National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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President Kennedy's Birthplace, Latest National Historic Site

The late President John F. Kennedy's birthplace at 83 Beals Street in Brookline, Massachusetts, heads the latest list of 96 sites approved for Registered National Hitoric Landmark status, announced today by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

The number of sites declared eligible for inclusion in the Registry now totals 548.

According to the Department's National Park Service, the 35th President's birthplace was built in late 1907 or early 1908. His father, Joseph, moved into the house in 1914, shortly after marrying Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of the then mayor of Boston. The late President was born there on May 29, 1917.

Secretary Udall explained that Registered National Historic Landmarks are areas that have been found to possess exceptional values and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. "Such landmarks," he noted, "are not units of the National Park System, but are recognized by the National Park Service with a certificate and bronze plaque."

The latest approved sites were recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments from studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

The Kennedy site was considered and approved in a special category, as were two other important landmarks: the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace at Staunton, Virginia, where the 28th President was born on December 28, 1856, and Wilson's house at 2340 S Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C., where the President lived from 1921 until his death on February 3, 1924.

Most of the 96 new landmarks illustrate important facets of the life of aboriginal peoples.

Interior favors establishment of Pictured Rocks National Seashore

Legislation designed to establish Michigan's Pictured Rocks area along the Lake Superior shoreline as a unit of the National Park System has been endorsed by the Department of the Interior in a report to Congress.

As proposed by S. 1143, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, in the State's Upper Peninsula between Munising and Grand Marais, would comprise approximately 67,000 acres—extending about 35 miles along the shoreline and varying from two to five miles in width. A key feature of the bill is a scenic lakeshore drive.

The bill provides for two adjacent units or zones: one bordering the lake which would be the principal recreation use area, and one adjoining it on the inland side which would serve chiefly as a buffer zone. The buffer zone could be employed for sustained yield timber management and other appropriate use of renewable resources.

When fully developed, the report said, the national lakeshore would offer the widest possible range of public recreation opportunities, with facilities provided for picnicking, camping, boating, fishing and hunting, as well as general sightseeing. The area also has a potential for such winter sports as skiing, ice skating, tobogganing and ice boating.

The Pictured Rocks area was identified in the National Park Service Great Lakes Shoreline Recreation Area Survey of 1959 as possessing national significance. In its report of October 1959, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed the Lakeshore proposal.

Changing of the Guard Ceremony at Yellowstone

Over 250 friends of Yellowstone National Park, Lon Garrison and John S. McLaughlin gathered at Old Faithful Inn, May 20, for a "Changing of the Guard" ceremony sponsored by the Yellowstone Park Advisory Council.

The event marked the promotion and transfer of Garrison from Superintendent of Yellowstone to Regional Director, Midwest Region, Omaha, and the introduction and welcome of John S. McLaughlin, who came to Yellowstone from Grand Canyon National Park. Garrison, who served on superintendent from 1957 to March 1964, was the fourth superintendent of the Park under NPS administration. McLaughlin began his Park service career as a Park Ranger in Yellowstone in 1928.

Hugh D. Galusha, Jr., a member of the Advisory Council served as master of ceremonies for the banquet and program. Many tributes were paid Garrison by speakers representing the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho for his determination in meeting Park administration problems in a spirit of cooperation with the neighboring states. McLaughlin was warmly welcomed to Yellowstone by the speakers who pledged a sustained interest and support of Park activities.

Among the speakers were Associate Director Stratton, who was in the Park participating in a Master Plan Study and Review and Sigurd F. Olson, Special Assistant to the Director.



Former Supreintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Lon Garrison, now Regional Director, Mid-West Region, Omaha confers with present Superintendent John S. McLaughlin at Old Faithful Inn prior to the "Changing of the Guard" ceremony honoring both men.

30th Anniversary Observed at Great Smoky Mountains

The 30th Anniversary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park was celebrated on June 15, 1964. National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog was the main speaker in the official celebration held at the Elkmont amphitheatre, at which many dignitaries praised the Smokies and said in one way or another "happy birthday for 30 years of growth and continued beauty."

Following the celebration a ribbon cutting was held opening a new section of the Elkmont Campgrounds with Rep. Roy Taylor of North Carolina and Rep. James H. Quillen of Tennessee's First District sharing the ribbon cutting honors under the direction of Park Superintendent George W. Fry.

The celebration continued with an informal barbecue for the guests, at the Twin Creeks picnic area, sponsored by the Gatlinburg Chamber of Commerce. Governor Frank Clement, who was unable to attend the afternoon celebration, spoke briefly to the group.

A highlight of the afternoon observance occurred when Master of Ceremonies Elbert Cox, Southeastern Regional Director, introduced the Tennessee and North Carolina "oldtimers" -- men who were instrumental in the forming of the Park.



National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr. was the main speaker in the official celebration of the 30th Anniversary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Superintendent Fry welcomed the group and praised the Anniversary committee and Assistant Superintendent David de L. Condon for the efficient manner in which the celebration was handled.

Local newspapers were praised for their special sections dedicated to the 30th Anniversary of the Park.

"We are some of the over five million people who will come this year to be inspired and recreated in the superlative beauty of these mountains," Hartzog said.

The son of the late John D. Rockefeller, whose philanthropic gifts helped establish the park, was unable to attend, anniversary celebration but Henry L. Diamond represented Lawrence Rockefeller and praised the Park and what it mens to the nation. He, too, cited needs for more and more recreational areas and constant awareness of conservation.

Both Rep. Taylor and Rep. Quillen praised the work being done in the Park, and both also saw the need for future planning. Quillen added in his brief talk that he would continue to fight for free access to the Park.

The colors were presented by Larry W. Murray, Jeffrey Senne, and John Fry, all members of

(Continued on page 4)

"TRENDS" New Parks Periodical

The initial issue of "TRENDS in Park and Recreation," a periodical intended to serve as a veritable treasure trove of new ideas, concepts, philosophies, and approaches to old problems in park and recreation area operations and management, was published in July by The National Conference of State Parks.

The publication is headed by people have had wide experience in park and recreation area establishment, managment and operation. These include: the National Conference of State Parks President Earl P. Hanson, and executive Secretary, Donald B. Alexander; The American Institute of Park Executives is represented by its president, Norman S. Johnson, of Oglebay Park, and Executive Director, Alfred B. La Gasse of Wheeling, W. Va., and from the Department of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary, and George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service.

Ira B. Lykes, Chief, Division of Park Practice, National Park Service who has had extensive experience in the varied phases of park operation and management, is editor of the new periodical.

"TRENDS in Parks and Recreation" will be a valuable addition to the eminently successful Park Practice library publications which reach across the nation and around the world. These include Design, Guideline, Grist, Flowback, and supplements. The publications have been invaluable to park and recreation area executives by reporting and providing information on tried and proven subjects.

TRENDS will carry on the same ideals and philosophy, but with the important difference that everyone in any recreational calling is invited — indeed urged — to contribute if they have something that will be valuable to other park executives. The aim of TRENDS is to serve as a forum for wholesome exchange of views.

TRENDS pages will be dedicated to the diffusion of knowledge in answer to such broad questions as: "Where are we going?", and "How do we get there?", rather than a general statement "This is how we do it." It will encourage those having views worthy of consideration and give park executives an opportunity to learn about and evaluate such material and its possible use.

The Park Practice Program, publishes TRENDS in Parks and Recreation, and other periodicals. membership in the Program is open to all persons or organizations concerned with every type of recreation, or park planning, development and operation. Application for membership should be made to:

The Park Practice Program, 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Initial membership fee, $50, provides a complete and up-to-date library of all published material listed above, with binders and indices, and all issues of such published items for the remainder of the calendar year. Annual renewal fee thereafter, $10.

Subscription of TRENDS only is $5.00 per year.

Herbert E. Kahler Retires from N.P.S.

Mr. Herbert E. Kahler, Chief, Division of History and Archeology Studies, retired July 10, after 31 years of service with the National Park Service.

Herb Kahler is universally held in high esteem and is favorably known throughout the entire Service. Since 1933 he has served in many historical capacities, beginning as Historian at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Superintendent of Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park, as Assistant Chief Historian and Chief Historian in the Washington Office, and Chief of the Division of History and Archeology. He has shown great leadership in the Service's program of historical conservation under the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, and has produced outstanding accomplishments in the program of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings and the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. Herb was a founder and has served as President and Chairman of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association since its establishment in 1948. The Association is indeed fortunate that he has agreed to accept the position as its paid Executive Secretary beginning July 13.

Because of his widespread popularity, his friends in Washington and throughout the Service had a dinner in his honor in the Interior Department cafeteria, on July 1.

Governor Faubus Presents Deeds For Arkansas Post N. Mem.

Deeds for Arkansas Post, the fourth area in Arkansas to join the National Park Service were presented to Elbert Cox, Regional Director of the National Park Service by Governor Orval Faubus. The ceremonies took place at Arkansas Post State Park at 3:00 p.m. yesterday. In his acceptance of the deeds Cox stated that Arkansas had once again distinguished itself by its generosity in buying park lands. The same procedure was followed a few years ago when the state purchased the lands for Pea Ridge National Military Park and presented them to the National Park Service.

The authorized boundary for the Arkansas Post National Memorial originally included approximately 740 acres. The exact acreage acquired by the State for transfer to the National Park Service is considerably less than the original acreage authorized because of adjustments in boundary brought about by the Arkansas River Dam project of the Corps of Engineers.

Arkansas Post National Memorial commemorates primarily the first semi-permanent white settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley established by the French explorer, Henri de Tonty, in 1686. Apparently abandoned during the first two decades of the 18th century, the Indian trading post, during its span of existence under the flags of France, Spain

(Continued from page 5)



Regional Director Elbert Cox receives Deed for Arkansas Port Ntl. Memorial from Gov., Orval Faubus



Ribbon cutting opening a new section of the Elkmont Campgrounds. left to right: George W. Fry, Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Congressman James H. Quillen, Tennessee's First District; National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.; Mrs. Albert Gore, wife of Senator Albert Gore, and Don McSween, Commissioner of Conservation and Commerce.

150th Anniversary of National Anthem

Washington—The Star-Spangled Banner will again gallantly stream over Fort McHenry, Maryland, amidst "the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air."

On September 13, 1964, Fort McHenry will re-enact the historic battle of 150 years earlier when a young Maryland lawyer began composing and scribbling the words of the future National Anthem on the back of a letter during the British bombardment of the Baltimore stronghold.

A replica of the old flag will be used in the celebration. The original which inspired Francis Scott Key hangs in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., the National Geographic Society says.

The banner that flew atop Fort McHenry's 90-foot flagpole on September 13, 1814, was made in Baltimore by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, a long-established "maker of ship's banners and flags." She had been asked to do the work by her brother-in-law, General John Stricker of the Maryland Militia, soon after war broke out in 1812.

Francis Scott Key surely posed a rhetorical question when he wrote, "O say can you see. . .?" Mrs. Pickersgill's banner, bigger than a badminton court and reputedly the largest flag ever flown in battle, measured 42 by 30 feet. The stripes were two feet wide. Each star stretched 26 inches from point to point. Ten men were needed just to break out and hoist the giant.

