# National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

VOL. 10 | WASHINGTON, D.C. | APRIL, 1964 | NO. 4

## Interior Favors 123,360-Acre Great Basin N.P.

The Department of the Interior has announced its endorsement of a Great Basin National Park in the picturesque Snake Mountain Range of eastcentral Nevada, but has recommended an amendment to proposed authorizing Federal legislation to assure more space for visitor use and scenic values.

Legislation now in the House of Representatives calls for a 53,120-acre park. The Department said, however, that it favors a 123,360-acre park which was provided in a bill passed by the Senate January 25, 1962, during the 87th Congress. Responding to a Congressional request for the Department's views on present Great Basin National Park legislation, the Department said that studies by the National Park Service disclose that 53,120 acres "are not sufficient to include representative examples of the varied and striking terrain, geologic features, weather conditions, and plant and animal life in the Great Basin Region, or to provide adequate space for visitor use."

The "Great Basin" is an aggregation of about one hundred separate basins and their associated mountains in which drainage generally never reaches the sea. It covers most of Nevada, the western half of Utah, and sections of Oregon and California.

"It is a land," the Department noted, "characterized by isolated mountain ranges separated by desert plains and valleys in which are found many unusual geologic forms and structures and varied plant and animals species."

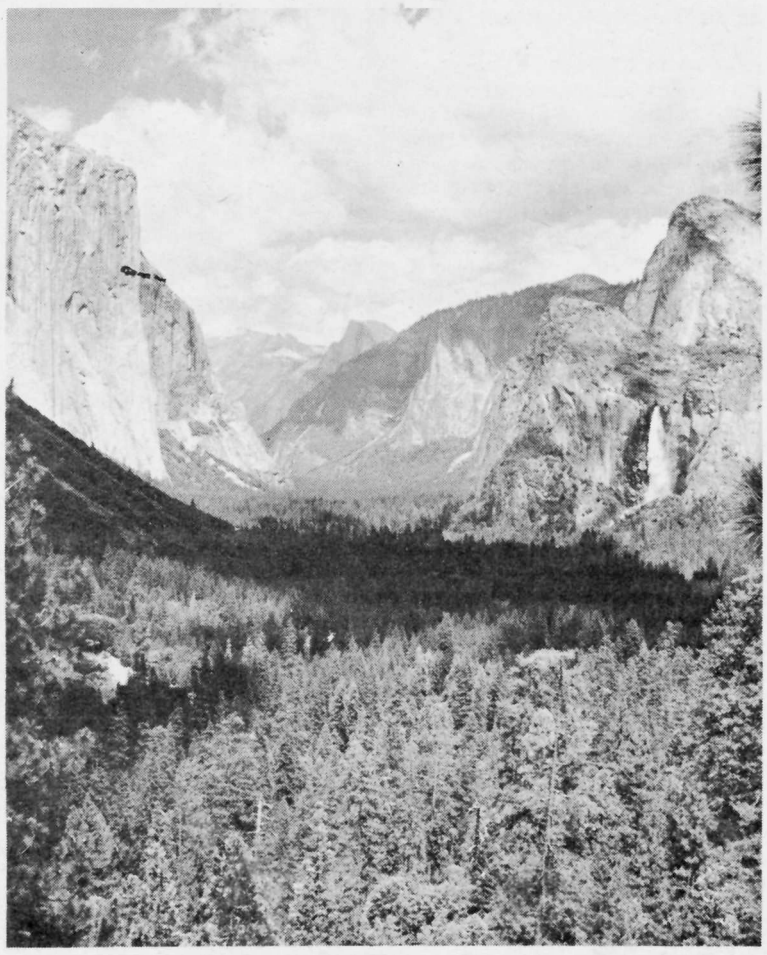
The proposed national park should represent an outstanding example of this "Great Basin phenomena," the Department pointed out, but said that the smaller area described in a House bill would not encompass several significant features which typify this region of North America, such as Pine and Ridge Creeks, containing the famous Utah cutthroat trout; Mount Washington, with its display of a huge limestone overthrust; extensive forests of great bristlecone pines; Big Wash Canyon, displaying evidence of a mysterious rock glacier; a large lowland desert; and Lexington Arch, 60 feet above the floor of dramatic Arch Canyon.

A park expanded to 123,360 acres, the Department explained, would include the foregoing features and therefore "typify the Great Basin and provide space for the development of roads, parking overlooks, interpretive stations, and campsites for visitor use."

Lehman Caves National Monument--a unit of the National Park System since 1922--displaying caverns of light-gray and white limestone, also would be included in the boundaries of the proposed national park.

The Department pointed out that the provisions of the House bill governing mining, grazing, and hunting in the park do not adequately protect its values. The Department recommended that mining claimants may obtain title to the mineral deposits but not to the land containing them; that persons who graze stock on Federal land are excercising a privilege only, and graze stock on Federal land are exercising a privilege only, and these privileges should be permitted for a limited time only; and that hunting not be permitted, because it is an inappropriate and nonconforming use in a national park.

## Yosemite Valley



Yosemite Valley from the Wawona Road. It was this scene that inspired the proponents of the Yosemite Grant in 1864.

## Public Hunters to Assist in Elk Management Program

A joint recommendation to permit an elk reduction by public hunters in designated portions of Grand Teton National Park during the 1964 season has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Governor Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming.

The elk hunting program is planned to reduce the pressure of elk herds on summer range areas in southern Yellowstone National Park. It is also part of a long-range cooperative plan to restore historical elk migrations and distribution habits so that elk numbers can be better controlled by hunting on lands outside Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks.

Grand Teton is the only national park in which wildlife control by this method is permitted. Congress wrote the public hunting provision into law, and the elk management program has been conducted there each year beginning in 1951, except during 1959 and 1960.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., said the joint recommendation this year calls for the issuance of 3,000 special permits to hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming. Hartzog said accepted applicants will be deputized as park rangers to participate in the elk management program. The Department of the Interior deputizes the hunters who are found qualified by the State of Wyoming to participate in this program.

The season within the Park opens October 1 and ends November 30. The season may end sooner than November 30, if the desired reduction quota is reached prior to that date. The hunting season will be divided into three periods, with the first 500 permits valid for the period October 1 through November 30; with 1,000 permits valid for the

(Continued on page 3)

## Race for Inner Space Conservation Booklet, Published by Interior

A new 76-page illustrated booklet, "The Race for Inner Space," a special to the Nation dramatizing the loss or abuse of areas ideally suited for public use, has been published by the Department of the Interior.

The booklet was prepared by the Department to meet increasing requests from conservation groups and individuals for information regarding specific conservation problems, the approach of the Department in attempting to solve these problems, and ways in which the general public can help preserve much-needed open space for present and future generations.

"The Race for Inner Space" contains more than 80 photographs that help tell the story of the Department's renewed efforts to preserve and provide more outdoor enjoyment for this Nation's growing population and to utilize wisely the total resource environment, ranging from fish and wildlife to minerals and forests.

The less-than-year-old history of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is told in a chapter, "Birth of a Bureau." Campground shots, showing near slum conditions, present the National Park Service's problems in the section "Our Overcrowed Parks."

Fish and Wildlife Service asks the Nation to "stem the advancing sheet of chemicals and concrete" in its chapter "On Behalf of Our Fellow Creatures."

The Bureau of Reclamation's chapter, "Build a Better Water Trap," shows how a trickle of visitors to reservoirs has grown to a steady stream.

(Continued on page 3)

## Yosemite N. P. to Observe Centennial beginning June 30.

Yosemite National Park will begin, on June 30, a full year of observance of the Centennial of the act of Congress whereby there was set aside for preservation the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, now both prominent parts of the Park. The act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on June 30, 1864, is now commonly known as the Yosemite Grant.

The 1864 legislation called for the transfer to the State of California of "The 'cleft' or 'gorge' in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains * * * known as the Yo-Semite Valley * * * and what is known as the 'Mariposa Big Tree Grove'." It was further specified that the grant was made on the express condition that "the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation * * * inalienable for all time."

The stipulation in the legislation regarding the public use of the granted lands, and the implied admonition that the natural wonders were to be preserved for future generations had the effect of creating the first public park in the United States to be administered by a State government. In fact, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove have come to be regarded as constituting the first State Park.

Even more significant, the conditions imposed for the use of the lands are seen as the beginning of a concept in public land management that has since been applied in the establishment and administration of other areas of great natural beauty and interest as National Parks.

Twenty-six years after the Yosemite Grant, again by act of Congress, Yosemite National Park was established around the State-administered lands as a means of conserving the adjacent Sierra wilderness. This and other National Parks established about the same time were placed under the guardianship of the U.S. Army. The cavalry came in the spring and left in autumn. Two civilian rangers patrolled the area as best they could in winter.

The dual administration of the adjoining State and Federal areas created many problems. It was the feeling of many Californians that the lands which had been granted to them would better be administered as a part of the National Park. Others were resentful of that attitude, but eventually their opposition was overcome and in 1906 the grant lands were re-ceded to the Federal Government.

Civilian supervision over the combined areas became effective in 1914, and two years later, when the National Park Service was established, Yosemite National Park became a part of the National Park System, along with other established areas. It is again notable that the land management concept set forth in the Yosemite Grant was restated in more definitive language in the National Park Service act of 1916.

The Park now has within its approximate 1200 square miles many outstanding natural features which attract more than 1 1/2 million visitors each year. Yosemite Valley, with its magnificent granite cliffs and thundering waterfalls, and the Mariposa Grove with more than 2,000 large specimens of the noble Sequoia gigantea continue, however, to hold the same keen interest that inspired the Yosemite Grant in 1864.

Plans for special events during the observance of the Centennial include the installation by the California Division of Beaches and Parks of a plaque to commemorate the first State Park, and dedication of the pioneer Yosemite History Center at Wawona. In addition, interpretive programs throughout the year will call attention to the Centennial and to the importance of the Yosemite Grant as the forerunner of a conservation policy that is predominant today. A special sales publication is also in preparation, and the local post office will use a Centennial cancellation beginning on June 30.

## Arlington Oaks Saved

The magnificent old oak trees in the Arlington National Cemetery which form a backdrop for the Custis-Lee Mansion have been saved. Expansion of the burial sites at the Cemetery threatened removal of these magnificent trees in a ravine west of the Mansion. Intervention by National Park Service officials with the Department of Defense has not only spared the trees but has led to negotiations looking toward the transfer of the tract of land involved to the Park Service.

## Astronauts At Big Bend N.P.



Astronaut L. Gordon Cooper is shown giving autographs to Park Service children during the astronauts' recent visit to Big Bend National Park. From left to right: Astronaut Cooper, Mike Bryan, Ellen Everhart receiving autograph, and Corrine Brooks.

# Interior Department Favors Valle Grande-Bandelier Bill

Valle Grande--a select portion of what is perhaps the world's largest caldera of an extinct volcano in the tree-spired Jemez Mountains, near Santa Fe, New Mexico--is being supported for National Park status by the Department of the Interior.

A bill now in Congress would authorize acquisition of a 30,745 acre tract and the inclusion of the existing 29,655-acre Bandelier National Monument in one scenic complex: Valle Grande-Bandelier National Park.

