National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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PARKS FOR AMERICA, SURVEY NOW AVAILABLE

"Parks for America" was compiled by the National Park Service in cooperation with State and local park organizations in 50 States, and other Federal agencies with land management responsibilities.

This is the Park Service's last report in the field of integrated nationwide outdoor recreation and park planning. These functions have been transferred to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, created in April 1962, upon the recommendation of the President's Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission.

Secretary Udall pointed out in a foreword that data in "Parks for America" were compiled prior to April 1962, and have not been updated since then. The 88th Congress has passed bills which President Johnson has signed into law, authorizing National Park System status for a number of areas covered by the survey.

"This report is published at the request of many of the States to assist in their park planning and legislative programs," Secretary Udall wrote in the foreword. "The Department of the Interior acknowledges with sincere appreciation the fine cooperation received from the States, the Federal agencies and local planning groups which made publication of this report possible."

State summaries within each region include resumes, State maps, and tabulations of existing and potential parks, monuments, recreation areas, parkways, scenic roads, trails, and free-flowing streams.

The 500-page "Parks for America" is on sale through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at $5.25 per copy.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced recently that publication of a State-by-State inventory of some 4,800 existing non-urban parks and related areas, and 2,800 additional areas recognized by various surveys as meriting public protection and management because of their important scenic, scientific, historic and recreation values.

National Park Service Releases Report on California Redwoods

An interim professional report concerning the National Park Service study of the Coast Redwoods (Sequoia-sempervirens) of northern California has been released for public comment, the Department of the Interior announced today. The study is being made by the Service under a grant by the National Geographic Society.

Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., of the Park Service explained that the interim report, prepared by professional technicians of the National Park Service--with its discussion of possible alternatives for action--is being distributed now to solicit comments and suggestions from both private and public interests for consideration in preparing a final report and recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior.

According to the report, of almost two million acres of original Redwood forest, approximately 750,000 acres of old growth now remain; of this, only some 300,000 acres are essentially untouched virgin growth, of which, in turn, a scant 50,000 acres are preserved--primarily in State parks.

On June 25, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall briefed President Johnson and conservation leaders from both public and private life on the progress of the Redwoods study. The President directed Secretary Udall to report back to him at the beginning of the year--following completion of the study.

The final report of the National Park Service, based on the comments and suggestions of interested reviewers, will provide basic information for preparation of Secretary Udall's report to the President.

Comments on the report should be addressed to the Regional Director, National Park Service, Federal Office Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063, San Francisco, California, 94102. Hartzog urged that comments be submitted in time to reach the Regional Director on or before November 15, 1964.

* * *

Editor's Note: Copies of the report may be obtained from the Regional Director, National Park Service, Federal Office Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063, San Francisco, California, 94102.

John M. Corbett Heads New Archeological Studies Division

Appointment of Dr. John M. Corbett as chief of the National Park Service's new division of archeology studies was announced recently by the Department of the Interior. Prior to the appointment, Dr. Corbett headed the Service's branch of archeology, now replaced by the new division.

The Department also announced the appointment of Robert M. Utley, historian in the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as chief of the Service's division of history studies, formerly the division of history and archeology studies.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., said establishment of the new divisions stemmed from the mounting importance of archeological and historical research in park conservation. He pointed out that approximately half of the units of the National Park System were established because of their archeological or historical significance, and a number of other areas and sites are being studied or will be studied in the years ahead to evaluate their historical and archeological significance to the Nation.

Director Hartzog noted that the Congress has declared that it is a national policy "to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefits of the people of the United States."

As a result of the Park Serv-

(Continued to page 6)

APPALACHIAN TRAIL HIKER'S HIGHWAY

When fall dapples the Eastern Seaboard with color, hikers head for their favorite public path, the Appalachian Trail.

Called "one of the seven wonders of the outdoorsman's world," the Appalachian Trail winds 2,050 miles along the mountain backbone of the eastern United States from Maine to Georgia, the National Geographic Society says.

Benton MacKaye, a New Englander, proposed the wilderness route in 1921 as a retreat from urban life. By 1937, volunteer crews of hikers and naturalists had completed the world's longest marked footpath. The way is shown by frequent blazes and signs.

Summer Snowstorms

Between its terminuses, mile-high Mount Katahdin in Maine and Georgia's 3,290-foot Mount Oglethorpe, the Appalachian Trail threads through 14 states, eight national forests, and two national parks.

At its northern end, the "A.T." crosses a barren land where, to Thoreau, it seemed "as if sometimes it rains rocks."

Summertime hikers may face snow blizzards in New Hampshire's White Mountains, sweltering heat in Tennessee.

One surprised hiker even encountered an elephant blocking the trail in Virginia. The venturesome pachyderm had escaped from a circus.

The Appalachian Trail lies within half a day's drive of more than half the population of the United States. Some 50 hiking clubs, countless individual nature lovers, and the National Park Service cooperate in keeping the trail clear and maintaining the many lodges, shelters, and camping grounds along the route.

Though the rail crosses private property at various points with the owners' consent, problems sometime arise.

Now and then, hikers have complained that suspicious mountain folk were chasing them with loaded shotguns for alleged trespassing.

A New Jersey nudist colony once erected barricades where the trail cut across their camp. After a local hiking club protested, the nudists offered a compromise: Hikers could pass through if they were unclothed. Unwilling to shed, club members had to hack a new trail 1 1/2 miles around the camp.

Grandmother Walks Length

A few determined footsloggers have covered the full length of the 2,050-mile Trail. A Pennsylvanian, Earl V. Shaffer, made the first such trek on record in 1948. Owen F. Allen holds the speed record - 98 days from Maine to Georgia in the summer of 1960.

In 1955, a 68-year-old grandmother hiked the entire length, wearing out seven pairs of tennis shoes. Two years and several great-grandchildren later, she repeated the feat. "There were some things I didn't see the first time," said the spry septuagenarian.

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Ansel Adams Exhibition at Interior Art Gallery

An exhibit of Ansel Adams photographs of the National Parks and the American West was featured at the Department of the Interior Art Gallery, October 6 to November 10.

The exhibit, called "The Eloquent Light," featured 200 of the greatest and best-known photographs produced by Ansel Adams over a career of 40 years. The photographs are being circulated nationally under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

The Interior Art Gallery showing is sponsored by George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service. The Art Gallery, on the seventh floor of the Interior Building, was conceived by former Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and was recently refurbished and reopened through the interest of Mrs. Stewart L. Udall.

The camera of Ansel Adams sees beyond the surface appearance of nature into its essential rhythm, order, and pattern. "Photography is really perception," Adams once wrote. "Expressions without doctrine, my photographs are presented here as ends in themselves, images of endless moments of the world."

Long a member of and contributor to the Sierra Club, Adams has perhaps become best known to most Americans through his interpretive books published by that organization. These include: "This is the American Earth," and "These We Inherit; the Parklands of America."

While still in his teens, Adams became a moving spirit in the Sierra Club, an association of naturalists, mountaineers and conservationists. It was with the Sierra Club that he made his first climbs into the wilderness. Adams is as dedicated to preserving the wilderness as he is to photographing it.

Never an abstract photographer, he glorifies and magnifies reality in such pictures as, "Moon and Half Dome, Yosemite Valley" and "Trailside, Alaska." Adams explains that "there is too much clear sky and clean rock in my memory for me ever to wholly fall into self-illusion."

The photographs in this show represent the whole span of Adams' development, the years from 1923 to 1963. During these years, he played a major role in the coming of age of photography in our time. Along with Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Weston, Paul Strand, and Charles Sheeler, he found a new language for the art of photography

Devastating Fire at Wind Cave N.P.

Late in the morning of September 2, 1964, holocaust reigned at Wind Cave National Park. A carelessly thrown match or cigarette coupled with extreme fire danger conditions and high winds caused a grass and forest fire to rage out of control. Point of origin was directly north of the park headquarters area on Highway U.S. 385 and S.D. 87. With prevailing northwest and west winds this fire swept east and out of the park.

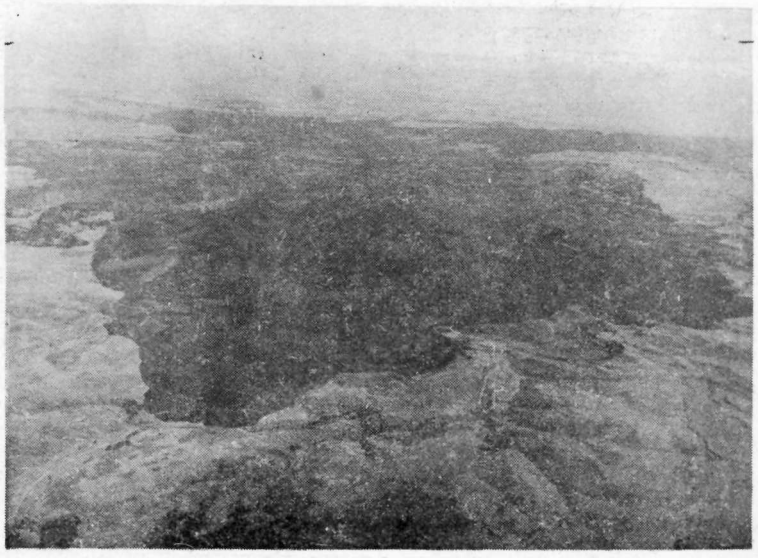
It burned out of control until 2:30 a.m. on the 3rd of September. Over 5,800 acres of grassland and forest area burned within the park boundaries, while over 9,500 acres of private ranch and state lands were burned.

During the height of the fire about 800 men were on the payroll. Included were groups of Sioux Indian firefighters and Ellsworth Air Force Base personnel along with U.S. Forest Service, Custer State Park, National Park Service, various other local fire departments and pickup labor. Eleven dozers, about 36 pumpers and various other pieces of equipment were used together with bird dog planes and slurry bombers. Twenty-seven thousand gallons of slurry were dropped in an effort to bring this fire under control.

In spite of the speed with which this fire raced across the park the entire buffalo herd was able to escape. Only two elk, two deer, and one antelope are known to have perished in the fire.

After 22 days of mop-up and patrol the fire was officially declared out on September 25. Suppression was achieved through the valiant and courageous efforts of many different agency personnel and it is a tribute to the cooperative spirit that prevails here in the Black Hills area.

The man hours of effort and the cost of suppression can be repaid, but only time will erase the scar of this fire from Wind Cave National Park and adjoining lands. This Headquarters Fire, the largest in the history of this park, will long be remembered as the "Big Fire of '64."



A portion of the more than 15,000 acres burned over at and near Wind Cane National Park.

Archeological Discovery Announced By Interior

The Department of the Interior announced one of the most significant archeological discoveries made to date in the State of Virginia. Archeologists working on excavations near the Peaks of Otter, at Milepost 92.6, on the Blue Ridge Parkway, discovered stone weapon points and other artifacts indicating Indian occupation of the area dating from about 6,000 to 8,000 years ago.

National Park Service Archeologist John W. Griffin, in charge of the excavation, said "For the first time in Virginia we have discovered a site in which early Indian hunting cultures, from 6,000 to 8,000 years old, are superimposed one above the other. This will provide a yardstick with which we can compare other archeological materials within the State."