Even though assisted by her daughter and mother, Mrs. Pickersgill needed more than a year to weave and sew the 400 yards of "first-quality" English wool bunting.

"The flag being so very large," her daughter wrote, "my mother was obliged to obtain permission from the proprietor of Clagett's Brewery, which was in our neighborhood, to spread it out in their malt house, and I remember my mother down on the floor placing the stars. . .My mother worked many nights until 12 o'clock to complete it in a given time."

A receipt dated August 19, 1813, indicates that the patriotic seamstress received $405.90 from the Government. The bill covered only the cost of the long-fibered bunting, since Mrs. Pickersgill contributed her services.

The battle-worn flag was presented to Major George Armistead when he retired as commander of Fort McHenry in 1815. Largely forgotten by the public, it remained in the Armistead family's possession for nearly a century.

In 1912, the flag, by then "little more than tattered fragments," was given to the Smithsonian. The disintegrating relic had lost eight feet of stripes, presumably to souvenir hunters, wind shredding, rot, and the wear and tear of years. The flag may also have been hit often by British cannon-fire during the bombardment.

Once at the Smithsonian, experts spent weeks repairing the banner and carefully stitching it to a protective linen backing.

Today, the most famous of all the Star-Spangled Banners occupies the central place of honor in the Smithsonian's new Museum of History and Technology. The flag is bathed in special light to prevent fading, and a soft current of filtered air keeps it free of dust.

FUNDS FOR AIRPORTS FAVORED BY INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior, seeking to meet the burgeoning demand for airport construction and improvement to serve heavily visited units of the National Park System, has recommended enactment of pending Federal legislation designed to increase appropriations for this program.

A bill, S. 2726, would provide an additional $1 1/2 million for developing needed airport facilities. The legislation would amend a 1950 Act that provided $2 million. The uncommitted balance now is only $338,000. Of this balance, $103,000 is tentatively earmarked as follows: Everglades National Park, Everglades City, Fla., ($50,000), and Yellowstone National Park, Gardiner, Mont., ($53,000).

In a report to Congress, the Department emphasized that current needs cannot be met with funds available under the 1950 authorization. This fact, the Department said, was established by the Senate Appropriations' Committee, which urged the Department to give expedited attention in Fiscal Year 1965 to legislation that would increase the authorization.

The Department also noted that, in 1950, the number of visits to units of the National Park System was around 37 million; today, there are more than 97 million, and air travel has become a very popular means of visiting and enjoying the richly scenic, scientific, and historic features of the 201-unit System.

The $1 1/2 million increase authorized by the pending bill would be used principally to assist in two airport projects:

--construction of an airport at East Glacier, Mont., to serve Glacier National Park. The Department would provide about $520,000 of the estimated $1,030,000 total cost. The balance will be contributed by the Federal Aviation Agency. The Montana Aeronautics Commission would assume operation and maintenance costs.

Interior Recommends New Type Park

Enactment of Federal legislation to establish a new-type National Park System unit to preserve, commemorate, and interpret the rich history and culture of northern Idaho's Nez Perce Indian country has been recommended by the Department of the Interior.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said a proposed Nez Perce National Historic Park would include sites relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, logging, and the Nez Perce War of 1877.

A report from the Department to Congress, urging passage of authorizing legislation, said "the area containing these sites has an average north-south distance of about 60 miles, and an average east-west distance of about 110 miles which is nearly the entire width of northern Idaho."

However, the proposed park would consist of a collection of 22 separated historic areas, in both Federal and non-Federal ownership, rather than a single large area under Interior Department control.

Secretary Udall said the legislation would authorize the Federal Government to acquire 1,500 acres of non-Federal land for the park, through donation or with appropriated funds, plus another 1,500 acres, consisting of Indian trust lands and sites on Federal lands administered by other Government agencies, provided the Indians and Federal administrators consented.

Secretary Udall said his Department has recommended an amendment to the legislation to provide for scenic easements on about 5,100 acres of land adjacent to the historic sites.

The large land areas separating the sites would remain under present ownership and control. The National Park Service would develop a visitor center to serve as headquarters. The legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal sites, to provide for their preservation for public use and enjoyment.

Secretary Udall said he has been assured that the legislation has the enthusiastic support of the Nez Perce Indians.

(Continued on page 6)

Lassen Volcanic Rangers Handle Difficult Rescue

In a difficult and hazardous rescue operation Saturday night, July 11, Marshall A. Linthwaite of Chico was carried out of the Pilot Pinnacle area of Lassen Volcanic National Park by a 14-man rescue team led by Park Rangers, according to Robert B. Moore, Park Superintendent. Mr. Linthwaite was injured in a fall, twisting and possibly fracturing his right leg.

Under the direction of District Park Ranger William Clemons, Park Ranger Richard Wilburn and William Ehorn led the rescue team which was equipped with a Stokes litter, head lamps, and first aid supplies. They reached the injured man at 9:45 p.m. and carried him out on the litter over rugged terrain during a rain and lightning storm. They arrived at the rescue base at Emerald Lake at midnight.

Two weeks ago the body of a man who died from a heart attack was carried out by a similar rescue team from this same general area. No trail is maintained to Soda Lake. The hike into this area is not recommended for the inexperienced or anyone not in good physical condition, Superintendent Moore stated.

Park Rules Violators Fined and Jailed

Longmire (SPECIAL):—Two youths were given jail terms and heavy fines by U.S. Park Commissioner Clarence E. Layton on June 28 for violating Park Rules and Regulations in Mount Rainier National Park, according to Superintendent John A. Rutter.

Thomas W. Jackson, age 20, of Shelton, Washington, formerly from Eatonville, was given a 30 day jail term and fined $225 for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, failing to report a vehicle accident, operating a vehicle without a valid operator's license and unlawful possession and use of liquor as a minor.

Byron W. LaPlante, age 19, of Eatonville, Washington was fined $200 or 10 days in jail for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and possession and use of liquor as a minor.

These two young men were apprehended and taken into custody by night patrol park rangers during the early morning hours of June 28 for the above violations in the area between Paradise and Stevens Canyon. Shortly after midnight while operating a motor vehicle in the Paradise area, their vehicle rammed two parked vehicles. They left the scene immediately in an effort to escape undetected from the Park. Radio alerted park ranger road patrolmen were able to converge from the western and eastern areas of the Park to prevent their exit from the Park. They were apprehended at a road block set up at the Stevens Canyon Entrance near Ohanapecosh. Flagrant violations of the kind described here are rare Rutter says.

Chas. Peterson Accepts Columbia Appointment

Charles "Pete" Peterson, who served nearly 34 years with National Park Service and is particularly interested in improving the standards of historic, restoration in this country, has accepted an appointment as Adjunct Professor of Architecture in Columbian University's graduate school of Architecture. He will begin lectures at the school next year.

Peterson retired from the Service in 1962, and opened his own practice as an architectural historian, restorationist and planner.

In May he represented the American Institute of Architects, of which he is a fellow, at the II International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historical Monuments at Venice, Italy. On return he moderated a two-day forum on historic preservation and restoration for the Building Research Institute in Washington.

Mr. Peterson has in press for the Hawaiian Historical Society a study of the Pioneer Architects of Honolulu. This fall the University of Illinois Press is publishing his essay on the French colonial houses of St. Louis and their architectural origins in France, Canada and the Caribbean. He has just signed a contract with the Park Service for writing up the physical history of Hampton Mansion near Baltimore on which he supervised the partial restoration fifteen years ago.

Historical-architectural projects on which Pete is working are located all the way from Houston to Montreal. He has been lecturing extensively — especially in the Southern cities. Pete's residence and office are at 332 Spruce Street, Society Hill, Philadelphia, in a fine old house built by Stephen Girard.

Tell It To The Secretary

If you are not receiving the Courier regularly; if it is not correctly addressed because of a change of address, in which you failed to notify the Executive Secretary; if the address is not legible; or if you are receiving more than one copy of the Courier due to change of address, in which the old addressograph card was not pulled, please notify the Executive Secretary promptly.

An all out effort is being made to determine current addresses of all E&A members, so that current addressograph cards may be furnished the Editor. We cannot keep these records accurate without the help of each member in reporting his or her change of address promptly. Failure to do so will cause you not to receive the Courier, or to delay it. It is sent as second class mail, which cannot be forwarded unless the subscriber has requested it be done, and has agreed to pay additional postage on it. Changes of address should be reported to:

Executive Secretary
Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service
P.O. Box 208
Triangle, Virginia

TVA Builds Park in Western Kentucky

Washington—Outdoorsmen will soon have a fine new park in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area will stretch like a rumpled green ribbon between the blue waters of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kentucky Lake, impounded in 1944, and Barkley Lake, to be impounded in 1964-5 with the damming of the Cumberland River.

The TVA expects to make the 170,000-acre park an example of how a large region with limited natural resources can be developed for a maximum number of people and interests, the National Geographic Society says.

The 40-mile-long peninsula bordered by 300 miles of scenic shoreline has been called a "cafeteria of outdoor opportunities." Some 5,000 campsites will dot the rolling woods and fields, ablaze in spring with dogwood and redbud blossoms. Facilities are planned for boating, water skiing, hunting, hiking, and riding. Also in prospect are a marine service center, nature craft center, fish management demonstration center, museum, weather station, rifle and archery range.

One educator believes the pilot project will attract 2,000 school children weekly through a planned program of outdoor education.

A wildlife santuary will protect deer and wild turkey. Migratory waterfowl will be enticed by establishing plants they feed on near ponds. There has been talk of introducing exotic species such as elk, buffalo, and pheasant.

Fishermen may try their luck with the 100-pound catfish that live in Kentucky Lake, or the smaller but more abundant white bass, crappie, and walleyed pike.

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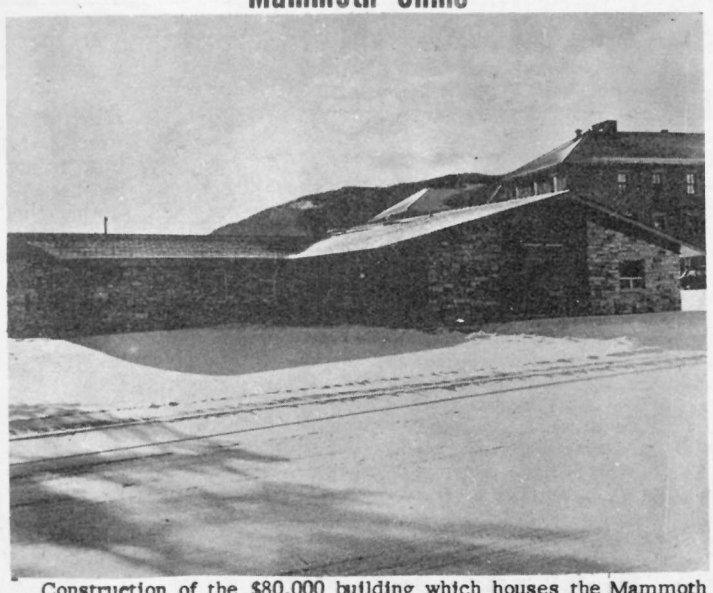
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Mammoth Clinic



Construction of the $80,000 building which houses the Mammoth Clinic in Yellowstone National Park, was started on April 18, 1963, and the above photo was taken prior to its dedication on January 17, 1964. The clinic exterior is of native Montana travertine and blends with the many native stone buildings in the Mammoth area. The 47 x 50-foot building contains offices for a doctor and dentist, two examining rooms, an emergency room, and a two-bed ward.

