating should obtain rules of the contest by writing to that address.

Judges for the contest, in addition to Reece, nationally known wildlife artist and trustee of the Darling Foundation, were announced as A. Heaton Underhill, Assistant Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; William Browning, staff artist and writer, Montana Chamber of Commerce, Helena, Montana; Robert Hines, staff artist, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and Jack W. Musgrove, Curator, Iowa State Department of History and Archives Des Moines, Iowa.

Park Rangers Climb Montezuma's Head

Assistant Chief Park Ranger Dick Strange, Park Ranger Hal Coss and Seasonal Park Naturalist Bill Hoy, National Park Service employees, recently became the fourth known party to climb Montezuma's Head in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

On February 4th these three rangers used technical rock-climbing equipment in an all day assault of this rugged monolith at the north end of the Ajo Mountains. In many places it was necessary to drive steel pitons into tiny cracks in the rock and rope themselves together for safety. A rock cairn was built on top of the peak and a register installed for any future climbers to sign.

In 1948 a group of climbers from the Sierra Club, with Monument employees Art Guinn and Glen Bean, made what was thought to be the first ascent of Montezuma's Head, but upon reaching the summit they found an old tobacco tin with the initials KM and CB written on a paper inside.

Hoy and Coss made the third climb just ayear ago in February 1963.

Rock and mountain climbing is is a recognized recreational activity in the National Park Areas and experienced climbers are encouraged to investigate the many possibilities in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

History of Yellowstone National Park

By Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

With this issue of the Courier begins Aubrey L. Haines' History of Yellowstone National Park." Mr. Haines, Park Historian, wrote this absorbing history primarily for the purpose of acquainting seasonal personnel with the events of the past in this, our first National Park.

The Courier was so impressed with Mr. Haines' work that his permission was obtained in order to serialize it so that all employees and alumni might derive a deeper appreciation of Yellowstone and the Service.

Yellowstone Park was, as Mr. Haines points out, an experimentation and no further attempts were made to establish additional "pleasuring grounds" of this kind until it had been made abundantly clear that Yellowstone National Park was a success.

This accounts for the fact that no other Federal parks appeared until Yellowstone was eighteen years old, and they were without a form of management for another ten years. In this, and in other respects, this History bears importantly upon our Service today. We commend it to you for pleasurable reading.

Aubrey L. Haines was born in Portland, Oregon in 1914. He holds a Bachelor's degree (U. of Washington) and a Master's degree (Montana State U.), is married and has three children. His NPS career began in June, 1934 at Mount Rainier on a seasonal basis and, except for four years with the Army in World War II, he has served as park ranger, civil engineer, and historian--all in the two parks, Mount Rainier and Yellowstone.

History, which he entered on a full-time basis in 1960, has been a life-long hobby. He has authored two books "Osborne Russell's Journal of a Trapper" (Oregon Historical Society, 1955) and "Mountain Fever, Historic Conquests of Rainier" (Oregon Historical Society, 1962).

PART I: THE INDIANS IN OUR PAST

Before The White Man--A Look Into Pre-history

The first visitors to the area which is now Yellowstone National Park appear to have been prehistoric hunters who followed Ice-age mammals into the drainage of the Yellowstone River at the end of the Pleistocene glaciation, and after them came other aboriginal people who made use of these plateaus and valleys into modern times. There is now a substantial basis for concluding that human occupation goes back at least 10,000 years, and that neither prehistoric nor modern Indians feared the hot springs and geysers of this region. The particular grounds for that statement will become apparent as the story of our Indian past unfolds from a vague beginning among the mists of time.

The theory that man reached this continent from Asia between 10,000 and 30,000 years ago, crossing at the Behring Strait on a land-bridge created by the lowering of ocean levels through withdrawal of water tied up in the Pleistocene glaciation, or, directly upon the ice flows which bridge the strait in winter, is now widely accepted. Once upon these shores, the hunters filtered gradually through the interior valleys of Alaska and the Yukon into the Athabascan region, drifting from there southward along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains as they pursued the great beasts on which they subsisted.

That influx, with its accompanying southward movements--and there probably were many, spanning hundreds or thousands of years, brought man to the Great Plains. From there, occupation of the habitable areas of North America was accomplished by a fanning-out according to the dictate of whim or necessity.

A poverty of definite information concerning the prehistoric people of this continent has made it advisable to classify them broadly into three groups, each based upon adherence to a common way of life as determined from the artifacts and refuse found at campsites and hunting

(Continued on page 4)



During a brief, informal ceremony at the Governor's Mansion in Lincoln, Nebr., on February 12, Gov. Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska (on the right) inducted Midwest Regional Director Howard W. Baker as an "Admiral of the Nebraska Navy." The recognition came shortly before Mr. Baker departed for Washington to assume his new duties as Assistant Director for Operations, and was in appreciation for Mr. Baker's assistance to Nebraska State Parks during his tenure in Omaha.

Wetherill Mesa Topic of Geographic Article

The National Geographic for February highlights the archeological work being done at Mesa Verde National Park in a 41-page illustrated article by Dr. Douglas Osborne, the National Park Service archeologist in charge of the project.

The author describes the excavations, explorations and scientific studies of the Wetherill Mesa Archeological Project, which began in 1958, as a prelude to opening additional prehistoric Indian sites to increasing numbers of park visitors.

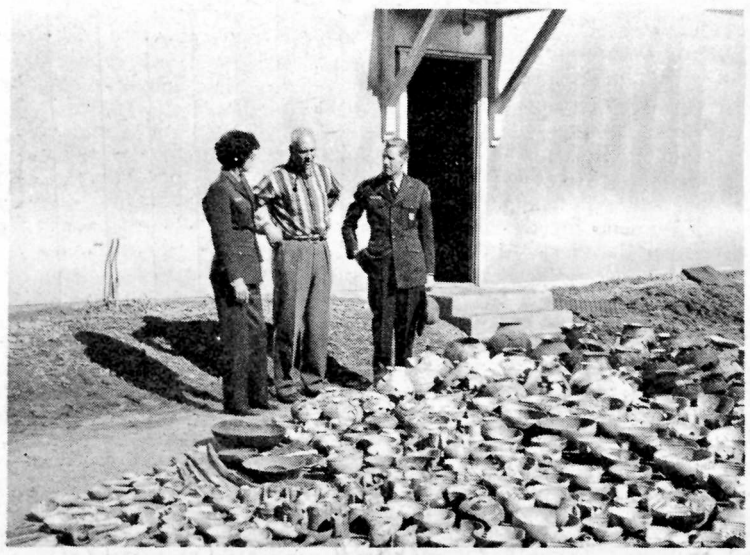
Unearthing and stabilizing of certain of the major mesa-top and cliff ruins were accomplished under the direction of National Park Service archeologists Jervis D. Swannack, Jr., Alden C. Hayes, Arthur H. Rohn, Jr., Robert F. Nichols and George S. Cattanach, Jr.

Archeologist Richard P. Wheeler, laboratory chief for the project since June 1959, has directed his assistants in the cataloging of several hundred thousand sherds, whole or nearly-whole pottery vessels, thousands of stone and bone artifacts, human remains and the perishable goods recovered at all the sites.

In the article, "Solving the Riddles of Wetherill Mesa," Dr. Osborne tells of the intensive scientific investigation - some 28 different specialities are involved - being conducted to reveal more about the life of the ancient Indians. The research part of the project is supported in part by National Geographic Society funds.

The article also relates the work being done by James A. Erdman, plant ecologist, and Charles L. Douglas animal ecologist, both members of the park service's project.

In addition to Dr. Osborne's article, the magazine has a 16-page photo feature that compares the tools, products and customs of the prehistoric Mesa Verdeans with those of the modern-day Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona.



Getting ready for a "pot shot" to be taken by a National Geographic photographer for an article that appears in the magazine's February issue are (l. to r.) Mrs. Jean Pinkley, park archeologist; Dr. Douglas Osborne, supervisory archeologist of the Wetherill Mesa project; and Chester A. Thomas, superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park. The pottery and other artifacts were unearthed during the excavation and exploration of mesa-top ruins and cliff dwellings on Wetherill Mesa in the park, where additional sites are being prepared for visitor use. (Photo by Fred E. Mang, Jr.)

Scientists Appointed to Advise On Natural History Programs

Appointment of a committee of three distinguished scientists and conservationists to advise the National Park Service in formulating and evaluating natural history study programs was announced recently by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

The members are:

Dr. A. Starker Leopold, Associate Director, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Chairman, Department of Conservation, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Sigurd F. Olson, of Ely, Minnesota, nationally renowned biologist and conservationist.

All three have long been interested in park conservation and have, either as advisor or consultant, given the Secretary of the Interior valuable assistance in the solution of park problems and the formulation of park policies.

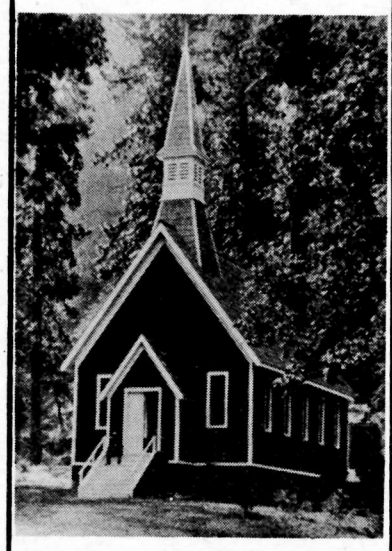
Dr. Leopold is chairman of the Secretary's Advisory Board on Wildlife Management. He is internationally recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on game management, particularly wildlife ecology. He has been professor of zoology at the University of California since 1957 and associate director of the University's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology since 1959. He is the author of Wildlife in Mexico, published by the University of Califronia Press, also of The Desert, one of the Nature Library series published by Time and Life, Inc., and (with F. F. Darling) fo Wildlife in Alaska.

Dr. Cain served on the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council advisory committee which drafted the recommendations made to Secretary Udall in 1963 on Park Service Natural History Research. He is a member of the Secretary's Advisory Board on Wildlife Management and the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, of which he is vice-chairman. He received his doctorate in plant ecology from the University of Chicago and taught at Butler University, the University of Tennessee, and served as botanist for the Cranbrook Institute of Science before becoming professor and chairman, Department Conservation, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan. He has written more than a hundred articles, mostly on botany and conservation, as well as a number of publications, among them Foundations of Plant Geography and Hunting in the United States--Its Present and Future Role.

Mr. Olson has been serving as consultant to Secretary Udall and to the Director of the National Park Service on major problems in the field of wilderness conservation since 1962 and has been a member of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historis Sites, Buildings, and Monuments since 1959.