A Valle Grande - Bandelier National Park, embracing approximately 60,400 acres, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall explained, "will display a segment of the Jemez Mountains, from caldera to base, where the great volcanic story can be told, and where the visitor of today can get a fascinating glimpse of prehistoric man's adaptation to his environment."

Udall said the area would include such significant features as the caldera's largest dry-lake-bed valley, part of its rim, the summit of its highest block of upthrust floor (Redondo Peak, 11,252 feet), and its most recently active crater (El Cajete--"the tub").

The uplift of the Jemez Mountains--the remains of the great volcano that erupted before and during the Ice Age-- is the dominant feature of the western skyline, as seen from Bandelier National Monument. To witness the nature of the eruption, visitors travel some 15 miles west of Bandelier into the central valley of the mountain range. Here is Valle Grande, a vast basin of peaceful grassland of ringed with forested hills.

The volcano played the chief role in fashioning the Pajarito Plateau, by providing an uplift of land at the caldera and a downslope along which the lava of the eruption avalanced in fire and smoke.

Talus slopes at the base of the cliffs provided a favorite housing site for prehistoric people who settled in the area, part of which is now preserved as Bandelier National Monument--a unit of the National Park System since 1916. The mesa tops and valleys were covered with pine, pinon, oak, and thick growths of juniper. Wild plants provided food, basket materials, and primitive medicines. The soil was suitable for raising corn, and game was plentiful.

Cliff walls were dotted with erosion cavities which could be enlarged with tools of hard stone, and the fallen blocks of soft tuff along the talus slopes were easily shaped into building stones. Here the talus dwellers of New Mexico constructed their homes in front of caves for great distances along the bases of the cliffs hundreds of years before the Spanish explorers arrived in the New World. Ruins of many of these cliff dwellings are preserved in Bandelier National Monument and would become part of the newly proposed National Park.

Development of the Valle Grande-Bandelier National Park, the Department said, would include construction of more than 13 miles of scenic and nature trails, a visitor center and four main shelters, installation of interpretive exhibits, picnic areas, and other visitor-use facilities.

# North Cascades Book

A new book titled, "The North Cascades," with text and photographs of the mountain region often referred to as the American Alps has been scheduled for publication May 11, 1964 by the Mountaineers, Northwest's largest outdoor organization.

The photographs are by Tom Miller, who has been climbing and hiking throughout the Cascade range since 1947. The text is by Harvey Manning, who has edited Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills, a textbook of climbing techniques, and a number of articles on climbing in the Cascade country. The chapters are organized by geographic areas. Each chapter begins with a short descriptive essay of an area by Manning, and is accompanied by a map by geologist Dee Molenaar. The photographs by Tom Miller which follow, take the reader into the area; across meadows and near snow-topped peaks, through all the varying moods of this part of the country with the potential to become America's greatest National Park.

In publishing The North Cascades, The Mountaineers hope to bring this unique mountain region to the attention of the people of America while there is still time to save this national heritage in an unspoiled condition. Timber and mining interests are constantly at work, and the pace of their efforts increases. It is the conviction of The Mountaineers that few can look upon these mountains and glaciers and forests--or photographs of them--without wishing to see the area preserved in a natural condition.

The North Cascades will be offered for publication on May 11 and sell for $10. It is a 96 page, 10 by 12 inch book containing 68 photographs and 10 maps. It was printed by the sheet-fed gravure process and is hard-cover cloth-bound. The book is distributed by the Sierra Club.

# Stones River's New Visitor Center



# BRI Plans Building Restoration Forum

A forum on the principles and techniques involved in the restoration and preservation of historic buildings will be conducted by the Building Research Institute on June 11 and 12. The meetings, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., will be chaired by Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, nationally known architectural historian and planner. Subjects to be covered at the forum, which BRI is sponsoring in addition to its annual Spring and Fall Conferences, will range from archaeology to painting and finishing.

Historic, archaeological and architectural research, architectural photogrammetry; structural protection against insects and decay; climatic control; treatment of the restoration site; drawings, specifications and cost estimates; inspecton and supervision; and preservation of restored structures are among the topics to be presented. A panel discussion covering masonry, woodwork, hardware, painting and finishing, plastering and lighting is also planned. An evening session devoted to the role of the architect in European restoration and preservation is scheduled.

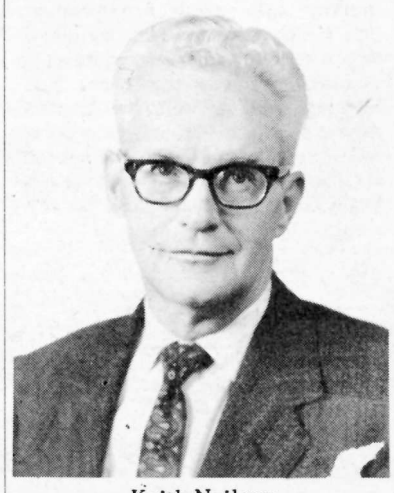
An extensive exhibit showing important restoration work will be presented during the forum. A post-forum trip on Saturday, June 13, to Annapolis, Maryland to visit houses of architectural distinction and historic interest is being planned.

Inquiries about the forum should be addressed to Milton C. Coon, Jr., Executive Vice President, Building Research Institute, 1725 De Sales St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

# Keith Neilson Goes to Glacier

Keith Neilson left his San Francisco position as Assistant Regional Director for the National Park Service Western Region for a new post as Superintendent of Glacier National Park, Montana.

Mr. Neilson has been with the National Park Service for over 30 years. He has come up from the ranks in the administrative services and has been successively, Budget Officer, Chief Accountant, and Finance Officer of the National Park Service in Washington.



Keith Neilson

In 1955 Neilson transferred to Yosemite National Park as Assistant Superintendent and in 1962 was brought into the Western Regional Office as an Assistant Regional Director--first for Administration, then for Operations.

Neilson majored in Business Administration at the Southern Branch University of Idaho at Pocatello. He is a member of the Wilderness Society, National Parks Association, and the professional Federal Government Accountants Association.

Neilson and his wife, the former Mervine Fisher of Saint Paul, Minnesota are happy with the new assignment at magnificent Glacier National Park.




A forty percent increase in travel in the United States, as a result of the release of long pent-up desires on the part of the American people to get out and see their country, will flow from the $8 billion tax cut now going into effect, the National Association of Travel Organizations forecast today. The organization represents all segments of the travel industry in the United States.

Charles Gillett, President of NATO, and Vice President, New York Convention & Visitors Bureau, said in January, prior to the cut, travel in the United States had already increased by 20 per cent according to the U.S. Travel Barometer maintained by the NATO Committee on Attractions and Sightseeing.

The tax cut of the Revenue Act of 1964, the largest in the history of the country, Mr. Gillett said, will give lower-income American families the wherewithal for travel with a resulting economic boost for the full range of businesses involved in travel.

# Cornelius W. Heine Gets 1963 Honor Medal Award

A 1963 Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal award for an "outstanding contribution to a better understanding of the American Way of Life," was presented on April 13 to Mr. Cornelius W. Heine, Assistant Regional Director, National Capital Region, National Park Service, at a Regional Awards Breakfast in the Senate Conference Room in the U. S. Capitol Building.

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation, presided. The awards presentations were made by a panel consisting of Senator John McClellan of Arkansas; Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina; Rear Admiral Arthur Radford; Neverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate, and Dr. Thomas H. Carroll, President of George Washington University.

Mr. Heine was among 20 individuals selected throughout the Nation for this specific award. It was given to him in recognition of a public address entitled "Abraham Lincoln in Washington" which he delivered at the program celebrating the 154th anniversary of Lincoln's birth at the Lincoln Museum on February 10, 1963.

Mr. Heine's narrative began with President-Elect Lincoln's departure from Springfield, Illinois, on February 11, 1861, to assume the great responsibility of the Presidency, and described the scene in Washington at the time of Lincoln's arrival, the precarious state of the Union, and the personal resources which sustanied Lincoln in this critical period and immortalized him to the American People.

HELP
PREVENT
FOREST FIRES

# Astronauts Visit Big Bend N.P

Sixteen of NASA's 29 astronauts were in Big Bend National Park on April 2 and 3 for field training in geology.

Participating in the two-day tour were Astronauts Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., William A. Anders, Charles A. Bassett, II, Alan L. Bean, Eugene Cernan, Roger B. Chaffee, Michael Collins, L. Gordon Cooper, R. Walter Cunningham, Donn F. Eisele, Theodore C. Freeman, Richard F. Gordon, Russell L. Schweickart, Alan Shepard, Jr., David R. Scott, and Clifton C. Williams, Jr.

The field trip--second in the astronaut training course in geology--was designed to illustrate such geological structures as faulting and folding and to inspect volcanic rock features.

The NASA Manned Spacecraft Center and the U.S. Geological Survey have been holding classes in geology since mid-February. Purpose is to teach astronauts so they can selectively obtain samples of the lunar surface to help unlock the secrets of the origin and history of the moon.

Between now and July 1, the space pilots will undergo about 58 hours of classroom instruction in geology.

## Policy on Aged Restated

Federal policy which requires that older workers receive equal opportunity in hirings and promotions was reaffirmed by President Johnson February 12 when he signed Executive Order 11141.

The order extends Federal executive branch policy regarding older workers to private firms holding contracts with the Government.

Issuing the new order, President Johnson said, "The principle of equal employment opportunity is now an established policy of our Government and applies equally to all who wish to work and are capable of doing so. . . . Discrimination in employment because of age, except upon the basis of *bona fide* occupational qualification, retirement plan, or statutory requirement, is inconsistent with the principle and with the social and economic objectives of our society . . . ."

# Ray Mulvany Receives 30-Year Service Pin

Regional Director Elbert Cox on February 12 presented a 30-year Service pin to Raymond O. Mulvany, Assistant Regional Director, Administration, which he had earned at the close of business on January 27, 1964. Gathered together were the employees in Administration who presented him with a cake on which was written "Congratulations to Ray-30 years." It was quickly pointed out that the 30 years stood for "service" and was not meant to be construed as "30 years old."



Ray Mulvany

"Ray" began his career with the National Park Service in January 1934 as a clerk in the National Park Service's Washington Office. Except for a year and a half with other Departments of the Government, Mulvany has been with the National Park Service. During his career he has served as Assistant Clerk at Isle Royale National Park, Michigan; Assistant Statistical Clerk and General Ledger Bookkeeper in the Washington Office; and in Budget and Accounting from 1942 until 1945 in the old Chicago Office of the National Park Service. In 1945 he was appointed Field Auditor in the Midwest Regional Office at Omaha, Nebraska. Subsequently he became Administrative Officer for the Southeast Region in 1950 and served in that capacity until he was appointed Assistant Regional Director of Administration in 1962.

In 1958 Ray received a $500 Superior Performance Award. He also served as Vice Chairman, Board of Directors, and Treasurer, Employees and Alumni Association in 1961. A native of Michigan, he attended Columbus University in Washington, D. C.

# Wild Life Lectures at Yale by Oastler

Old-timers in the National Park Service who were acquainted with Dr. Frank R. Oastler and his wife Maud and their interest in the wildlife of the national parks, as well as more recent members of the NPS, undoubtedly will be interested in the following excerpt from the January 1964 issue of the YALE FOREST SCHOOL NEWS, submitted by former Chief Forester John D. Coffman.