(Ed. Note: the only older remains are scattered points in Virginia and elsewhere throughout the Southeastern states and relate to Paleo-Indians of about 10,000 years ago.

The excavations at the Peaks of Otter are part of the program of the National Park Service to salvage and record scientific information uncovered in connection with construction projects. These archeological diggings are being made prior to the construction by the Park Service of a 20-acre lake on the site.

Stone weapon points at the earliest levels in the site are of a distinct and easily recognized type called Lecroy. Points of this shape have been found at the earliest levels at Russell Cave National Monument in northern Alabama, where radiocarbon dating indicates that they are about 8,000 years old. Similar weapon points have been found at other spots in Virginia, but never before under conditions which permit them to be separated from other, and later, forms.

At slightly higher elevations in the site, a firepit was found which contains a different type of weapon point called Morrow Mountain. A sample of charcoal from this pit has been submitted for radiocarbon dating, and while the results will not be known for about two months, the archeologists believe the date will be very close to 6,000 years ago.

Still higher is another occupation characterized by long slim chipped points, called Guilford by archeologists. This horizon dates from about 5,000 to 6,000 years ago.

"We know from previous finds on the surface of the ground that small bands of Indian hunters had used this mountain area," said Griffin, "but the finding of these remains in place in the ground is giving us far more information about the prehistoric past than we possessed before."

JACKSON'S GRANDSON VISIT GRAND TETON N.P.

They do it differently these days. When Donald McLeod, grandson of pioneer photographer William H. Jackson, took a picture of his three daughters on Signal Mountain in Grand Teton National Park recently, he merely aimed his small camera, pushed the shutter release, and wound the film for still another shot. When the roll was finished, he no doubt left it at a camera store or drug store to be processed. Nothing to it--this is repeated millions of times each year in the National Parks.

The unusual aspect of Mr. McLeod's action is that he took his picture in the identical spot wehre his grandfather took the first photographs of the Grand Tetons from Jackson Hole eighty-six years ago, in 1878. It was vastly more difficult then. Mr. Jackson who was with the Hayden Expedition, took everything with him on muleback, including his portable darkroom. When he arrived on Signal Mountain and decided to make a photograph, he and his assistant first unloaded the mule and set up a small tent. Chemicals were prepared, including a light-sensitive emulsion. Large glass plates were gingerly unpacked and coated with the emulsion--this was the "film" of 1878.

After a lengthy exposure in the enormous wooden camera, the plate was developed immediately in the stifling tent. If the picture was a success, everything was meticulously packed away on the mule.

Mr. McLeod tells of his grandfather trying for a particular canyon picture, but falling and breaking the glass plates several times on the scramble back up to the tent. Another time the mule slipped off the narrow trail, landed upside down in the bushes below, and then rolled back to his feet again. Luckily, neither the mule nor its load was damaged. Even with all the hazards and difficulties of this pioneer photography, William H. Jackson took beautiful and lasting pictures of the American West. The eyes of Americans were opened much wider to the natural wonders of the western part of their country.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, their daughters Leslie, Bonney, and Margaret now live in Birmingham, Michigan, not far from Jackson's old home in Detroit. This trip was their first to Grand Teton National Park, to the impressive and jagged mountains that William H. Jackson helped make famous.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. McLeod, Mr. McLeod, Leslie, Bonney, and Margaret McLeod on top fo Signal Mountain at Photographer's Point. GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Litterbug Pays Fine At Mount Rainier

Mr. Gene A. Palmer of Renton, Washington was fined $25.00 and given a 10 day suspended jail sentence for violation of anti-litter regulations and disorderly conduct in Mount Rainier National Park. Mr. Palmer was apprehended for throwing away a beer can while traveling a park road and received the above sentence in a hearing before United States Commissioner Clarence E. Layton.

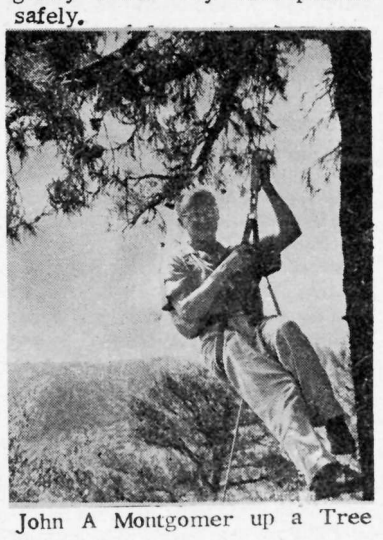
Park Superintendent John A. Rutter points out that the Park spends several thousands of dollars annually to clean-up roadsides and public use areas. The services of regular road side cleanup crews are necessary to accomplish this job. The National Park Service has high standards in this respect so that the thousands who visit the Park each summer may enjoy the natural scenery without the detraction of litter. Most park visitors are very cooperative in keeping the Park free of litter by using the trash bags provided for their convenience and disposing of their trash in the road side receptacles.

This program of Park cleanliness has been extended to the back-country where the cooperation of hikers is sought in bringing out their unburnable litter and disposing of it in roadside cans.

"Sky Genie" Used At Chiricahua

John Montgomery, administrative assistant, Chiricahua National Monument, gets a lesson in the use of the "Sky Genie", one of the devices used in the search and rescue school recently conducted for all personnel at this area.

Superintendent R. Ringenbach reports that this device with several hundred feet of nylon climbing rope can be used to gently lower any size person safely.



John A Montgomer up a Tree

While Montgomery's duties do not normally include this type of activity he is an enthusiastic hiker and can be found on the back country trails frequently. Who knows, someday we may have to lower him from a high ledge in the "Heart of Rocks" or hoist him up the Sara Deming Trail.

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Fort McHenry Dedicates $157,800 Visitor Center

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new $157,800 Visitor Center at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Saturday July 4, 1964. Director George B. Hartzog, Jr. presided at the ceremonies which attracted many honored guests including representatives of many civic organizations.

The new Visitor Center is a modern red-brick and glass building specially oriented to interpret the events of 150 years ago which led to the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner". A notable architectural feature is the 93 seat, fully automated auditorium. A folding curtain door opens back at the climax of each presentation to reveal to view Fort McHenry and its replica 1814 flagstaff. The visitor makes an easy transition from the historic past of Fort McHenry to the Fort of today which is more characteristic of the Civil War period than of the period when it made its greatest contributions to American History.

The building also includes a large lobby area with a series of inspirational exhibits on "The Star- Spangled Banner"; these are intended to induce in the visitor the proper mood for his fullest appreciation of the 16mm film program and the Star Fort which he is expected to visit next. The Visitor Center also houses a small concession, other visitor facilities and the administrative offices.

The dedication exercises, which were much publicized in the Press and over the local Radio and TV networks have focused public ttention on the many visitor improvements completed by the National Park Service at Fort McHenry during the last two years. In addition to construction of a Visitor Center, Utility Buildings and new housing these include the resurfacing and relocation of a portion of the entrance road, construction of a new 150 car parking area to replace the old lot since obliterated, the relocation of the statue of Orpheus to a more appropriate location on the interpretive tour route and extensive landscaping of the ground.

June 30, 1964 an additional contract was awarded for the construction of outside drinking fountains and a new terrace on the east side of the Visitor Center. A prime feature of this phase of development will be the statue of George Armistead, commander of American forces at Fort McHenry during the British bombardment, which is to be moved to this location.

Visitor response to these improvements has been beyond expectations. They were planned for completion in time for the 150th Anniversary year celebration of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner". It has been cause for great satisfaction to observe the public appreciation of the contribution of the National Park Service to the community and to the nation.

Employee Cites Services Offered By World Tapes for Education

William J. Weaver, an accountant in the Southwest Regional Office and an official of World Tapes for Education, has suggested the possibility of a mutually advantageous arrangement between the National Park Service and World Tapes for Education.

Founded in 1952, World Tapes for Education is a nonprofit educational corporation for the international exchange of recorded magnetic tapes. Of particular pertinence to National Park Service operations is the WTE History Section, which promotes the recording of history on tape, especially the recollections of elderly people. Recently acquired by the WTE library, for example, is an interview on tape with James Dean, pioneer aviator who flew for the Mexican Revolutionists in 1913-16. Bill Weaver offers the services of the WTE History Section, of which he is director, to any superintendent who wishes to avail himself of them.

With a membership of more than 7,000, WTE can record individuals almost anywhere in the United States. Superintendents may request such services by writing directly to Bill Weaver in the Southwest Regional Office, furnishing the name and address of the person whose interview is desired together with such information about him as is known and notes and questions about the subject to be covered in the interview. Bill will attempt to have the individual recorded in the interview. Bill will attempt to have the individual recorded by a WTE member who lives nearby. The tape will then be sent to the requesting superintendent. There is no charge for this service, although the recipient is expected to replace the used reel with a blank reel.

WTE can also provide duplicate tapes on a limited scale, either of material recorded by it for the Service or of material already in the possession of the Service. Requests for duplication may be sent to Bill with the master tape and blank reels on which the copies are to be made. This does not apply to program tapes prepared by the Audiovisual Branch, Washington Office, of course.

The National Park Service can help WTE too. The WTE library needs taped material about the National Park Service and the National Parks. The library receives numerous requests for tapes that tell about parks, the history of the Service, and even employment possibilities. One is now in preparation about the Southwest Region. Also, nearly any tape dealing with a historical subject will be of value to the library if the owner will consent to permitting WTE to duplicate it and place it in the library.

The world-wide circulation of WTE tapes presents a valuable opportunity for international presentation of interpretive programs and makes a considerable audience available for both tape and slide-sound presentations. Many of the audiovisual presentations now in use in the Service could be transmitted to the WTE library as a public service, particularly those in foreign languages. WTE has facilities for duplicating slides for these programs and will return the originals after duplicating. Bill's experience indicates that such sets would be in great demand.

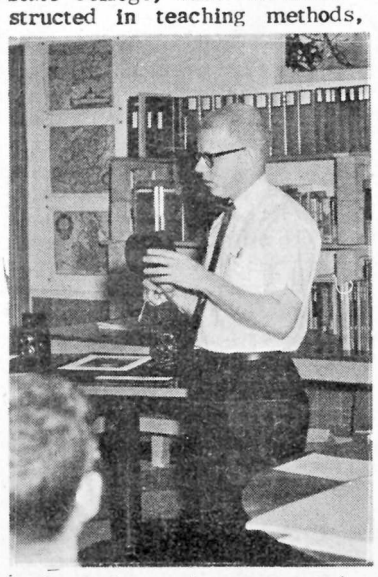
In addition to the History Section of WTE, there are other sections and many other services. Further information and catalogs of tapes available through the WTE library may be obtained from Bill Weaver.

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Training Center Adds Eckhardt To Staff

Wymond W. Eckhardt, on one year's leave from his position as Assistant Professor of Education, Los Angeles State College, will fill the new Education Specialist position at the Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon. Wymond, his wife Anne, and their daughter Eve, arrived at Grand Canyon on August 17. His work during this assignment will involve advisory assistance on effective teaching techniques. Also, he will present sessions on the use of audiovisuals and instructor training.