Opportunity for M.D. at Grand Canyon N.P.

There is an opportunity for a physician-surgeon to operate the Grand Canyon Hospital and a private practice at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Interested individuals are invited to submit offers to the Park Headquarters in Grand Canyon, Arizona, Superintendent Howard B. Stricklin announced today.

The 12-bed Grand Canyon Hospital and the general practice are the only medical services provided within a 60 mile radius on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona.

Grand Canyon National Park is located in northern Arizona at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Grand Canyon Village, within the Park, is a steadily growing cosmopolitan community of approximately 1,200 permanent inhabitants with the resident population increasing to about 3,500 during the summer months, plus approximately 1,300,000 park visitors whose average stay on the South Rim of the Park is one and one-half days. Visitation continues all year round on a steadily increasing basis.

Grand Canyon Village provides all of the usual facilities found in any community such as church organizations, civic groups, a variety of businesses and abundant outdoor recreational opportunities.

The Village school system is modern and has classes from kindergarten through high school. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has accredited the high school.

Physicians interested in submitting offers for this contract may secure copies of a detailed prospectus by writing to Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona.

EDITOR'S LAMENT

News Handling Is Tough Business

We give up.

If we print jokes, people say we're silly; if we don't our readers say we're dull.

If we print original matter, they say we lack variety; if we "lift" articles from other publications, they say we're too lazy to write.

If we stay on the job in the office, we ought to be out hustling news. If we're out hustling news, we're not attending to business or answering the phone.

If we use copy as is, we lack education; if we change the copy, we're spoiling a "hot" story.

If we select certain articles over others, we're too critical; if we don't we're asleep.

If we're seen scanning newspapers or magazines on the job, we've got too much manpower; if we don't read other publications we're not up on the news.

If we publish a pinup, the women complain; if we don't the men complain.

If we print more civilian news, the military complain; if we print more military news, the civilians complain.

If we misspell a name, the person and his regiment of friends complain. If we spell 99,999 names right, no one commends.

Like as not, someone will say we stole this item from another publication.

They're right—we did.

ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FIRES

History of Yellowstone National Park

By
Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

This is the fourth in a historical series on Yellowstone NP. The three previous issues covered the prehistoric and historic periods of the Northwest and plains, the coming of the Indians, and the changing of old ways after the White Man arrived. This installment begins the second part of the history, all significant in their bearing upon the establishment and future of the National Park System.

-Ed.

PART II: THE ERA OF TRAPPER AND MINER

Matters of Sovereignty—How We Got Clear Title

The title of the United States to the area now embraced by Yellowstone National Park was not obtained from its aboriginal occupants. It is, instead, a sovereignty based on a sequence of events which began two centuries before John Colter made his solitary winter journey through the Yellowstone Wilderness, and our present possession is due entirely to a fortuitous turning of those events.

That we, a young nation, should have gained any foothold in the trans-Mississippi West, is remarkable, for we were not pupulous, nor rich, and we were certainly naive in matters of diplomacy, yet the events already alluded to did give us continental stature. They are worth considering in some detail before we attempt to populate the Yellowstone wilderness with trappers and miners, for until we secured our title there was no place for American enterprise.

The history of territorial claims and counter-claims which may be considered to have had an influence on our right to the area which is now the Park, began in 1603, when King Henry IV of France granted to Pierre Du Gast, Sieur de Monts, the charter of Acadia. Through that instrument, de Monts was given the whole of North America between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, which, of course, included the Yellowstone region. This French claim was given color in 1606 when a permanent settlement was established at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

A counter-claim was established by the English the same year when King James I granted the first charter of Virginia. Through it, the lands lying along the coast of North America between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude were given to two companies, and George Popham, representing the most northerly -- the Plymouth Company, planted a colony at the mouth of the Kennebeck River in the present State of Maine on August 19, 1607, O.S.

In 1620, the Plymouth Company was granted a separate charter which reads as follows:

"Wee, therefore, . . . do grant . . . lands lying and being in Breadth from Forty Degrees of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial Line, to Forty eight Degrees of the said Northerly Latitude, and in length by all the Breadth aforesaid throughout the Maine Land, from Sea to Sea . . . termed and called by the name of 'New England in America'."

Thus, there were two claimants to the Yellowstone region, although neither, of course, knew anything of its existence.

The conflict of claims was turned in favor of France when Robert de la Salle claimed the lands drained by the Mississippi River for Kin Louis XIV in 1682, naming the area Louisiana. But the French claim to that portion of the present Park lying on the Pacific Slope was extinguished in 1710 through capture of Acadia by English and Colonial forces during Queen Anne's War. Thus, the continental divide became the boundary between French and English claims.

France suffered another disaster in the French and Indian War. On November 3, 1762, as the inevitable defeat became apparent, France ceded her province of Louisiana to Spain, ostensibly as compensation for losses suffered by her ally on behalf of France in the World-wide Seven-Year's War. However, the transfer was only partially effective, for England insisted on having the eastern part of Louisiana when a treaty of peace was arranged with France and Spain on February 10, 1763. Thus, the Yellowstone region was left in the hands of Spain and England.

In 1775 the Spanish became alarmed over Russian activity on the Alaskan coast, leading to several explorations and laying the basis for a vague claim by Spain to the Pacific Northwest coast. Thus, the weak English claim to the Pacific Slope portion of the Yellowstone region was clouded by an equally weak Spanish counter-claim, and then destroyed entirely by the Treaty of Paris which ended the struggle of the American colonies for independence in 1781. Spain was left dominant throughout the trans-Mississippi West.

However, that situation did not long endure. By the Nootka Convention of 1790 between Spain and England the brief Spanish claim to the Pacific Northwest was destroyed and any possibility ot its extension eastward to Spanish Louisiana was eliminated. Fortunately, the English lacked the interest to assert a counter-claim at that time, so that the Pacific Slope portion of the Yellowstone region was free of claimants.

In the year 1800, upon the conquest of Spain, Napoleon forced that nation to return western Louisiana to France in accordance with the terms of the secret treaty of San Ildefonso. But relations with England were soon in such a state that the Emperor anticipated renewal of war, and, since there was no possibility that France could prevent its remote American possession from falling into the hands of her old enemy, Napoleon decided to sell the province before it was taken from him. In November of 1802, an offer was made to President Thomas Jefferson to sell the entire Province of Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs and the assumption, by us of the so-called "French-spoilation claims", which were estimated at $3,750,000. That offer was accepted, so that we obtained the Louisiana Territory for $27,267,621.28 in a treaty of cession dated April 30, 1803.

At this point we had most of the Yellowstone region, but not all of it. The bases upon which our title to the remainder rest are rather obscure. In later negotiations with England over the establishment of our northern boundary west of the Rocky Mountains, we claimed the so-called Oregon country on three grounds: First, by discovery and occupation, through Captain Grey's finding of the Columbia River in 1790, and John Jacob Astor's fur trade settlements along its course in 1809. Second, we used the Louisiana Purchase as an argument, maintaining that the transfer included lands extending to the Pacific Ocean -- which it

(Continued on page 6)

Can Anyone Top This



Pictured above is one family—the William H. Irby family of Colonial NHP. Reading from left to right, front row: Rita Ann, 5; Nancy, 12; "Daddy Bill"; "Mama Rita" holding infant Barbara Ann; Michael, 9; Mary Catherine, 7; and James Francis, 2. Reading from left to right, back row: Richard Guy, 13; Robert Dennis, 15; Joel Thomas, 16; Elizabeth Jean, 18; and William, Jr., 20. Bill Irby came to Colonial NHP in August of 1949 from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. He served in the Army Air Corps in World War II. Bill is a Hampton, Virginia, native and is a graduate of the College of Hampton Roads. His oldest son, William, Jr., is in the Apprentice Program at NASA, Langley AFB; and his oldest daughter, Elizabeth Jean, graduated from York High School this past June.

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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.

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EDITORIAL

DEDICATIONS EAST AND WEST

When the activities of the National Park Service in 1964 are recounted at the end of the year, two important dedicatory ceremonies will be proudly emphasized as outstanding in the long history of the Service. For those fortunate enough to participate in them or observe them, they will be memorable events not only for this year, but for their entire lives.

The first was the ceremony in Yosemite Valley on the morning of June 26th, commemorating the 100th anniversay of the grant of the Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to California, and in which the Director of State Department of Parks and Recreation, Charles De Turk, presented to the National Park Service a bronze plaque, No. 790, relating the story of the grant and designating the Valley a California historic landmark. It was accepted by Regional Director Edward A. Hummel, representing Secretary Stewart L. Udall and Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Arrangements for the ceremony were made by Superintendent John C. Preston and his staff, and two former directors of the National Park Service participated in the program. Horace M. Albright acted as master of ceremonies and Newton B. Drury made the principal address. Others taking part in the program were Francis P. Farquhar, former president of the Sierra Club and a highly-placed officer of the Park Service in the early 1920's, former Regional Director Lawrence C. Merriam and Superintendent Preston. Music was furnished by the Airmen's Chorus of the Castle Air Force Base. Rev. James Murphy, Pastor of Our Lady of the Snows Church in Yosemite and Rev. Stephen Walker of the Yosemite Valley Community Church offered the Invocation and the Benediction respectively.

Several hundred people assembled under the trees near the Administration Building for the 100th anniversary celebration, and the dedication of the California historic landmark plaque. A very attractive new booklet, profusely illustrated, containing a wide variety of articles on Yosemite National Park relating historic incidents many of which were old stories retold with new overtones, some related for the first time, was issued by the Yosemite Natural History Association. This can be obtained by writing to the Association in care of the Museum, Yosemite National Park, California. (Cost $1.25 plus postage.)

The second historic ceremony was held on the afternoon of July 17th on the grounds of the home of the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, near Darien, Connecticut. The house, built in 1778 and always in the Mather family was Mr. Mather's all-year home after his retirement from the Park Service, and a summer retreat when he was in business in Chicago and later in Government service in Washington. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. McPherson, Jr., Mrs. McPherson is Director Mather's daughter.

Here, with Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., as master of ceremonies, a brief program was carried out. This included remarks by former directors Conrad L. Wirth and Newton B. Drury; and the plaque designating the old house as a national historic landmark was presented by former director Horace M. Albright, unveiled by Miss Nancy Hartzog and accepted by Stephen Mather McPherson, grandson of the first director. Prior to the landmark dedication, Mrs. McPherson was hostess at a delightful buffet luncheon in the garden of her home. Her husband, Edward R. ("Ted") McPherson, Jr., and her son conducted the visitors to Mr. Mather's grave in the near-by family cemetery before the luncheon was served.