## OASTLER LECTURES

"This year the School and the Yale community are enjoying a series of lectures on wildlife by authorities from this country and abroad. These men are being invited to Yale by an interdepartment committee charged with the selection of candidates for positions in a new field of work at the School expected to get under way soon.

"Teaching and research in wildlife at the School have been made possible by the bequest of $1,600,000 from Frank Richard Oastler, B.A. Yale College, 1891. Dr. Oastler, New York City surgeon and naturalist, and a personal friend of Dean Henry S. Graves and of Professor James W. Toumey, died in 1936 of a heart attack in Glacier National Park. His remarkable collection of nature photographs and movie films, and his library of books on wildlife were transferred to the School soon after he died, by his widow, Maud Matthews Oastler, herself an ardent outdoor enthusiast. The remainder of the bequest became available on her death in 1962.

"The will states that the purpose of the bequest is "the conservation of wild life, both birds and mammals". In order to capitalize on the already substantial facilities at Yale, including the Peabody Museum of Natural History, it is planned that the contemplated three new faculty appointments will be made jointly in the School of Forestry and the Department of Biology. The management of wildlife as an economic resource, which is already engaging the attention of some 40 educational institutions in the United States, will not be emphasized here. The central interest of the Yale program will be ecological instead. Work will not be confined to forest environments, but will be concerned with other classes of wild land as well. It is anticipated that wildlife instruction and research will start in the fall of 1965, following appointment of a man to head up the program."

## RACE for INNER SPACE

(Continued from page 1)

The Bureau of Land Management's contribution, "466 Million Acres in the Bank," tells the story of "the race between preservation and abuse," on the public lands.

The Bureaus of Mines and of Indian Affairs, the Office of Territories, and the Geological Survey add their contribution to an overall view of what is happening to the earth's space and its occupants.

In the booklet's closing chapter, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall assesses conservation goals and gains:

"When our forward motion is matched against the mounting pressures from population, pollution, and the intensifying battle for elbow room on the surface of this planet, our seeming gains fall short even of 'holding our own.'

"Opportunities lost today are almost without exception gone forever. The conservation clock is ticking too fast to be turned back. The need today is to forget small differences and join our efforts on behalf of great gains. For only greatness will answer the conservation challenge of the Sixties."

"The Race for Inner Space" may be purchased for 55 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

## ELK HUNTERS

(Continued from page 1)

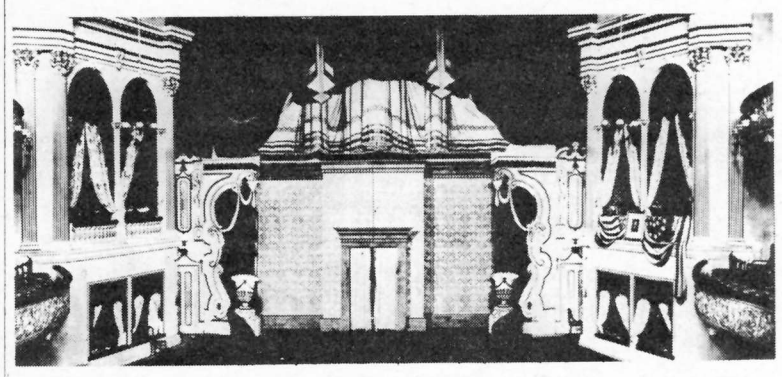
period October 15 through November 30; and 1,500 permits valid for the period November 1 through November 30. The season is being divided in this manner to avoid first-day hunter congestion, distribute hunting pressure over the season and to make the heaviest reduction on the late-migrating segments of the herd as they move from Yellowstone Park to National Elk Refuge.

Public Law 81-787, enacted by the Congress in 1950, provides for this joint action by the State of Wyoming and the National Park Service when required for the "proper management and protection of the elk."

Public hunting as a management tool has been only moderately successful in controlling the size of herds which migrate out of southern Yellowstone Park. Hunting in two additional management units, which are relatively small and particularly accessible by roads, in 1963 gave desired removals from certain herd segments. The goal of this year's program again is to secure needed harvests from herd segments that can not be controlled presently by hunting on lands outside Grand Teton National Park.

The total management needs of this elk herd are being studied by personnel of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, National Park Service, United States Forest Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the University of Wyoming. These cooperative studies provide factual information which is used to guide the management of the elk herd.

# Historic Structures Report on Ford's Theatre Published



The Stage of Ford's Theatre as it appeared when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Historian George J. Olszewski of the National Capital Region is the author of a recently published Historic Structures Report, RESTORATION OF FORD'S THEATRE. The book was prepared in accordance with provisions of Public Law 86-455, under which funds were appropriated to carry out "preliminary architectural and historical research, the preparation of construction drawings and for exhibit planning."

The book presents historical and architectural data about the theatre where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 99 years ago. It contains all known official and unofficial information on the original appearance of Ford's Theatre at that time. New and hitherto unpublished facts which would be helpful in the restoration of Ford's Theatre are incorporated in the report, as well as a brief official summary of the assassination, the theatre's subsequent history and architectural data on the restoration. There are 138 pages of text, 62 illustrations, and a complete set of architectural drawings of the theatre. It was printed by the Government Printing Office and is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at $1.00 per copy.

Dr. Olszewski prepared the manuscript under the general direction of Director Wirth and with the technical supervision of Randle B. Truett, Chief Historian, National Capital Region, and William M. Haussmann, former Chief, National Capital Office, Design and Construction.

# History of Yellowstone National Park

By Aubrey L. Haines.

Park Historian

This is the second in a historical series on Yellowstone. In the previous issue the author covered the Yellowstone region from archeological and geological data in "Before The White Man -- A look Into Pre-History".

Part 1 (Cont'd.)

"The Historic Indian -- Something About Him"

In the Historic Period, which is considered to have begun in 1700 A.D. in the trans-Mississippi West, the turmoil which resulted from migrations and contacts with the White s continued to mount. The Ute and Commanche abandoned their alliance with the Navajo and Apache, plundering the one and driving the other from all but the least habitable portion of the Southern Plains. They also turned upon their kinsmen, the Utes, driving them into the mountains of Colorado and Utah.

Some of the plunder obtained by Commanches was passed along to their northern relations, the Shoshoni. By 1740 A.D. they were well-mounted and able to drive rapudly northward into Montana and eastward into Wyoming. However, it was a short-lived triumph, for the Piegans obtained guns through the Cree and assiniboin, using them to push the Shoshone out of Montana, while the continuing migration of the Crow nation drove them out of Wyoming.

AS the Nineteenth Century opened, the Indian tribes were at last distributed in a pattern familiar to us. The Piegans, a tribe of the Blackfoot confderacy, held Montana north of the Wellowstone River between the Musselshell and the Continental Divide. The term "Blackfoot" applied to them and the Canadian Siksika and Bloods, and occasionally to the Sarsi and Gros Ventres, is believed to have been given them because their moccasins wer discolored by walking through the ashes of prairied fires. They boastfully called themselves "the best legs in the mountains", and neighbors where they fought both when on raiding expeditions in order to better engage in the ambush tactics which were their special mode of warfare. Predatory forays took them hundreds of miles into the country of their neighbors where they fought both Indian and White with skulking persistence. While the Blackfoot people never fought a war with the United States, they killed more than their share of its citizens.

The Gros Ventres (Atsina) occupied the country immediately east of the Piegans and on each

(Continued on page 4)

**Courtesy and Service Build A Reputation**

SUPERB SCENERY AND FRIENDLY SERVICE
in FIVE MAGNIFICENT NATIONAL PARK AREAS

• MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KENTUCKY
Colorful, Impressive Caverns – Four Distinct Seasons

• BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS
Spectacular Canyons – Mountains – Desert – Open All Year

ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK, MICHIGAN
"Enchanted Isle of Lake Superior"

• OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON
Mountain Grandeur – Rain Forests – Rivers – Lakes – Seashore

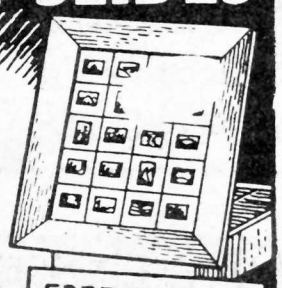
• BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY, VIRGINIA – NORTH CAROLINA
America's Most Scenic Parkway

The personnel of National Park Concessions, Inc., welcome the opportunity to be of service.

**National Park Concessions, Inc.**
G. B. Hanson, President and General Manager
General Office
MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY

**SELL 35mm COLOR SLIDES**

Sell exclusive color slide duplicates made from your own originals.
We make them at jobber prices, 9½¢ each. They sell for a suggested 35¢, 3 for $1.00.
As the largest producer of color slides and color movies, we can offer you a color slide of the highest quality. We have manufactured millions and they are sold all over America by hundreds of discriminating dealers.
Our service includes free illuminated counter displays, free test run to prove our high quality and a fine $1.00 retail hand viewer to stimulate sales. Viewers cost you only 28¢ each if you use our duplicating service.
Write for particulars, sample slides, or pictures of slide display case.



FREE DISPLAY CASE OFFER

**WORLD IN COLOR PRODUCTIONS**
BOX 392 • ELMIRA, N. Y.

# The National Park Courier

**Steve Mather's Family Newspaper**

**945 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.**

The National Park Courier is the publication of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service. It is issued monthly and printed in Washington, D.C.

**Regular membership in the Association is $2.00 a year, of which $1.75 is a subscription to The Courier. Membership fee payments and other correspondence concerning Association business, except that relating to The Courier, should be addressed to Floyd T. Hough, Treasurer, Room 246 National Capital Region Bldg., 1100 Ohio Dr., S.W. Washington 25, D.C. L. T. Davenport, Secretary.**

**Return Change of Address and POD Postage Due to National Park Courier, Box 208, Triangle, Va. 22172**

ADVERTISING: $1.50 and up per column inch. Orders and copy for advertising should be addressed to National Park Courier, 945 Pa. Ave., Washinaton 4, D.C.

Second class postage paid in Washington, D.C.

## Editorial Staff

Francis X. Fragale. 945 Pa. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.....Editor
S.Herbert Evison, 702 Woodland Dr. Pgb. 38, Pa. . . Contributing Editor
Burton V. Coale, Region II Office, Omaha, Neb.....Associate Editor.
Ear.M.Semingsen, Supt.,Dinosaur National Monument..ConsultingEditor
MaryC. Ryan and JohnM. Kauffman, Washington Office; Cornelius Heine National Capital Parks; Roger Rogers, Region 1 Office, Richmond, Va. Hiram V. Reeves, Jr., Region III Office, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; George G. Downes, Region IV Office, San Francisco; William E. Brown, Region V Office, Philadelphia; Assistant Editors.
Mrs. Robert Burns, Drawer D, Put-In-Bay, Ohio, Women's Editor; John D. Coffman, 1759 Spruce St., Berkley 9, Calif.; Guy D. Edwards, 5630 N. 19th St., Arlington 3, Va.; Paul R. Franke, 445 Camino Monte Vista, Santa Fe, N.M.; Daniel J. Tobin, 249 DeChene Ave., Soroma Calif. –


# Raymond Gregg Writes Editor of The Salt Lake Tribune

Editor, Tribune: 'An editorial in The Tribune of Jan. 21 has come to our attention. We commend your support for inclusion of a truly representative coast redwood forest in the National Park System.