Mr. Eckhardt is a graduate of Pepperdine College, where he received the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Education. The Degree of Master of Science was received at the University of Southern Californina. Currently, he has completed his fifth year as a professor at Los Angeles State College, where he has instructed in teaching methods,



audiovisuls, and nature study.

Wymond's affiliation with the National Park Service began in 1954 at Yosemite National Park, California, where he served for ten summers as a seasonal park ranger. Also, in recent years he has presented several stimulating and most effective sessions at the Training Center. He and his family are cordially welcomed to Grand Canyon.

Mr. Eckhardt will be of special assistance in the presentation of the planned multiple training programs at the Center. Separate courses on supervision and group performance, instructor training, Park management and adminstration, and orientation for professional and administrative employees are anticipated. The existing course, "An Introduction to Park Operations," will be attended by forty-four men this fall. All Regions of the National Park System will be represented.

HELP TO SAVE KAIBAB SQUIRREL

The Arizona Department of Game and Fish has scheduled a fall hunt which includes the KAIBAB SQUIRREL - an animal that has been on the endangered list for many years. This rare and beautiful tree-squirrel is of special significance to people the world over, not to just a few trophy hunters who will pay a few extra dollars for a mantle piece.

The hunt will occur during the regular turkey hunt and allows 3 squirrels per day until a turkey is taken. Since the hunt consists of 8 days, 24 Kaibab Squirrels may be taken per person. This is a rash injustice to the many conservationists throughout the world. What can be done? A recent meeting in Kanab, attended by Carlibad Caverns Superintendent Oberhansley, Ro Wauer, Carl Jepson, and Bruce Moorhead of Zion, was called to oppose the hunt. It will also take much support -- and letters -- to effectively turn the tide of decimation.

Anyone who has been fortunate enough to see this white-tailed squirrel will never forget -- it is as famous as the Grand Canyon itself. Found only in an area of 30 by 70 miles along the canyon's north rim it is found nowhere else on earth; yet a heavy hunt at this time of low population may begin a complete die-off. We Americans, acknowledged world-over for our high conservation morals, are about to set an all-time low for carelessness. How is it that we can tamper with something as fragile as the lives of the Kaibab Squirrels which really belong to all the people everywhere? Write now to Governor Fannin, Phoenix Arizona.

Distribution of Annuitants

Top five States or districts in number of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act are, in order, California, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and Flordia.

As of July 1, 1963, California counted nearly 65,000 Federal annuitants, New York almost 49,000, Pennsylvania close to 33,000. District of Columbia nearly 33,000, and Florida almost 32,000--of a total throughout the United States of 600,374.

Other populous Government retiree States, in order, are Virginia, Texas, Maryland, Illinois, and Ohio.

Least populous are Vermont (47th in number of retirees), Nevada (48), Wyoming (49), Delaware (50), and Alaska (51).

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History of Yellowstone National Park

By
Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

This is the Sixth in a historical series on Yellowstone National Park. The previous issues have covered prehistory, history, the coming of the Indians, the white man's influence on old ways, how we got clear title, and the pursuit of peltry.

Part II (Concluded): THE ERA OF TRAPPER AND MINER

Briefly, The Miner Comes - The Gold Rush Days"

It appears that the Yellowstone Plateau was not visited by white men during the dozen years preceding the Montana gold rush. The discoveries at Gold Creek and Bannock brought a stampede of miners from the Idaho and Colorado gold fields, and later from almost everywhere. They overflowed the known diggings to prospect surrounding areas and soon reached such out-of-the way places as the Yellowstone Plateau.

Late in the summer of 1863 a party of 43 prospectors under a well-educated veteran by the name of Walter W. deLacy worked south into Idaho and up Snake River to Jackson's Hole. Prospecting parties split off from the expedition at several points, the last division occurring near the forks of Snake River, within the present Park limits. Travelling north with thirteen men, deLacy crossed the Pitchstone Plateau to Shoshone Lake, passed around it by way of the outlet, and ascended what is now called deLacy Creek to the Continental Divide, then descended to the Lower Geyser Basin.

The other party, under Charles Ream, passed up the west fork of Snake River, finding Lewis and Shoshone Lakes, and traversed the geyser basins on the Firehole River. Both parties left the Yellowstone region by way of the Madison River and deLacy was able to combine their findings on his map prepared in 1865 "for the use of the first Territorial Legislature of Montana". DeLacy's narrative of this remarkable expedition appeared in 1869 under the title "Hot Springs on the Firehole and Snake Rivers", in R. W. Raymond's Mineral Resources of the States and Territories.

During 1863, John Bozeman opened a wagon road from the Platte River north through Wyoming to the Yellowstone River and over Bozeman Pass to the Gallatin Valley. The route provided a very attractive short-cut to the Montana gold mines, and Bozeman was on the way to meet another wagon train, which he was to pilot to Montana, when he was killed by Indians at an overnight camp a few miles east of present Livingston, Montana. The wagon train came through without guidance but missed the Bozeman Pass, continuing up the Yellowstone River into Paradise Valley where they had the good fortune to find gold at Emigrant Gulch.

Of course the miners continued their frantic search for new gold fields with the result that several parties passed through the Yellowstone region in 1864. The most important expedition was one set in motion by James Stuart who took seventy men down the Yellowstone River and into the Big Horn and Stinkingwater (Shoshone) drainages. In that area the expedition broke into small parties which worked their way back to Montana as they saw fit.

G. W. Phelps, and others, returned by way of Two-Ocean Pass and the Yellowstone River to Emigrant Gulch, while John C. Davis (a member of deLacy's expedition of the previous year) came over the Absaroka Range to Yellowstone Lake with two companions. A pelican shot in the hope it could be eaten was hung up in a tree on the bank of a stream near the outlet of the Lake and was later found by Adam "Horn" Miller--who called the stream Pelican Creek. The Miller party of forty men pushed into the northeast corner of the present Park area and were there robbed of all their stock except two donkeys. After making a "cache" of supplies and equipment which could not be transported, they divided into two parties; one exploring the Clark Fork area and the other going down the Yellowstone River to Emigrant Gulch. Cache Creek, a tributary of Lamar River, is a present reminder of those events.

Another party of prospectors under George Huston explored the geyser basins on the Firehole River that fall, and Jim Bridger passed through the Yellowstone region once more. He had guided a wagon train from Fort Bridger to the Gallatin Valley by a route which roughly paralleled Bozeman's, though it utilized a pass farther north, and Jim's knowledge of the mountains allowed him to cross the Yellowstone Plateau on the way home.

In 1866, George Huston went up the Madison River from Virginia City, explored the geyser basins, crossed over to the Mud Volcano and passed entirely around Yellowstone Lake before descending the river past the Canyon and Falls of the Yellowstone to Emigrant Gulch.

Huston may have wintered at the new placer "diggings" on Bear Creek, and he definitely took up residence there in 1867. His "turkey pen" cabin, across the Yellowstone River from the mouth of Bear Creek, became the first point of White occupancy in what is now Yellowstone National Park. It was also in 1867 that the names of Crevice, Hell Roaring and Slough Creeks were given by a party of miners exploring up the east bank of the Yellowstone River, and other parties in the area brought back quite fantastic tales of volcanoes and Indian treasure.

While prospecting remained important for a number of years in the mountains north and east of the Yellowstone Plateau, only two events are worthy of our notice in this story. In 1869, Collins Jack Baronett and George A. Pritchett prospected in the northern part of what is now the Park, thereby gaining a familiarity with the country which contributed to the rescue of the lost Truman C. Everts in the following year, and, in 1870, Adam "Horn" Miller discovered

(Continued on Page 6)

NATCHEZ TRACE Has Changed

A century and a half ago, the frontier traveler faced danger and possibly death on every mile of the old Natchez Trace. Innemerable obstacles confronted him along this hazardous path, but none was more fraught with danger than the many stream crossings. Bayou Pierre, Bogue Chitto, Yockahockany, Chiwapa, and others, all magic names, but watery graves for the careless or the unknowing. However, difficult as they were, none could equal the largest river crossed by the Trace, the Tennessee River.

Although now tamed by the steel and concrete leashes of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Tennessee was once a cantankerous old girl, often flooding vast areas of surrouding land.

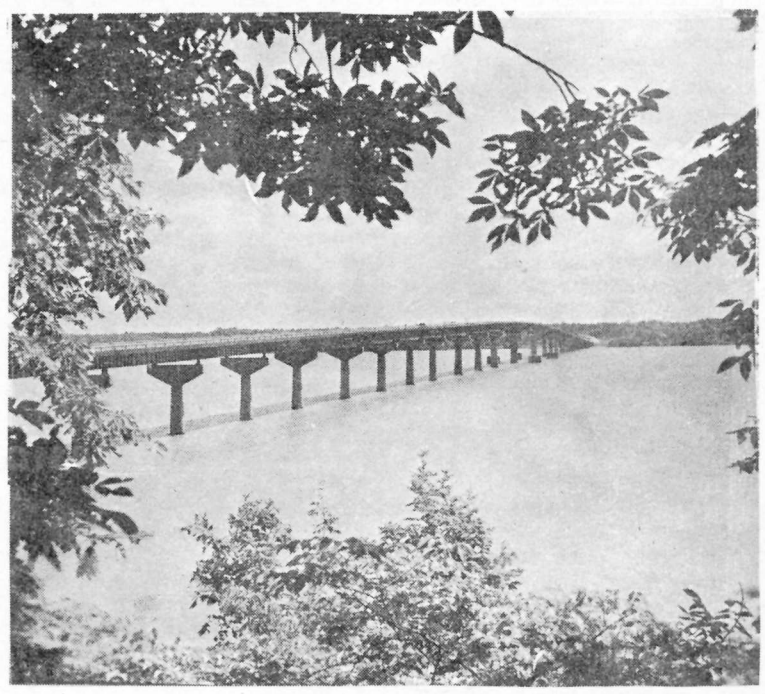
Prior to 1798, the Trace traveler, upon reaching the Tennessee, had little choice but to build a make-shift raft and pray it would hold together during the crossing. Should he be on horseback, his problem was obviously compounded, since the river was too wide for the horse to swim with the rider aboard.

However, after 1798 a ferry across the Tennessee at the mouth of Bear Creek, Alabama, was put in operation by George Colbert, a half-breed Chickasaw chief. In the 1801 Chickasaw Treaty, Colbert, who was one of the negotiators, secured governmental sanction for his ferry service. Shortly afterwards, the ferry was moved to its permanent site, 20 miles upstream, and there served travelers until around 1819, when Colbert closed his ferry service and moved to a plantation near present-day Tupelo, Mississippi, then the Chickasaw Old Fields. Since then, other ferries have served those wishing to cross the river, but Colbert's name has traditionally marked the site.

Today, Colbert's ferry site is being developed into a camping and recreational area on the Natchez Trace Parkway. The visitor may look across the same river that dared his forebears, but instead of seeking materials needed for hastily built raft or scanning the far shore for the crude ferryboat, he now sees a massive new bridge spanning what his predecessors cursed and dreaded.