Among others at the Mather Home for the dedicatory ceremonies were former Associate Director E. T. Scoyen, former Assistant Director Hillory Tolson, the Associate Director Clark Stratton, the assistant directors from Washington, the regional directors, the chiefs of Design & Construction, Assistant to the Director, Thomas J. Allen, all of whom had been in conference on Service problems, plans and programs in Philadelphia. Wives of several of the officers present accompanied their husbands., and there were a few guests of the Mather family from Darien, including Mr. Thomas F. Kerrigan, First Selectman of Darien and D. N. Frate, Chairman of the Darien Park and Recreation Committee. Rev. Howard W. Gamble, formerly active in the Christian Ministry in the National Park, gave the invocation and benediction.

These two ceremonies, one in Yosemite Valley and the other in Connecticut not only have great sentimental significance in the history of the National Park Service, its legislative foundations and in the lives of its leaders, but in emphasizing the vast territorial scope of its administrative and protective responsibilities. No longer do the American people think of the Service in terms of great parks unsurpassed in beauty in the West, but also its historic and scenic parks, monuments, seashores and shrines, situated in all sections of this vast Nation of ours.

PARKS The Challenge of Excellence

(Reprinted from the July, 1964 issue of TRENDS)

The park movement today is perhaps in the most dynamic period of its history. Thus, it is particularly worthwhile for this new publication, TRENDS, to ride the crest of the wave and signal the ideas and events which are broadening the park course.

Increased population, increased leisure time, increased mobility, increased interest in outdoor recreation, and increased social sophistication are factors well known to parkmen. They are factors which make the job of park land management a far more complex situation than it was in 1916.

As recently as five years ago, the National Park Service bore the paramount national burden of facilities for America's vacationing public. Since then a multiple-use act has been passed by Congress, making outdoor recreation an avowed purpose of the national forests. Land and people-minded states like California, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin, have approved bond issues for major park and recreation land acquisition. Impressed by the importance of these examples, Congress is currently considering the Land and Water Conservation Fund bill, which will make Federal matched funds available to all states for conservation planning, acquisition, and land development.

A keystone in the endeavor to build an adequate people/land ratio is a series of propsed federal recreation areas: Tocks Island, Fire Island, Assateague, Bighorn Canyon, Oregon Dunes, and Ozark Rivers. These areas have been conceived for high-density visitation, and their proximity to population centers means that they will fulfill the recreation requirements of millions of Americans who desire to vacation outdoors.

The pressing complexities of our times further necessitate additional areas where solitude can be known, where Americans can touch the slow swing of the seasons, and learn in depth the natural processes of this planet.

I was impressed last September at the Nairobi meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources by the degree to which our world-wide conservation colleagues expect the United States to protect its wild park treasures as the heritage of all mankind.

The degree to which this country can maintain wilderness and civilization side by side will mark our success as conservation planners. We have lost all save a few fragments of the Indiana Dunes. We have a Redwood remnant in the State of California, where by cutting and pasting and praying we may yet save a national aprk opportunity from the leveling tread of civilization—if we are lucky. There will be but a few more great national parks, and the larger task ahead will be that of preserving these treasures for posterity.

We are stepping into a new era of creative park management. The park experience is essentially a qualitative experience, and park managers are finding that their domain spans the most imaginative concepts of architectural design and spacial utilization, with the deepest insights in the realms of ecology.

The challenge of excellence is on all sides. Parkmen are challenged in the taste and design of campgrounds, facilities, and roads they construct, and are challenged more fundamentally in cases by whether to construct at all. Increasingly, it is being found that arrangements with complimentary agencies outside park boundaries can provide requisite facility expansion. Scenic and conservation easements and other voluntary devices are enabling parks to radiate an enjoyment of nature in more and more communities every day.

As a people, Americans have become obsessed with the sedentary mobility and speed that their automobiles provide, and in terms of park visitation this attitude often limits the outdoor experience to a surface glance.

The Long Range Study of the National Park Service emphasizes that while adequate provision will be made for automobiles, a greater encouragement will be given visitors to leave their cars and enjoy a sojourn in nature, away from the roadway.

The importance of parks to science is growing as eminent scientists from all over the world recognize that these reserves are the ultimate stronghold of unmodified life processes. Sience is making an increasingly important contribution to park management as the results of basic research are applied in developmental decisions.

Of all professions, the park profession has a chance to deal in superlatives. Its leaders are taste-makers, and they must be ambassadors of aesthetics, of good land use, and of national conservation attitudes.

Great Smoky Mountains

(Continued from page 1)

Boy Scout Troop III of Gatlinburg. Edwin A. Miller, director of music at Fatlinburg First Baptist Church, sang the National Anthem. Rev. J. Woodford Stone, First Methodist Church of Gatlinburg, gave the invocation, and Rev. James B. Thomas, Bryson City (N.C.) Methodist Church, gave the benediction.

Senator Albert Gore was unable to attend, but Mrs. Gore was present. A caravan of about 70 cars attended the celebration from North Carolina. Highway Commissioner David Pack and Don McSween, Commissioner of Conservation and Commerce, represented Governor Clement at the afternoon celebration.

During a brief pause after the barbecue, Assistant Superintendent Condon reminded the group of the hundreds of visitors carrying on activities in the Park at the very moment the 30th Anniversary was being observed. In his quiet way, Condon was also saying that future generations of visitors must be provided for.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Bernice Carle Lewis, widow of former Superintendent of Yosemite Park, (1916–1928) Washington B. Lewis – "Dusty" Lewis – died in her home in Parkersburg, West Virginia on July 10th of cancer. She was 74 years of age. She is survived by her son, Carle Lewis and grandchildren. Mr. Lewis died in 1930 while serving as assistant director of the Park Service who reside at 14 Willow Brook Lane, Parkersburg, W. Va. His successor was Conrad L. Wirth.

* * * *

Mrs. Tom Allen, affectionately known as "Kim" by hosts of National Park Service folks passed away in Santa Fe, New Mexico, of leukemia early in July.

* * * *

Dr. Edward H. Rynearson, famous member of the Mayo Clinic and a ranger in Yellowstone National Park in the 1920's has retired to a consultatant status at the Clinic and intends to devote some of his time to talking and writing about Yellowstone Park in which he has always maintained his youthful interest.

* * * *

Hon. William Henry Harrison, lone Congressman from Wyoming, and whose ancestors include two presidents of the United States, in the early 1920's was a seasonal ranger in Yellowstone National Park. He is now on the Interior Department Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. Margaret Nowell, widow of the late Marshall Finnan, Superintendent of Mesa Verde and Zion National Parks and the National Capital Parks system, is recovering from a coronary occlusion at her Pasadena, California, home. Her three children with their families, including seven grandchildren, live in Southern California not far from her.

* * * *

William M. Sell, Jr., concessioner in Yosemite Valley until about 1915, as his father was before him, and San Clark, long a well-known ranger in Yosemite National Park are among the residents of the growing foothill community of Oakhurst between Fresno and the Park.

* * * *

Margaret and Bill Merrill live in Sonora, California. Billy, retired National Park ranger (Yosemite, Olympic, etc.) is justly proud of a new and enlarged edition of his book "All About Camping" just published by the Stackpole Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Margaret's book "Bears In My Kitchen" is still a favorite volume about the life of a ranger and his wife in national parks.

* * * *

Mrs. Patricia Emery Udall, wife of Congressman Morris Udall, has contributed her extensive collection of Indian jewelry to the Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Mrs. Udall is the younger daughter of the late Roe Emery for many years transportation concessioner in Glacier and Rocky Mountain National Park. Her sister is Mrs. Rowena Rogers, whose husband is Senator Ranger Rogers, majority leader of the Colorado State Senate. Their brother, Walter C. Emery, is president of a bank in Denver.

* * * *

Former Director and Mrs. Horace M. Albright and retired Chief Ranger and Mrs. John H. Wegner live only a few blocks apart in the Westwood section of Los Angeles and enjoy occasional visits together. John was assistant chief ranger of Yosemite National Park until 1944 then Chief Ranger of Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks until his retirement. The Wegners celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1962; the Albrights hope to do the same in 1965.

* * * *

Former Assistant Director and former Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park Dr. Harold C. Bryant and his wife, Amy, celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on August 1st, 1964.

* * * *

Dr. C.M. Goethe, who with his late wife, had much to do with the initiation of interpretative service in the national parks soon after the Park Service was established recently celebrated his 90th birthday at his home, 3731 Tea St., Sacramento, Calif.

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Presidential Citations Authorized For Top Ideas

Special Presidential citations will be awarded Federal employees and organizational units responsible for significant cost reductions, increased productivity, or other improvements in Government operations, President Johnson announced recently. The program is effective immediately and continues through next November 30.

The colorful citation awards contain the President's signature and will be countersigned by the head of the employing department or agency.

The citations to individuals will be made for beneficial suggestions or achievements beyond job requirements that result in measurable first-year benefits valued at $50,000 or more.

Government units will be honored for team effectiveness, measured by reductions in operating costs while maintaining high quality, increased productivity, improvement in management, or improved service to the public.

The Presidential citations will be part of the current Government-wide program marking the 10th year of the Federal Employees Incentive Awards system. They will be presented on behalf of the President by officials of the employing agencies at appropriate local, regional, or agency-wide ceremonies.

The President said he wants each Federal employee and unit that merits such recognition to have "a tangible symbol" of his personal appreciation for their efforts to achieve "thrift, frugality, and economy in Government operations."

Eligible for the citations are employees and Federal work units that have achieved exceptional results in carrying out the President's economy objectives and whose noteworthy achievements have been placed in effect between July 1, 1963, and November 30, 1964, or have produced additional benefits in this period because of broader application.

The Presidential citations will be given in additional to any cash or honorary awards authorized by agencies.

They will provide a broader base of incentive award recognition than those to be given at the national-level ceremony in Washington, D. C., on November 30, marking the 10th anniversary of the Government-wide incentive awards program. The achievements responsible for these agency-administered citations likely will be the main source for the more limited number of accomplishments to be honored in the November 30 ceremony.

The Presidential citation program provides employees a unique opportunity to show they are "alert and efficient in conserving the Nation's Resources entrusted to their care," as called for by President Johnson.

Frank Cubbage presented award

E. Frank Cubbage, Central District Maintenance Foreman of Shenandoah National Park, was presented a cash award by Park Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins at a staff meeting on July 1.

Acting Regional Director E.M. Lisle's letter of transmittal to Mr. Cubbage read as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that you have been granted, under the Department's Incentive Awards Program, a cash award of $300 in recognition of your work performance at Shenandoah National Park.

"The recommendation initiated by your supervisors in the area cites your constant devotion and service to the Park, your continued efforts to do the best job possible, and your day-to-day performance of duties that far exceeds the normally expected.

"I join Superintendent Hoskins and your fellow workers at Shenandoah in extending congratulations to you on this well deserved award."

ARKANSAS POST

(Continued from page 1)

and the United States, was forced by flood and the shifting channel of the Arkansas River into numerous changes of location.