However, your editorial implies that failure to establish a redwood national park may be partly because of the National Park Service's "preoccupation with matters other than conserving the scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife as provided in the organic law of 1916," citing the development of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial as a case in point.

SUCH AN estimate overlooks the Reorganization Act of 1933 under which President Roosevelt transferred a considerable number of historic sites to the custody of the National Park Service: and the Historic Sites Act of 1935, pursuant to which the National Park Service has become the major steward of America's nationally significant historic sites and memorials.

Your reference to the National Park Service, awarding the largest single contract in its history at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, describes its "man-made arch," as a possible deterrent to establishing a Redwood National Park.

THE CONTRACT at St. Louis was the largest by the National Park Service only because such a monumental arch must be done as a unit. The amount looms large only when measured against specific projects within the large national parks, where projects such as a campground in Yellowstone, a visitor center at Zion, or a road along the rim of Bryce Canyon may be awarded singly, even though in the same park, several millions of dollars of work may be under way in a given year.

Your editorial premise does not weigh the legal status of the project at St. Louis.

Congress established the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission in 1934. to formulate plans. for a permanent memorial to westward expansion at St. Louis. Consonant with the expressed interest of the Congress, in late 1935, under authority of the Historic Sites Act President Roosevelt established Jefferson National Expansion Memorial for administration by the National Park Service.

The commission held a memorial design competition in 1947, financed with a $250,000 donation by the Jefferson Memorial Assn. in St. Louis. The great Finnish-American architect, Eero Saarinen, submitted the winning design, stainless steel Gateway Arch now under construction on this memorial.

This project thus is a normal authorized function of the National Park Service, with funds specifically appropriated, subject to the city of St. Louis contributing one-fourth of the total cost.

Even though St. Louis is making a contribution of more than seven million dollars to it, this memorial far transcends local interest and proprietorship.

The Museum of Westward Expansion in the visitor center beneath the arch will be one of America's outstanding inspirational-educational institutions. It will graphically interpret the great contributions of Thomas Jefferson, and the western explores and settlers to the democratic traditions, the moral fiber, and the material progress of the United States. Nationwide visitation of some three million a year is reliably predicted. Exposure to the historic-patriotic theme interpreted here can have tremendous impact. Is not this a justifiable function of the National Park Service by any standard of measurement?

BE THEY "man-made," it is appropriate to create the impressive symbolism of the Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial just as we preserve and interpret such other first-order places of nationally significant ideals, personalitites or tides of history as the Statue of Liberty, the Lincoln Memorial, Mount Rushmore of Independence Hall. Our national interest and wealth surely can support the possession of outstanding historic sites and memorials and the great wonders of nature.

The National Park Service aspires to do both, as the Congress has authorized it to do.

If the absence of a redwood area from the National Park System is dereliction, it rests not upon the National Park Service, but upon the failure of proponents of such an area to achieve the needed support to obtain legislative authority and funds for the purpose. Advocacy and action to this end will be a greater contribution than unfavorable comparison of the orderly accomplishment by the National Park Service of its responsibilities in the historical-memorial field.

H. RAYMOND GREGG
Superintendent, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial,
St. Louis, Mo.

# The North Cascades Excerpts

The Cascade Range merges on the south into the Sierra Nevada Range of California and on the north into the Coast Range of British Columbia. It changes gradually in character from south to north with no abrupt transitions, but with a steady progression toward the climax at the northern terminus of the range. This northernmost 80 miles, this Cascade climax, has two volcanoes, Glacier Peak and Mount Baker, but these are merely added attractions in an area that would be, even without them, the most unusual mountain area in the United States. The glaciers are still at work: to date, 519 have been identified, covering 97.1 square miles--approximately triple the amount of glacier area in all the rest of the United States excluding Alaska.

Why was a national park not established in the early 20th Century when the park concept stirred the idealism of the entire nation? And why not in the 1930s during the second great surge of preservation? Well, the time has come. The danger to the North Cascades is now acute, and it has become so during this present period, the third great surge of preservationism in Northwest America. My new Mountaineer friends warned that society does not spontaneously do anything to defend the good, the true, the beautiful. While the natural beauty of the national parks was being defended by the Park Service, the national forests, administered by the Forest Service were becoming a battleground in which virtually all the cards lay in the hands of the exploiters...Man, of course, is the animal the land must be preserved from, but so negative a position leads one to favor the eradication of mankind from the earth by the swiftest possible means. It is better to think of man as the leader among the animals and plants that the land must be preserved for--but here is where the very hard choices begin, because there are many men, with many opinions on what constitutes the best way to preserve and use the earth...

If there is any subject on which the Forest Service and conservationists have disagreed most sharply, it is in the proposal made by the North Cascades Conservation Council, supported by The Mountaineers and many other clubs, for a new national park in the North Cascades. Most citizens wonder why the Forest Service, an agency of the federal government representing all 180,000,000 Americans, should resist a transfer of jurisdiction over these public lands to another agency of the federal government, the Park Service, which represents the same and identical 180,000,000 Americans...

The Congress of the United States can establish a national park in the North Cascades--whether from national forest lands, as they are now, or from a national monument, should the President so designate the lands involved. Apparently, both the President and the Congress are, in 1963, waiting to hear what the people think.

# History of Yellowstone

(Continued from page 3)

side of the Missouri River. They were accepted by other tribes of the Blackfoot confederacy and outdid them all in hostility to outsiders.

The Crows occupied the country from the Yellowstone River southward to the Platte between Powder River and the Absaroka-Wind River mountain chain. Their name comes from Absaroke , or "Bird People", through a clumsy French translation, gens de corbeaux, which was rendered literally in English as crow people or Crows. It is said that the error in translating the Indian word into French came about because a French-Canadian interpreter misunderstood a sign-language pantomime used by these Indians to identify themselves. The hand motions resembling flapping wings of a bird were presumed to represent the labored flight of the large raven so conspicuous in the northern Rocky Mountains.

As a people, the Crows were proud and vain, being overbearing and quick to press an advantage. They were also expert horsemen and accomplished thieves, with the general reputation of "rascals". Though ordinarily friendly to the Whites, they occasionally plundered them if it could be done with impunity, and they were notoriously unreliable in their alliances with other Indians.

The Shoshoni occupied the country from the Wind River and Absaroka Mountains westward across southern Idaho into northwestern Utah, northeastern Nevada and eastern Oregon. They shared their "homeland", the Snake River Plains, with a related group, the Bannocks, with whom they intermarried and acted in concert in many matters. The name "Snakes", applied generally to the Shoshoni, is believed to have originated in another of those misinterpretations of Indian sign language. The Shoshoni designated themselves by making a sinouos motion of the hand with the index finger extended, which was intended to mean they were the grass-weaver people (from their former use of grass mats in erecting habitations). However, the sign was misconstrued as the track of a snake. As for the orgin of the word Shoshoni, the best surmise is that it represents an uncomplimentary Siouian expression applied to them by their Crow neighbors.

The wide variance in physiographic and climatic conditions in the country of the Shoshoni was matched by equally great differences in life-ways. Sub-groups were recognized and designated on a dietary basis, as "buffalo-eaters", "deer-eaters", "salmon-eaters", 'sheep- eaters" and "root-doggers". The result was a structured society, with the buffalo hunters at the top, socially and economically, and the sheep hunters and root diggers at the bottom as have-nots. The distinction was not tribal but economic.

Actually, the sheep-eaters, or Tukudikas, were a mixture of Shoshoni "walkers" and Bannock mountain-dwellers. They were not outcasts so much as people who could not compete in their own society because they lacked horses and guns. There was nothing left for them but to eke out an existence in the less desirable protions of the domain between the Shoshoni and their neighbors. Thus, the Sheep-eaters were found in the Wind River Mountains and in the rough country along the continental divide, westward between Idaho and Montana, as well as in the mountains rimming the Yellowstone Plateaus.

The Bannocks have already been noted as co-existing with the Shoshoni, from whom they differed in being more war-like and self-reliant. The name is not Scotch in origin but comes from their own word Panaiti, which can no longer be translated accurately. However, it is thought to refer to the characteristic upswept hairdo of the warriors, or to an earlier residence farther west. Of more importance here is the fact that the majority of the Bannocks, and the Shoshoni, had a typical Plains culture when White men first met them; that is, they owned horses, lived in skin tipis and subsisted on buffalo taken in great communal hunts.

In addition to those Indians living in and around the Yellowstone Plateau, others whose homes were at a distance are of interest to us. The Bitterroot Valley was occupied by the Flathead Indians, who did not deform the heads of infants, as was the practice among their Salish relations along the Pacific Coast. Application of such a name to them has been accounted for in two ways: as a result of early voyageurs observing among them some imported slaves with deformed heads, or, again, as another mis-understanding of sign language. The sign, which consisted in placing the flat of the hand beside the temple, was intended to show that they were the Salish with the "flat", or normal heads, not those who deformed heads by making them peaked.

Across the Bitterroot Mountains from the Flatheads lived the Nez Perces, whose homeland was in western Idaho and adjoining protions of Oregon and Washington. The French name by which they were known signifies "pierced-noses", referring to the practice of perforating the septum of the nose to receive a dentalium shell after the manner of certain coastal Indians. However, it has never been proven that they really did ornament themselves in that manner. Both the Flatheads and the Nez Perces were outstanding Indians -- honest, brave and sincerely religious. They were also consistently friendly to the Whites until driven into war.

The third section of Mr. Haines' "History of Yellowstone National Park" titled "After the White Man--An End To Old Ways" will appear in the next issue.

-Ed.

# Lad Writes to Mammoth Cave

Expressions of appreciation for the pleasures of a visit to a National Park are varied and frequent. Probably none has covered the subject so completely or so eloquently as the following letter received at Mammoth Cave from an eight-year-old:

"Camp is fun because you can sleep out. You can camp in a tent at night. Did you ever camp out? You feed Oscar the squirrel. He comes close to the picnic table. Camp is more fun than home. Did you camp out this fall at Mammoth Cave, the best cave in the world? The Rangers are the best. I love caves in the hills. Do you know how the Mammoth Cave was made? Mammoth Cave was made by the Green River. Do you know how the Negroes worked on the gunpowder? Poor negroes were killed. The Indian, who is now a mummy, was hurt badly when the boulder fell on him. I want to go to Mammoth Cave National Park again some day. The deer are afraid of people at the park. Do the deer come to the rangers? The spring flowers are beautiful. Flowers grow there every spring and summer because God lets them grow there. Hiking is good at Mammoth Cave. There is more room there than home in the yard.

# Personal

## PROMOTIONS

MARLO G. ACOCK, from Park Ranger, GS-5 to same GS-7, Natchez Trace Parkway; MARJORIE ANDERS, Secretary (Steno), GS-5 to same GS-6, Crater Lake.

WILLIAM D. BERSETH, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-7, to same GS-8, Joshua Tree; CLAIRE A. BORHAVEN, Clerk-Typist, GS-3 to Mail and File Clerk, GS-4, Olympic; DANIEL L. BOYD, from Foreman III Automotive Mechanic, to Foreman IV Automotive Mechanic; to Foreman IV Automotive Mechanic; GUY B. BRADEN, Supervisory Historian, GS-11 Colonial, to same GS-12, Natchez Trace Parkway.