Chapel In Yosemite to be Rehabilitated

The Yosemite National Park Chapel, a landmark familiar to visitors to Yosemite Valley since 1879, will undergo a program of stabilization and rehabilitation intended to insure its preservation for many more years. Park Superintendent John C. Preston stated today that the work will be done this year under the supervision of experts in the field of rehabilitation of historic structures.



The Yosemite Chapel as it appeared just prior to its completion in 1879.

The Chapel, which is used as a non-denominational church, has a seating capacity of 100 persons. It is the last remaining public use building in the Old Village on the south side of the Merced River. The tiny New England style church was built under the sponsorship of the California State Sunday School Association in 1879 while Yosemite Valley, along with the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, was still a State Park under the provisions of the Yosemite Grant of 1864. Much of the original $2,343 needed to construct the building was raised by children in the Sunday Schools of the State.

The original reed organ in the Chapel was a gift from Miss Mary Porter of Philadelphia in memory of Florence Hutchings, first white child born in the Valley. Perhaps the most celebrated personage to play the memorial organ was Sir Arthur Sullivan, famed composer and collaborator with Sir William Gilbert in the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

The little Church with its steeply - pitched roof and tall, pointed steeple was first built on rising ground near the base of the Four Mile Trail. It was torn down and reconstructed on the present site, a mile or so up the Valley, in the fall of 1901. The eight steps to the front door were reduced to two in the reconstruction on level ground.

Numerous changes to the interior have been made since 1901, including replacement of the original slat benches with pews from the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno about 1945. Furnace and office rooms were added on the rear of the Chapel, and a small Catholic Chapel was built at the side in 1953. These exterior additions will remain.

"It is hoped," Superintendent Preston said, "that the only available photograph of the interior as it was will enable a degree of restoration to be done in the course of stablization work. It is also possible that research will determine the original exterior colors which can be duplicated. At any rate, the work to be done will permit continued use of the old building as a place of worship, and will insure its preservation for many years as a reminder of the early days of Yosemite."

Bill to shorten Name Favored by Interior

The Department of the Interior reported to Congress it favors' enactment of a bill which would shorten the name of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument in Ohio and would authorize the Secretary of the interior to acquire additional land adjoining the memorial.

Pending legislation would eliminate the last two words from the present title and permit purchase of up to 12 additional acres for the site. The Department suggests that the permissible new acreage be increased to 14.

In addition to deleting "national monument" from the designation, the bill would abolish the Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, authorized by Congress in 1919 to administer the site. The Commission has not functoned as a group for more than 20 years. Administration of the Memorial was transferred to the National Park Service in 1936 under a Presidential proclamation.

Located at Put-in-Bay on South Bass Island in Lake Erie, the 21-acre Memorial was constructed between 1912-15 to commemorate Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's decisive victory over the British Fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie September 10, 1813, and the 100 yeas of peace between Canada and the United States following the War of 1812.

The main feature of the Memorial is the 352-foot high Doric column of pink granite. Beneath the floor of the rotunda at the base of the column are buried three American and three British officers killed in the Battle.

Additional land for the site would provide protection against encroachment by existing developments to the south and west of the memorial area, more opportunity for better landscaping and required space for construction of a visitor center, administrative headquarters, and service facilities.

Venezuelans Complete Park Training Course

Mr. Alberto Bruzual S. and Mr. Jose Pojan L., officials of the National Park Service of Venezuela, recently completed a course in National Parks administation, development, and use. They arrived in the United States on July 2, 1962, in time to participate in the First World Conference on National Parks in Seattle.

Mr. Bruzual is assistant to the director of the National Parks; Mr. Pojan is in charge of Design and Engineering. Principal parts of the program in the field were in Everglades, Cape Cod, Yellowstone, Mesa Verde, and Rocky Mountain. For the last six months of the program, Mr. Bruzual was in the Southwest. He attended the Albright Training Center. During this period Mr. Pojan remained in the Western Region, especially in the Western Museum Laboratory and the office of Design and Construction.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, Reclamation, Land Management, Foreign Agricultural Service, the Colorado Department of Fish and Game, and the Forest Service, USDA, also extended their facilities and assistance to these men. These are the first individuals whose program was the prime responsibility of the National Park Service. Both of them were very enthusiastic over the time spent in the United States.

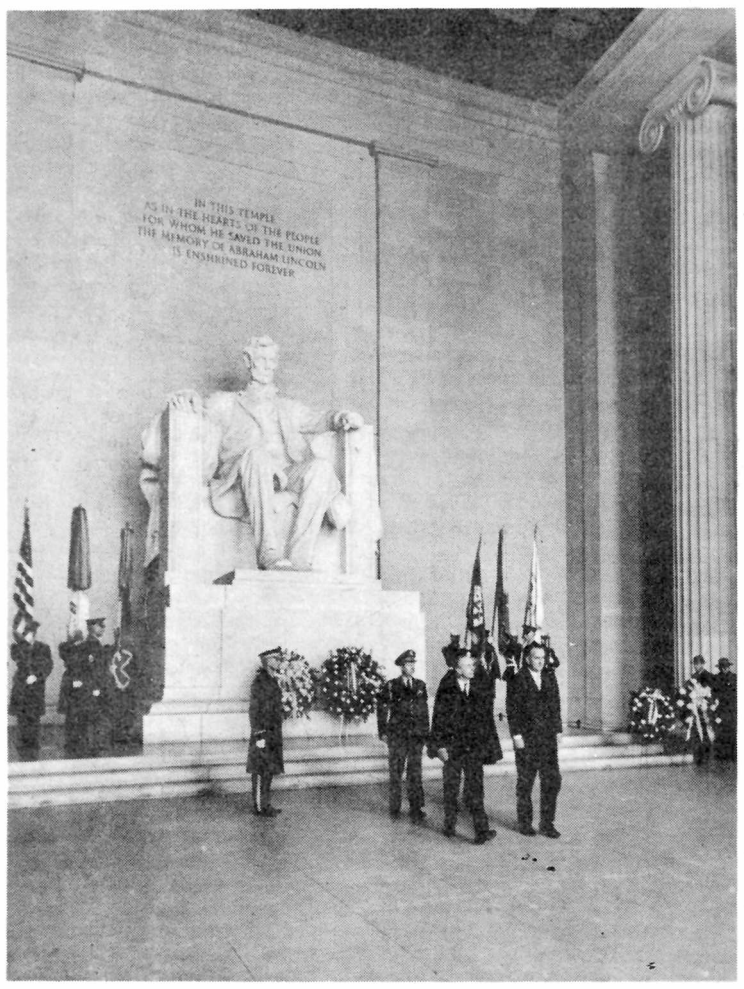
Through the Agency for International Development, the Government of Venezuela provided the funds for the project. Venezuela has one of the most advanced national park systems in Latin America. A dozen national parks have been established, comprising 2 1/2 percent of the country's land area. Fourteen additional areas are being studied for possible inclusion in the system. In addition to these, Venezuela has national historic parks and sites, reserves, and the equivalent conservational and recreational areas. All contribute substantially to the salutary and economic welfare of the individual and the nation. Moreover, they are vital to the soil and water conservation practice of the country. Tourism, including international visitation, is becoming a potent factor in the economy of the land.



Those who attended the ceremony were: Robert Potter and Joseph Zylinski, International Affairs, Forest Service, USDA; Dr. George C. Ruhle, Div. of International Cooperation; Mr. Alfred B. LaGasse, American Institute of Park Executives; Mr. Edward Gilman, Jr., Agency for International Development; Mr. Bruzual; Mr. Charles K. Boatner (behind Mr. Bruzual), Chief of Information, NPS (he has since been named Director of Information, Department of the Interior); Mr. Samuel Jorgenson, Fish and Wildlife Service; Director Hartzog; Associate Director Stratton; Mr. C. Gordon Fredine, Acting Assistant Director, Public Affairs; and Helene R. Butts, Div. of International Cooperation.

DON'T BE A LITTERBUG
HELP KEEP OUR PARKS CLEAN

President Johnson Honors Lincoln on the 155th Anniversary of His Birth



President Lyndon Johnson brought his official guest, British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home, to the Lincoln Memorial on Lincoln's Birthday. Their wreaths were laid at the feet of the statue of the Great Emancipator during the ceremony marking the 155th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Other wreaths were laid by Secretary Udall, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Director Hartzog, other notables and representatives of numerous patriotic and civic organizations.

The President's remarks contained these words: "We stand with Lincoln for Union and for the freedom of all men....Lincoln's words have become the common covenant of our public life. Let us now get on with his work."

48 Mining Claims Filed in Death Valley

According to National Park Service regulations, Title 36, Part 7.26 (d) copies of all mining locations in Death Valley National Monument filed in the office of the County Recorder shall be furnished to the office of the Superintendent, Death Valley National Monument filed in the office of the County Recorder shall be furnished to the office of the Superintendent, Death Valley National Monument, by the person filing the mining location in his own behalf or on behalf of any other person.

Superintendent Aubuchon reported today that he received copies of 44 mining location notices and 4 mill site location notices in Death Valley National Monument during 1963. He added that he feels perhaps many more mining claims have been located but not recorded with the Monument. A mining claimant has not fully complied with the regulations until notice of location is filed in the Superintendent's office. A claimant is not eligible for a permit to construct an access road to his claim or have a permit to use certain sources of water unless his location notice is on file at Monument headquarters. We are making a study of the best procedure to follow for informing the public of these requirements.

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Pioneer Park Ranger Albert T. "Al" Bidnell Dies

Albert T. "Al" Bicknell, Coolidge resident and leader since 1936, died Friday, Feb. 7, at 5 a.m. in Pinal General Hospital at Florence.

Bicknell was born Oct. 21, 1890, near Berea, in Jackson County, Kentucky. When he was three the family moved to Illinois where he lived until in 1908 he returned to attend Berea's famed student-self-help college for a year.

In 1909, he ignored advice from the knowledgeable that "...there was nothing out west for an up-and-coming young man" and with a college friend went to Belgrade, Mont. He found a job at Livingston, then a quick stop on the Northern Pacific.

The next year, in 1910, he went to Yellowstone to become an engineer in the hotel engine room. In his early Yellowstone roles, he was an unofficial canoe launcher in spring, finally joining the boat company at Yellowstone Lake in 1913.

That summer he met his future wife, Kathryn "Bina", a Billings and Helena, Montana resident.

In 1916, Bicknell became a Park Ranger at Yellowstone.