The most significant resources within the Park area are the remains, visible or underground, associated with the French, Spanish, and American occupation. None of the earlier sites is known at present. However, archeology has uncovered evidence of the later French and Spanish installations; and though no coherent picture of them has yet emerged, further research should permit their adequate interpretation. Evidence of the early 19th Century American village, the first capital of Arkansas Territory, exists in the form of foundations, brick walks and other sub-surface structures.

Upon establishment of Arkansas Post National Memorial this will become the fourth unit of the National Park System to be created in Arkansas, joining Hot Springs National Park, Pea River National Military Park, and Fort Smith National Historic Site. The State has made very generous donations of lands to establish Pea Ridge, Fort Smith and now Arkansas Post.

CIVIL SERVICE BRIEFS

Federal departments and agencies may now train their scientists and engineers in non-Government facilities for as long as two years in a decade of civilian Government service without prior approval of the Civil Service Commission.

Previously, the rule was one year in 10.

The Civil Service Commission will consider, as promptly as possible, requests for additional waivers which Federal departments feel are justified.

ADP to Help Displaced

Electronic computers will be used by the Department of Defense to help in reassigning career employees displaced by installation closings, reductions-in-force, changes in missions, or other changes in staffing requirements. The camputers will match qualifications of employees declared surplus in one installations with requirements of vacant jobs in installations. A pilot test will cover DOD employees in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Handicapped Among Best

Handicapped employees are highly productive, safer on the job than most workers, conscientious, seldom absent from work, and extremely reliable.

The record shows that handicapped workers, placed on jobs which utilize their remaining abilities, are among the Nation's best workers. It's ability that counts—not disability.

Grounds for Firing

The United States Court of Claims has ruled that Federal agencies are justified in firing employees who refuse to obey an order, even if the refusal is made in good faith and does not stem from insubordination.

In the case of Ehrenreich v. United States, the decision said employees' refusal to obey orders need not be attributed to insubordination or other "reprehensible" intent to enable the agency to fire them. This means that any kind of refusal by employees generally justifies dismissal.

The case concerned an employee's refusal, upon advice of her attorney, to appear without him at a disciplinary conference with her supervisors.

Employment Ratio

Federal employment over the years has had its ups and downs ---in relation to the Nation's population.

When George Washington became President, back in 1789, the 350 civilian employees on the Federal payroll amounted to one for every 11,430 Americans. From then through World War II the ratio decreased. By the time the civil service system was established in 1883, there was one Government worker for every 400 Americans; in 1923, one for every 215; and at the all-time peak in Federal employment in World War II, one for every 36.

Movie Being Filmed at Death Valley N.M.

Death Valley location filming includes the famous ghost town of Rhyolite, Furnace Creek Ranch, Stove Pipe Wells, Zabriskie Point, Salt Creek, Twenty Mule Canyon, Artist's Drive, Ubehebe Crater, and the Indian Village. The complete production will require about six weeks Superintendent Aubuchon said today.

"The Reward" is a taut, emotional, contemporary drama played against the bleak, forbidding background of northern Mexico's desert wilderness. It is a story of human frailties: greed, fear, hatred and lust; but there is also courage, love, and redemption.

Personnel

Promotions

ROBERT ADAMS, from Mail Clerk GS-3, to Maile and File Clerk GS-4, Western Region; LUCILLE S. ALMQUIST, Administrative Asst., GS-5, Aztec Ruins, to same GS-6, Salem Maritime; DONALD L. APPEL, Laborer to Foreman I (Laborer), C&O Canal.

THOMAS H. BIRMINGHAM, from Supervisory Civil Engineer (General), GS-12, to same GS-13, National Capital Region; JOHN E. BISHOP, Foreman I (Laborer) to Maintenance Man (A), C&O Canal; BURNBY M. BELL, Hisotian, GS-7 to same GS-9, Fort Clatsop; JUANITA BRUNSON, Clerk Typist, GS-3 to Clerk Stenographer, GS-4, Federal Hall.

GEORGE S. CATTANACH, JR., Archeologist, GS-9, Mesa Verde to Same GS-11, Southwest Region; LASA A. CHILTON, Student Trainee (park Ranger), GS-4, Olympic to same GS-5, Las en Volcanic; LOYOLA F. COLLIER, Secretary (Stemographer) GS-5, to same GS-6, National Capital Region; JOHN E. COOK, Asst. Superintendent, GS-9, to same GS-11, Canyon de Chelly; ROBERT N. COOK, Research Agronomist, GS-7 to same GS-9, N.C.R.; CAROLE A. CRABTREE, Clerk-Typist, GS-4 to Stenographer, GS-5, N.C.R.; ALFRED F. CUMBERLAND, Supervisory Horticulturist (Mgt), GS-7, to same GS-9, N.C.R.

RICHARD DANFORTH, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Yellowstone; PALMER M. DAVIS, Foreman II, Laborer to Foreman II, Mixed Gang, (Sanitation, Yosemite; JOAN M. DIGE, Personnel Clerk (Typing), GS-4, to same GS-5, N.C.R.; MRS. ELLEN W. DIOGUARDI, Clerk-Steno, GS-3 to same GS-4, Sagamore Hill.

HILMA H. ERSKINE, Clerk-Dictating Machine Transcriber, GS-4 to Secretary, GS-5, Southwest Region; Jerry A. Eubanks, Supv. Civil Engineer, GS-11, Cape Hatteras, to same GS-12, Shenandoah.

MILDRED L. FLEMING, Secretary GS-6 to Editor, GS-7, Western Museum Laboratory.

RUSSEL A. GIBBS, Superintendent, GS-9, George Washington Birthplace, to same GS-11, Moores Creek; GEORGE A. GOWANS, Construction Engineer, (Gen.) GS-12, to same GS-13, N.C.R.

SILAS D. HATFIELD, Mechanic Grand Teton, to same, petrified Forest; LARRY E. HENDERSON, Park Naturalist, GS-5, to same GS-7, Petrified Forest; BESSIE L. HIGGS, Clerk, Dictating Machine Transcriber, GS-4 to Secretary (Steno), GS-5, N.C.R.; FRANCIS R. HOLLAND, JR., Historian GS-9, Cabrillo-Channel Islands, to same GS-11, C&O Canal.

ALAN E. JACOBY, Laborer to Operator General, Gettysburg; FRANK J. JAMES, Clerk Typist, GS-3 to same GS-4, N.C.R.; WILLIAM H. JENKINS, Laborer to Gardner, N.C.R.; DORIS JOHNSON, Clerk-Typist, GS-3, to Secretary GS-4, Mount Rainier.

WILLIAM J. KENNEDY, from superintendent, GS-11, Whitman Mission to same GS-12, Lava Beds.

REID MALIN, Asst. Supply Officer, GS-9, to Asst. Proc. & Propt. Management Yellowstone; GS-11, JAMES F. MARTIN, Park Guide, GS-5, to Same, GS-6, Carlsbad Caverns. WILLIAM J. MILLIGAN, Guard, GS-3, to Park Guide, GS-4, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt; ROBERT C. MILNE, Park Naturalist (Trainee), GS-5, to Park Naturalist, GS-7, Lassen Volcanic; MARCIA E. MIRKIN, Secretary (Steno), GS-4, to same gs-5, Northeast Region; RAMONA N. MOTE, Time, Leave & Payroll Clerk, GS-4, to same GS-5, Grand Canyon.

STANLEY W. MCCLURE, Supervisory Historian, GS-12, to same GS-13, N.C.R.; HARRY E. MCCUTCHEON, Park Naturalist, GS-7, to same GS-9, Prince William Forest.

ROBERT H. PRATT, Cartographer, GS-9, to Civil Engineer (tech.) GS-11, Cape Cod; ARNOLD PAULEY, Laborer, to truck Drive, N.C.R.; THURMAN PAYTON, Laborer to Trck Driver, N.C.R.: ANGELINA A. PERILLI, ClerkSteno, GS-4 to Secretary-Steno, GS-5, Northeast Region.

HARRY V. RAWLINGS, Park Guide, GS-5 to same GS-6, Carlsbad Caverns; JOE H. RIHA, Procurement & Property Management Officer, GS-11, to same GS-12, Region Office; JAMES S. ROUSE, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-9, Colorado, to same GS-10, Theodore Roosevelt.

LAWSON SIMPSON, Laborer to Automotive Mechanic, N.C.R.; ROBERT J. SMITH, Staff Park

(continued on page 6)

CHAS. A. JEFFERS GETS 30-YEAR PIN AND GIRLS



Charles A. Jeffers poses with girls in his office shortly after Southeast Regional Office Director Elbert Cox had presented him with his 30-year pin. "Jeff" entered National Park Service in 1933, and prior to going to Virginia, had served in New Jersey, North Carolina, and Nebraska.

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Ellis Island Suggests as National Historic Site

Congress may wish to establish a National Historic Site of Ellis Island, New York Harbor gateway to the new world for more than 16 million immigrants, a National Park Service field report suggests.

The Park Service made the field study in cooperation with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation at the request of the Senate Government Operations Committee's subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. The Department of the Interior has delivered the report to the Subcommittee.

Development of this site as an addition to the National Park System would be tied in closely with the American Museum of Immigration now under construction on Liberty Island. It would also complement the Jersey City plan to redevelop into a 400-acre waterfront park the shoreline opposite Ellis Island—replacing a deteriorating and blighted waterfront dock area. Ellis Island as a park would harmonize with both the Statue of Liberty and the future waterfront park in New Jersey.

This development would bring with it possibility of a new public access not now available. Heretofore, access has been by boat. The new access could be by bridge or causeway from Jersey City. Furthermore visitors traveling by automobile along the New Jersey Turnpike would have a direct approach to the waterfront opposite Ellis Island and could reach the island itself by appropriate means over the bridge or causeway. These visitors could also reach the Statue of Liberty by a short ferry ride, which would also be an important new access to that area.

Used as an immigration station from 1892 to 1954, Ellis Island was the port of entry for over 16,000,000 people. The peak year was 1907 when nearly 1,000,000 future United States citizens entered its gates.

Ever since 1954, when the Immigration Service closed its station on Ellis Island, the Federal Government has been searching for an appropriate use for the island.

The preliminary concept of the national historic site calls for using about half of the island containing early landmarks as an historical sanctuary. It would include gathering space for special groups interested in immigration, national festivals, celebrations and other outdoor events. The other half would be redeveloped into a park with trees, lawns, and a boat basin.

The report recommends establishment of an Advisory Commission with representatives from New York and New Jersey, also the preparation of a long-range master plan within two years after authorization of the site.

Snakes Make News

Audley Whaley has an unusual snake story: Last week in the Cosby campground, a party camping there killed a rattlesnake under the table. The husband went to the washroom and while he was gone another rattlesnake came and started to drag the dead snake off. It dragged the dead snake about 15 feet. The wife yelled for the husband but by the time he got back to the campsite both snakes were gone.

Snakes continue to be observed. In June, Larry Hanneman eliminated a 41-1/2 inch timber rattlesnake on the Sugarlands Mt. trail.

Three rattlesnakes, one 48 inches long, and two copperheads, one 36 inches long, were killed on Eagle Creek.