CLAY F. CAUDILL, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9 Colonial to same GS-10, Cape Hatteras; MRS. IRIS R. COUMES Park Guide, GS-4 to same GS-5, Chalmette.

CHARLES L. DOUGLAS, Physical Science Aid, IGS-5 to Biologist, IGS-7, Mesa Verde.

MRS. REBECCA M. EISENBEIS, Clerk-Stenographer, GS-4 to same GS-5, Colonial.

CLAUDE R. FAUBER, JR., Park Ranger GS-5 to same GS-7, Richmond National Battlefield Park.

ELIZABETH T. GRADY, Secretary (Steno), GS-6 to same GS-7, Northeast Regional Office; HERBERT G. GRAUL, Administrative Assistant, GS-9 to Administrative Officer, GS-11, National Capital Region.

CARL W. HANSON, Park Ranger, GS-5 to same GS-7, Blue Ridge Parkway.

THOMAS R. R. INNARELLI, Position Classification Specialist, GS-9, to same GS-11, Northeast Regional Office.

EDWARD D. JAHNS, Archeologist, GS-9, Ocmulgee, to staff Curator, GS-11. Western Museum Laboratory; JOHANNES E. JENSEN, Chief, Division of Construction, GS-15 to Assistant Director (D&O, GS-16, WASO.

FRANCIS A. KETTERMAN, Jr. from Historian, GS-7 Booker T. Washington, to Supervisory Park Historian, GS-9, Castillo de San Marcos.

WILLIAM F. LOCKE, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Lassen Volcanic; RAYMOND C. LUDWIG, from Operator General to Foreman I, Mixed Gang Roads, Lassen Volcanic.

WILLIAM E. MEUSE, JR., Historian, GS-5 to same GS-7, Chalmette; LORETTA MORGAN, from Accounts Maintenance Clerk, GS-4 to Accounting Technician, GS-5, Northeast Regional Office; BRUCE B. MYERS, Landscape Architect, GS-11, ECDC to same GS-12, Natchez Trace Parkway.

HARRY W. PFANZ, Supervisory Historian, GS-11 to same GS-12, Gettysburg.

WILLIAM C. QUICK, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, to same GS-11, Colonial, ALICE QUIST, Personnel Management, GS-7 to same GS-9, Sequoia-Kings Canyon.

GERALD E. REED, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Fort Caroline, to same GS-9, Vicksburg.

DICKIE W. STANSBURG, Foreman II Maintenance, Carlsbad Caverns, to Foreman II, Mixed Gang, Flaming Gorge; GARY K. STUDER, Park Ranger, GS-5 to same GS-7, Blue Ridge Parkway.

JAMES W. TAGGART, Project Clerk, GS-5, Independence to Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training and Research Center; CHARLES K. TOBIN, Operator General to Foreman I, (Mixed Gang) Roads, Lassen Volcanic; PATRICIA TRUEBLOOD, Clerk Stenographer, GS-4 to Secretay Stenographer, GS-5, Western Regional Office.

HERBERT H. WYSONG, Operator General (LD) to Operator General (HD), Everglades.

## REASSIGNMENTS

JON ABRAMS, Supervisory Park Ranger, Harpers Ferry to District Ranger, Isle Royale.

JOHN BANIAS, Plumber Yosemite, to same Lake Mead; JAMES J. BERENS, from Procurement Assistant, Mount McKinley, to Property and Management Assistant, Mount Rainier.

LAWRENCE E. ECHOLS, Civil Engineer, Point Reyes, to Supervisory Civil Engineer, Olympic.

C. GORDON FREDINE, Supervisory Park Specialist (Chief, Division of Extension Services, to Park Specialist, Chief, Division of International Cooperation, WASO.

WARREN H. HILL, Park Ranger, Death Valley, to Park Naturalist, Great Sand Dunes; S. MICHAEL HUBBELL, from Historian, Colonial NHP, to same, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt.

WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL, Supervisory Historian, Harpers Ferry, to Historian, Sitka-Glacier Bay.

CHARLES V. JANDA, from Park Ranger, Yellowstone to same Sitka Glacier Bay.

HOWARD B. STIRCKLIN, Supervisory Park Planner (Chief, Long Range Requirements Task Force) WASO to Superintendent, Grand Canyon.

VON W. TEASTER, Tree Culture Aid, Northeast Regional Office to Laborer, Great Smoky Mountains.

## BIRTHS

A son, Joseph Graybun was born February 12 to Ranger and Mrs. D. L. Huggins of Shenandoah.

* * *

A daughter, Susan Louise, weighing 10 pounds eight ounces was born March 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mullins. The mother, Agnes Downey Mullins, is a historian with National Capital Region.

* * *

A son, Kenneth Lee weighing seven pounds three ounces was born March 21 to Frank and Faith Sarles. Frank is Chief Park Historian at JNEM.

* * *

A daughter, Lisa Marie weighing six pounds six and one-half ounces was born at Brewster Hospital in Alpine, Texas on April 1 to Dave and Dorothy Gossman of Big Bend.

* * *

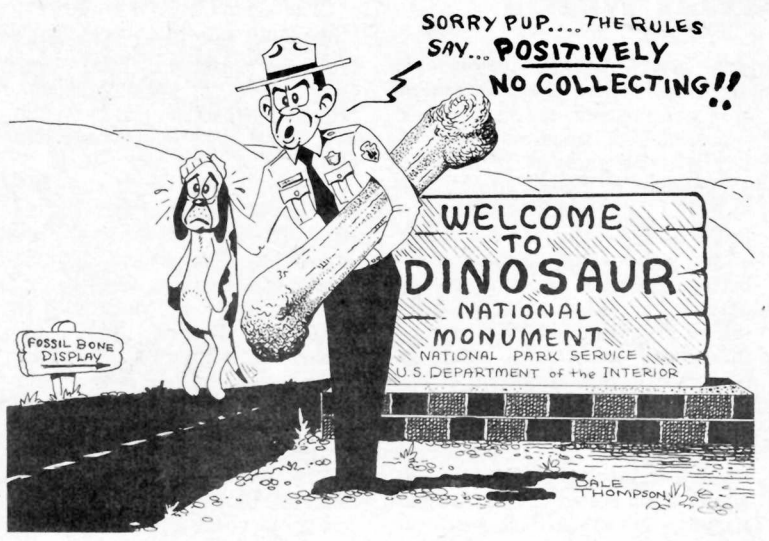
A son, Patrick Campbell weighing nine pounds 9 ounces was born on the highway enroute to Livingstone Memorial Hospital on April 1 to Gil and Enola Henry of Yellowstone.

* * *

A daughter, Susan Kay, weighing six pounds four ounces was born to Terry and Freda Johnson, formerly of Yellowstone, but now at the Gallatin Gateway Ranger Station for the Forest Service.

* * *

A son, Francis Lee, was born April 2 to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Delay. Mr. Delay is a park landscape architect in the parkways Branch, Division of Design and Construction. The Delays now have eight children, four boys and four girls.




Cartoon by Park Naturalist Dale Thompson, write him at Dinosaur National Monument if you have a cartoon suggestion.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A couple of years ago my old friend Arthur H. Carhart, writer and conservationist, had the fine idea of establishing a Conservation Library Center in the beautiful and thoroughly modern Denver Public Library. The idea was to assemble there as complete a collection of material related to all phases of natural resource conservation as possible. This would include not only the records of public agencies and those of conservation organizations such as the American Bison Society (recently given to the Center) but also private collections accumulated over the years by men and women engaged in conservation activity of one kind or another.

On our way out to the Yosemite conference last fall, my wife and I stopped off for a day in Denver; most of this I spent in Art Carhart's company in that part of the library which has been allocated to the project he originated, and in connection with which he serves in an advisory capacity. To this series of rooms there has been a constant flow of material--much of it priceless and irreplaceable--ever since the project was announced. In this fully up-to-the-minute library building the facilities for storage and display of material are of the very best. It seems certain that the growing collections are well on the way to becoming prime sources of conservation research material.

As a National Park Service contribution to it, I arranged a year ago to supply it with copies of transcriptions of all the historical tape recordings I have made over the past two years. In mid-April, there were 123 of these; they consist of more than 3,100 typed pages of the recollections of men and women who have played parts in the history of the National Park Service and the National Park System. The Conservation Library Center, it should be mentioned, has the blessing of the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and many other conservation agencies and organizations. It is interesting to note that former Director Albright was instrumental in inducing Miss Katherine Seymour of New York to turn over to the Center two trunkfuls of American Bison Society records. Miss Seymour's father was Edmund Seymour, who was for many years president of the Society.

The reason for this letter is, principally, to bring to employees and former employees of the National Park Service an awareness of the existence of this fine and useful project. Many of them, I am sure, have retained written or printed reminders of many kinds relating to the parks or to the Service. Some may be wondering where would be the best place to deposit these personal collections so that they may be expected to be of some use, particularly to researchers of the future. While some "alumni" have already made commitments in connection with these, it is my personal hope that those who have not will give favorable consideration to the merits of the Denver Conservation Library Center, if only to help make certain that the National Park System, the National Park Service, and all the Service's varied activities are adequately covered there.

Herb Evison

# Incentive Awards To Mark Decade Of Progress in '64

A decade of progress toward increasing efficiency and economy in Government operations through the Government Employees Incentive Awards program will be capped by presentation of special national awards to a number of Federal employees on November 30, 1964, 10th anniversary of the program, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., announced recently.

The awards will be presented at a ceremony in Washington, D.C., to employees who make the most notable improvements in Federal operations through suggestions or special achievements during the year.

"The special 10th Anniversary Awards," Mr. Macy said, "will serve to focus national attention on the way in which alert and ingenious Federal employees are making substantial on-the-job contributions to economy and greater efficiency in the Federal Government."

The award winners will be selected from among those nominated by their agencies for achievement in arrange of categories such as cost reduction, increased productivity, methods improvement, man-hour savings, and advancement of agency missions. Separate award winners will be designated from defense agencies, non-defense agencies, and smaller agencies (with less than 5000 employees).

Awards will also go to selected supervisors who have done a particularly effective job in encouraging of helping their employees to make valuable contributions. In addition, managers or program officials at the operating level who have made the most significant contributions of the year to cost reduction or productivity will be selected for honorary distinction.

A continuing effort will be made during the year by agency management and supervisory officials to encourage and guide employees to search for useful and valuable ideas that will increase efficiency. Mr. Macy said. Each agency is expected to make its nominations by October 1 for Civil Service Commission awards consideration and selection of the winners.

"Since it began in 1954 the program has proved to be a rich source for economies and greater efficiency in the Federal Government, reflecting the ingenuty and alertness on which we Americans pride ourselves." Mr. Macy said.