In joining the Yellowstone staff in 1916, he became one of the first National Park Rangers, since the Service was created just weeks before his appointment.

An experienced horseman, woodsman and boatman, he had the physical stamina and strength for the early rangers' extended "cruises" throughout their vast "thousand smokes" domain of "Coulter's Hell."

In the fall of 1921, the Bicknells volunteered for duty at the ultra-remote Bechler River Ranger Station in Yellowstone's extreme southwest corner on the Idaho-Wyoming border near the junction of the Bechler and Fall Rivers. The area remains almost complete wilderness to this day.

From Bechler, the nearest town, almost due west was Ashton, Idaho, 25 miles away.

On February 9, 1933, Ranger Albert Bicknell recorded the lowest temperature of record in the history of the 48-adjacent states at Bechler Station.

He reported that the station thermometer wasn't checked until about 9 a.m. and after sunrise, which probably produced a rise of at least four or five degrees from the early morning's lowest recording.

The U. S. even then refused to accept the reading until the thermometer had been checked in Washington, D.C.

The officially-accepted reading -- 66 degrees below zero.

In November of 1933, the Bicknells transferred to Craters of the Moon National Monument near Arco, Idaho, about 100 miles west of Bechler River.

In 1936, the growing workload at Coolidge's Casa Grande Ruins National Monument caused Frank "Boss" Pinkley to request Ranger Bicknell's help during the busy winter season.

After returning to Craters Monument for the summer, the Bicknells returned to Coolidge on a permanent, full-time basis on December 20, 1936.

Bicknell assumed direction of the Ruins Monument in 1936.

When Bicknell retired in 1960, he had seen the Ruins progress from the days when visitors paid their 25 cents at the gate and "hiked" the mile to desert to the Hohokam House, to its present status with visitor's center almost in the shadow of the famous Ruins, paved roads and air conditioning.

The colorful career, which began under Steven Tyng Mather, first Park Service Director, reached the "emeritus" stage Oct. 1, 1960 when Bicknell and swarms of friends from far reaches of the Park Service world celebrated his retirement in the Collidge American Legion Hall.

Following retirement, he continued—or possibly increased—his connections within the Park Service and the western U. S.

In November of 1963, when illness first slowed him, these "connections" reacted with a flood of Get-Well messages.

At the funeral services many of his friends from throughout the region were present for their final "Adios, Al."

Masonic services were conducted by a team of eleven officers and members of Pima Lodge No. 39.

Cremation was scheduled to follow the services and as requested by Superintendent Bicknell before his death. His ashes are to be scattered over his beloved Superstition Mountains.

Mrs. Bicknell, the sole survivor, will continue residence in their Coolidge home.

Death Claims Frank E. Buffmire

Frank E. Buffmire, Assistant Chief, Branch of Museums, died unexpectedly November 17, 1963. He had entered the Alexandria Hospital the day before for observation and rest following a flare-up of cardiac symptoms. He was 56 years old.

Frank came to the National Park Service in August 1940 as an artist with the Eastern Museum Laboratory. His first assignment was to prepare exhibits for the new Kings Mountain Museum. The superior quality that marked all his work can still be recognized at a glance among the exhibits there. The Army drafted him in February 1941. Honorably discharged in 1942, he became a civilian artist for the Navy. Soon he enlisted, and later as a Chief Warrant Officer, headed a visual side section in the Bureau of Aeronautics.

After the war, when the Eastern Museum Laboratory was reactivated, the Branch of Museums asked Frank to come back. From April 1947 until 1951 he worked as a member of the small group of versatile and talented exhibits designers who planned, built and installed the exhibits at Chickamauga, Guilford Courthouse, Manassas and Ocmulgee. These exhibits set new standards and styles for interpretive displays. Later as chief exhibits construction specialist, he led the laboratory in its production of exhibits for the Custer Battlefield Museum, the Zenger Memorial and other projects.

In 1954 following the untimely death of Branch Chief Ned Burns, Buffmire became Assistant Chief of the Branch of Museums in charge of the Eastern Laboratory. Under his leadership an enlarged staff was recruited to meet the challenge of MISSION 66. He oversaw the production and installation of exhibits at an unprecedented rate - 18 new visitor centers in less than two years as a start, and the pace continued. To supplement the limited facilities of the laboratory he developed an effective program of exhibit construction by capable outside contractors. With patience, skill and ingenuity he met one deadline after another as new visitor centers opened.

One of Frank's special assignments was to go to San Juan in 1954 to design and build on the spot a complete set of exhibits for the information station at El Morro. Another was as instructor for the Canadian Museums Association course on Display in Museums. He pioneered in the pilot project which led to the establishment of exhibit planning teams. He set new standards of quality for wayside exhibits and introduced practical ways for achieving them. For seven years he served on the board of Civil Service Examiners for exhibits construction applicants.

Before coming to the Service in 1940 Frank had studied three years at the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee, had worked as a designer for a national advertising agency and as an artist for the Resettlement Administration, had painted a Post Office mural in Black River Falls, Wisc., and worked in factory and construction jobs during the early years of the Depression.

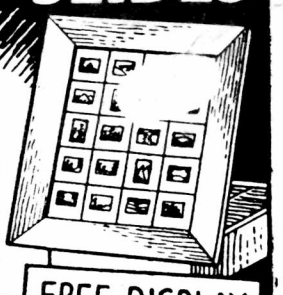
Frank lived to the full his hours outside the Museum Laboratory. He was first and foremost a creative artist. His chosen medium was water color, his favorite subjects hunting and waterfront scenes. Bressler's Gallery in Milwaukee, von Lengherke and Antoine in Chicago and Sessler's in Philadelphia regularly displayed his paintings and they found a steady sale.

Besides his wife, Frank left two children, Lisa aged 12 and David 9.

His friends spontaneously began a modest memorial fund. Mrs. Buffmire has asked that it be used toward a project Frank had recently conceived. During his vacation last summer he revisited two elderly men, brothers, who carve and paint decoys and scale models of migratory waterfowl. Frank considered their work of such rare quality that it merited preservation in a museum. He saw also that the models would make a particularly appropriate bird identification exhibit for one of the National Seashores. The fund will be used to purchase some of these remarkable bird carvings for a Park Service museum. Contributions for this purpose as a memorial to Frank may be made to the National Park Service donations account.

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BOOK REVIEW

Guest Editorial

FINDING COMMON GROUND

by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall



We must find in the world all those institutions, areas of common interest, and ways of thinking in which men of different beliefs and diverse purpose can work together with a minimum of conflict.

An idea which enfolds these basic virtues and benefits of common interests is mutual cooperation and exchange of information and personnel concerned with national parks, wildlife refuges and other equivalent nature reserves.

There are no "political" implications in the establishment, development and conservation of national parks. They are of common interest throughout the world in that approximately 400 such parks have been established in 50 countries and more than 3,000 scenic, scientific or nature reserves in 80 countries have been set aside.

On the other hand, there are no national parks or similar areas in many other countries--due primarily to a lack of awareness of the significance and benefits of these reserves. A wonderful opportunity is afforded in this field for international exchange.

The United States is offering other countries technical and other assistance in the management and development of parks—and has expressed a desire to benefit from the experience of other countries in this area. No military significance of any kind can be implied and there can be no ulterior motive. The mutual aid program in this field of conservation contributes to world peace and understanding.

International travel is encouraged by an increased desire to visit parks and nature reserves of recognized fame and beauty. Magazines and newspapers of varied editorial "hue" give space to these regions of interest, and readers who are presently "immunized" to any good feeling about some countries will be led to soften their attitudes as a result of reading about this noncontroversial subject. These same benefits would result from increased coverage on areas of interest—such as parks—in other countries.

The exchange cuts across political and ideological boundaries as no other form of international cooperation can do.

Who's This



Assistant Regional Director George F. Baggley of the Midwest Regional Office has furnished us this photograph he took in 1930 of Earl "Tiny" Semingsen, now superintendent of Dinosaur National Monument and "father" of the Employee and Alumni Association. "Tiny" was cook-packer for a mapping party--the first one in Yellowstone National Park. He supplied the party with food by packing it with horses.

Nation's Astronauts Study Grand Canyon

The United States astronaut team made two visits to the Grand Canyon in late February and early March as part of their training for an eventual manned space flight to the moon. As a part of the Apollo program, the team visited the world's greatest natural geological exhibit to learn geologic sampling techniques through practical application. Two teams, made up of all the former famous astronauts--earth-orbiting Walter Schirra; Leroy Gordon Cooper, who orbited the earth twice last May; Alan B. Shepard Jr.; Scott Carpenter; Gus Grissom; Donald K. Slayton--and the new astronaut trainees all hiked in the canyon for training. U.S.G.S. geologist led small groups to the bottom of the canyon where they sampled the hospitality of Fred Harvey's famous Phantom Ranch. After an overnight stay the men hiked about six miles to Indian Gardens, where they were met by sturdy mules which carried them the rest of the way out of the canyon.

Udall Announces Development Plans For Recreation

Detailed arrangements for developing the first Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan were announced recently by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Target date for completion of the Nationwide Plan is July 1, 1967.

Development of a comprehensive Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan is authorized by Public Law 88-29, which serves as the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's organic act.

Among other authorities, PL 88-29 authorizes the Secertary of the Interior to (a) prepare and maintain a continuing inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation needs and resources of the United States; (b) prepare a system for classification of outdoor recreation resources to assist in effective and beneficial use and management of such resources; and (c) formulate and maintain a comprehensive Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, taking into consideration the plans of the various Federal agencies, States, and their political subdivisions.

The authority of the Secretary of the Interior in PL 88-29 has been delegated to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

To develop the first Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, procedural instructions have been distributed to Bureau of Outdoor Recreation personnel at the national and regional levels. Other Federal agencies and State Liaison Officers to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will also receive copies.

At the request of a number of States, the Bureau has under preparation a Guidebook for State Outdoor Recreation Planning to assist States in this field. To aboid duplication and provide for effective coordination of State and Federal efforts, the guidebook will be correlated with the Bureau's manual for development of the Nationwide Plan.

Edward C. Crafts, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, said the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan now being prepared would provide a statement of:

1. Present and potential supply of outdoor recreation resources, classified according to a uniform system.
2. Present and future demand for outdoor recreation opportunities.
3. Present and future needs for outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and opportunities.
4. Critical outdoor recreation problems.
5. Recommendations and programs for meeting identified outdoor recreation needs.