This bridge, the John Coffee Bridge, named for a Tennessee pioneer, confidant and lieutenant of Andrew Jackson, and frequent Trace traveler, is a bituminous surfaced, concrete and steel bridge 4,955 feet long. It is supported by 37 poured concrete hammerhead piers, and took 4 years to build at an approximate cost of $5 million.

This bridge is certainly the most imposing modern structure to be found along the Trace, and ranks high in Service-wide comparisons.



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Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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For the Pioneer Honor Roll

Yellowstone Park Development Promoted by Early Montanans

A GUEST EDITORIAL REPRINTED FROM BILLINGS GAZETTE

By LUIS A. GASTELLUM

To the long list of celebrated personages who are being honored during Montana's Territorial Centennial, I would like to add a group of Montana citizens whose far-sightedness and energy in the pursuit of an idea have since enriched the experience of millions ot people.

One of the most significant ideas in America's social history was nurtured and brought to realization by these Montana Territory men, members of the 1870 expedition to the Yellowstone area. That idea, of course, is what we today call "The National Park Idea." This idea boldly announced a new philosophy of land use that went against the grain of the American experience. It declared that there were some scenic natural resources that should be preserved for all of the people rather than be exploited by a few. It is perhaps appropriate that the names of many of these men are now all but forgotten, memorialized only in a few instances by landmarks which bear their names. For these men renounced personal riches and certain fame and sought instead to bring "to the notice of the world" what they "believed to be the greatest wonders of the continent."

* * *

But if these Pioneers were extraordinary in their vision, it is even more remarkable how much support their idea got from the ordinary citizens of the Territory. Although Congress did establish Yellowstone as a national park in 1872 it neglected to give financial support to administer or protect the area properly. In recognition of this need, on Nov. 27, 1873, Montana Territorial Gov. B. F. Potts wrote the following message to the first nominal park superintendent:

"I think national pride should also induce Congress to make a liberal appropriation to employ a resident superintendent of the park, and make such roads as are necessary, and preserve from spoilation the numberless curiosities of that wonderful region. The park for beauty of scenery and national curiosities eclipses anything the world contains of which man has any knowledge."

The governor's letter was soon followed by a memorial from the enlightened citizens of Bozeman, who apparently had by now recognized the value of this fledgling park. A group of 70 citizens from Bozeman petitioned the Congress for an appropriation to prevent "...the vandalism that is rapidly denuding the park of its curiosities, driving off and killing its game, and rendering it a disappointment to all those who desire to see this grand domain left in a state of nature."

* * *

Today, in an age of surging population growth, expanding leisure time, sprawling urbanization, and an ever-increasing industrialization of our society, it is easy to recognize the importance of natural park values. But what vision it must have taken in the 1870's to appreciate "natural values" when nature all but swallowed up these men, when the wilderness daily posed threats to the unitiated, when the primary business of the day was to "civilize" the West. One can only speculate on the influences that motivated these early settlers to protect the hostile wilderness.

Many of them, of course, were fresh from the East and knew firsthand the crippling effects, both physical and spiritual, of industrialization and urbanization. Others undoubtedly were prepared for a new attitude toward nature by such literary men as Emerson, Thoreau and Lowell. But I would like to think that the wonders of Yellowstone itself worked a transformation on these men, that these men were made converts to a new philosophy wrought by the "solemn grandeur of the scene which surpasses conception."

* * *

The quality of vision of these early citizens can be measured in part by the fact that there were few models to follow in this new use of lands. Theirs was the first attempt to involve the federal government in administering a conservation program for the benefit of all its citizens. Their actions predated the establishment of the forest preserves by about 19 years. Coincidentally, the first forest reserve was the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, established by presidential proclamation on March 30, 1891. This first forest reserve was patrolled by troops of the Fort Yellowstone garrison, and at present is known as the Shoshone National Forest near Cody, Wyo. The first federal wildlife refuges (other than those included in National Parks) were not set aside until the turn of the century.

* * *

Strangely enough, the fruits of the selfless attitude of these high-principled men have produced a material prosperity in the surrounding area far greater than any personal exploitation could have realized. Today, because of resources that have been preserved rather than exploited, Yellowstone and its natural local area offsprings, Glacier and Grand Teton National Parks and Custer and Big Hole Battlefields, are the center of a tourist industry that yearly dwarfs an estimated $100,000,000 strike at Alder Gulch. And unlike the gold supply of Alder Gulch, which is now exhausted, these great scenic and historical resources increase in value with each passing year. However, these values must be jealously guarded. We need a wisdom equal to that of those early men. We must find the judicious balance between present use and future preservation. For just as the unspoiled lakes, mountains, and forests are symbolic of our attitude toward the past, so too, in a very real sense, they represent our stake in the future.

* * *

Today, the National Park idea has indeed been brought "to the notice of the world." The idea which took root in Montana soil produced not only a variety of national parks in our own country, but it has been adapted to the preservation needs of over 70 foreign nations. But if the idea has become world reknown, the men who fostered it have been almost forgotten at home. In this Centennial year, let us add to the list of distinguished Montana Territory men the names of the members of the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition. These included Henry D. Washburn, surveyor-general of public lands for the Montana Territory; Samuel T. Hauser, president of the First National Bank of Helena; Warren C. Gillette, pioneer merchant from Bannock, Virginia City and Helena; Nathaniel P. Langford, collector of internal revenue; Truman C. Everts, former assessor of internal revenue for Montana Territory; Walter Trumbull, an assistant to Everts; Benjamin F. Stickney, a miner and freighter; and Jacob Smith of the Montana Hide and Fur Company.

Johnson Urges Use of Performance Tools

"This legislation provides both the flexibilities and the incentives to recognize differences between marginal, competent, and superior performance," President Johnson said as he signed the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 on August 14. "I hope that every responsible manager will use these tools fully, use them equitably, and use them conscientiously. Our continuing goal is to fulfill the mandate of making Federal salaries reasonably comparable with those of private life.

"Alongside that goal is the parallel objective of expecting and achieving high producitivity.

(Continued on page 6)

POETRY CORNER

OUR NATIONAL PARKS

Our national parks are bits of Paradise,
  Created by the hand of God, to be
What man, at length, has come to realize
  As Nature's richest realms, untamed and free,
And full-designed to serve his need and pleasure:
  And therefore set apart. The terrains vast,
Of awesome majesty in matchless measure,
  Are vested with a beauty unsurpassed.
These mountains, hills, streams, lakes, and sea-washed zone;
  These mighty chasms and buttes, all iris-hued;
These boundless, sculptured caverns, deep and lone;
  Woods, groves, and monarchs with deathless life endued,—
Combine into a wondrous, magic whole
Of healing for the body, mind, and soul.

–By Maurice H. Thatcher

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK*

Caverns immense, wrought thru the endless ages:
  What lessons for the human soul and mind!
The great Lord God, in these arresting pages,
  Hath writ a matchless story for mankind!—
A story of His purpose, never-failing,
  However slow unto its mark it moves;
Here, in the sable hushes, e'er prevailing,
  The skill and power of His law he proves.
Thru water's urge this realm of rock was hollowed;
  By drop and drip these decorations grew;
From simplest process largest sequents followed,—
  Until, at last, they came to mortal view.
Yet nothing here is finished, and may not be
Till bounds be fixed for Time's eternity!

By Maurice H. Thatcher

Editor's note:—The writer, while a member of Congress (from Kentucky), was the author of the legislation providing for the establishment of this national park.

All Must Be Cost Conscious

President Johnson recently reminded members of his Cabinet that "cost reduction campaigns will not work unless every employee is imbued with cost-consciousness."

He added: "I want this Administration to have a tight fist and an open mind ––a tight fist on money and open mind to the needs of America."

After expressing gratitude to Cabinet members for their achievements in cutting costs during the past fiscal year, the President called for no let up in the economy drive.

He asked Cabinet members to redouble efforts to reduce the costs of operations, tighten employment controls, strip down the number of publications to those that are "really important and necessary," and step up reduction of paper work in a "deadly serious effort to hold to a minimum the reporting burden which the Government has to impose on the country."

In cutting operating costs, the President said this means that Cabinet members should:

1. Study and adapt to your operations the techniques which have been used in the Defense Department.
2. Simplify your procedures. (There is almost always a simpler and more economical way of doing any job.)
3. Streamline and tighten up your field organizations.
4. Set up reasonable targets for productivity gains among your employees, and give them the help they need to meet these targets.
5. Work with your contractors and suppliers to encourage greater cost-consciousness on their part.
6. Honor and reward your employees for good management and cost reduction.

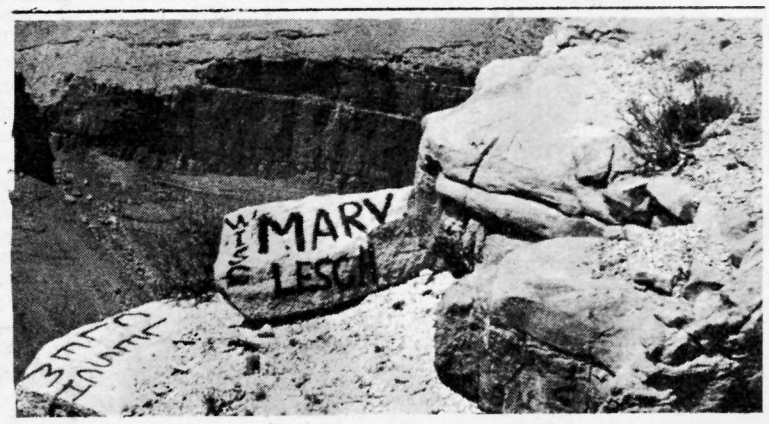
Park Visitor's Report Helps Catch Vandals

The forfeiture of a $150 bond by each of two defendants closed the most flagrant case of Park defacement in Grand Canyon National Park in recent years.

On August 17, two boys, Clem F. Leach and Marvin A. Leach of Route 1, Belgium, Wisconsin, were observed by a park visitor in the act of painting their names on a rock at Moran Point. The boys were traced through their vehicle license number and were arraigned before United States Commissioner John C. McBride in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. McBride set bond at $150 each and set the hearing on the charge at Grand Canyon National Park before United States Park Commissioner F. A. Hickernell. The boys forfeited the bond rather than appear.

Superintendent Howard B. Stricklin said that the boys names were painted in 18 inch high letters at Moran Point and were viewed by hundreds of visitors daily. The view from Moran Point is one of the most spectacular in the Park and many visitors complained about the defacement, Stricklin stated.

Superintendent Stricklin complimented the visitor who reported the defacement, pointing out that this type of cooperation from park visitors has helped to keep vandalism in the Park at a minimum.



Grand Canyon National Park. Vandalism at Moran Point. Photo by: James Blaisdell

Personnel Officer Heads Guard Unit

Curtis H. (Hoop) O'Sullivan, Assistant Regional Personnel Officer in the Western Regional Office, is the new commanding officer of the 103rd Ordnance Group, a San Francisco-based California National Guard organization with subordinate units located throughout the state.

A member of the California National Guard since 1946, O'Sullivan has served on the staff of the 49th Infantry Division and as executive officer of the 159th Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to colonel and assigned as First Battle Group commander, 159th Infantry, in May 1959.

During World War II he served as an artillery officer assigned to tank destroyers in Africa, Europe, and Great Britain and was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart.