"With the interest and participation of Federal officials and employees of all levels," he said, "we can make this tenth year truly a banner year.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EMBLEM BOLO TIES

To be sold to National Park Service employees and alumni only, for unofficial use. The emblem, in approved official colors, is made of tough, lasting Phenolic Lamacoid. Makes a very attractive gift. The tie, complete with cord, tips, and slide is yours for $3.50 Prepaid or C.O.D., including tax and postage.

from: WESTERN ENGRAVERS
P.O. BOX 1001
Grand Junction,
Colorado 81502

ORDER BLANK

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

Permit to manufacture and sell in accordance with section 11.2 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

The SCHOOL That Comes to YOU

CALVERT SCHOOL

KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 8TH GRADE

If you live in an isolated area, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a modern education for your child. Courses stress the three R's and cultural subjects. They are kept up to date by continuous pretesting in Calvert's laboratory-school in Baltimore.

YOU NEED NO TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Parents are supplied with complete step-by-step teaching instructions. Calvert Courses are ideal for enriching the educational experience of the above-average child.

Children may start any time, transfer easily to other schools. More than 100,000 children have used Calvert courses. 57th year. Non-profit.

Write for free catalog (give age, school grade)

CALVERT SCHOOL

134 W. Tuscany Rd. Baltimore 10, Md.

# Increased Cash For Grist Items

Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., approved on March 23 a recommendation of the National Park Incentive Awards Committee to increase awards from $15 to $25 for items published in GRIST. It was pointed out that publications issued by other Government agencies pay awards in the latter amount, and it was felt that an increase in the amount for GRIST items would be in line with those awards.

It is important for all Service contributors of subject material to understand the few simple requirements necessary to qualify for the $25.

1. The item must first be published in GRIST.

2. Subject material contributed for publication in GRIST should not be submitted simultaneously for the consideration of incentive awards committees, nor should it be submitted to GRIST on incentive awards forms--it should be written on a letterhead or plain sheet of paper.

3. The description of the contribution of subject material must be sufficiently complete (including sketches, unmarked black and white photographs, and other illustrative material where necessary) to permit the preparation of an article from the information provided. Names, titles and locations are essential.

4. The publication of the article must be for the purpose of disseminating an improvement idea having possible wider application. When the publication of a contribution meets with the required conditions, an award of $25 will be granted regardless of whether or not an adoption is reported as a result of such publication. However, if as a result of the publication of the contribution, adoption reports are received indicating that the contribution warrants a total award in excess of $25, it shall be brought to the attention of the appropriate incentive awards committee for consideration of further award. The amount of the total award to be granted will be based upon the total benefits reported, less the $25 paid for publication in GRIST.

5. All items contributed by Service personnel for publication in GRIST will be considered by the Suggestions Awards Subcommittee, WASO. The appropriate Regional or Design Office will then be notified to make the award to the contributor.

6. All material intended for publication in GRIST should be sent to: Chief, Division of Park Practice, WASO.

There is now more reason than ever before to get those time- and money-saving ideas published in GRIST. Aside from the financial benefit to the individual employee, GRIST offers the best possible way of increasing efficiency and practicing economy Service-wide.

# Supt. W. Ward Yeager Retires at Crater Lake

Superintendent W. Ward Yeager of Crater Lake National Park retired from the National Park Service effective April 11, 1964. He leaves behind nearly 33 years of service with the Federal Government, of which all but one were with the National Park Service.

Yeager was born on October 21, 1905, in Scotland County, Missouri. He received his Bachelor of Forestry degree from Colorado State University in June, 1928. Immediately upon graduation he accepted his first position with the Service as a Park Ranger in Yellowstone National Park. In March, 1930, he moved to California, where he was self-employed for four years. He returned to the Service in May, 1934, as a Park Ranger in Lassen Volcanic National Park. In December of that year he accepted the position of Assistant Forester at Mesa Verde National Park and then advanced in December, 1934 to Associate Forester for Region III (now the Southwest Region).

The newly established Kings Canyon National Park called Mr. Yeager in August, 1940, to serve as its first Chief Park Ranger. In February, 1944, he moved on to become Chief Park Ranger for Mount Rainier National Park.

Two years later, in March, 1946, Mr. Yeager was given an opportunity to return to Mesa Verde National Park in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent, where he remained into June, 1948. His two succeeding positions, although in the same capacity, involved promotions--first as Assistant Superintendent at Lake Mead National Recreation Area and then at Grand Teton National Park.

Mr. Yeager came to Crater Lake National Park as Superintendent in April, 1961. As Superintendent, he has lived in Medford approximately eight months of the year and in the Park the other four months.

The Yeagers, Betty and Ward, met while in college and were married on June 2, 1929. Their daughter, Cleo, was born in Durham, California, on May 13, 1931. She currently lives with her husband and three children in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Yeager has been an active member of the Rotary Club of Medford. The Yeagers have purchased a trailer in anticipation of retirement, and their current plans are for an immediate trip to Alaska.

# Art Stupka Retires; 30 years of Services

Art Stupka of Great Smoky Mountain National Park will enter into "retirement" after more than 30 years of faithful service with the National Park Service. After seasonal employment in Yosemite, in 1932 Art became the first park naturalist in an eastern National Park, at Acadia. From there he came to the Great Smokies in October 1935. A whole book could be written and still not cover all of Art's many accomplishments in the fields of interpretation and research during his career. Among them he initiated and developed the regularly-conducted interpretive program of hikes and illustrated talks in this park, the first such event being a hike on July 5, 1939. Among the many tangible legacies Art leaves behind him is his complete nature journal in which he recorded his observations through the years from 1935 through 1963. Observations of bird life have been compiled in his already published Birds of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and his book on woody plants is now at the press.

**UNIFORMS**

GREGORY'S ------- P.O.Box 457, Greeley, Colo.
COMPLETE STOCK -- All orders personally processed and shipped within 8 hours!!

# OBITUARIES

## William McGrath Dies

William McGrath, who retired from the National Capital Region on January 22, 1964 because of physical disability, died on Sunday, April 5, at Georgetown Hospital, D. C., at the age of 58.

McGrath, who was a veteran of almost 40 years in the Government Service, was the head Foreman of the Parks Auto Shop, Division of Equipment Maintenance. He entered on duty with the National Capital Parks as a laborer on August 16, 1924. Later he became a helper in the transportation and Supply Division and in 1951 was promoted to Assistant Chief, Transportation Section.

The NCP Incentive Awards Committee had honored William and a co-worker for a suggestion to alter the arrangement of the gas supply tanks on the auxiliary motor for the more efficient lifting of the Arlington Memorial Bridge bascule span.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret Ellen McGrath, of the home address, 5808 N. 15th St., Arlington, Virginia, and a daughter, Mrs. Ellen Holmes, also of Arlington.



William McGrath, his wife and daughter. This picture was made in 1956.

## S.H. Middleton

Funeral services were held on March 26 at both Lethbridge and Cardston, Alberta, Canada for the venerable Archdeacon "Canon" S. H. Middleton, President Emeritus of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Cannon Middleton was a faithful and untiring worker for 26 years toward the establishment of the Peace Park. His many friends in both Canada and the United States mourn his passing. A surviving daughter is Mrs. Sophie Allison of Pincher Creek, Alberta.

## Winnifred L. Senter

Mrs. Winnifred L. Senter, known affectionately as "Ma", died February 20 at Hot Springs after a short illness. "Ma" Senter was known and loved by many Service people, who for nearly twenty-five years had been charmed by her ready smile and excellent cooking. Few visitors to the Senter home left without sampling Ma's culinary art, for it was traditional that you had to

Ma accompanied her husband to Lake Mead, where in January 1937, he accepted an appointment as Park Ranger with the Lake Mead Recreational Area. In the ensuing years, the couple had assignments at the Blue Ridge Parkway, Big Bend, and Hot Springs National Park. Their long tenure was at the latter Park where Ma and Pa, as their myriad of friends called them, resided for seventeen years.

"I know that if she had to pass on at this time, Ma would have preferred Hot Springs as the last trail," commented Pa a few days ago. His address is 150 Mimosa Road, Breezy Point, Hot Springs, Arkansas. I know he would love to hear from you.

# incentive awards

## Paperwork: Good Source of Ideas

If you work with records, reports, correspondence, or forms you are in an excellent position to suggest ways to reduce paperwork costs.

Here are some hints on what to look for to get started on the road to an award-winning, paperwork-improvement idea:

Look at Recordkeeping—

Is there unneeded duplication of effort in keeping files and records?

Would there be any worthwhile advantage from a physical rearrangement of the files?

Are there feasible improvements in the disposal schedule that will eliminate out of date material?

Look at Reports—

Is the report necessary, or are ther adequate substitutes?

Is information in the report unnecessarily detailed, too lengthy, difficult to compile?

Can the information be reported once a year rather than weekly, quarterly, or semi-annually?

Look at Procedures—

Can two or more operations be combined or eliminated so there will be worthwhile savings?

How could the routing of incoming and outgoing material be improved?

Could a machine do the work faster, more economically, more accurately than it is being done now, and would the cost of the machine be worthwhile?

Look at Correspondence—

Can there be worthwhile savings if a form letter is used instead of individually typed letters in reply to routine inquiries?

How many carbon copies are really essential?

Are replies to correspondence lengthy, hard to understand? How can they be improved?

Can routine incoming mail be read and answered by some one other than professional staff?

Look for Improvement in Forms—

Is the form necessary?

Does the information overlap information on one or more other forms? If so, would it be worthwhile to combine the different forms into a single form?

Can the form be used by other agencies, thereby expanding its usefulness?

Can forms be shortened or simplified so they will speed up the typing or make them more readable?

If you get the habit of looking for ways to improve your paperwork job, you'll find ideas occurring to you—maybe not world-shaking ideas, but ideas that will increase the productivity of your division. Don't hesitate to suggest an everyday idea that is worthwhile—the world-shakers are rare.

It is only through useful improvements, large or small, that we make progress in reducing paperwork costs in Government.

# Southeast Regional Office

Director Hartzog paid a 2-day March visit to the Southeast Regional Office. Those here in Richmond who hadn't met George Hartzog soon learned what manner of man our new Director is. After a day and a half of desk-to-desk visiting, addressing the Southeast Regional Office staff impromtu, and a rapid fire question and answer session, we can easily sum up our appraisal in a few words: He has the answers, he moves fast, and he knows the direction in which the Service must move.

He spoke especially about the contributions National Park Service personnel can make not only to the American people and to other agencies of our own government, but to the government of other natons of the world. "Our park program," he said, "is one of the great conservation movements of the modern world." He said conservationists from newly emerging nations come to the United States to see our park developments and operations.

We also sensed a strong respect for the fine traditions of the Service. We predict the young new Director will derive strength and leadership in the years to come from the great reservoir of sound management principles, public and private friendships, personnel espirt--from all those virtues which have given the Service the respected stature it has today.

Though he will draw from the past, we also predict the Director will introduce a newness of meaning, a strengthening of capabilities, and a widened mission for the National Park Service. As in the past the Service will continue to be a people service agency. Mr. Hartzog said we must be bold in suggesting new approaches; he spoke of meetings on urban renewal, on our part in outdoor recreation for America; he encouraged us to share our experience and know how with others and to be alert to new opportunities. Quoting him, "The bigger the problem, the bigger the opportunity."

For what our opinion is worth we believe there's adventure in store for all who travel the Road to the Future.



N.P.S. Director George B. Hartzog Assoc. Director A. Clark Stratton and Southeast Regional Director Elbert Cox.