It will (a) identify actions that should be taken by Federal, State and local agencies, and by private interests, in meeting the needs for outdoor recreation in the United States; (b) serve as an aid to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in providing assistance to State and local agencies and private interests; (c) facilitate interstate and regional cooperation in the planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation resources; and (d) provide a basis for relating outdoor recreation to other uses of the Nation's natural resources.

The Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan will encompass all forms of outdoor recreation. To cover the wide range of resources—from small town parks to multimillion-acre forest areas

The demand for all forms of outdoor recreation will be determined. Total needs of the Nation for outdoor recreation areas, facilities, and opportunities will be identified for the present and projected to 1980, 2000, and 2020.

History of Yellowstone

(Continued from page 1)

kills. The oldest period, extending from the first appearance of man to about 4,000 B.C., is the Early Prehistoric. It includes those people who lived by hunting the Ice-age mammals--the elephant-like mastadon, a broad-horned bison, the giant ground-sloth and other animals which were killed with darts propelled by a throwing stick, or "atl-atl". They are known collectively as Early Hunters, and are furhter sub-divided on the basis of characteristic differences in their stone projectile points. Thus, the use of a term such as "Clovis-man", or "Folsom-man", implies a cultural attainment rather than an ethnic relationship, but it has the advantage of allowing establishment of an approximate time-scale based on features which are readily apparent.

The nomadic Early Hunters flourished during the "pluvial", or wet period following the Pleistocene glaciation, and it would be logical to presume they entered the Yellowstone drainage as it became available to them. That view received support in 1959 with the finding of the heel-portion of an obsidian projectile point in the excavation being made for a new post office building at Gardiner, Montana. The fragment was later identified by the curator of the University of Colorado Museum as "undoubtedly a Clovis point", an opinion which was subsequently accepted by Dr. H. M. Wormington. While the Gardiner "find" is very probably between 10,000 and 15,000 years old, there is no assurance it was not carried into this area from elsewhere. Therefore, proof-positive of the presence of Early Hunters in the Yellowstone drainage awaits the finding of their artifacts in such a geological or other association as will allow dating.

To continue with the story, the cool, wet post-glacial period called the pluvial was followed by a change in climate leading to "altithermal" times. They were characterized by prolonged periods of drought which shriveled the Great Plains and brought about the disappearance of the Early Hunters along with most of the Ice-age fauna.

Actually, there is a vague overlapping of the Early Prehistoric with the succeeding Middle Prehistoric Period, which may be indicative of a gradual merging of the one into the other between 6,000 and 4,000 B.C. After the latter date, only small and widely scattered groups of people known as Foragers remained to wrest a meager living from the most favored localities. As their collective name indicates, these people used all the edible products of the land—animals, fish, shell-fish, reptiles, insects, roots, seeds and berries, in an unending search for enough food. Although essentially nomadic, they were less so than their predecessors, and the stringency of their economy drove them to such innovations as the operation of bison traps and jumps, grinding of foods and development of the bow and arrow. However, the latter did not appear until near the end of the Middle Prehistoric Period, about the time of Christ.

The presence of the Foragers in the Yellowstone drainage has been satisfactorily established. In addition to a considerable number of projectile points of known provenance which are definitely of types used by people of the Middle Prehistoric Period, a hearth, or primitive fireplace discovered in 1962 near Corwin Springs, contained artifacts, burned bones and a sufficient quantity of wood charcoal to allow dating by the radioactive carbon-14 method. The results obtained through two tests were 4,900 plus/minus 300 years and 5,050 plus/minus 150 years before present, so that the campsite was used sometime between 3,200 and 2,600 B.C.

When that campsite on the silt margin of a landslide-created lake was occupied by starveling Foragers, writing was the new creation of the scribes of ancient Sumer, and the first pyramids were rising slowly from the sands of Egypt. It may well be that those "early Americans" who sheltered in these mountains were fortunate in comparison with their brethren on the Great Plains, and the population here may have been numerous--for altithermal times.

It is also the opinion of Dr. Carling Malouf, of Montana State University, that the Park area was occupied in earnest by Foragers during the Middle Prehistoric Period, and he has interpreted the heavy concentration of their artifacts around Lake Yellowstone as evidence of the existence there of an attractive environment during that long and climatically bleak period.

During the last half of the Middle Prehistoric Period, the climatic conditions improved markedly, leading to establishment of an abundant fauna of species similar to those in existence today. That, with increased killing power obtained by adoption of the bow and arrow, led the Forager people to a gradual reorientation of their way of life toward the hunting of large animals.

Here we must consider the interaction of widely separated events to understand what happened in and around the Park area. By 500 A.D. the Late Prehistoric Period was well-established, and its more numerous people--the Late Hunters, were subsisting mainly on meat killed with arrows tipped with small projectile points. During the following centuries some of these people adopted crude agricultural practices, and knowledge of the making and use of pottery and stone vessels spread widely. But, the most significant aspect of the period was the general restlessness which was manifested in extensive movement of linguistic groups.

The sequence of events which laid the basis for the tribal distribution of historic times began with a westward spread of Caddoan people into the area now included in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and southern South Dakota. Then three Athabascan groups began a southward drift from their homeland near the Arctic Circle, one halting in southern Canada to become the Sarsi, while the others continued southward straddling the Rocky Mountains. The western prong eventually penetrated to the Southwest where they attacked the Pueblo people and made a place for themselves as the Navajo.

The eastern prong fought their way past the Caddoans to the Southern Plains where they became the Apache. Toward the end of the Late Prehistoric Period, the Apache acquired horses and iron weapons, using them to gain control of the Great Plains, and, with the Navajo, they befriended two groups of the Uto-Aztecans--the Utes and the Commanches, while another group of Uto-Aztecans living in the Great Basin, the Shoshoni, began a northward drive into Central Montana, putting pressure on the Salishan people who held what is now the western half of Montana.

While it is not definitely known which people held the Eastern Montana and Wyoming plains at that time, pressure was put on them also near the end of the Late Prehistoric Period when the Cree and Assiniboin obtained guns from traders on Hudson's Bay, using the new weapons to drive their Blackfoot and Gros Ventre neighbors westward from

(Continued on page 8)

Personal

PROMOTIONS

ALVIN W. ANDERSON, Park Ranger, GS-7 Lake Mead to Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-8, Zion; JACK K. ANDERSON, Superintendent, GS-12, to same GS-13, Vicksburg.

JAMES K. BAKER, Park Naturalist, GS-9, to same GS-11, Padre Island; ROBERT D. BARBEE, Park Guide, GS-6 Carlsbad Caverns, to Park Naturalist, GS-7, Yosemite; DONALD C. BELFORD, Caretaker to Truck Driver, Petrified Forest; JAMES T. BIZZARO, from Foreman II Maintenance to Foreman III Maintenance, Statue of Liberty; MARY E. BOYLE, Voucher Examiner, GS-4 to same GS-5 Northeast Regional Office.

FREDERICK W. CARESIA, from Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Death Valley; DON H. CASTELBERRY, Park Ranger GS-5 to Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-7, Everglades; MRS. CONSTANCE L. COOK, Accounts, Mail and File Clerk, GS-4, to Accounts Maintenance Clerk, GS-5, Lake Mead; ROSIE M. L. CHING, Budget Analyst, GS-7 to same GS-9, Western Regional Office; HELEN M. CUMMINS, Voucher Examiner, GS-5, to same GS-6, Northeast Regional Office.

JAMES F. DAVENPORT, Park Ranger, GS-7 to Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9, Wind Cave; EDWARD T. DAVIS, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, to same GS-10. Lassen Volcanic; RICHARD DENNY, Caretaker to Maintenance Man, Stones River; MRS. JEAN M. DONNELL, Clerk-Typist, GS-3, to Clerk (Typist), GS-4, Wind Cave.

PHYLLIS M. FERGUSON, Mail and File Clerk (Steno), GS-3 to same GS-4, Natchez Trace; ROBERT N. FRAUSON, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9 to same GS-11, Glacier.

LEONARD L. GODFREY, Truck Driver, to Maintenance Man, Lake Mead; MRS. J. LEE GRIFFIN, Clerk Typist, GS-3, to Mail and File Clerk, GS-4, Lake Mead; ADDISON C. GRISELL, Accounting Technician, GS-5, to same GS-6, Lake Mead.

CLIFFORD J. HARRIMAN, Regional Chief of Lands, GS-13 to same GS-14, Southeast Regional Office; ALBERT A. HAWKIN, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Blue Ridge Parkway; LAMAR M. HAYNES, Civil Engineer, GS-5, to same GS-7, Natchez Trace Parkway; WARREN D. HENDERSON, JR., Park Landscape Architect, GS-11. Virgin Islands, tp 1/4 arl Planner, GS-12, National Capital Region.

FRANCIS A. KETTERSON, JR., from Historian, GS-7, Booker T. Washington, to Supervisory Historian, GS-9. Castillo de San Marco; DENNIS W. KUENZEL, Park Ranger, GS-5 to same GS-7, Blue Ridge Parkway.

JACK E. LEWIS, Foreman II, Maintenance, Everglades to Foreman III, Maintenance, Yellowstone; WILLIAM M. LUKENS, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-8 Zion, to same GS-9, Glacier.

IRA E. MITCHELL, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, Vicksburg; to same GS-11, Mammoth Cave; FRANKLIN V. MONTFORD, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-7, Saguaro, to same GS-9, Capitol Reef; MRS. CLAUDINE V. MORGAN, Administrative Assistant, GS-8, to same GS-9, Mount Rushmore.

MARVIN L. NELSON, Administrative Officer, GS-9, to same GS-10, Crater Lake; RICHARD A. NEUGREN, from Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Lake Mead.

NOEL J. PACHTA, Operator General, Chaco Canyon, to same Big Bend; VICTORIA L. PLUM, Clerk Typist, GS-3, to same GS-4, Montezuma Castle.

MRS. JUANITA H. OWENS, Accounts Maintenance Clerk, GS-4 to Cost Accounts Clerk, GS-5, Yellowstone.

CHARLES L. REMY, Voucher Examiner, GS-4, to Administrative Assistant, GS-5, Yosemite; MRS. EULA E. RUPP, Personnel Clerk, GS-3, to same GS-4, Glacier.

STANLEY E. SCHLEGAL, Park Naturalist, GS-7 Petrified Forest, to Supervisory Park Naturalist, GS-9, Hawaii Volcanoes; CHARLES J. SCHMID, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, to same GS-10 Mount McKinley; ALFRED P. SCHWARZ, Administrative Assistant GS-9, to same GS-10, Death Valley; THEODORE R. SCOTT, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-8, Great Smoky Mountains, to same GS-9, Yellowstone; KEITH O. SHAW, Stock Control Clerk, GS-5 to Procurement Assistant, GS-6, Glacier; ARNOLD B. SIMMONS, Park Ranger, GS-7, to Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9, Flaming Gorge; Mrs. S. S. Smith, Procurement and Supply Clerk (typing), GS-4 to Procurement and Property Management Assistant, GS-5; Dickie N. Stansberry, foreman II Maintenance, Carlsbad Caverns, to Foreman III Mixed Gang, Flaming Gorge.

DON R. THOMPSON, Park Ranger, GS-7, to Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-8, Natchez Trace Parkway; LOUIS TORRES, Historian, GS-11, to same GS-12, Statue of Liberty.

LOUIS G. WALISCH, Operating Accountant, GS-9, Glacier, to same GS-11, Yellowstone; DWIGHT T. WARREN Chief Park Naturalist, GS-9, Saguaro, to Supervisory Park Naturalist, GS-11, Death Valley; EVELYN WEIGMAN, Voucher Examiner, GS-6 to Accounting Technician, GS-7, Northeast Regional Office; EWIN L. WILKINS, Truck Driver, to Foreman II Mixed Gang, Dinosaur; RAYMOND J. WILMES, Maintenanceman, Theodore Roosevelt, to Foreman III, Mixed Gang, (B&U), Zion.

REASSIGNMENTS

HARLIE M. BOULAND, Operating Account, Yellowstone, to Supervisory Operating Accountant, Midwest Regional Office.

PAUL K. FOSTER, from Master to Motor Boat Operator, Fort Sumter; ROBERT E. FULTZ, Park Naturalist, Great Sand Dunes to same, Chiricahua.

LEMUEL A. GARRISON, from Superintendent, Yellowstone, to Regional Director, Midwest Regional Office.

CECIL LEWIS, Park Naturalist, Byrce Canyon, to Supervisory Park Naturalist, Mesa Verde; JAMES W. LEWIS, Accountant, Western Regional Office to same Glacier.

JOHN S. MCLAUGHLIN, Superintendent, Grand Canyon, to same Yellowstone.

KEITH P. NIELSON, Assistant Regional Director, CI&U, Western Regional Office, to Superindent, Glacier.

MCCUNE C. OTT, Foreman IV, Maintenance, Big Bend to same Lake Mead.

O. RAYMOND SELLERS, Supervisory Park Ranger, Yellowstone, to same, Fredericksburg; WARREN F. STEENBERGH, Park Naturalist, Death Valley, to Chief Park Naturalist, Saguaro.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Supervisory Park Ranger, Glacier, to Superintendent, Gran Quivira; John A. Townsley, Policy Analyst, WASO, to Management Assistant, Sagamore Hill.

PHILIP W. WARD, Supervisory Park Ranger, Natchez Trace Parkway, to same, Great Smoky Mountains.

Wildlife Society Honors Fredine

At its annual meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, on March 9, the members of The Wildlife Society elected C. Gordon Fredine to Honorary Membership. This is a distinct honor, since only 24 such Honorary Members have been named in the 27 years of the Society's history.

Fredine also is a Charter Member of the Society, beginning with its founding in 1937. Besides his career as a wildlife biologist in Minnesota, Indiana, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service, he served as the voluntary Executive Secretary of The Wildlife Society from 1961 to 1963. The Society now has a full-time Executive Secretary in keeping with its greatly expanding role of service to scientific wildlife management throughout the world. It has a membership of more than 3,500 professional wildlife workers, and publishes the Journal of Wildlife Management, the Wildlife Monographs, and The Wildlife Society News. Its headquartees are at 2000 P Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

BIRTHS

A daughter, was born January 18 to Stan and Delora Norsworthy, of Hot Springs National Park.

A son, Jeffrey Dale was born January 27, in Bar Harbor Maine, to Mr. and Mrs. Dale Hanscom. Mrs. Hanscom is an employee at Acadia National Park.

A daughter, Barbara Alaine, weighing 7 lbs 4 oz., was born February 5 to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hicks, of Chesapeake Canal National Monument.

A daughter, Diane, was born February 7, to Assistant Regional Director and Mrs. Cornelius W. Heine of the National Capital Region. The newcomer joins four sisters and a brother.

A son, Blake Eliot, weighing 7 lbs. 2 oz., was born February 19 to Park Engineer Warren and Martha Johnson of Crater Lake National Park.

A son was born on February 21 to Bob and Bea Kasparek of Hot Springs National Park.

A son, Steven Thad was born February 24 in Appalachian Hospital, Middlesboro, Ky., to Park Ranger William and Carol Rolen of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

A son, Jose Martin, weighing 5 lbs. 12 oz., was born at the Alpine to Luis and Isabelle Ramirez.

A daughter, Melissa Diane, weighing 7 lbs. 3 oz., was born March 6 to Supervisory Park Ranger Lowell and Diane White of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument.

Twins, Laura May, weighing 6 lbs., 4 oz., and Lawrence Ray weighing 6 lbs 1/2 oz., were born March 10 to Bruce and Lee Miller of Yosemite National Park.

A son, David Allen, weighing 8 lbs., 10 1/2 oz., was born March 16 to Arthur and Teresa Hathaway of Acadia National Park.

A son was born early in March to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Carlson at Everglades National Park. The father, a National Park baby too, was born in Yosemite National Park.

Howard A. Chittick Visits WASO Friends

Howard A. Chittick was a recent visitor to WASO. Howard left his job as project analyst in WASO a number of years ago and now owns and operates the Fairfax Biological Laboratory at Clinton Corners, New York, producers of DOOM, an insecticite fatal to Japanese beetles in the grub stage.

One of Howard's sons is with the National Capital Parks police force.

OBITUARIES

Albert E. Elliott

Albert Earl Elliott, 58, of 2413 N. 575 E., died Feb. 7, in N. Agden, Utah after a heart attack.

Mr. Elliott was born Oct. 15, 1905, in Fort Collins, Colo., a son of Thaddeous M. And Lulu Boyer Elliott. He graduated from Colorado State University in 1929, with his bachelors degree in forestry.

He went into park service and was assistant chief ranger at Yellowstone National Park many years. He was superintendent of the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota for two years, retiring from National Park Service in 1959. In December 1959 he came to Ogden. He was also employed at the Regional Office in Omaha and Grand Teton Natl. Park, Wyo.

On April 7, 1934, he was married to Geraldine VanGilder in Marshalltown, Iowa.

He was a member of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, National Association of Retired Civil Employees, Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service, Livingston Lodge No. 32, A.F. and A.M. Livingston, Mont., and Livingston Consistory.

Surviving are his widow, two daughters, Mrs. W. Ross (Janice) Yates, Canoga Park, Calif. Mrs. Alan A. (Marilyn) Nadelson, Denver; five grandchildren, his parents of LaPorte, Colo.; two brothers and a sister, Bruce Elliott, Ava, Mo.; Rex Elliott, Seward, Alaska; Mrs. J. Melvon (Esther) Jones, Denver.

Louis J. Noreteau

Louis J. Noreteau, Foreman of the Electric Shop in the former Construction and Repair Division, National Capital Parks, who retired on disability in 1956, died on January 19, 1964. He was buried in his home state of Ohio. Mr. Noreteau was in charge of all electrical jobs in the parks, maintaining electric installations and equipment in the parks and buildings in the parks. One of his major assignments was laying out electrical conduit for the National Community Christmas Tree each year. When the Christmas Pageant of Peace was established in the Ellipse, he assisted the Potomac Electric Power Company in laying the permanent conduit for this program. He also arranged special electrical connections and lighting for other major events in the parks and outdoor theaters. He was noted for keeping an unusually clean shop and was known by the immaculately clean striped overalls which he wore on the job. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, who lives at 2908 Alabama Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

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N.P.S. Representatives Breakfast in Las Vegas

Overlapping of meetings of the National Wildlife Federation, the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference and the Department of the Interior's Southwest Field Committee provided an opportunity for 20 National Park Service representatives to get together at Las Vegas for an impromptu breakfast.

Those attending the affair at the Thunderbird were Daniel B. Beard, Regional Director, Santa Fe; Thomas J. Allen, Field Assistant to the Director, Santa Fe and Washington, D. C.; Frank O. Oberhansley, Superintendent; Zion National Park; Gordon Fredine, Chief, Division of International Affairs, Washington D.C; Jim Reid, Biologist, Omaha; Stan Broman, Biologist, Santa Fe; Glen F. Cole, Biologist, Grand Teton National Park; Robert Howe, Bidogist, Yellowstone Narional Park; Richard Prasil, Regional Biologist, San Francisco; Dick Riegelhuth, Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks; James Blaisdell, Biologist, Grand Canyon National Park; Francis Jacot, Biologist, Washington, D. C.; Bruce Morejead, Zion National Park; O. L. Wallis, Aquatic Biologist, Washington, D.C.; Ted Whitmoyer, Lake Mead National Recreation Area; Del Armstrong, Zion National Park; Gus E. Budde, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; and Sig Olson Washington, D.C.; and Robert Brendt, Biologist, Washington, D. C. Bendtivas Charmon of the technical Seassions of the North American Wildlife Conference.

After short talks telling about recent developments in their respective fields, they all anted in toward the cost of the breakfast. Being in Las Vegas and free with their hard saved cash, they naturally donated a total $7 too much. By unanimous consent this fund was entrusted to Tom Allen, the only man present who had seen Las Vegas grow from a cowtown to the metropolis it is today, to parlay it to a magnificent sum that would then be divided among the twenty. But just like Casey at the Bat, Tom Allen struck out. The breakfasters remain poor but wiser.

Later during the meetings, alumni Fred Overly and Frank Sylvester, both now with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, turned up at the meeting and naturally gravitated to their former National Park Service associates. This reunion was one of the highlights of the Las Vegas turnout.

Father and Sons Park Rangers

William T. Rolen, Sr. is a 25 year Park Service Employee, having entered the Service under the old Park Warden System, after having been an Enrollee, Foreman, and an assistant superintendent in the C.C.C.

Ronald C. Rolen is a graduate of Western Carolina College. Ronald majored in mathematics and teaches mathematics in the Meclenburg County, North Carolina, School System.

William T. Rolen, Jr. is a graduate of te University of Tennessee. Bill Jr.'s field is Geography and Geology. Bill Jr. is in his first tour of duty as Park Ranger and is delighted to be assigned to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

William C. Everhart, New Division Chief

Appointment of William C. Everhart as chief of the newly established division of interpretation and visitor services, headquartered in the National Park Service's Washington office, was announced recently by the Department of the Interior.