A graduate of the University of California, he has done graduate work in business administration and has received extensive military schooling. Since joining the Park Service in June 1961, he has been in the Western Regional Office.

Interpretation at the National Capital Region

A real "first" in up-to-the-minute interpretation occurred in the Region on August 1. The "Exploring the Sky" activity scheduled for Fort Reno Park on August 1 coincided beautifully with the Ranger II Moon Shot. Through the cooperation of National Aeronautical and Space Administration and the National Capital Astronomers, pictures of the moon taken on the preceding day were shown and interpreted to the public.

Another "new" interpretive feature consisted of short history walks in the neighborhood of the White House, emanating from Lafayette Park. Six walks a day were conducted by Park Historians O. H. Van Zee and Charles McCormick, and interpreted not only the White House but also the famous statuary in Lafayette Park and the historic buildings in the vicinity. Park Naturalists Charles Adams, Bob Foster and Chet Harris assisted the historians by greeting White House visitors and giving them a printed invitation to join the tours. A sign inviting the people who were in the area to participate in the walks was posted in Lafayette Park.

Health Benefits Premiums Higher

The Civil Service Commission announced that 20 of the 38 plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will increase their premium rates for the fifth contract period which begins November 1, 1964. The Commission also said that an unlimited open season will be scheduled for February 1-15, 1965, during which eligible unenrolled employees may enroll in a plan and enrolled employees and annuitants may change plans, options, or type of enrollment from self only to self and family. This will be the first unlimited open season since October 1961 for annuitants enrolled in the active Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

In general, the premium increases are in the high options of the plans which provide greater benefits at a higher cost. Approximately 1,783,000 employees will be affected by the rate changes. However, of this number 1,339,000 employees are enrolled in plan options for which premium rates are being increased for the first time since the program began in July 1960. The premium rates have been held down by plans drawing on their reserves to meet benefit payments which, during the current contract year, have generally exceeded premiums.

The Commission said that as a check on its own findings that the premium increases are necessary, it retained a nationally recognized firm of consulting actuaries—Milliman and Robertson of Seattle, Wash.—to make an independent study of the experience of six plans in which almost 91 percent of the total 2.1 million covered employees are enrolled. The firm confirmed the Commission's own study. The plans studied by Milliman and Robertson include the Government-wide Service Benefit Plan, the Government-wide Indemnity Benefit Plan, the National Association of Letter Carriers Plan, the United Federation of Postal Clerks Plan, the National Postal Union Plan, and the Federal Employees Hospital Association Plan.

The Commission emphasized that the premium increase for each plan is based on its own experience and reflects the rising cost of hospital and medical care. The increases are intended to produce income exceeding benefit payments, with any net gain being used to restore depleted reserves.

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Personnel

Promotions

ALVIN W. ANDERSON, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-8 to same GS-9, Zion.

MRS. FLORENCE M. BASYE, Clerk Typist GS-3, to same GS-4, Grand Teton; ERNEST J. BORGMAN, Park Ragner, GS-11, to same GS-12, Padre Island; GERALDINE M. BRITTON, Clerk Typist, GS-3, to Secretary, GS-4, National Capital Region.

STANLEY G. CANTER, Park Naturalist, GS-7, Arches, to same GS-9, WASO; JOHN W. CORBETT, Chief Branch of Archeology, GS-14 to Chief, Division of Archeology, GS-15, WASO.

VICTOR E. DAHLBERG, Accounting Officer, GS-12, to Concession Analyst, GS-13, WASO; JOHN R. DE WEESE, Superintendent, GS-9, Fort Caroline to Management Assistant, GS-11, Everglades.

EINAR L. JOHNSON, Park Ranger, GS-7, to same GS-9, Theodore Roosevelt.

JOE E. KENNEDY, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Fort Pulaski, to Personnel Staffing and Employee Relations Specialist, GS-9, WASO; MRS. HELEN S. KEUTZER, Secretary (Steno), GS-5, to same GS-6, Rocky Mountain; ROBERT D. KILE, Caretaker Effigy Mounds, to Maintenanceman, Theodore Roosevelt; MRS. RITA R. KOEHLER, Voucher Examiner, GS-4, to same GS-5, Midwest Regional Office.

RICHARD L. LAKE, Park Naturalist, GS-7, to same GS-9, Mount Rainier; JAMES E. LILES, Park Ranger, GS-5 to same GS-7, Mount Rushmore; LYLE K. LINCH, Superintendent, GS-9, Chalmette to Park Naturalist, GS-11, Everglades; WILLIAM P. LOCKE, Administrative Officer GS-9, Sitka, to Budget Analyst, GS-11, WASO.

PHILIP D. MARTIN, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Glen Canyon; CLARENCE P. MONTGOMERY, Deputy Assitant Director (Administration) GS-15, to Assistant Director, GS-16, WASO.

MARGARET C. PETERS, Secretary, GS-4, to same GS-5, Mount Rainier.

ELDON G. REYER, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Big Bend; MISS FRANCES REYNOLDS, Secretary, GS-6, Rocky Mountain, to same GS-7, WASO; CHARLES L. RUTHERFORD, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, Wind Cave, to Administrative Officer, GS-10, Death Valley.

NORMAN E. SALISBURY, Supervisory Park Naturalist, GS-7, to Chief, Park Naturalist, GS-9. Muir Woods; PETER G. SANCHEZ, Park Naturalist, GS-7, to same GS-9, Carlsbad Caverns; HENRY G. SCHMIDT, from Superintendent, GS-13, Isle Royale, to Same, GS-14, Fire Island; DOROTHY SMITH, from Secretary, GS-4, to same GS-5, Lassen Volcanic, MISS LILA J. STENNECHE, Bookkeeping Machine Operator, GS-3, to Voucher Examiner, GS-4, Midwest Regional Office; WALTER E. STIDHAM, Caretaker, Platt, to Foreman I, Maintenance (Roads & Trails), Carlsbad Caverns; RICHARD N. STRANGE, Supervisory Park Ranger, GS-7 Organ Pipe Cactus, to Park Ranger, GS-9, Big Bend.

ROBERT M. UTLEY, Historian, GS-13, Southwest Regional Office, to Chief, Division History Studies, GS-14, WASO.

MICHAEL O. WINTCH, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Theodore Roosevelt; BATES E. WILSON, Superintendent, GS-12, Arches, to same GS-13, Canyonlands National Park, and Arches National Monument; JACK J. WADE, Park Ranger, GS-9, to same GS-11, Mesa Verde.

Reassignments

LESLIE P. ARNBERGER, Assistant Regional Director Resource Planning, to Assistant Regional Director, Cooperative Activities, Southwest regional Office.

T. REID CABE, Construction Maintenance representative Virgin Islands, to Management Assistant, Hot Springs; ROGER J. CONTOR, Management Assitant, Rocky Mountain, to Superintendent, Craters of the Noon.

L. THEODORE DAVENPORT, From Superintendent, Prince William Forest, to Project Manager, Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

ARTHUR HEHR, Assistant Chief of Lands, Northeast Regional Office, to Management Assistant, Lake Mead; THOMAS B. HYDE, Supervisory Civil Engineer, Grand Teton, to Superintendent, Bandelier.

MRS. GRACE S. JORDON, from Program Clerk to Clerk (Dictating Machine Transcriber), Midwest Regional Office.

JOHN A. KUNEC, Concession Analyst, to User Charges Analyst, WASO.

FRANK I. LANGAN, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, to General Supply Clerk (Storekeeper) ZION.

RICHARD G. PRASIL, Regional Research Biologist, to Regional Naturalist, Northeast Regional Office; WILLIA A. PARTIN, Supervisory Park Ranger, Lake Mead to Same, Padre Island.

GEORGE B. ROBINSON, Park Ranger, White Sands, to Park Naturalist, Platt.

ALFRED P. SCHWARZ, Administrative Officer, Death Valley, to same Statue of Liberty; SHERMAN W. SWENSON, Legal Assistant, Point Reyes, to Concession Analyst, EASO; ROBERT H. SHARP, from Assistant Superintendent, Lake Mead, to same, Great Smoky Mountains; HAROLD SNEGOSKY, from Assistant Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns, to Personnel Management Assistant, WASO; PAUL C. SWARTZ, Assistant Superintendent, San Juan, to Superintendent, Fort Sumter.

JOHN C. WOLF, JR., Park Guider and policeman, GS-4, to same GS-5, National Capital Region.

NEW HOME OF WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE



This is the new Federal Building and U. S. Courthouse in San Francisco, which covers an entire city block and is the largest office building west of Chicago. The NPS Western Regional Office occupies one half of the ninth floor.

Did you know that:

The State Flag of Hawaii has eight stripes representing the eight main islands of the 50th State. the red, white, and blue banner was designed for King Kamehameha in 1812, and has flown over Hawaii as a kingdom republic, territory and state.

* * *

The transistor, which has replaced the vacuum tube in many electronic devices, was so named because it transfers a signal across a resistor.

* * *

If the sun were made up of the best-quality coal, it would have burnt out within 8,000 years.

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Action for Outdoor Recreation for America

A practical up-to-date guide for effective citizen action to help meet growing outdoor recreation and open space needs is now available.

The guide--a 40-page booklet, "Action for Outdoor Recreation for America"--illustrates with case histories what can be accomplished through vigorous citizen leadership of local and state planning and action programs in this field.

The booklet describes a wide range of new financial and legal tools now available to states and communities to acquire and develop balanced systems of park, fish and wildlife, shoreline and other kinds of outdoor areas and to enhance the quality of the total outdoor environment, urban and rural.

In a foreword, Laurance S. Rockefeller identifies the Land and Water Conservation Fund matching-grant program, authorized by Congress las month, as an especially significant new tool to "help private citizens and public officials at all levels acquire the areas and develop the facilities needed for the future."

"As civic leaders across the country begin to use these new tools in developing more adequate outdoor recreation programs," this booklet "will help provide perspective for evaluating state and local needs and suggest ways to make the most of specific opportunities," Mr. Rockefeller said.

The booklet includes a concise digest of action recommendations of the Report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) appointed by Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. It describes pioneering state actions, private organizations which can help and other aids.

Single copies are available free from the Citizens Committee for the ORRRC Report, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036. Non-profit groups may order quantities of 10 or more at 10 cents each.

Mr. Rockefeller, who served as chairman of the ORRRC Commission, is honorary chairman of the citizens committee. Joseph W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America, is chairman.

Other committee officers include leaders of business, industry and organized labor and of the American Conservation Association, League of Women Voters Education Fund, National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, National Parks Association, National Recreation Association, National Wildlife Federation, Outboard Boating Club of America, Sport Fishing Institute and Wildlife Management Institute.

John M. Corbett

(Continued from page 1)

ice's historic and archeological studies, more than 540 prehistoric and historic sites, in addition to those in the National Park System, have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

Dr. Corbett, 50, joined the National Park Service as a laboratory archeologist at Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi-Alabama-Tennessee, in 1947. He transferred to the Service's headquarters office in Washington in 1948 and has headed the branch of archeology since its establishment in 1958.