A 34-inch copperhead was killed on Hazel Creek.

Lloyd Foster killed a 34-inch rattlesnake in the road below the Big Creek campground on June 20.

Campers killed a 34-inch rattlesnake on the hill just above the upper tables at Walnut Bottoms; one camper, who stepped on the snake, said he thought he had stepped into a bear dropping.

Sinclair Ads Feature NPS Areas

This year's cooperative advertising campaign by the Sinclair Oil Corporation—featuring ads on Mammoth Cave, Shenandoah, Cape Hateras, and Isle Royale—are currently appearing in TIME, Saturday Review, Audubon, Newsweek, National Geographic, and Natural History magazines. According to Assistant for Special Programs Carlos S. Whiting, who has counseled Sinclair for several years in these advertisements promoting interpretation of National Parks, letters are needed by management of Sinclair to show the Board of Directors that the ads are appreciated by the public.

Those who may wish to write letters of appreciation or other comment may address them to Mr. Reynolds Girdler, Vice President for Public Relations, Sinclair Oil Corporation, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.

Book on West One of Best

Dr. Don Rickey, Jr., a member of the master plan team in the Midwest Regional Office, has received word that his book, "Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay," has been selected by the Chicago Westerners as one of the 10 best published on western history during 1963.

Dr. Rickey's book is a study of the rank and file enlisted men of the U. S. Regular Army who served through the Indian campaigns from 1865 to the 1890's.

The book was published in May 1963 by the University of Oklahoma Press, and the first edition was sold out in four months.

Prior to his appointment to the Midwest Region master plan team, Dr. Rickey was chief research historian at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. He also served as historian at Custer Battlefield for five years.

History of Yellowstone

(Continued from page 3)

never did, and, third, we claimed a cession from Spain. In regard to the latter, the United States did advance a claim to the Northwest Coast above Spanish California in 1818, but in 1819 a counter-claim was made by Spain upon the Royal order of King Ferdinand VII. But that was destroyed by the revolution which established the independence of Mexico in 1821.

In the course of the boundary negotiations which began in 1824, the British government took the position that our boundary with Canada should follow the forty-ninth parallel westward to the point where it strikes the northward flowing branch of the Columbia River, then follow down the center of that stream to its mouth. While that would not have allowed us all we subsequently obtained in territory, it was a tacit admission that our claim to most of the Oregon country was a good one. From that time on our soveregnty in the Yellowstone region has never been in question.

Editor's note: The second section of PART II, titled "Open For Business — A Pursuit of Peltry" will appear in the next issue.

PERSONNEL

(Continued from page 5)

ELMON W. WILLIAMS, Operator General (LD), to Maintenanceman, Gettysburg; HARRY W. WILLS, Park Naturalist, GS-7, to same, GS-9, Petrified Forest; AZALEA WRIGHT, Secretary GS-4, Independence, to same GS-5, Northeast Region Office.

On June 17, a 3-foot rattlesnake was removed from the trail on Cataloochee Mt. near Laurel Gap.

Mark Hannah killed two copperheads in June, both within 200 feet of the ranger station.

Glen Shultz killed a 43-inch rattler on the Roaring Fork road on June 29.

Ranger Copas killed four rattlesnakes in June.

Interior Recommends New Type Park

(Continued from page 2)

Last November, the Congressionally established Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed in principle "this imaginative new concept of historic preservation." The advisory Board added that "the historic and scenic values of this region merit preservation and... the cooperative efforts required to implement this proposal should be initiated promptly."

The Department's report to Congress said:

"The Nez Perce country has a rich and varied history covering a long span of time. Archeological evidence shows that man has inhabited this country for at least 10,000 years. Whether the Nez Perce Tribe, which belongs to the Sahaptin family, evolved from these first inhabitants or migrated to the area at a much later time is not yet known. Even though great stretches of this country remain primitive today, the Americans' attention came early to this place. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, followed the Lolo Trail, which to this day has retained much of the same character and appearance as when they used it. In the wake of the Lewis and Clark Expedition came the fur trappers and traders, who for 30 years harvested the abundant crop of furs in the region. Contact with the Nez Perce Indians led to the founding of the Henry Spalding Mission in 1836 as a means of bringing white man's culture and religion to the Indian.

"The coming of the white settler and the discovery of gold in the Nez Perce region led to friction between the whites and the Indians, which erupted into war in 1877. Whitebird Canyon marks the initial engagement of what became a remarkable Indian campaign. With only 300 warriors, the Nez Perce defeated the troops at Whitebird Canyon, fought the Battle of Clearwater River, defeated General John Gibbon at the Battle of the Big Hole, and marched 2,000 miles through enemy territory before being captured."

Historical Plaque Given Yosemite N.P.

The California Registered Historical Landmark plaque presented to the Park in ceremonies opening the observance of the Centennial of the Yosemite Grant on Friday will be on exhibit in front of Park Headquarters for the time being. Eventually the plaque will be given a permanent place in or at the proposed new visitor center.

Approximately 1,500 invited guests and Park visitors were in attendance at the ceremonies. Former National Park Service Director Horace M. Albright was the master of ceremonies. Principal speaker was Newton B. Drury, another former Director who also served at one time as Chief of the California Division of Beaches and Parks. Mr. Drury said in part: "This gathering has a dual purpose: first to commemorate the establishment at Yosemite of the first state park in the United States, later to be receded to the Federal Government, and secondly to remember that here first was advanced the idea that there are some lands so unique and precious that it is the concern of the entire people and their government to hold them inviolate, not to contribute to man's material needs, but to minister to his mind and spirit."

Presentation of the plaque was made by Charles A. DeTurk, Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Acceptance was by Regional Director Edward A. Hummel.

A humorous note was added to the proceedings as the Airmen's Chorus from Castle Air Force Base began singing the "Star Spangled Banner." A jay in a tree overhead began a raucous chattering as though the singing disturbed him. As the chorus finished the number, the chattering ceased.



Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, former Assistant Director of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corp during the Depression Years of 1930, and recently retired as Director of the Interior Department's National Park Service, talks over old times with Los Angeles Congressman Edward R. Roybal, a former CCC member. Mr. Wirth is shown as he tries his old CCC cap on the Congressman for size.

Book BIRDS of GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Review

Birds of Glacier National Park, recently issued by the Glacier Natural History Association, Inc., represents two pieces of good fortune from which the Association and the visitor to Glacier National Park will benefit. One is that Lloyd P. Parratt, an ornithologist of high standing who had spent 15 summers at Glacier as a seasonal naturalist, wrote the text; the other is that the Association was able to obtain from the Canadian National Parks Branch the loan of color plates—49 in all—of bird paintings made by Allan Brooks and T. M. Shortt.

Parratt introduces his text with a lucid and excellent discussion of "Birds and Their Environments in Glacier National Park" which offers a sort of framework for the following account of the individual birds. Each species is dealt with briefly, but with sufficient information to make this little volume a fine companion for anyone who travels the roads or the trails of this park.

The Crater Lake Natural History Association splurged by bringing out a lavishly illustrated booklet, well written by Roger J. Contor, entitled The Underworld of Oregon Caves National Monument, in 1963, and by adding, in 1964, Shrubs of Crater Lake, by Charles F. Yocum, and a revision of George F. Ruhle's Along Crater Lake Roads, brought up to date to take into account the changes and developments brought about by MISSION 66 projects.

All of these publications, which attest the steady improvement in quality of product over the past decade or so, also bear further witness to the usefulness of the official cooperating associations scattered throughout the National Park System, in broadening and strengthening the Service's program of interpretation. All deserve an honored place on anyone's bookshelf. - H.E.

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Colorado

The Visitor Center Dedication took place on May 24, 1964. Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver gave the keynote address at the dedication. Over 550 persons withessed the ceremonies which took place in front of the visitor center. Lemuel (Lon) A. Garrison, Midwest Regional Director and Congressman Wayne Aspinall were among those taking an active part in the festivities.

* * * *

Paul Ellis, formerly of Dinosaur National Monument, has accepted the position of Chief Ranger at here. Paul replaces Jim Rouse who recently moved to Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park as Chief Ranger.

* * * *

Jack Fewlass has taken over the position of Supervisory Park Ranger at Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument. Jack came to Black Canyon from Yosemite National Park and replaces Lowell White who was recently transferred to Blue Ridge Parkway.

Great Smoky Mountains

Superintendent Fry announces that the result of the poll of all employes on the proposed "Great Smoky Mountains Activities Association" have been tabulated A large majority of the employes have expressed approval of the proposal.

In view of this positive approval by most employes, a meeting is being called for the purpose of adopting the bylaws as proposed and to elect the officers for the organization.

All employes who can be spared are to be released from work on Monday, July 6, in time to be in attendance at an employes meeting to be held in the lobby of the administration building at 4:00 p.m.

At this meeting the employes will adopt the bylaws for the organization and elect their officers. The plan to become effective as of July 1, 1964. You should be there to assure election of the officers you want and to assist in getting the plan established.

* * * *

This summer seems to be an unusually good year for rattlesnakes. One rattler was killed in Chimneys campground. Mark Hannah reports as of June 23 12 rattlesnakes have been killed in the Cataloochee distric. George Martin, who is doing layout work for the Look Rock campground, reports that his crew has killed 4 rattlers and only one copperhead, and that Petty Abbott's BPR crew on Chilhowee Mountain have killed two rattlers. Larry Hanneman ran into two different large rattlesnakes on the Sugarlands Mt. trail. On Saturday, June 27, John Morrell in making the trip around the Roaring Fork Motor Nature Trail ran across two large rattlesnakes. Tom Savage has reported others bringing in snakes and he is continuing his studies of the food habits of these animals. One large one which was brought in from the Chimneys campground contained six mice and Tom has indicated that not only is he learning considerable about the food habits of rattlesnakes but he also is getting quite a bit of information on the various species of mice in the park.

* * * *

David O. (Little Dave) Whaley, on June 14 while hiking up Injun Creek (above the Greenbrier ranger station) encountered a pack of wild dogs, four in all. Three appeared to be young dogs, having the appearance of the German shepherd but not quite as large. The fourth dog was older (probably their mother) and was a reddish yellow color, about the size of a small collie.

* * * *

Bears continue to "make news." A bear tore up the TVA rain gauge on Noland Creek on June 8, damaging the gauge about $25.

A bear was trapped at Balsam Mt. campground and released on the Bryson-Fontana road on June 1. A bear entered an automobile at Balsam Mt. campground on June 4 and damaged it an estimated $15. A bear broke a glass door in a vehicle at Balsam Mt. campground on June 13, damaging it $20. On the 13th a bear went through the top of a VW and took food out of the vehicle, at Balsam Mt., doing $75 worth of damage.

Three bears were trapped and removed from the Cosby campground during June.

Over in Cataloochee bears are presenting a sanitation problem in the campground by upsetting the garbage cans.

In Cataloochee a fisherman reported seeing a large male deer put his head into the creek and sling the water back on himself.



Some of the thirty-five prospective bath attendants who recently completed the 11-hour training session of June 8 - 24, under the auspices of Hot Springs National Park. Chief Ranger Foster Freeman prepares to speak to the group.