He moves up from the long-range requirements task force, on which he served as a member since 1962, planning ways of meeting National Park System needs in future years.

In making the appointment, George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, said Everhart is responsible for directing and establishing standards for the Park Service's programs of interpretation and services to visitors--including development of publications, museums, exhibits, audio-visual devices, motion pictures, and other interpretive media.

Everhart began his career with the Park Service in the summer of 1950, as a seasonal ranger-historian at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania. In May 1952, he transferred to Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi, where he served as a historian through September 1953. He then was enrolled in the Department's management training program, conducted in Washington, D. C. Upon completion of the course in May 1954, he was assigned to the position of project historian on the Atlantic and the Gulf Coast seashore survey.

He has also served at Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania, as supervising park historian; Region Four (now Western) office in San Francisco, as historic sites survey historian; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Mo., as chief park historian; and as chief of the branch of resource protection in the Washington office.

A native of Gettysburg, Pa., he holds an A. B. degree in history from Gettysburg College M. A. degree in education from Columbia University, New York City; and M. A. degree in history from Pennsylvania State University.

Since entering on duty with the National Park Service, Everhart has written several scholarly publications -- including the Vicksburg Historical Handbook. The Mining Frontier, The Cattlemen's Empire, The Farming Frontier, and The Fur Trade, in the Historic Site Survey Series; and the "Lusty West," in the National Geographic's America's Historylands.

He and his wife, Mary, with their two children reside at 519 Mikan Drive in Falls Church, Va.

Summer Employment

New civil service rules prohibit summer employment of sons or daughters in a Federal agency in which a parent serves as a civilian employee or member of its uniformed services.

Federal agencies also have been urged to limit their use of summer help in the interests of economy and effective manpower usage.

Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the Civil Service Commission said: "I am confident that with careful planning and implementation by Federal agencies the twin objectives of economy in the use of manpower and effective use of summer employment opportunities under merit principles can be achieved."

Chalmette gets Historic Bell

A long search on behalf of Chalmette Park and its friends came to an end on March 1.

In its days of ante bellum glory, the Rene Beauregard House, which now serves the park as a visitor center, had a large plantation bell. The sound of the bell was used by people up and down the Plains of Chalmette as a signal for going to and coming from work.

For years the bell remained by the house, and elder citizens of the area can still remember its golden tones. However, with the passing years and the eventual abandonment of the house to vandals, the bell disappeared.

Some time agoi, the St. Bernard Parish Business and Professional Women's Club decided that the house should have a bell once more, and efforts were begun to find a suitable replacement.

Abeautiful brass bell was finally located after a long search. It had once graced a river steamboat which had plied the mighty Mississippi in days gone by. But, like the bell at the Beauregard House, it had fallen on evil days, and at last wound up in a local scrap yard.

It was there that the bell was discovered. The Club bought the bell, and on Sunday, March 1, it was dedicated in a stirring program alongside the Beauregard House.

The golden tones of the Beauregard Bell float once more across the Plains of Chalmette.

Doctor Designs Handy Stretcher

Dr. Harold Jakes of Exeter, California has taken part in numerous rescues and evacuations in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks during the past years. He has walked, ridden horses, and flown into the High Sierra and knows first-hand the real need for a good stretcher. He felt it should be possible to design one that would be easier to carry no matter where the accident might occur. A stretcher that would give more protection to the victim was needed. A stretcher that would float would give more protection in river crossings and would speed up rescues in many cases. A stretcher that was easier to pack in to the scene of the accident was of vital importance. These and many more points were the goal of Dr. Jakes in designing the fiberglass stretcher with Don DeMerce, an Exeter machinist.

The yellow fiberglass stretcher weighing 25 pounds telescopes for easy handling. On trial it did not hinder the skier any more than a regular back pack. It was easy to assemble, and the "victim" -- Dr. Jakes -- rode the slope in comfort with the rangers at the head and at the foot.

Dr. Jakes still expects to make minor improvements on the pilot model, but he and Mr. DeMerce have formed the Rescue Research and Development Corporation to market the stretchers which will be built by the Coyt Manufacturing Company of Mendota.



Park Ranger J. Fred Davenport has been promoted to Supervisory Park Ranger. He will fill the position left vacant by the retirement of J. Estes Suter.

Student sons listed in College Who's Who

Three of the four students from Sante Fe attending the University of New Mexico who are listed in this year's "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" are sons of employees of the Southwest Regional Office. The population of Sante Fe is 38,000; the number of employees in the Regional Office is 100.

These three outstanding seniors, all honor students, are Thomas L. (Tim) Bennett, Jr., Frank Moran, and Charlie Steen. Tim and Charlie have been recipients of Ford Foundation grants since their sophormore year. The grants, awarded to students who have demonstrated exceptional academic proficiency in their freshman year, increase as the students maintain their scholastic standing in subsequent years.

Tim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Bennett, is president of the University of New Mexico Student Body, a former member of the Student Council, and member of Sigma Chi social fraternity. His major is psychology. Trudie, Tim's mother, is employed in the Payroll Section of the Regional Office.

Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Moran, is president of Blue Key and a member of the Arnold Air Society and the Student Senate. He is studying business administration, with a major in mathematics. Frank's father is Chief of the Branch of Facilities Maintenance in the Regional Office.

Charlie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie R. Steen, is a member of the Inter-fraternity Council, the Canterbury Association, and Sigma Phi Epsilon social fraternity. History is his major.

School Honors Won by Douglas Fonner

Earl D. Fonner, Administrative Assistant at Lava Beds National Monument, and his wife Wilma, got quite a surprise for Christmas when they arrived at Tucson, Arizona, to spend the holidays there.

Their son, Douglas, presented them with a sterling silver cup which had been awarded to him on November 21 for outstanding scholarship during his sophomore year at the University of Arizona.

The cup, measuring 6 inches across and 4 inches high, was inscribed: "UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, SOPHOMORE SCHOLARSHIP AWARD, 1962-1963, EARL DOUGLAS FONNER"

Doug had a perfect "A" average for both semesters. He is majoring in History and Education with a Minor in Mathematics, and has tentative plans to complete his education requirement for a PhD.

Upon returning to Lava Beds, there was in the mail a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Fonner from Hollis Moore, jr., Dean of the School of Education at the University of Arizona, stating that Doug had been selected to membership on a committee to act as liaison between student body and the faculty. Dean Moore states that their intent is to represent nine of the most outstanding students of the college on this committee.

McLaughlin Made Hopi Indian Chief

John McLaughlin, Superintendent at Grand Canyon National Park for the past nine years, was made an honorary Chief of the Hopi Indians during a colorful ceremony at the farewell party held at the El Tovar Hotel for the McLaughlins on February 26.

Porter Timeche, who is himself a Chief of the Hopi Bear Clan, and several of his Hopi dancers, all in full ceremonial costume including feather headdresses, came into the dining room with chanting and drum beats. Chief Timeche in a short speech bestowed upon Superintendent McLaughlin this signal honor complete with a head-to-heel feathered headdress. In addition to the title he received the name Loma Taka which is Hopi for "good man".

The presentation was solemnized with a gift of sacred corn ground in the prehistoric manner between mano and metate stones.

NATIONIAL CAPITAL REGION

Recorded visitors at the seven major memorials and historic sites in Washington in 1963 numbered 7,490,937 as compared to the 6,561,478 visitors in 1962.

For the first time in history, one of the national memorials exceeded the three million mark-the Lincoln Memorial with 3,461,060 visitors. The Washington Monument was second with 1,750,230 visitors. It is conceivable that the two million mark might be reached at the shrine in 1964.

In addition to counts made at the memorials, another 8,007,307 persons were reported as using the recreational facilities and attending special events in the National Capital Parks.

Unrecorded are the millions of persons who engage in passive recreation-such as bench-sitting, strolling, nature study, etc.- or who use the park roads and parkways for pleasure motoring or in coming and going to their places of employment.

About 50 Park Guides and Guards stationed at the National Memorials in Washington have completed a Public Contract Course conducted at the Jefferson Memorial from January 15 to 29. Four two-day sessions were given so that the memorials could remain open. Stanley W. McClure, Chief of the National Memorials Branch, who was in charge, talked about "Problems in Interpretation." Other National Capital Region officials who addressed the groups were: Clinton M. Rollins on "Accident Forms for Employees and Visitors" Henry S. Terrell on "Conditions under which Employees are Sent to Public Health" Robert C. Foster - an illustrated talk on "National Capital Parks System" Cornelius W. Heine, Assistant Regional Director, Conservation, Interpretation and Use-"Self-Improvement" George A. Hall-"Interpretive Manuals" and "Uniforms" Paul Perricone and Mr. Terrell - "Personnel Management Practices" Theodore T. Smith and Robert F. Fenton-"Special Events at the Memo-

(Continued on page 7)

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N. C. R.

(continued from page 6)

rials" W. Drew Chick, Jr., Chief Division of Interpretation - "Interpretation" C. Ross Clemmensen and Eugene Colbert - "Interpretation at the Memorials". In addition, Frank J. Holmes, President of International Police Services, Inc., gave a dramatic presentation on "Security and Crowd Control," a subject of increasing importance in view of the great number of public events held at the Memorials.

This is the 7th year that this course has been given in N.C.R.

MIDWEST REGION

Nearly 180 persons, including several retired employees of the Service and a number of nearby Superintendents, gathered at the Sheraton Fontenelle Hotel Saturday evening, February 1, for a farewell dinner for Regional Director and Mrs. Howard Baker before they left Omaha for the Washington Office where Mr. Baker will be Assistant Director for Operations. Superintendent H. Raymond Gregg served as master of ceremonies for a short program, following which Mr. Baker was given a watch as a going-away gift and Mrs. Baker a set of earrings.

* * *

The latest person in the Midwest Regional Office to fall victim to a childhood disease was Public Information Officer Burton V. Coale. Mr. Coale was home January 22 through February 3 with the mumps.

* * *

According to news from the bowling front, the Baker Bears have regained their position in their league, while the second string NPS'ers continue their downward descent to the cellar.

* * *

The new 5-panel Regional exhibit, designed by the Joslyn Museum staff in Omaha, has drawn much favorable comment. It remained in the office conference room where Regional Office personnel could see it before Assistant to the Regional Director Bob McIntyre and Superintendent Vernon Hennesay took it to Kansas City to display it for the first time at the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts Convention. It was later displayed in Denver at the Governor's Conference on Parks and Recreation, held at the Denver Hilton on February 13 and 14.