Before entering park work, Dr. Corbett served as field supervisor on archeological projects in Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and in various parts of the United States. A native of New York City, he attended the city's public schools. His later education was obtained at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., Princeton University, the University of Southern California, and Columbia University, where he received his doctorate. During World War II, he served with the Army in India, and later served in Korea. He has written a number of articles dealing with archeological programs.

Utley, 34, and a native of Bauxite, Arkansas, earned an A. B. degree at Purdue University and an M. A. from Indiana University. He worked as a seasonal historical aide at Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana, during the period 1947-51. The following year he entered the Army, received a commission and in 1954 was assigned to the Pentagon in Washington to assist with the compilation of a political-military history for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He returned to the National Park Service in 1958 as historian at the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe.

In 1964, Utley received the Bison Award of the New York City chapter of The Westerners for his book Last Days of the Sioux Nation. He is also the author of Custer and the Great Controversy: Origin and Development of a Legend, and is currently writing a history of the United States Army in the Indian Wars 1848-90, and editing the memoirs of Richard H. Pratt for Yale University.

Richard Baldwin Gets 30-Year Pin



Assistant Park Engineer C. Richard Baldwin, Shenandoah National Park, was presented the United States Department of the Interior's 30-year Length-of-Service Emblem by Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins at a recent staff meeting.

Johnson Urges Use Of Performance Tools

(Continued from page 4)

Everyone in the Federal service, from the lowest grade to the highest, has the responsibility of assuring the American taxpayer full value for every dollar spent and that no dollar will be spent unnecessarily.

"Of the many measures enacted this year, this legislation ranks near the top of the list in importance to the entire country. This is much more than just a pay bill. It is, as the title says, a reform measure, the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964," he said.

"For the first time this gives us the tools to identify and inspire, to reward and retain excellence in our Federal service. This is one of the most profound advances in the last 30 years or longer. We are very sensibly putting behind us in this country the concept that the Federal service can be treated indifferently as a massive, mindless, faceless, anonymous bureaucracy.

History Of Yellowstone

(Continued from page 3)

the mines on Clark Fork (later Cooke City), which was the last major mineral discovery in the Yellowstone region.

In considering the importance of this era, it is at once apparent that the many penetrations of the Yellowstone region by trappers and miners led to a complete, though disjointed, knowledge of the area and its features. Had the information available by 1870 been brought together, the nature of this unusual locality would have been at once apparent. Even so, much had been accomplished: the trappers left place names marking forever such localities as Gardner River, Elephant Back, Alum Creek, Firehole River and Sulphur Mountain, while the miners added Crevice, Hell Roaring, Slough Creeks and Soda Butte to the map.

However, the knowledge of the early years was more directly useful, for it was the spur to the curiosity behind such exploring parties as the Folsom-Cook of 1859 and the Washburn-Langford-Doane of 1870. N.P. Langford says, in the Preface to his book The Discovery of Yellowstone Park - 1870:

"I first became acquainted with Bridger in the year 1866...He told me in Virginia City, Mont., at that time, of the existence of hot spouting springs in the vicinity of the source of the Yellowstone and Madison rivers, and said that he had seen a column of water as large as his body, spout as high as the flag pole in Virginia City, which was about sixty (60) feet high. The more I pondered upon this statement, the more I was impressed with the probability of its truth."

Also, we know from the diary of Cornelius Hedges, that, while the Washburn-Langford-Doane expedition was encamped at Fort Ellis, they were "visited by several prospectors who tell us much about the country". Finally, when we remember that two of the Bear Creek miners accompanied that expedition from the mouth of the Gardner River to Tower Fall, it is evident the "discoverers" owed much to their rough predecessors.

Actually, the trappers and miners had explored the Yellowstone wilderness thoroughly prior to 1870; yet they were not sufficiently articulate to get the credit for what they knew. Of course some were heard, and believed, as is evident from William Clark's use of Colter's information on the map of 1810, or Washington Hood's use of data gathered by William Sublette when preparing his fine map of 1839, and even Jim Bridger (who has been much maligned) was considered an authority by such well-informed people as Father DeSmet, Captain W. F. Raynolds and Lieutenant J. W. Gunnison. It was the misfortune of the trapper in particular, and the miner in a lesser degree, that many of their contemporaries did not know when they were in earnest and when they were "stuffin' dudes". Thus, it is neither just nor accurate to present Jim Bridger, or his fellows, as colossal liars; besides, how many of those "whoppers" are apocryphal?

Editor's note: This concludes PART II. PART III: CREATION OF A NATIONAL PARK will begin in the next issue with the chapter titled "The National Park Idea--An American Fulfillment"

Bob Utley Gets Award

Robert M. Utley, Regional Historian, Southwest Region, has been granted the Buffalo Award by the New York Westerners Club for his book The Last Days of the Sioux Nation.

The Buffalo Award is given annually by the New York Westerners Club to the author of the book selected by the judges as the best in the field of nonfiction western history published during the preceding year. The New York group is one of more than two dozen Westerners Clubs scattered throughout the United States and Europe. They consist of historians and business and professional people united by a common interest in the history of the American West. The New York "Corral" includes such well-known writers of western history as Mari Sandoz, Harry Sinclair Drago, and Homer Croy.

The Last Days of the Sioux Nation, published by Yale University Press last year, is a history of the Ghost Dance religion among the Sioux Indians which culminated in 1890 in the tragic killing of Sitting Bull and cavalry and a band of Sioux Incavalry and a band of Sioux at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota.

Presentation of the sculptured buffalo mounted on a pedestal bearing an inscribed plaque was made to Utley by "Sheriff" Joe Peters at a dinner meeting held in New York's historic Seventh Regiment Armory on May 19. Officials of Yale University Press also attended.

Utley's book was also voted the best nonfiction western of 1963 by the English Westerners Club, which meets each month in London. It was also one of the best ten selected without order of precedence by the Chicago Westerners.

Utley is also the author of Custer and the Great Controversy, which chronicles the rise of the legend of General Custer and his famous "last stand" at the Little Bighorn in 1876. He has recently edited the memoirs of General Richard H. Pratt, founder of the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania. Entitled Battlefield and Classroom, the memoirs will be released by Yale University Press this autumn.

Fall Plans At Glacier N.P.

Weather permitting there will be a great deal of construction activity in Glacier late this fall. A contract has been awarded N. D. Robinson and Union Construction Co., Missoula, for cleanup and channel changes from Logan Creek to Lake McDonald and also below the lake. This is a $48,000 contract.

Expected this fall is a Bureau of Public Roads opening for the new bridge at the head of Lake McDonald. A temporary crossing was effected for the last of the summer season which has thus far withstood a rise in the creek this past week from heavy rains.

Bids will be open for construction of 60-foot concrete bridges over Dutch, Anaconda, Quartz, Logging, Bowman and Kintla Creeks all on the North Fork Road, and a 30-foot span for Ford Creek. Sawed rough timber curb and guard rails will trim the structures.

Plans are to be available in mid-September for a contract to repair flood damages to the Going-to-the-Sun road as well as North Fork and McDonald road grading and Sprague Creek campground work. It is quite probable, too, there will be a contract to enlarge and concrete line the Heaven's Peak view tunnel on Sun Road.

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Certificates Awarded To U.S. Park Police

Twenty members of the United States Park Police were awarded a total of thirty certificates for completion of courses in the 1963-1964 Telephone Pioneers of America Educational Opportunities Program.

The Telephone Pioneers of America Educational Opportunities Program offers courses designed to aid the individual in self-development. Subjects offered are: Human Relations, covering the principles of human relations in business and day-by-day social contacts; Applied Human Relations, the application of the principles of human relations; Elements of Public Speaking, designed to teach effective public speaking and self-expression; Supervising Self as Well as Others, covering the role of the supervisor in present day management with emphasis on the qualities of leadership. Members of the Park Police, and members of their families, participate as individuals one evening a week. Certificates are awarded for successful completion of a fourteen-week course. Police officers attend on their own time and at their own expense.

Acadia

The plaque and certificate designating the Blaine House, the executive mansion in Augusta, Maine, as a Registered National Historical Landmark was presented to Governor Reed by Superintendent Harold A. Hubler of Acadia National Park at the Blaine House, Monday, August 3, 1964. Supt. Hubler represented the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

* * *

Park Ranger Howard Ross greeted one visitor at Seawall Campground with the query, "Did you leave one of your children at Camden State Park?" The visitor looked startled and asked, "Did I? I better go count" He returned to his Volkswagen bus and made a hasty count. He said, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight." He looked puzzled and started again, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, my land, I guess we did leave one."

He quickly secured a campsite and left Mother and the six to make camp while he hurried back the 75 miles to Camden State Park where the state police were holding their seventh child - a 3 year old.

* * *

Royalty visited Acadia NP in the person of Miss Suzy Beck of Manhattan, Kansas who is Miss Wool of 1964. Miss Wool, nee Miss Beck, was in Maine in connection with a wool contest at the State Fair in Bangor and made time in her busy schedule for a quick tour of the Eastern District of the park. Park Ranger Paul Fernald acted as guide for her party.

Big Bend

Texas A & M student, 22 year old Tom Post of 1007 Tarleton, Midland, Texas, was the subject of an intensive search and rescue effort by Park rangers in the Big Bend National Park over the week end.

Post became separated from three other hiking companions, Tom Calhoun, George Richards, and James Brown, while climbing and hiking on the rugged Pulliam Ridge in the Chisos Mountains.

Post's companions notified the Park rangers late Saturday afternoon that Post had not returned as expected. Two rescue teams of climbers were dispatched to locate and assist Post. One team was able to climb to within 100 yards of the stranded Post, but could not get closer because of impassable rock terrain. The second team of rangers spent the night hiking and getting into place above Post's position. Post was removed from his perch at 7:45 a.m. Sunday. The rescue party returned to the Chisos Basin at 8:00 p.m. Sunday to terminate 24 hours of effort. At one critical point, water and supplies were airdropped to the rescue party by a U. S. Border Patrol aircraft and pilot.

Superintendent Perry Brown reports that all persons involved in the rescue returned in fine shape, despite a cold night and a consistent short water supply.

Cape Cod

The official season at Cape Cod National Seashore begins July 1. A wildflower pilgrimage May 28-30, however, served to open the season. Several local organizations and the Massachusetts Audubon Society cooperated in making the daily two walks on nine different trails a huge success.

Chief Ranger GeorgeVon der Lippe reports that he can hardly wait for the new car communications system to be installed. Law enforcement without radio is a problem on Cape Cod with its heavy summer visitation and distances.

North District Ranger Bob Cook was transferred in April to Harper's Ferry as Chief Ranger. He was replaced by Robert W. Peters who transferred from Natchez Trace in May.

Five seasonal ranger-naturalists, one of whom is a personable young lady, were on hand for the summer. A seasonal historian, a local teacher well versed in Cape Cod history, was a valuable addition to the staff.

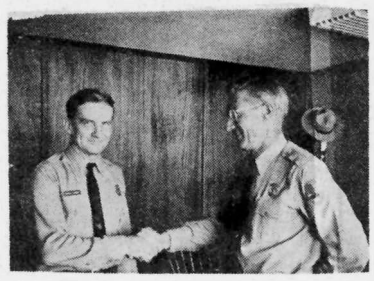
Tom Gilbert, Chief Naturalist, arranged 62 evening slide talks at the amphitheater, utilizing both staff speakers and professionals qualified in a variety of subjects pertinent to Cape Cod.



Nauset Lighthouse Beach. Newly acquired from the town of Eastham, this beach lies about one mile north of Coast Guard Beach. Photo: Woodbridge Williams, NPS.

Developments include: Work is under way on the new Visitor Center at Eastham, to be completed before next season, the maintenance buildings at Marconi Station area, the large picnic area at Pilgrim Springs, Truro. A new parking lot and bath house have been completed at the Park Headquarters, Eastham, a new bathhouse at Race Point beach, Provincetown, a fine new boardwalk into the White Cedar Swamp (see cut), and other projects.

Colonial



George F. Emery, Assistant Superintendent of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, reached the 30-year service mark on July 29. Superintendent Abbott is shown above congratulating Mr. Emery upon presentation of his service pin.

Colorado

Shane Richardson, son of Ranger and Mrs. James Richardson of Colorado National Monument, competed in the Rocky Mountain Swimming Meet in Denver, Colorado on August 15, 1964. He was entered in the 200 meter free-style relay for 10 year olds and under along with teammates Dan Foley, Mike Russel, and Paul Daniels all of Grand Junction, Colorado. We want to congratulate Shane and his team for capturing second place silver medals in the event. They were only .8 seconds behind the winners.

* * *

Chief Naturalist Derek O. Hambly of Colorado National Monument and Supervisory Ranger Jack Fewlass of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument made their first trip into the Black Canyon on August 12, 1964. Unfortunately, the biggest rain storm of the year occurred during their overnight stay in the bottom but they claimed that the trip was well worth the effort despite being drowned at night and worn out from the climb back up the next day.

* * *

The following is an excerpt from an incident report submitted to Chief Ranger Paul Ellis, Colorado National Monument by Supervisory Ranger John C. O'Brien and Chief Naturalist Derek O. Hambly:

"At approximately noon on August 8, 1964, the undersigned noted a deep, low vibration throughout the Visitor Center. A long, detailed search was conducted for the source of the noise and it was finally determined that the vibrations were coming from the restrooms - Women's side."

"Further research revealed that the vibrations were originated from a 'cello' played by a female caucasian named Harriet (last name not determined) from New Jersey."

"We then departed for lunch leaving instructions with Seasonal Ranger-Naturalist Billy Cleveland to clear the area of this disturbance."

Crater Lake

Visits to Crater Lake National Park and Oregon Caves National Monument have increased 4 and 20 percent, respectively, over 1963, Superintendent Richard A. Nelson reported today. Visitors to Crater Lake have totaled 387,511 through August 31, pushing the overnight visits to 10 percent above 1963. Oregon Caves has also experienced one of its largest travel seasons on record, with visitors totaling 127,746 for the same period.

* * *

At Oregon Caves, the Chateau closed for the season on September 9, following breakfast. The souvenir shop and cave guide service will remain open throughout the winter.

* * *

Congratulations goes out to Lee Nelson who was named the outstanding Medord Mail Tribune carrier for the month of July. Seventeen year old Lee is a senior at Medford High School. His interests are mainly in language and his ambition is to go into Foreign Relations with the Government after his graduation from the University of Oregon. An article in the Medford Mail Tribune stated that. . . . ."Lee is heading for a successful future and his newspaper work is giving him invaluable experience because, through it, he is learning first-hand the practical methods of doing business and dealing with people, which only a paper route can do."

Each boy is rated every month, the ratings being based on character, scholastic standing, route work, and promptness.

Lee is the son of Administrative Officer and Mrs. Marvin Nelson of Crater Lake National Park.

EODC

Roslyn Sklar who has worked for the Division of Landscape Architecture as a Clerk-Typist for the past three summers graduated magna cum laude from the Pennsylvania State University. She has been awarded a fellowship for $3,520 to do graduate work in Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania. She was named to Phi Beta Kappa and Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges and was selected as one of the 20 outstanding seniors at Penn State.

* * *

On May 31, Sherry Silverstein of the Plans and Projects Sections was married to Mr. Steven Tammara. Her husband has just received a B.S. in Pharmacy and was awarded a graduate assistanship at Temple University School of Pharmacy while working toward a masters degree in organic chemistry.

* * *

Bill Cattell, son of Ed Cattell (Supervisory Mail & Files Clerk), was graduated from Collingswood, N.J. High School, Bill received a $400 per year scholarship from the State of New Jersey, $200 from the Oaklyn Lions Club, a $650 National Defense Grant and $5 from the Collingswood Women's Club for Social Studies.

* * *

Charles DeSilets, son of Gene (Chief Landscape Architect) and Emma DeSilets graduated in June from the Haverford Township High School. Charlie was awarded a four-year scholarship from the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps but in addition he received the Latin Award (Magna Cum Laude) for continued superior achievement in this subject, the John Philip Sousa Award for Band, the DAR Good Citizenship Award, the National Honorary Society Certificate and ranked 9th in his class of 560.

* * *

Robert DeSilets, (Charlie's brother) received the annual award of the Columbus Chapter, A.I.A., for outstanding service to his profession. Bob recently presented a paper on Architectural Photogometric Projection at the Building Research Institute Forum held in Washington—Hank Judd, Lee Nelson and Penny Hartshorne were also present at this Forum. Bob is currently attending Ohio State and majoring in Architecture.

* * *

Janet Goldstein, daughter of Sarah Goldstein (Plans and Projects Section) graduated Cum Laude from the University of Pennsylvania with a B.S. in Education. She received the U of P Education Alumni Senior Award of Recognition and the Kappa Delta Epsilon Professional Education Sorority Award of Merit.

* * *

Charles T. Hall, son of Chief Hall, graduated from Abington High School. Charlie has enjoyed singing in the school A Cappella and has participated (with his guitar) in several hootenannys. Charlie plans to attend Pacific U. where he will be near his sisters and less near his parents.

* * *

Nancy E. Hall, Charlie's sister, was graduated from the University of California. Nancy did quite a bit of singing as a member of Treble Clef and as senior manager, she arranged a concert tour in the Hawaiian Islands.

* * *

Karan Ruth Judd, daughter of Hank Judd (Historic Structures) was graduated from Haverford Township Senior High School. Karan tied for first place in the class of 560, was voted the most intelligent girl in the senior class, was a National Merit Scholarship finalist and is making plans to attend Bryn Mawr College in the fall.

* * *

Charles Lamb was graduated from Swarthmore College and will start graduate work in the fall at the University of Illinois. Charles is the son of John Lamb (Architectural Division).

Fort Davis

The 4th of July had an extra meaning for Fort Davis people this year. It was its first birthday as a National Historic Site. Establishment Day was observed by a gathering of the entire staff under the shade of one of the historic gray oaks in Hospital Canyon. Besides the solemn addresses and much good humor, Superintendent Mike Becker made Superior Performance Awards to Administrative Assistant Etta Koch and Historian Erwin Thompson.

* * *

Assignments in the Regional Office and spring vacations combined to cause the staff to be spread to the four corners—successively not simultaneously. Mike and Ruth Becker and their family took a vacation of memories to the East Coast. The drive along Blue Ridge Parkway was at the perfect time of year. Millions of flowers bursting through the rich greens, visits with old friends from the days when the Beckers lived there, and a tour of the historic sites of the nation's capitol combined to make a wonderful adventure. Joe Becker, finishing his sophomore year at Andover, joined the family at Washington and returned to Fort Davis with his parents.

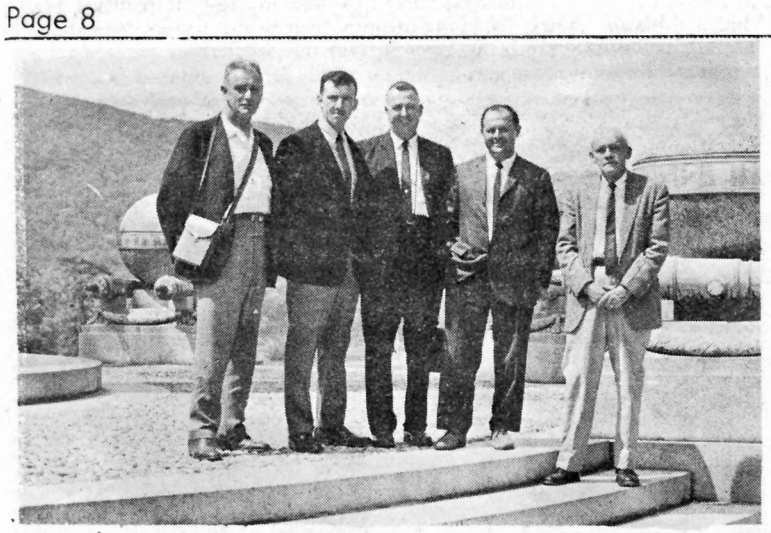
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Ranger Bob Dunnagan and Administrative Assistant Etta Koch were both on special assignments at Santa Fe. Mrs. Koch attended the administrative course and found the trip to be exciting including the problem of finding a parking space at the Plaza before running out of gas. Bob and Nancy Dunnagan spent a month at the Regional Office where Bob assisted in the planning of proposed Arbuckle Recreation Area. While Bob was in the field, Nancy and Timmy visited friends at Bandelier. Later, Nancy visited with Bob's parents in the high cool mountains of Colorado.

* * *

Historian Erwin Thompson drove 8400 wondrous miles to visit Eastern Canada. Included

(Continued on page 8)



Members of the staff of Gettysburg National Military Park at the Battle Monument on the grounds of West Point. The N.P.S. men were there as guests of the United States Military Academy, during a recent visit.

Superintendent Kittridge A. Wing said that the leading role in the Battle of Gettysburg was played by men of West Point. "The visit by members of the Gettysburg staff was to better acquaint them with the institution that had such a profound influence in the development of these officers, as well as to gain a better insight into their lives as West Point cadets."

Standing left to right: Battlefield Guide Robert Fidler; Historian Martin Conway; Ranger Emless Nett; Ranger Historian Billy Lyon; Ranger Historian Jacob Sheads.

(Continued from page 7)

on the adventure were hasty but enjoyable hours on Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. About the only member of the staff to stay close to home was Maintenance Man Pablo Bencomo. Pablo has not yet disclosed his vacation plans but the bets are he will not roam far from his beloved Southwest Texas.

* * *

Architect Tom Crellin paid a hasty week-end visit to Chicago to attend his father's 75th birthday. Otherwise the staff enjoyed the coming of spring and summer and the challenge of their jobs in the high cool Davis Mountains. Everyone has assigned to himself the pleasant task of making this second year even more rewarding and richer than the first, if possible.