## National Capital Region

Two National Capital Region historians have prepared programs for the educational TV series PATHWAYS of the Women's Clubs of Chevy Chase, Maryland. This series of programs is dedicated to the leaders of youth groups. In former years, NCR naturalists have written and presented programs in the PATHWAYS series on natural history activites for young people. The new programs are:

Let Its Watchword Be Beauty - an illustrated look into the interesting past of the Federal City. Written and presented by Robert Fenton.

Profiles of Three Patriots - an illustrated study of the lives, ideals, and Washington memorials to three of our country's greatest men. Written and presented by Steven Lewis.

The two programs will be shown in Washington over WETA-TV, Channel 26, on May 4, 1964 at 7 p.m. and on May 26 at 10:30 a.m. Thereafter, they will become part of the PATHWAYS series which eventually will be available for national distribution.

* * *

Two veteran members of the United States Park Police retired recently after nearly 50 years of aggregate service on the Force. At ceremonies honoring Captain Richard N. Crack and Sergeant Edwin M. Sutley, both officers were lauded for their contributions to the Force and were the recipients of gifts from the Force and from their respective Divisions. Regional Director T. Sutton Jett, National Capital Region, presented both retirees with commendatory letters. The retirement badges, both of which were exact replicas of the badges worn during their long careers, were presented by Park Police Chief Nelson Murdock.

Captain Crack, who has nearly 35 years of government service, 22 years of which were spent with the United States Park Police, was Commanding officer of the Traffic Division at the time of his retirement. Sgt Sutley, a 27 year veteran, served as a member of the office staff of the Patrol Division.

Captain Crack's vacancy was filled by Captain Samuel H. Hower; Lieut. Roland A. Fallin was promoted to Captain and assigned as Commander of the Services Division replacing Captain Hower. Desk Sergeant Earl Lee was promoted to Sergeant, vice Sergeant Sutley and will be assigned to field supervisory duties.

* * *

The United States Park Police recently completed their annual night firing program at the Park Police outdoor pistol range located at Fort Totten Park. All Force members up to and including the rank of Sergeant, were required to undergo a thorough training course in nocturnal revolver tactics, including the firing of 50 rounds in complete darkness, with targets at 7 and 25 yards distance. Under the direction of Chief Range Officer Frank E. Papuga and assisted by Private K. Cornwell of the Park Police, the night firing course is believed to be one of the most effective given by any police group in the country.

## Acadia

Earl Stadel, Park Engineer, and Howard Warren, Foreman II, Maint., of Acadia National Park attended the very well conducted and helpful Maintenance Conference conducted by the Northeast Region at Gettysburg NHP, April 6 through 9.

* * *

The members of the Parkers (Acadia NP Bowling Team) received trophies for being first in their flight in the Bar Harbor Bowling League. The team consisted of the following members: Norman Walls, Howard Warren, Earl Stadel, and Arthur Hathaway.

* * *

Carlton Hill, Foreman I, at Acadia NP was on trash pick up detail in Seawall Picnic Area. He looked up as a new Buick Car with out-of-state license came into the area. To his surprise the lady driving got out, opened the back door of the car, removed a large container of trash and 21 beer cans, and dumped them in the parking area.

Carlton walked up to the ladies and asked if they were enjoying their vacation in the Park. He then told them he worked for the Park and that we wanted everyone to feel at home here as the Park belongs to the people. If she was in the habit of dumping her trash in her own yard to go ahead but, if not, he felt she should not do it here either. He explained that the Park belongs to many people and maybe the others would not care to see her trash scattered all over the area.

She looked him in the eye a few minutes, reached back into the car, got her box and spent the afternoon helping the crew police the area. She said she just did not think and was sorry for her thoughtlessness.

## Dinosaur

Lion hunters bring them back alive! Equipment Operator Lee Wilkins and four other local men have gained fame with their mountain lion hunting skill this winter. With two captured alive and five killed, the sheepmen have rested easier. Their goal has been to capture most of the animals alive but this is not as easy as it sounds. Lions are tracked down and treed by hounds and then the fun begins. Although a fearsome animal to see, lions are somewhat on the cowardly side and it is this fact which allows capture. After being treed, a lightweight cable is lassoed around the neck and the cat is pulled down. One or two men grab the tail and stretch the animal tight. With manipulation, and a disregard of fear, the feet are securely bound and a tin can tied over the head. During this process small shrubs and trees up to three inches in diameter have been clawed and chewed in two. Although dangerous, the boys say there is nothing like it to pass the time of day and make a little extra money on the side. Pelts will bring a good price and the market is always open for live animals by zoos or interested parties.

* * *

Monument personnel have kept themselves busy with a variety of activities during the winter months. Honorable mention should first go to the bowling team, appropriately named the Dinosaurs. There are times when a team bowls one poor game once in a while and there are other teams which will bowl one good game once in a while. We are of the latter category. There is one distinction, without consolation, which all other teams miss, that is undisputed possession of last place position. We have had a lot of fun, and taken a lot of kidding, but not once has this distinctive position been taken away from us. Next year, things will be different!

* * *

Employees, on the Colorado side of the Monument have combined with the town of Artesia to form a 4-H club. With 73 youngsters enrolled in eight different projects, everybody has kept busy. Currently underway are projects in safety with District Ranger Paul Ellis as leader, Conservation with Ranger Warner Forsell, First Aid by Chief Ranger Jones and girls cooking under the direction of Mrs. Jones. Others include boys cooking, girls sewing, beef cattle and dog training. Projects accepted are outlined in the 4-H manual.

* * *

Paul Ellis, District Ranger, has outshown all other personnel in making outside contacts and bettering public relations in the community. Paul, approaching his eleventh summer here, knows the Monument, surrounding country and the people affected better than most others. Currently he is group leader of the 4-H club, President of the Rangely Lions Club, active member of the Western Slope Peace Officers Club and is working with the Rio Blanco Historical Society in compiling information on the history of this country. His wife, Kay, in keeping up the tradition, is a full time school teacher employed by the local school. Congratulations to both on their fine work.

* * *

Dinosaur has lagged behind in the population growth without a baby in three years. Park Ranger Warner Forsell and wife Marilyn, finally saved the day with a baby boy, Andrew Wright, born on January 22. This being the first one, excitement was high and anticipation almost unbearable. Then the alarm was sounded and the plan of operation for the 35 mile trip to Vernal was put into effect. All went well, except the baby--he decided to wait another week.

## Colonial

Colonial National Historical Park is fortunate to have such an excellent source for recruitment of seasonal park rangers. A large portion of the challenge facing park personnel in the peak summer months is concerned with traffic control and law enforcement. Colonial has drawn freely upon the resources offered by the Marshal Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. Last summer, seven law students were employed as seasonal park rangers. Their keen interest in the mechanics of the law has been reflected in their work attitude and in the reconciliation of enforcement problems with respect to the objectives of the National Park Service.

Two recent graduates of the Marshal Wythe School of Law and Colonial NHP are Charles A White, Jr., and Prentis Smiley. White , 25, is a native of Virginia and received his degree in law in June 1963. He recently entered the Army where he is serving with the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Upon completion of his military obligation, he plans to enter private law practice in the Tidewater area. Smiley, 26, is also a native of Virginia. He received his law degree just last month and is presently employed with a law firm in Newport News. Smiley plans to continue a government career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is what we would refer to as the "Dean" of the seasonal park ranger force. He has been working at Colonial since January 1961 and his service has not been limited to summer employment. During a position vacancy in 1961, he filled in as a "permanent" park ranger for several months.

This summer, seven seasonal park rangers will be employed at Colonial. Of these seven, five are students at the College of William and Mary.

## Flaming Gorge

Ice fishing has become a popular form of recreation at Flaming Gorge Recreation Area. Spot counts of the hardy nimrods disclosed that over 200 fishermen tried their luck at the more popular "fishing holes" during wintery Saturdays and Sundays. This form of winter recretation is new to many of the Utah and Wyoming sportsmen. During the last three months of January, February, and March, 9,025 shivering persons tried their luck.

* * *

Fish now being caught were planted during the spring and summer of 1963 by the Fish and Game Commission personnel of both Utah and Wyoming. Aiding in this stocking program was the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Although most of the rainbow trout were planted as fingerlings, they have now reached sizes of 8 to 14 inches. This tremendous growth rate is attributed to a large supply of aquatic food growing in the reservoir.

* * *

Chief Ranger Claude W. "Mac" McClain was seriously injured in a two-car accident in southeastern Colorado on March 5. "Mac" was on annual leave at the time the accident occurred. He suffered head and chest injuries and a cracked pelvis. His family fortunately escaped serious injury. Word is that he is recovering satisfactorily but will be in wheelchair and on crutches for about three months. As soon as "Mac" is able to travel, he and the family will be heading fo the Great Smokies. He will assume the Assistant Chief Ranger's position at the new duty assignment.

* * *

With winter finally ebbing out of the area, new construction will begin at Flaming Gorge. Four boat ramps are scheduled for completion this summer. New visitor facilities, including campgrouds, ranger contact stations, and staff housing, will also be started.

* * *

Dickie Stansberry and family, formerly of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, have moved into Dutch John. Dickie fills the newly created Foreman III position at Flaming Gorge.

* * *

Supervisory Park Ranger Paul Larson was selected to fill the Chief Ranger position at Flaming Gorge. He and his family are expected to arrive in the area on, or about, April 24.

* * *

The Dutch John "Hillbillies" bowling team accepted a challenge from the Dinosaur "Deadbeats" in January. The Flaming Gorge team was victorious in this "no-holds-barred" match. A return match is anticipated.


**In New York . . .**

Not only is it our privilege to carry thousands of Americans and visitors from all over the world to the Statue of Liberty National Monument each year; we offer, too, a thrilling boat trip around Manhattan Island, one of the greatest experiences awaiting you on your visit to New York.

**Circle Line-Statue of Liberty Ferry, Inc.**





Arizona's All-Year Vacation Land

**GRAND CANYON**

**NATIONAL PARK (SOUTH RIM)**

Open All Year

Fred Harvey

ACCOMMODATIONS & SIGHTSEEING TOURS

El Tovar Hotel
Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins
Grand Canyon Auto Cabins
Yavapai Lodge
Motor and Trail Trips

# Library Dedicated At Fort Frederica



Viewing the portrait of Margaret Davis Cate: (from left to right) Mr. Alfred W. Jones, President, Fort Frederica Association; Mr. Hillory A. Tolson, Member, Senior Advisory Board of the National Parks; Mr. Jean C. Harrington, Southeast Region, NPS, Chief of History and Archaeology; Mr. William H. Glover, Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument; In the background: Dr. John Bonner, Curator of Rare Books, University of Georgia.

The Margaret Davis Cate Memorial Library at Fort Frederica National Monument was dedicated on March 15 honoring the person who is recognized as the principal influence in having the Fort designated a national monument.

The new library will house the extensive collection of books, manuscripts, maps and photographs of the late Mrs. Cate. She devoted most of her life to the history of the area and Coastal Georgia, specializing in the colonial perid of the State and Fort Frederica.

Money for the library wing came from individual gifts, and a grant from National Park Service.

An oil portrait of Mrs. Cate, who died in 1961 at age 73, was unveiled by a grandniece, Stephanie Stricklan.