* * *

Messrs. McIntyre and Neil J. (Jim) Reid were named members of a committee to select Strategic Air Command bases to receive the General Thomas D. White Fish and Wildlife Conservation Award.

* * *

Nan Carson, furnishings curator for the Fort Laramie project, is the subject of a nationwide Associated Press story describing the project. Before coming with the Service, Mrs. Carson was in charge of the library for the State Historical Society of Colorado in Denver.

CAPE HATTERAS

Wes Kreis is participating in the Horace M. Albright Training Center Program being held at Grand Canyon, Arizona. The session started February 10 and will terminate May 1. While Wes is away, Dave Byers is Acting District Ranger for Hatteras District.

* * *

Fred Roush has been chosen as one of the leaders of the Great Books discussion group at the Dare County Library. The group expects to hold regular meetings beginning in March. All interested parties are welcome.

* * *

On the visitor center at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Superintendent Myers presented to Mrs. Roxie Atkinson the Citation for Meritorious Service, which was awarded posthumously to Superintendent Robert H. Atkinson, formerly of Fort Raleigh NHS, Fort McHenry National Memorial, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site and Hot Springs National Park. Along with Mr. Myers and Mrs. Atkinson, those present for the ceremonies were Mr. and Mrs. Lamb of Elizabeth City, sister and brother in law of Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mrs. Tom Etheridge, Miss Annie Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Etheridge, Mrs. Gus Etheridge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Basnight, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dough, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Midgett, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Midgett, Mrs. Wilton Joliff, Mrs. Elma Wood, Mrs. James B. Myers, Mr. A. Q. Bell, Mrs. Louise Meekins, Mr. Bruce Black, Mr. Jimmy Groce, and Mr. Balfour Baum.

CRATER LAKE

Symbolic key to new building was presented by Loren S. Ritchie, contractor, to Superintendent W. Ward Yeager on February 27 as the new Crater Lake School was dedicated. Featured in the evening's program were the Crater Lake School children presenting songs and essays, the Wild Eagle Dancers performing various Indian dances, Mrs. Isabelle Brixner, supervisor of Klamath county elementary schools, as the main speaker, and a NPS movie. Reverend Father Fumo of Chiloquin gave the invocation and benediction. Open house and refreshments followed the program.

* * *

Operator Rex Trulove and Maintenance clerk Margaret Williamson were married December 31 of last year. The community presented Margaret and Rex with a pole lamp and T. V. trays as a wedding present.

* * *

A Park library was established in the new community school building, Mrs. Ann Brown volunteered her services as librarian to organize the library. Books were contributed by Park employees.

* * *

A dinner was prepared by Emogene Cooksey and Betty Schulz on February 20 for all the people celebrating birthdays in February. The menu included roast turkey, fried chicken, and all the trimmings. Pearl Adams baked and decorated the birthday cake. The February birthday people were Dagmar Robinson, Dick Brown, Margaret Trulove, Jeff Adams, George Woodley, Beverley Proffitt, Emogene Cooksey, and Betty Schulz.

* * *

Training activities have kept Park Ranger Lary D. Barney very busy. Lary and his family left February 5 for a three month session at the Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon, Arizona. At the last report they were enjoying their stay.

FORT UNION

Two great-granddaughters of Samuel B. Waltrous, Mrs. Rose Thompson of Onekama, Michigan and Mrs. Nattie Lugay of Los Angeles, stopped by at Fort Union National Monument last month. It was Samuel Waltrous who established a ranch headquarters and store at La Junta, N. M. in 1849. La Junta was later renamed Watrous to avoid confusion with the town of the same name in Colorado. Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Lugay were two of 417 visitors to Fort Union in January.

FORT DAVIS

The Fort had a great first year as a part of the National Park System. The extensive fort structures--25 adobe and stone buildings standing, and 35 foundation ruins--are being stabilized and restored. The fort is located at the mouth of a beautiful canyon high in the rugged Davis Mountains of west Texas.

* * *

Our superintendent and his family, Mike and Ruth Becker, with Donna, Joe, and Kathy, were the first to arrive--away back in January 1963. The Beckers took up residence in the small, ranch-flavored town of Fort Davis, and were feted by their neighbors with old-fashioned Texas hospitality.

* * *

In October the Beckers were off to the great park of Yosemite for the Superintendent's Conference. They had a wonderful drive across Death Valley National Monument, then over the Sierra just after the season's first snow. Mrs. Becker was elected head of the Southwest Region's Women's Organization.

* * *

A host of friends will recognize our administrative assistant's name, Etta Koch. Mrs. Koch was for a long time secretary to the Superintendents of Big Bend National Park. Etta and Pete (he is a well-known photographer-naturalist) lived deep in the Big Bend country for many years. Mrs. Koch's stories of adventures along the Rio Grande are as fascinating as any--rattlesnakes, smugglers, and frontier characters. We surely wish she would record it all for posterity.

* * *

Bob and Nancy Dunnagan and Timmy arrived at the fort in April. They are living in one of the old officer's quarters with all its historic memories and modern disadvantages. Bob has been busy setting up the ranger program -- fire prevention, safety, and rock-climbing, as well as taking part in the interpretive program.

* * *

It is quite a change from San Francisco to west Texas, but Supervisory Architect Tom Crellin has bridged the gap nicely (no structural pun intended). Tom is a key figure in planning the stabilization and restoration of the fort's buildings. The restoration of adobe buildings is a stimulating challenge in this day of aluminum, glass, and plastics.

* * *

The only Fort Davis man on the staff at present is Pablo Bencomo. Pablo is that rare kind of maintenanceman the Service seems so very lucky to get now and then--the man who can make or repair anything and who never runs out of ingenuity.

The historian for Fort Davis, Erwin Thompson, has some mixed feeling about this land. The fort's history is a grand affair and is all pleasure. But in checking out a subpost and skirmish site in west Texas, Thompson's neck came into contact with a heavy fist, reinforced with a six-shooter. For a while it seemed it was going to be a case of either an extinct historian or living history.

FREDERICKSBURG-SPOTTSYLVANIA

Most members of the staff attended a buffet dinner on Jan. 4, at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Caldwell (landscape gardener). The get-together was in honor of several employees who have transferred to or from Fredericksburg recently. Superintendent Northington was presented his 30 year service pin at the same time. Historian Ralph Happel did a masterful job of making an ad lib symbolic presentation when the pin itself could not be found at the last minute. It was the first such affair here in some time. Everyone expressed the hope that we would have another party soon. Everyone had a wonderful time.

* * *

Ranger Paterick D. Crosland had a pleasant surprise when he was selected to fill a last minute trainee vacancy at the Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon. His wife Helen and two daughters will stay with relatives in Georgia since Pat wasn't lucky enough to get family quarters at the Training Center.

* * *

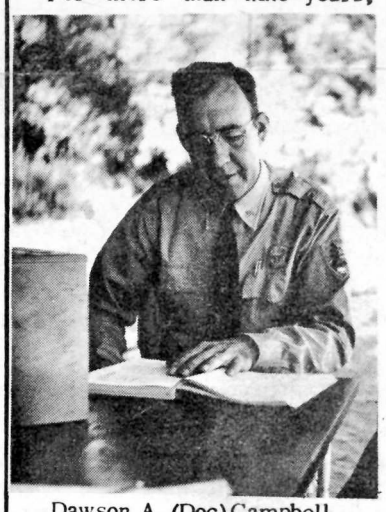
Administrative Assistant Weldon B. "Jack" Land and Ranger Macdougall Palmer attended a day of "in service training" at Shenandoah National Park on February 18. A snow fall of 10 inches or more at Shenandoah during the day and into the night prevented attendance at the second days program.

Gala Cliff

Dawson A. (Doc) Campbell, who retired recently from his position here as custodian and seasonal park ranger has been granted the Commendable Service Award of the U.S. Department of the Interior for his outstanding accomplishment of duty over a period of more than 20 years with the National Park Service.

Doc began his career in the National Park Service in an unusual manner. In 1942, Regional Director Tillotson set out on horseback to inspect Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, located in the wild and remote country now called the Gila Wilderness Area. After three days of wandering in the wilderness, lost, he came upon Doc Campbell, a local rancher. Doc led him to the monument. Overcome with gratitude, satisfied hunger, and magnanimity, Tilly offered Doc the position of custodian of the monument at a salary of $12 a year. Doc accepted.

For more than nine years,



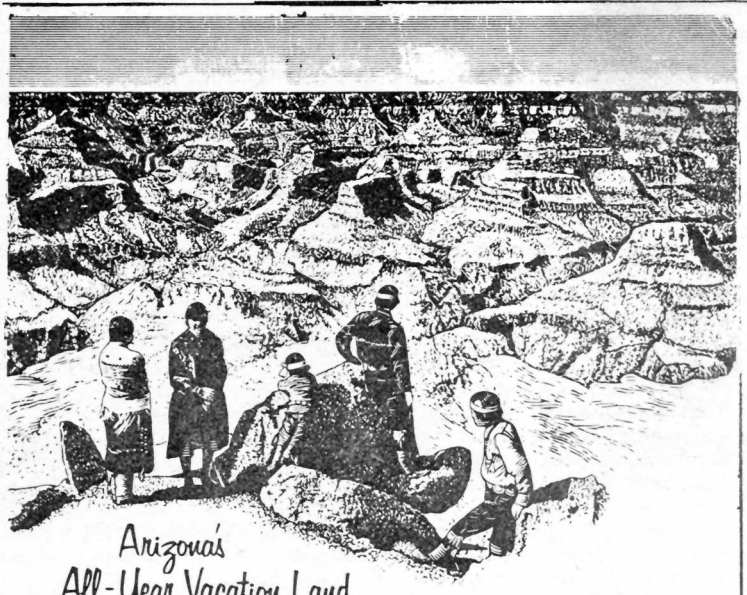
Dawson A. (Doc) Campbell

(Continued on page 8)

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Gettysburg



Glossy print of four female uniformed employees at Gettysburg National Military Park, reading from left to right: Donna A. Fogarty, Nora F. Saum, Mary K. Thomas, and Barbara J. Lamb. The largest share of the public contact work on the Park is done by these hospitable ladies, two of whom--Mary K. Thomas and Donna F. Fogarty are Park Guides; and two--Nora F. Saum and Barbara J. Lamb-are Tellers.

GILA CLIFF

(Continued from page 7)

Doc drew his dollar-a-month pay and performed the duties of custodian. Then he was appointed seasonal park ranger and entered another income bracket.

In April 1963, help for Doc arrived in the form of the first permanent park ranger-in-charge, James Sleznick, Jr.

Doc Campbell's plans for the future include developing his Gila Hotsprings Ranch and continuing his guide and packing business into the Gila Wilderness Area. In this, he will be assisted by his charming wife Ida and their children--Ysabel, Allen, Angus, and Becky.

LASSEN VOLCANIC

An Avalanche Recognition, Forecasting and Rescue Training Course was conducted at Park Headquarters and the Ski Area on February 21, 22 and 23. The course, sponsored by the Park and the National Ski Patrol, was conducted under the supervision of District Park Ranger Les Bodine who is a National Ski Patrolman and Regional Chairman of the Northern California Region of the National Ski Patrol and a registered Avalanche Instructor.

Some 51 persons attended, including 7 Park Service personnel, 6 Forest Service personnel, 19 National Ski Patrol patrolmen and patrolwomen, 4 California Department of Water Resources employees, 1 medical doctor, 13 interested skiers, and 1 newspaper correspondent.

Two night classes were held in the Park Recreation Hall and a simulated avalanche rescue problem was set up on the ski slopes when Park Ranger Dick Wilburn very realistically reported "two of his buddies were caught in an avalanche while ski touring". A "rescue party" was organized, and two bodies in the form of mail sacks were found by probing in the snow.

* * * *

Tom and Micky Williams' daughter Pam is one of the top seniors academically at Red Bluff High School. She is a life member of the California Scholarship Federation, having qualified for membership every semester in school. She is also a member of the Executive Board of the Federation. Her latest achievement for her growing list of honors is a certificate of recognition by the Bank of America for top performance in English at the high school.

* * * *

The second of four scheduled snow surveys was taken on March 2, Average snow depth at the Lake Helen courses was 112.5 inches with a water content of 43.9 inches. The surveys are taken in cooperation with the California Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources for the purpose of gathering information and data used in water supply forecasts. This month's measurements were taken by Park Rangers Dick Wilburn and Bill Ehorn, Park Forester Gary Bunney and Michael Zelle of Lassen National Forest, U. S. Forest Service.

* * * *

The fourth in a series of training seminars for Park personnel was held in the recreation hall on March 10. Discussion leaders and subjects were as follows: Bob Moore - Local Organization, NPS loyalty and teamwork; Ed Davies - General information on administration and personnel management; Maggie Villalovos - Budgeting procedures and program financing; Micky Williams - Wage board, staffing and recruiting of seasonals, performance rating procedure and compensation program.

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Mammoth Cave

Superintendent Paul McG. Miller on February 4 presented to Mrs. William L. Hunt, Park City, Kentucky, a Commendable Service Award issued posthumously to her late husband by the Director of the National Park Service in recognition of his nearly 22 years of service at Mammoth Cave National Park.

The citation states that "A cave guide since July 1927, Mr. Hunt on September 16, 1941, became an employee of the National Park Service when Mammoth Cave National Park was established. Throughout his career as a park guide, and until his death on June 24, 1963, he performed his duties enthusiastically and won many friends for the Service. In recognition of his many years of loyal and devoted service, the Department of the Interior grants to Mr. Hunt posthumously its Commendable Service Award."

Mrs. Hunt was also presented a lifetime pass to all National Parks.

* * *

Employees are flocking to the alleys in droves these days. Four teams represent the Park in various bowling leagues.

Making up in quantity for a lack of quality, the park bowlers are nevertheless cultivating friends for the Service by consistently occupying the lower positions in their respective leagues. One of the teams somehow is presently in first place in the Caverna Masters' League. These bowlers are, of course, considered mavericks by their fellow employees.

It is all in fun, and the enterprising keglers are:

Cave Bats -- George Olin, Dan Danielson, Al Veitl, John Krisko, and Cowboy Skaggs.

Moonshiners -- Jesse Stamey, Bert Speed, Don Carney, Sylvester Salley, Cortland Dennison, and Ed Logsdon.

Regulars -- Jack Feagan, Ozzie Atwell, John Clifford, Billy Vick, Gus Muehlenhaupt, and Robert Campbell.

Vampires -- Jo Ann Vick, Gloria Veitl, Bobby Atwell, Irene Feagan, Mary Stamey, and Jetty Muehlenhaupt.

OLYMPIC

Wives of Olympic personnel travelled to Europe with Ruth Kirk, by means of the delightful colored slides which she showed at the March meeting. Next jaunt for Ruth, wife of Louie (Supv. Park Naturalist) is to Japan, where she will collaborate with Bob and Ira Spring on a book for teenagers. Louie will accompany the party for one month of the four month assignment. The Ira Spring family is living in Japan for a year and Ruth will live with them after Louie returns. Stopping points en route will be Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, the Philippines, and Taiwan. In Japan and Thailand concentration will be upon national parks, of which there are nineteen in Japan alone.

* * *

Carl and Isabel Hansen (Log Cabin Lodge, Lake Crescent) have returned from a two week sojourn in the Southwest, including Las Vegas, attendance at a rodeo in Yuma, and a quick hop across the Mexican border. Now they are pouring their renewed energy into the construction of four new motel units at the lodge.

* * *

When Bobbie and Ozzie Atwell (Vice-president, National Park Concessions, Inc.) of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, spent a week visiting old friends and employees at Hurricane Ridge, they were promptly put to work behind the counter. Seems the place was swamped with skiers that weekend, and an experienced hand couldn't have arrived at a better time!

* * *

Gloria Thompson returned to work March 16 following open heart surgery in January. Gloria, formerly Time, Leave and Payroll Clerk, is now clerk-typist to the administrative officer.

MOUNT RAINIER



Three beloved human landmarks--said farewell to the Mount Rainier scene.

Assistant Chief Ranger Bill Butler, one of the legendary rangers of the National Park Service, worked his final day for the Park at Paradise Valley, after 30 years in this one Park.

Beatrice D. (Trix) Hall, likewise an employee of the NPS for 30 years and all spent in Mount Rainier stepped into retirement to leave a void for oldtime mountain friends. She is the daughter of the late Edward S. Hall, first Rainier superintendent.

And, to make it a three way, almost simultaneous exit of familiar Longmire faces. Henry J. (Heinie) Evans, a warehouseman and general do-everything buy through the years, decided to retire. He too spent his entire career in Mount Rainier National Park.

Trix and Heinie long have kiddingly said between themselves they are the only two who can name all of the Mount Rainier Park superintendents right in order since the first appointive term when Superintendent Hall greeted President Howard Taft on his historic visit to the Park in 1912.

Petrified Forest

1963 saw many notable accomplishments at the newly created Petrified Forest National Park.

About $380,000 made available under the accelerated public works program was spent on park projects. This program employed up to 100 local persons and accomplished many park improvements including construction of 39 miles of new boundary fence; repair of an additional 52 miles of old fence line; resurfacing of trails; flagstone walks replaced; grounds landscaped; and 24 miles of boundary roads improved.

* * *

Contract work at the Painted Desert entrance has included construction of a new administration building, bachelor apartments, 18 residences, community building, utility structure and a trailer village. Roads and parking areas were paved at the headquarters area and an irrigation system installed near the newly constructed administration building plaza. The total cost of these new facilities under the Mission 66 Program was approximately one and a half million dollars.

* * *

By the year's end, two new picnic areas were completed with a total capacity of 38 tables, providing sheltered picnic facilities for over 300 persons. The largest of these picnic areas is at Chinde Point overlooking the Painted Desert where water and comfort station facilities were also provided.

* * *

Visitors touring the Park in 1963 totaled 786,000. This compares to 705,000 during the previous travel year, an increase of 11.5%. Since travel records were kept in 1920, a total of 12,000,000 people have visited Petrified Forest National Park.

* * *

Theft of petrified wood still is one of the Park's main problems. Last year, a total of 111 citations, were issued by Park Rangers, resulting in $2,035.00 in fines. Petrified wood recovered from vandals amounted to 2,300 pounds. One large-scale theft, prosecuted by agents of the FBI, resulted in connection of three persons and recovery of over 1,000 pounds of petrified wood.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon

Doris Stephenson was cruising along Highway 198 and thought she saw a movement along the right window of her car. She turned slightly, and just then a little mouse ran along the window ledge and on to the dashboard.. There the Mouse sat and on Doris drove, slowing down slightly, but not knowing just what to do. She was afraid if she stopped suddenly the mouse might jump on her--- but she didn't relish the idea of a fifteen mile drive with a mouse sitting looking at her. Finally, she eased to a stop. The mouse just sat. Doris just sat. Then Doris thought she could ease over and get the window on the right side of the car---the one farthest away from her---open. But before she was able to do that, Mr. Mouse leaped back to the back seat and underneath somewhere. He probably is still there because Doris and Bill find evidence where it is chewing up the upholstery!

* * *

Tom Schuft is getting about on crutches, recovering from a broken leg which happened just as he was finishing skiing at the Lodgepole ski area. He had to spend several days in the hospital, and while there, as if he didn't have enough troubles, the doctor decided that was a good time to remove Tom's tonsils. It was a bleak word for a few days, but he's back at school now, sans tonsils, but with leg cast and crutches.

ZION

The retirement of B&U Foreman Dewey Excell on February 15 will be of interest to all those who have been associated with Zion through the years, as Dewey's first job with the park was in 1929. He was employed intermittently until 1944 when he received a permanent appointment. He has held various positions on the B&U crew and has been a Foreman III since 1958. Dewey retires with a total of 24 years of service.

While Dewey's acomplishments at Zion have been many, perhaps his greatest claim to fame is that of having been the stone mason on the Pine Creek Bridge. This bridge, on the Zion - Mt. Carmel Highway, is made of multi-colored sandstone and is considered by many to be one of the outstanding masonry bridges in the United States.

Fortunately for the Zion folks, Dewey and Ethel will continue to live in their home in Springdale, where they have played an active part in community affairs. As a member of the local Lion's Club Dewey will probably continue to devote much time to their projects, and there is no question in anyones minds that the local fishing holes will take a beating.

History of Yellowstone

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the Red River, and the Hidatsa and Crow southward to the Missouri River.

There is no indication as to how the restlessness of the Late Prehistoric Period affected life on the Yellowstone Plateau. According to Dr. Malouf, the evidence indicates that the people who occupied the northern part were culturally associated with sequences characteristic of Montana, while the occupancy of the southern part appears to have had its origin in Western Wyoming and Southeastern Idaho. He points out that use was continuous and relatively heavy, and that it included the thermal areas.

This concludes Part 1 of the History of Yellowstone National Park. Part 2, "The Historic Indian - Something About Him" will appear in the next issue of the Courier.