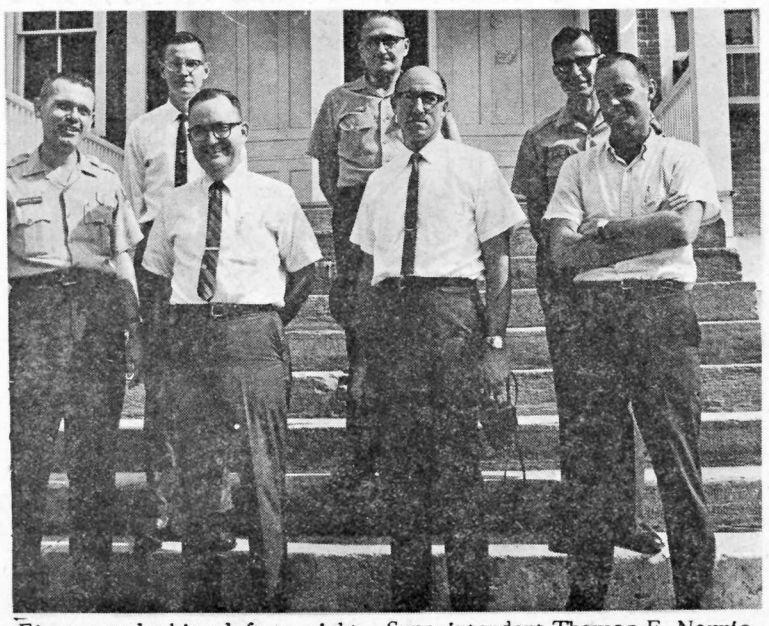
Fort Smith

Last Spring Superintendent Tom Norris and Historian Jim Haskett of Fort Smith National Historic Site had a brain storm. Because of the isolated situation of the Park Service area in Arkansas, they felt that the interpreters there should have a chance to get together and air common problems and exchange ideas. Unlike many brain storms, this wasn't allowed to die.

When in Richmond in June, Superintendent Norris discussed the idea with Assistant Director Mulvany. He agreed and suggested that this might be a good chance for Regional Chief, Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services Charles E. Shedd, Jr., to get some feeling of the thinking in field operations and vice versa.

Once this was suggested to "Pete" Shedd, he took the ball with his usual enthusiasm and added a touch of his own. Why not invite WASO as well? Pete coordinated the preparations and invited Chief of Visitor Services, WASO, Wayne Bryant to attend. In this short time a dream had become a reality.

On September 22d and 23rd the meeting was held at Fort Smith. In attendance, between Mr. Bryant and Shedd, was the Park Naturalist, Hot Springs, Boyd Evison; Park Historian Dave Hyde, Pea Ridge NMP; and the Fort Smith Interpretive Staff, composed of Historian Haskett and Park Guides Les Downer and Guy Nichols. Also, as many of the Fort Smith Staff as possible sat in on various phases of the meeting. Though conducted on an informal basis, the meeting covered a wide variety of fields at a rapid clip. It was a splendid opportunity for the flow of ideas through all levels of service. The greatest single value was having the man who does the job hear the thinking at the regional and WASO levels as well as being heard at that level. But like all good things, it quickly came to an end. It was agreed that these were two of the most beneficial days that the participants had spent in a long time. With a small group and flexible agenda, all facets of interpretation were explored in sufficient depth to give the man on the groun a greater grasp of the entire picture. This was the first such meeting in Region I and it is hoped will serve as a guide for many others in the future. This provides the isolated interpreter a real opportunity to be brought up to date.



First row looking left to right - Superintendent Thomas F. Norris, Jr.; Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Southeast Region, Charles E. Shedd, Jr.; Chief, Visitor Service, WASO, Wayne Bryant; Park Naturalist, Hot Springs NP, Boyd Evison.

Hot Springs

Seven employees of the National Park Service in Great Smoky Mountains National Park have recently been recognized for their length of service with the Federal government, Superintendent George W. Fry has announced.

At the quarterly in-service training session of park employes at the Sugarlands Visitor Center on September 9, Henry W. Lix was presented with a 30-year service emblem. William E. Webb, Jr., was presented with a 20-year service emblem, and William L. Huskey was presented with a 10-year service emblem. At the in-service training session at the Oconaluftee Maintenance Area on September 10, William R. Pilkington and Ralph L. Ownby were presented with 20-year service emblems. At staff meeting on September 29, Alvin C. Rader was presented with a 30-year service emblem, and Julius Cole was presented with a 20-year service emblem.

Mr. Henry W. Lix, Assistant Park Naturalist, completed his 30 years on July 30, 1964. He first began service with the National Park Service as a Park Policeman at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, on July 30, 1934, and served there as Park Ranger and Park Naturalist. In 1942 he became Park Naturalist at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. For a period of five months in 1951 he was assigned as Information and Editorial Specialist in the Washington Office of the National Park Service, and came to the Great Smokies as Assistant Park Naturalist in 1951. He was with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946.

Mr. Alvin C. Rader, Operating Accountant, completed his 30 years on August 18, 1964. From 1934 to 1936 he was a Clerk with the ECW in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for six months thereafter was the same in the Richmond office of the National Park Service. He returned to the Great Smokies in December 1936 and has served here as Clerk, Clerk-Warehouseman, General Supply Clerk, Fiscal Accounting Clerk and Accountant. He was with the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1945.

Mr. William E. Webb, Jr., Electrician, completed his 20 years of Federal service on May 29, 1964. He was first employed in the Great Smokies as Laborer in 1947, and has served as Lineman Helper, Electrician Helper, Maintenanceman, and Electrician. He was with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946.

Mr. William R. Pilkington, Operator General, completed his 20 years on June 16, 1964. He was first employed with the TVA on the construction of Fontana Dam from 1941 to 1943. He began his career with the National Park Service in the Great Smokies in 1947 as Laborer, and has served as Fire Control Aid and Operator General. he was with the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1945.

Mr. Ralph L. Ownby, Operator General, completed his 20 years of Federal service on July 17, 1964. His first employment with the National Park Service was in Great Smoky Mountains National Park as Laborer in 1947. He has served as Truck Driver and Operator General. He was with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945.

Mr. Julius Cole, Caretaker, completed his 20 years of Federal service on July 24, 1964. He has been employed in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park since 1943 as Laborer and Caretaker.

Mr. William L. Huskey, Caretaker, began his Federal service in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1955 as Laborer. From 1957 to 1958 he was a Tree Culture Aid in the Region Five Office (Northeast Region) of the National Park Service. He returned to the Great Smokies in 1958 as Laborer, and in 1960 was Tree Culture Aid in the Region Five Office. In 1961 he went to Big Bend National Park, Texas, as Truck Driver, and returned to the Great Smokies in 1962 as Laborer. He was with the U.S. Air Force from 1951 to 1955.

Glacier

In Glacier's 54-year history, this 1964 season has been the most fire free - thanks to the flood in June. Last year there were 14 fires - eight lightning strikes, six man-made. However, even so, the most destructive was that started on Flattop Mountain which covered nine acres. This is little to some of the fires Glacier has experienced. The 1936 Heaven's Peak fire destroyed 7,000 acres and scars will be apparent from that for years to come. In 1929 the Half Moon fire swept into the Park destroying 50,000 acres. In 1958, the Coal Creek fire (man-started) and covered 2,534 acres on Coal Creek, and the Razoredge Mountain fire came in with 153 acres.

Glacier has weathered them all--fire, flood, avalanches! The embattled peaks still stand and the valleys are green! What will the winter bring? There is a hush of expectancy over the Park waiting the first real blast of winter--with only a breath of hope for that long-dreamed-of Indian Summer.

* * *

Cora Parris Hutchings is hospitalized by a severe attack of hepatitis. After a couple of weeks illness at home, she entered the hospital about the last week in August and on September 3 had a gall bladder operation. At this writing she is doing well but is not receiving visitors.

Hawaii Volcanoes



Project Inspection by Tom Vint at Hawaii Volcanoes

Lava Beds

Earl Fonner, administrative assistant Lava Beds is retiring from the park service Sept. 30th.

Earl began his civil service career in 1956 as a clerk-typist for the Veteran's Administration. In 1958 he transferred to Saguaro National Monument as administrative assistant and came to Lava Beds in that capacity in Feb. of 1962. The Fonners were presented a gift by fellow-workers and neighbors on the lawn of Supt. Kennedy. After the presentation everyone enjoyed cake and ice cream. Earl and Wilma plan to settle in Tucson, Arizona where their son is in college and their little granddaughter, Kelly will be close at hand. Their temporary address will be In care of Joe Burrios, 518 West Prince Road, Tucson, Arizona.

* * *

Chief Naturalist, Garrett Smathers leaves Lava Beds Sept. 23rd to attend the fall session of the Stephen T. Mather Interpretive and Research Center at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Garrett's family will accompany him to North Carolina where they will remain to visit relatives. The Smathers will return to Lava Beds in time for Christmas.

* * *

Born to Ralph (seasonal nat'l) and Bonnie Harris on Sept. 10, 1964, a son, David James--7 pounds, 11 1/2 ounces.

Mammoth Cave

Superintendent Paul McG. Miller was one of three new directors elected by the Mammoth Cave National Park Association at their annual meeting held at Mammoth Cave in July. Miller, who was also elected to the Executive Committee of the Association, was the engineer associated with the original group in the movement to make Mammoth Cave a National Park and was the Park's first engineer. The Mammoth Cave National Park Association was organized in 1924 to procure a National Park in the cave area.

Also elected to the Board of Directors were G. B. Hanson, a native of the park area and now president and general manager of the National Park Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and Paul Holman, Glasgow, Kentucky, son of one of the original incorporators of the Association.

Newlyweds at Mammoth Cave are Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Speed who were married in Shreveport, Louisiana, August 6. Mrs. Speed (Rose Lee but better known as "Gallie") is a former resident of Shreveport. She is the sister-in-law of Bill Kay, park historian at Richmond National Battlefield. Bert is supervisory park ranger at Mammoth Cave. The couple live in the residential area of the Park.

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A park guide who daily conducts parties through Mammoth Cave may believe at times he impresses no one. Inspired to no small degree, however, was the youthful visitor who wrote this letter:

"The world is so full of opportunity, and lately I will have to admit that it has really been getting the best of me. It seemed as if I wanted to be something different every day. But caves have always fascinated me, and I have received all sorts of cave folders, post cards, and letters from caves all over the whole United States. I have visited many caves in various states, but I will have to admit that there is one that no other cave could be compared to. I, of course, speak of the wondrous Mammoth Cave. All the other caves I've ever been in are beautiful and wonderful, but Mammoth means something special to me; something more than just a cave; something beautiful, but more than just beautiful; something untouched and natural, the way it was meant to be. Being in its vast, monstrous corridors made me feel as if I were in a whole new world. A world so vast and extensive that it hardly seemed real.

"My period of doubt and uncertainty finally has ended because, just a few days ago it came to me just all of the sudden. (I am truly serious about this, and I was never so sure of anything as this in my whole life.) I don't care if I have to take a mere, special course, or whether I would have to spend half my life in school. Whatever it takes to become a guide at Mammoth Cave, I assure you that I would work harder than hardest and beyond the fullest extent. I am almost through high school now, and I will look hopefully into the future because never before has anything had so much meaning to me as becoming a guide at Mammoth Cave National Park. As a closing to my letter, I would like to add that I hope that I have chosen the right words to express my feelings and thoughts. Also, I would be deeply thankful if you would like to sort of give me a hint as to what I would have to do in order to become a guide."