Supt. Fred C. Fagergren greets 1,000,000th visitor Chet F. Leichliter others in party (L to R) are James J. Leichliter, Mrs. James Leichliter, Mrs. Chet. F. Leichliter, George R. Rapelje and Mrs. Mrs. George R. Rapelje.

Grand Teton

Superintendent Fred C. Fagergren of Grand Teton National Park recently welcomed the one millionth visitor to Grand Teton National Park for the 1964 season. Surprised and delighted to be recognized as the one millionth visitor were James J. Leichliter and his wife Iris of Goodland, Kansas. The Leichliters were accompanied by their brother, Chet F. Leichliter, his wife Elsie and George R. Rapelje with his wife Cecille all of Loveland, Colorado. Mrs. Rapelje is a sister of James and Chet Leichliter.

Superintendent Fagergren presented the group with a selection of books about Grand Teton and the group was hosted to dinner at Jackson Lake Lodge by Raymond C. Lillie, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Teton Lodge Company.

Indicative of increased travel to the marvelous Jackson Hole area, the one millionth visit occurred four days earlier during 1964 as compared to 1963.

James Leichliter is employed as a brakeman for the Rock Island Railroad and his brother Chet is associated with the Lecihliter Construction Company of Loveland, Colorado. Mrs. Rapelje is semi-retired and Mrs. Raeljie is employed by the J.C. Penney Company in Loveland.

Hot Springs

Chief Park Naturalist Boyd Evison of Hot Springs National Park has returned from a one-week session of the Audubon Camp of Connecticut with his enthusiasm redoubled for the Park's already-extensive interpretive program for schoolchildren. The Camp, conducted by the National Audubon Society on a beautiful 430-acre nature preserve near Greenwich, gives a concentrated course of classroom and field studies for nature counselors, teachers, and others interested in nature interpretation for youngsters.

The Connecticut Camp differs from its counterparts in Maine, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, in that it is run in conjunction with an operating children's Nature Center. Boyd reports that the opportunity to observe children's sessions in progress, and to discuss interpretive methods with the Nature Center staff, were among the highlights of a very worthwhile week.

The trip to and from the school was also put to good use, with interpretive methods and materials in use at Great Smokies, Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, several units of National Capitol Parks, Bear Mountain State Park (N.Y.), and Mammoth Cave studied along the way.

Kings Mountain

If you stop by Kings Mountain to see our short ranger (6' 7") this month, you will miss him. He (Joe Ries) is participating in technical climbing techniques and training with the Colorado Mountain Club over in the old country. The group will climb in Italy, Switzerland, and France. We received a card from Joe the other day and he was in Innsbrook, Austria, scene of the Winter Olympics. After lunch in Innsbrook, Joe asked for a bill and the waiter seemed amused. Joe had asked for a bird's bill instead of a food bill. His German is a little rustic. All the park staff that were left behind believes that Joe is stricly on a vacation enjoying the scenery. His legs are long enough to step over the mountain, so why climb?

Bill Bates is a proud papa again. A second daughter, Laura Rebecca, was born on June 4, 1964. Bill has been a seasonal ranger at Kings Mountain and Cowpens for six summers. During the winter months, Bill is head coach at Kings Mountain High School. He has piled up quite an outstanding record of wins with his football team. Last season his record was 9 wins and one tie, the first undefeated season at Kings Mountain since 1956. It seems that Bill isn't having much luck on getting future linemen for his teams, but he is acquiring a shifty backfield.

Lassen Volcanic

With the advent of the summer season and increased numbers of visitors there is also an increase in the number of research projects carried on by various students and professors. Dr. James Heath of San Jose State College is continuing his studies of plant succession and ecological changes in the Chaos Jumbles and the Devastated Area.

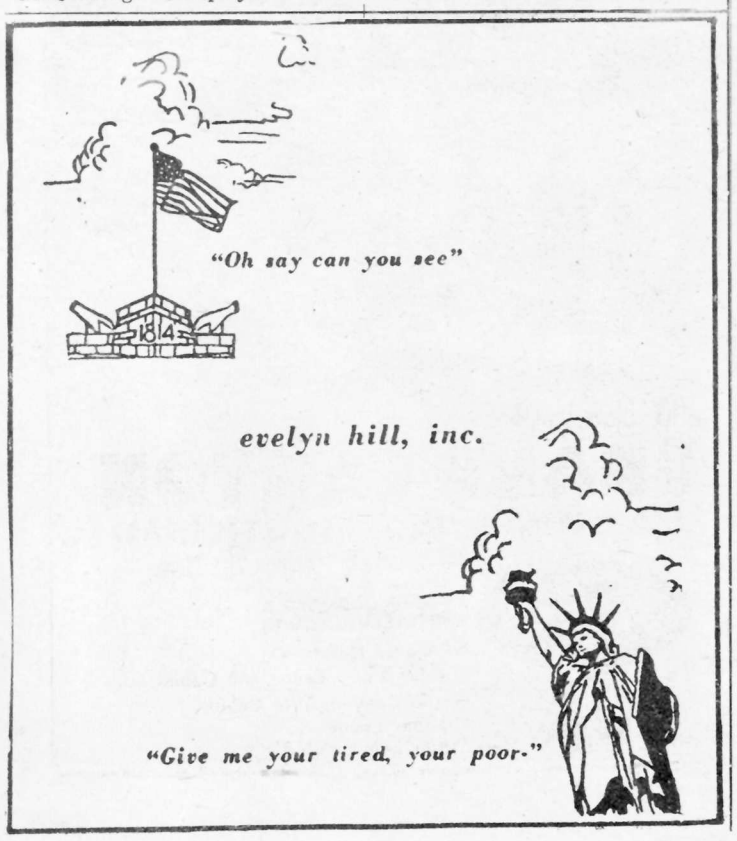
Robin Lenn, a graduate student at the University of California, began his studies of plant and animal life in the thermal waters of the Park.

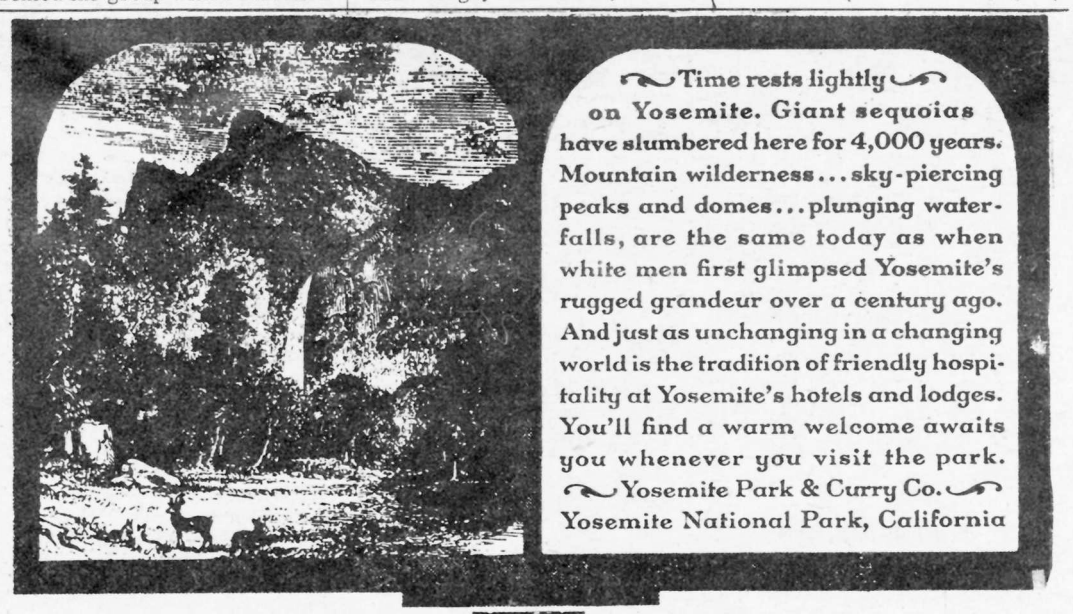
Fred Everest, fisheries biologist at Humboldt State College, is spending his second summer in the Park, studying aquatic life in the Juniper, Horseshoe and Snag lakes area.

* * *

A field School in Natural History was conducted in the Park during the week of June 21 by six staff members of San Jose State College. This is the 5th season the studies have been held in Lassen. The 1st was in 1954. The school started in 1931 as the West Coast Nature School.

(Continued on page 8)





(Continued from page 7)

Fifteen different areas are visited at various times, including Death Valley, Sequoia and Yosemite. Other trips are taken to Mammoth Lakes, Fallen Leaf near Lake Tahoe and a seacoast area.

Of the 115 persons enrolled in the school this year, about 85% were teachers. The rest were persons interested in natural history. Special classes were conducted for children in nature crafts and nature studies.

Five general subjects covered in the course for college credits are geology, botany, vertebrate zoology, invertebrate zoology and ecology. Principles of conservation in National Parks are also stressed.

* * *

The summer season also brings construction work to the Park. At the winter use area and Sulphur Works, surveying and land clearing are under way in preparation for expansion of the parking areas and road realignments.

Construction of the access road to Butte Lake has necessitated the closing of the area to visitor vehicles and overnight use. The Butte Lake campground is being expanded and a 190-seat campfire circle is being constructed. Visitors can hike in from the Park boundary to fish and climb Cinder Cone. Various projects are under way at Manzanita Lake. A new concession employee's dormitory has been built there.

Lava Beds

On June 30th W.J. "Joe" Kennedy arrived at Lava Beds to assume the duties of superintendent. Mr. Kennedy replaces Irvin D. Kerr who retired from 39 years of park service in May of this year.

With Mission 66 still under way at Lava Beds, Kennedy's 32 years of park service experience well qualify him to meet every challenge the area will offer. Prior to this assignment he served in Mount Rainier, Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon and Effigy Mounds. For the past eight years he has been superintendent of Whitman Mission, and at the recent dedication there, saw the "66 dream" come true.

* * *

Standard and advanced courses in American Red Cross first aid were attended by residents of the Monument in the month of June. All "victims" were treated promptly, efficiently and hilariously. One question on the final test asked the students the proper treatment of a deer hunter in the monument who had accidentally shot himself in the leg. One student so impressed the instructor with his answer that he made 97 on his test paper. His answer? Arrest him for poaching. Need we say more??

* * *

The "school bell" continued to ring as the resident women and children attended a demonstration on fire prevention and control. Old mattresses, oil drums and piles of wood were ignited and each of the ladies and some of older the children were given the opportunity to put out the above mentioned fires with several types of extinguishers.

* * *

Construction on 9.4 miles of new road for the monument is due to start sometime in July of this year. To begin at the northeast entrance of the monument, the new road will eventually merge with nine miles of paved road that presently leads to monument headquarters.

Mammoth Cave

An all-time record of 8,850 persons attended a homecoming program and visited Mammoth Cave National Park's scenic attractions on July 4, according to Superintendent Paul McG. Miller. Of this total, 4,204 persons were guided along the cave trails and viewed scenic underground wonders enjoyed by visitors for more than a hundred years.

At the homecoming, former residents of the Park returned to greet old friends and former neighbors, as they have each July 4 since establishment of the Park. An outstanding program was presented at the park amphitheater in the afternoon, at which Dr. E. Kelly Thompson, president of Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, was the principal speaker.

Also enjoying the events and features of the Park were 1,100 overnight campers, who set up their tents and trailers in two campgrounds, and 880 picnickers, who gathered at the tables and barbeque grills in the picnic area or spread their lunches on shaded lawns.

* * *

The following letter was handed to a seasonal ranger at Mammoth Cave National Park by a nine-year-old admirer of park rangers and a thankful user of the "good facilities." The youthful camper pays an "affectionatte" tribute to the foresighted people who deemed it worthwhile to establish a National Park at Mammoth Cave.

Dear Rangers,

I have enjoyed very much our stay here. I think the park is very well kept, and I have enjoyed useing the good facilities.

I think that if you keep keeping up the park, you would have many people come, just like now, with the good facilities.

I think rangers here are very friendly, and occupy your campers very well. I think people had a good idea when they made a national park here, with the interesting cave.

I am very thankful to whoever thought of putting a national park here.

Again to say, I'm very thankful for the park, your affectionatte camper.

Patty Sue
Age 9

P.S. I love it!

Olympic

Sandy Sedergren, daughter of the Oscar's (ass't sup't) is attending summer school at the University of Washington in Seattle this summer. Gretchen Miller, daughter of the C.B. "Bud" Hanify's (elec.) is in attendance at San Diego State College.

* * *

Kerry Echols, daughter of Lawrence and Nina (ass't park engineer) has joined her parents for their new tour of duty at Olympic. She was completing her sophomore year at Wasatch Academy in Utah when their orders came through.

* * *

The normally rainy June weather put its best foot forward for the annual picnic at Rosemary honoring seasonal personnel. Fried chicken, foot races and queries of "Whose kid is who's?" combined to make it a memorable occasion.

* * *

It was "hats and heels" when wives of Olympic personnel met for a forenoon coffee hour at Haguewood's Restaurant during the month of July. Among the guests introduced to the group were Mary (Yaple) Beattie, who married Chet (personnel officer) on June 26th.

* * *

Ruth Kirk's latest book "Exploring the Olympic Peninsula" is off the presses. The release of the publication preceded Ruth's return from her writing assignment in Japan by about a month.

* * *

The F. Ronald Richmonds (elec. tech.) are vacationing with relatives in Montana. Son David returned to his U.S. Navy electronics course in San Francisco after a brief visit with the family.

* * *

Ann Taylor, wife of Robert W. (park naturalist) and their two daughters are visiting her family in Los Angeles.

Saratoga

Park Historian, Jerry Y. Shimoda, was presented with a Special Service Award in the amount of $300 by Superintendent Freeland at an informal ceremony held in the Park office. Jerry was granted the award by the Northeast Region Incentive Awards Committee for his performance during the 5 1/2 month period when he served as Acting Superintendent.

* * *

The Park Staff welcomed new Superintendent Dixon B. Freeland, his wife Anne and their children at an informal barbecue held on the lawn of Exhibits Specialist Harry Martin's quarters. The Freelands expressed their thanks and pleasure at being here in Saratoga.

* * *

With the completion of the reconstruction of the period cabin on the site of the historic Freeman Farm, Exhibits Specialist Harry Martin was assigned to Boston. Harry has left many reminders of his work here in the Park, having previously worked on the restoration of the historic Neilson House and the restoration of the Schuyler House Kitchen. We shall always remember Harry, his wife Arlene, and Harry's "boys" and girl. They were a familiar scene in the Park for a long time. We wish them luck wherever they may wander.

* * *

Seasonal Ranger (Historian) "Sam" Manico rejoined the Park Staff for his tenth season. Every year Sam vows that this will be his last and yet when the summer solstice sets in and the blue haze covers the Hudson River hills, Sam drifts back to his old familiar haunts. Sam was joined by Seasonal Rangers (Historians) Ed Dickinson, back for his second year, and John Pemrick, joining us for the first time.

Sitka

Museum Aid Romaine Hardcastle was the happy recipient of a $200.00 incentive award for her outstanding work at Sitka National Monument from October, 1963 to March 1964, when the Monument was without a Park Historian.



Superintendent Mitchell of Sitka-Glacier Bay presents incentive award to Museum Aid Romaine Hardcastle.

L.J. Mitchell, Superintendent of Glacier Bay and Sitka National Monuments made the presentation at a brief ceremony in the Sitka office during a recent trip there from his Juneau headquarters. He said that Mrs. Hardcastle had not only performed her own regular duties with top efficiency, but had carried out many duties of the historian as well. Extra projects accomplished by Mrs. Hardcastle during the period included the preparation of a series of 51 radio programs which were historical sketches called "In This Place", and the preparation of script for the audiovisual program for the new Sitka Visitor Center.

In presenting the award, the Superintendent said: "I know that the amount of this award cannot be considered compensation for the many nights and weekends which you willingly contributed to do this outstanding job. However, it is a token of appreciation by a grateful employer for a job well done. The National Park Service and your co-workers are justly proud of you."

White Sands

New buildings have appeared at White Sands National Monument in recent months - a 3-bedroom residence, a 3-unit entrance station, and another set of restrooms in the picnic area - all a result of mission 66 efforts. The new entrance station has relieved the congestion that often developed under the former system. The boys report that they are quite comfortable in the air conditioned booths, even on "100 degree plus" days. Seasonal Ranger E. Hulen Jones claims he got so cold he had to open the door a while to warm up.

* * *

With cooperation from adjacent White Sands Missile Range, Chief Ranger Hugh P. Beattie and Park Naturalist John R. Douglass led an auto caravan over missile range roads to visit Lake Lucero on May 24, 1964. It was the first opportunity in many years for the public to make the trip, with the result that interest was high. One hundred and thirty three cars carrying 449 visitors formed the caravan. At Lake Lucero the story of the formation of the sands was spread out for everyone to see, from the high mountain walls where the gypsum is first dissolved to the evaporation pan that is Lake Lucero, where crystals of gypsum form only to be broken and the pieces swept away by southwesterly winds. Despite the dusty roads and the heat (103°) the trip was enjoyed by all. Many want to come back when the lake has water in it. Hence we plan to repeat the trip and hope that some of our park service friends can join us.

* * *

Recently, each time he has prepared work schedules, Chief Ranger Hugh P. Beattie has toured the office to learn who was still around, available for work. Ranger George B. Robinson started things off by leaving for the Horace B. Albright training center last fall. Then came December and end of the year leaves. John R. Douglass was appointed park naturalist and reported for work January 19, coming here from Petrified Forest. That relieved the manpower problem until, with a fast one-two punch about February first, Superintendent Forrest M. Benson left for a six months special assignment in Washington (recreation planning) and Ranger W. Pingree Crawford left for the spring session at the Albright Center. Lawrence C. Hadley (now chief of information, WASO) arrived in late February for a six weeks stint as acting superintendent. By the time he left we were able to secure seasonal help. Things are going along smoothly now. What's that? June 25. Forrest Benson and family left for a new assignment in Washington!

Yosemite

Recent visitors to the Park were Harthon (Spud) Bill, Chief of the Division of Resources Management and Visitor Protection, and William (Bill) Everhart, Chief of the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services in the Washington Office.

* * *

Herb Maier, retired Assistant Regional Director now serving in an assignment as Special Assistant to the Regional Director (Safety), spent the past week in the Park reviewing safety programs and interpreting the recent directive from Director Hartzog on safety.

* * *

Also here for a short visit were Ambassador and Mrs. Anatoliy F. Dobrynin of Russia. The couple was visited by Superintendent Preston and escorted to Glacier Point by Assistant Valley District Ranger Rick Anderson.

* * *

Park employees and residents were on hand at the Rangers' Club on Tuesday morning, July 7, to bid farewell to Mary and Granny Liles, who left Friday for their new assgnment at Rocky Mountain National Park. Park wives served coffee and goodies.

A new putter to facilitate his golfing was presented to Granny, along with several "gag" gifts. To remind them of Yosemite, the Liles' were also presented with two Ansel Adams prints depicting the Valley and the high country.

Zion

Arthur Bruhn, 48, president of Dixie College and long-time friend of the National Parks, died of leukemia Sunday in St. George, Utah. Born in Parowan, Utah, Art had been employed as a ranger-naturalist for many seasons both at Zion and at Cedar Breaks National Monument. He had contributed much to the knowledge of Southern Utah as a naturalist and author. A graduate of Brigham Young Univ., he was a member of the National Advisory Board of the U.S. Forest Service; the Utah State Park Recreation Committee, and the Zion Natural History Association Board of Directors.

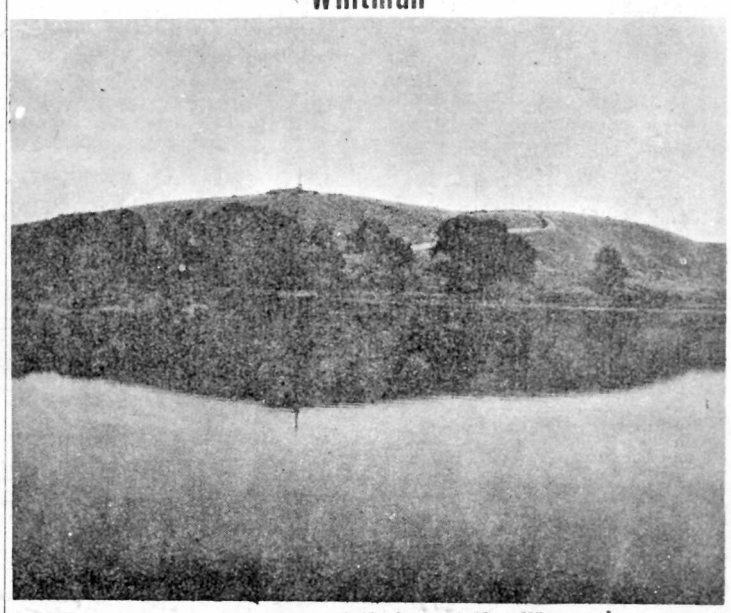
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Don DeMILLE received a $125.00 Superior Performance Award for his fine service as Caretaker at the Zion Visitor Center for 3 years. Congratulations are also in order for Roy Curbow and Joe McCabe for their suggestions connected with sand storage and snowplow operations. They received a check for $75.00 divided equally among them.

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Zion Natural History Association has just published a 28-page guide to the trails of Zion. Written by Ro Wauer and illustrated by Jeanne Smith, 14 trails are discussed. The booklet will sell for 15¢ and includes 3 maps, 25 pictures, and 6 illustrations. Fred Brueck and his boys grace the cover; Fred is autographing copies upon request. Carl Jepson, Exec. secretary of the Natural History Association, said that "this booklet should greatly aid the visitor in his enjoyment of Zion's fine trails. We hope that the low price of the booklet will encourage many of the hikers to get out and see this beautiful area".

Whitman



Looking at Whitman Memorial Shaft on hill. Whitman's restored millpond is in the foreground.