The portrait was a gift of Dr. Orrin Sage Wightman, of New York who was co-author with Mrs. Cate of "Early Days of Coastal Georgia," He attended the dedication as did Walter C. Hartridge, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., former president of the Georgia Historical Society; Alfred W. Jones, President of the Fort Frederica Association; Assistant Director James C. Harrington, and others from the National Park Service.

## Fort McHenry

Early this year Tony Kohajda, our maintenanceman, received an incentive award of 15 dollars for the creation of a form which simply and accurately maintains equipment use and repair data.

* * *

Archeological excavation has had a significant part in the Fort McHenry interpretive program. In 1958, the original site of the flagpole, from which the famous battle flag waved, was definitely established by Archeologists. Today, again archeology may unearth new knowledge of Fort McHenry's past. In 1963, as a result of MISSION 66 work, ruins were discovered starting extensive archeological diggings by Hamilton H. Carson and later by J. Duncan Campbell. This work establishes the location of an 1803 Barracks. This summer more work is planned to expand the area of digging.

* * *

We are fortunate in that several members of our staff have been scheduled for special training this spring: On March 3rd, Lionel Bienvenu, Chief Historian, began two months of training at the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training and Research Center; Tony Kohajda will attend the first National Park Service, Northeast Regional Maintenance Conference at Gettysburg National Military Park scheduled for April 6-9; and Jerry Bemrick is to attend the Seventeenth Annual Motor Fleet Supervisors Institute to be given April 6-10 by the University of Maryland.

## Glacier

The arrival of Superintendent and Mrs. Keith Neilson April 4 followed one of the spring storms that blanketed the state with heavy snowfall. Apparently they brought spring with them to Glacier - sunshine, melting snow, robins, and all!

A potluck-dessert Welcome-in Party was held the evening of April 9 for Keith and Mervine Neilson; Jim and Betty Lewis and their daughter, Ann Bertram and her two children (Lorry and Terry) who were evacuated from Panama; Lawrence and Anastasia Seaman. Lawrence has been employed seasonally in Glacier for many years and recently received permanent assignment; and Duane C.I. Johnson, transferred from the West Glacier Post Office to the Storekeeper-Clerk position in Glacier. Musical entertainment was supplied by piano students of Mrs. Alton Lee of West Glacier and by Glacier's Chorus group presented by Mrs. Everett Lundgren.

A film covering the snow removal operations as carried out by Glacier's road crews were shown at the end of the evening by Paul Gerrish. These fine pictures, taken by Mr. Gerrish, have never ceased to interest those who have seen them often and are of particular interest to newcomers to the Park, especially at this time when the opening of the road has just begun.

* * *

Signs of spring in Glacier begin with opening of Logan Pass on the transmountain Going-to-the-Sun Road over the Continental Divide. Work began April 6 from the west.

Ten miles of the Sun Road is kept open all winter from the foot of Lake McDonald to the Lodge - blocked is the balance of the 50 miles. Snow depths now on the road in the McDonald Valley are about the normal 2 to 5 feet. The "Big Drift" on the Pass is ordinarily 60 to 70 feet in depth. It is planned now to reach the "Drift" by about May 20.

For the past 4 years, experiments have been carried on in cooperation with Geiger Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash., and more lately with Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont., to create controlled snow avalanches along this road to bring down the dangerous overhanging build-up before Park crews are at work on the road.

Methods tried have include shooting with cannon blasts to loosen the cornice and start the snow rolling down into the valley; hand dropping dynamite from low-flying helicopters; and, lately the use of sonic booms.

On March 23, two Air Defense Command F-104 jet interceptors made two passes around the 9-mile valley chosen for the attempt. Result was 11 small avalanches, none of which brought snow across the road, but which provided excellent photograps for an Air Force photographer team. Snow conditions, however, were not favorable for inducing avalanches due to temperatures hovering around zero and no recent fresh snow.

## Harpers Ferry

Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice presented service pins to four Park employees on March 12, 1964. Those receiving pins were: Clyde B. King - 30 yrs.; Bradley D. Nash - 20 yrs.; Lee F. Kline - 20 yrs.; and Dale F. Staubs - 10 yrs. The Superintendent congratulated each and stated this was a total of 80 years of service.

* * *

Five Park employees have been attending the West Virginia Fire Extension course at Shepherdstown, West Virginia. This ten-week course is being taught by Mr. Ray Simpson, an instructor from West Virginia University. Fire suppression, emergency operations, and other techniques and procedures are being discussed and practiced at length.

* * *

The spring session of the Stephen T. Mather Training Center commenced on March 2, with 29 trainees attending from various Parks. Under the supervision of Russell K. Grater, the session will last until May 1, 1964.

* * *

Superintendent Prentice attended the Manager Development Program sponsored by National Capital Parks at the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training and Research Center from February 10th to 20th. The session was under the supervision of Mr. Edward Jylkka, Personnel Branch of Training and Employment Development.

* * *

Supervisory Historian Wescoat S. Wolfe EOD February 24. Mr. Wolfe transferred from Appomattox Court House National Historical Park and was previously at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.

* * *

Wedding bells will soon be ringing for two Harpers Ferry National Historical Park employees. David B. Pringley, Park Guide, and Connie L. Miller, Clerk-Stenographer have announced their engagement, and wedding date is set at April 18, 1964. Miss Miller has been employed at the Park since May of 1959, while Mr. Pingley joined the staff in March of 1963.

* * *

The North Cascade Mountains Study team met at the Stephen T. Mather Training Center from March 23, to 25. Among those attending was the Director, George B. Hartzog, Jr.

## JNEM

TRACY E. MANION, Maintenance Division, JNEM, has recently become a Thirty-second Degree Mason in the Scottish Rite Class, March 28, 1964. Congratulation to Tracy.

* * *

On February 22, 1964, Assistant Superintendent LEROY R. BROWN at JNEM became a grandfather. His daughter Cheryl gave birth to a six-pound nine-ounce boy whose name will be Ryan.

## Lassen Volcanic

The third of four scheduled snow surveys was conducted on March 31 at the Lake Helen course. Samples taken at 16 points showed an average snow depth of 119.8 inches with an average water content of 52.5 inches. Similar measurements taken a year ago averaged 138.5 inches with a water content of 45.9 inches. This month's survey was made in a snowstorm by Park Rangers Dick Wilburn and Bob Mead and Park Naturalist Rob Milne.

* * *

The snow depth at the ski area at the end of March was 87 inches. New snow for the month amounted to 69 inches. Total snowfall for the season to the end of March was 259.5 inches compared with 148 inches up to the same time last year. Good snow conditions caused a 51.9% increase in travel with 8,475 visits recorded. It was also responsible for 21 sprains, breaks, and abrasive type accidents at the ski area. On March 26 a group of 11 Sierra Club members skied to the Lake Helen cabin and returned the next day. Seven of the group observed the Easter sunrise from the top of Lassen Peak.

* * *

The last in the winter series of training seminars for park personnel was held on April 13. Discussion leaders and subjects were as follows: Gary Bunney - Incentive Awards Program; Bob Moore and Marie Williams - Promotion and Lateral Transfer Policy; Les Bodine - Cooperation with the State Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service on fire suppression and Cooperation with the State Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources; Gary Bunney-Cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service in Forest Pest and Disease Control; Bill Clemons - Cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau; Bodie Lyon - Cooperation with California Division of Highways; Bob Carpenter - Operation of Seismological Station; Bill Ehorn-Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.

## Great Smoky Mountains

Tragedy struck the park family early Monday morning, March 23, when Frank Shults, Operator on the Cades Cove maintenance force, died on Parsons Bald. Frank was one of the 6-man park rescued crew who were searching for the crashed plane. The rescue party left Cades Cove about 10:30 p.m. Sunday night and went by truck to Sams Gap and from there took off on foot up Hannah Mt. to Sheep Pen Gap and from there to Parsons Bald. About 2:30 a. m. Frank was suddenly stricken and in a few minutes was dead. The entire crew brought his body off the mountain, arriving at Sams Gap at 9:20 where Rawlings ambulance was waiting. The body was taken to Rawlings Funeral Home in Sevierville. Services were held at Coke Hill Church on Wednesday. Pall bearers were members of the Maintenance Division. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Fern. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family.

## Olympic

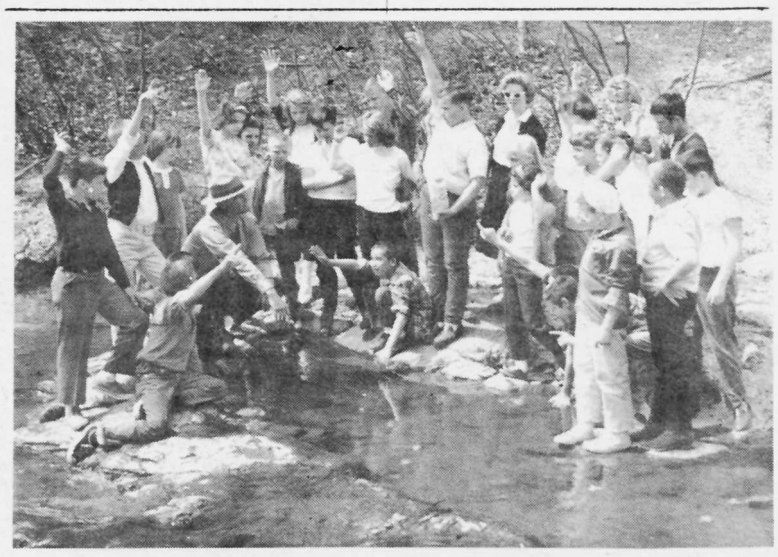
Olympic National Park officials had a busy night when tidal waves following the great Alaskan earthquake threatened the coastline.

Two young children who were camped in sleeping bags on the beach at Kalaloch were quickly evacuated to higher ground just in time. Their equipment was swept away in the boiling surf as logs and dirftwood roared toward them.

"It wasn't a wall of water, as one would expect," said Beverly Sullivan, wife of Ted (District Ranger, Kalaloch). "But the surf just kept coming, instead of receding as it usually does. It was several feet deep."

Superintendent John E. Doerr, having had wide experience with earthquakes and tidal waves during his years in Hawaii, kept in touch with key men throughout the night by means of two way radio. Expected danger points in addition to Kalaloch were Mora and La Push (David G. Burkhardt, Supervisory Park Ranger), mouth of the Hoh River, and Lake Crescent (Wayne P. Merry, District Ranger).

Fortunately there was no damage reported in spite of considerable disturbance of water all along the Pacific Coast Area of the Park. The Park in cooperation with local Civil Defense authorities is working out a plan of action should there be other Pacific Basin earthquakes that might result in damaging wave action and possible loss of life.



Eager - One of the 24 sixth-grade classes participating in Hot Springs National Park's "Day-in-the-Park" program responds to a question from Park Naturalist Boyd Evison. More than 680 students are taking part in the program this spring. This thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding interpretive activity has been carried on annually since 1956, according to Superintendent Bernard T. Campbell. Each class is given a full day of nature hikes, films, and discussions.

REGULATION
U. S. National Park Service
UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure
or
In-Stock Service
Write for Illustrated Order Form and Price List
The Fecheimer Bros. Company
Uniforms for over 80 years
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO