NATIONAL PARK COURIER

STEVE MATHER's FAMILY NEWSPAPER WASHINGTON, D.C. VOLUME 14 NUMBER 10 OCTOBER 1968

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SIGNS BILLS ESTABLISHING TRAILS, REDWOOD, SCENIC RIVERS & NORTH CASCADES

Nelson Murdock Is First Supt. For Redwood

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has announced the appointment of Nelson Murdock as Superintendent of the new Redwood National Park.

The Act authorizing the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park, was approved by Congress in Sept. and signed into law by President Johnson on October 2, 1968. George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, said temporary park headquarters will be located at Crescent City, California.

Murdock, 56, has been Assistant Director of the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service in Omaha since 1966. A veteran Park Service administrator, he was awarded a Citation for Distinguished Service last June by Secretary Udall. He received the Department's highest honor for outstanding service as chief of the U.S. Park Police in Washington from 1962 to 1966.



MURDOCK

The Citation praised his "consistently outstanding administrative, human relations, and law enforcement techniques" which "were instrumental in developing the U.S. Park Police force into one of the finest of its kind."

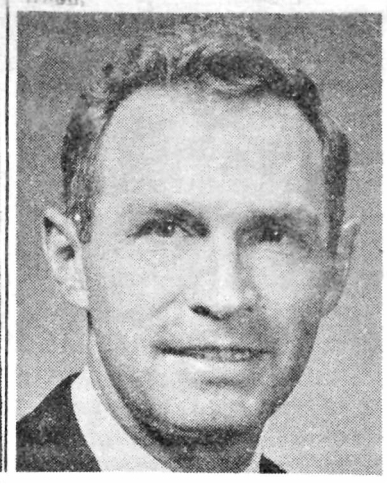
Murdock joined the Park Service in 1939 as a ranger at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks serving later at Death Valley National Monument, Lassen Volcanic National Park, and as Chief Park Ranger at Yellowstone National Park. In 1961 he was promoted to Chief of Visitor Protection in the National Park Service Washington Office, and won the Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award for noteworthy achievements in Park

See MURDOCK, Page 15

ROGER CONTOR IS FIRST CHIEF FOR CASCADES

The appointment of Roger J. Contor as the first superintendent of the newly established North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington was announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, said that Contor will also administer Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas which adjoin the 504,500-acre national park. All three areas, totaling 674,000 acres, were established by the Act signed by President Johnson on October 2, 1968. The temporary park headquarters for the areas will be Sedro Woolley, Wash.



CONTOR

Contor, 38, began his Park Service career as a ranger at Yellowstone National Park in 1955, after six years as a seasonal ranger.

From 1960 to 1964, he served as a management assistant at Oregon Caves National Monument, and Rocky Mountain National Park. Following two years as superintendent at Craters of the Moon National Monument, Contor was appointed assistant superintendent at Canyonlands National Park, in 1966.

During 1968, Contor served on an exchange training program in Australia. While on this five-month tour of duty, he studied the Australian methods of conservation and preservation in national parks, and worked with Sam Weems, formerly Supt. of Blue Ridge Parkway and now Director of Parks and Wildlife in Austrialia.

Contor holds a B. S. degree in Zoology from the University of Idaho.



THE WHITE HOUSE--President Johnson signs legislation establishing Redwood and North Cascades National Parks, a Scenic Rivers System, and a Nationwide System of Trails. Witnessing (left to right) are: Rep. Harold T. Johnson, Cal.; Sen. Ernest Gruening, Alaska; Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., N.C.; Sen. Jack Miller, Iowa; Mrs. Johnson; Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Wash.; Interior Secretary Udall; Chief Justice Earl Warren; Sen. Wayne Morse, Ore.; Rep. Morris K. Udall, Ariz.; and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, N.M.

CONGRESS PASSES BISCAYNE AND SANDBURG PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation has cleared both House and Senate and is now on the President's desk to authorize establishment of Carl Sandburg Farm National Historic Site, North Carolina; and Biscayne National Monument, Florida.

CARL SANDBURG NHS

The Sandburg proposal calls for acquisition and development of the 241-acre Sandburg farm, "Connemara," near Henderson, N. C., where the poet, Carl Sandburg, lived the last 22 years of his life, plus 6 acres adjacent to the farm. The historic site would be managed by the National Park Service as a working farm in conjunction with preserving and interpreting the buildings and grounds as they were during Sandburg's lifetime. The Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed this proposal at its April 1968 meeting.

BISCAYNE NM

The proposed Biscayne National Monument includes about 4,000 acres of land on the upper Florida Keys—a chain of narrow islands separating Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean—and about 101,000 acres of adjoining bay and ocean waters.

The northern boundary of the proposed area is between Boca

See BISCAYNE, Page 16

T. Sutton Jett Announces E&AA Election Results

Results of the October elections for a new Board of Directors for the National Park Employees and Alumni Association were announced today by incumbent Board Chairman T. Sutton Jett. Voting was accomplished by means of a post card ballot supplied to each member of the Association listing a slate of candidates submitted by each Regional Director.

The revised by-laws of the E&A Association now provide for a 15-member Board as follows: (1) One employee and one alumnus from each of the six regions; (2) The Director of the National Park Service serving ex officio as a voting member of the Board; (3) The President of the National Park Service Women's Organization serving ex officio as a voting member of the Board; and (4) One employee representing WASO. Jett announced that an organization meeting for the new Board is tentatively set for early December in Washington, D. C.

In addition to Director Hartzog, and Mrs. Carolyn Shaw, President of the NPS Women's Organi-

See E & AA, Page 13

LBJ Praises 90th Congress Achievements

President Johnson signed four major conservation bills at a White House ceremony, Oct. 2, which established Redwood National Park in California, and North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas in Washington. Also established was a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and provisions for a national system of urban and rural trails starting with the establishment of the Appalachian Trail in the East and the Pacific Crest Trail in the West.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Stating that the Act establishing the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park in California "will stand for all time as a monument to the wisdom of our generation," the President added, "it will surely be remembered . . . as one of the great conservation achievements of the 90th Congress."

Timber cutting was effectively halted in the area as the President's action automatically transferred to Federal ownership most of the 28,000 acres of private timberland within the park boundary. This includes nearly 10,900 acres of virgin growth redwood trees — some more than a thousand years old and ranging up to 367 feet high.

Boundaries of the new National Park encompass three California State Parks — Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek Redwood — subject to the donation of these parklands by the State Legislature. The two major park units will be connected by a corridor that includes a 33-mile stretch of Pacific Ocean beach. Private land acquisition cost is estimated at $92 million, with an additional $10 million for development.

In addition 2,431 acres of private land is subject to designation for direct acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of fixing the final park boundaries.

The Redwood bill also authorizes the exchange of national forest land in the 14,000-acre Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for some of the private lands to be included in the park.

NORTH CASCADES

Legislation for the North Cascades region of the State of

See LBJ, Page 16

Guest Editorial

BALANCE AND JUDGMENT--THE KEY ELEMENTS

By Laurance S. Rockefeller

"To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (emphasis added)

. . . . . an Act to establish a National Park Service 1916

The draftsman who wrote this basic charge to the National Park Service may or may not have been aware of the basic internal conflict of these words, but he was prophetic.

These two sometimes mutually conflicting goals have been the central themes of the National Park Service in its 52 years of service to the American people. There has been frequent and continuing disagreement of whether the preservation goal or development goal is receiving inordinate emphasis.

In the September issue of the Courier, the distinguished American and great conservationist, William O. Douglas, decried the overdevelopment that he feels is taking place, and warned that "vandalism is rampant in government as well as private circles."

About the same time this editorial appeared, I had a discussion with my friend and mentor, Horace Albright, certainly one of the giants of national park history, and Horace, with equal vigor, deplored the efforts to move facilities away out of the parks where he felt they were needed.

As population mounts, as income rises and as our people become even more mobile, this basic conflict will continue. Indeed, it will probably become even more heated, as both goals become more urgent in the national priorities.

This debate friends, however, may, in some respects, be healthy. The Congress and the American people have indeed given the National Park Service two important tasks, and the continuing, often heated, discussions serve to keep us aware of both.

There are, of course, no easy answers to the built-in conflicts between the two tasks. The problem has been discussed at length in the newspapers, in books and, I an. sure, in thousands of memoranda over the years.

I believe that the key elements are balance and judgment. We must provide a range of opportunities so that the wilderness is indeed protected and so that there are places for family recreation. The multiple use idea is fine in principle, but it is clear that it cannot apply to conflicting uses on the same acres. Rather we must have a planned allocation of uses among the total available resource.

Careful planning must allocate distinct areas for distinct activities. The classification system recommended by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was an effort to approach this problem. To some extent, this can be done within a single park, but we must begin to think in much larger terms.

In recent years, we have seen the expansion of the National Park System to include recreation areas where development and activities inappropriate to national parks are allowed. I believe that this is productive for it spreads pressures from the unreproducible parks to other more adaptable areas.

But our plant, can be further expanded and the pressures further ameliorated. The planning base must include all other federal recreation potential. For example, the Yellowstone - Grand Teton Park area is surrounded by national forest and public domain. Recreation planning for this great resource should be done as a whole and include not only the parks but the other federal lands as well. Overnight facilities and activities can be spread to the entire base, and not be squeezed into the parks as though they existed in a vacuum.

The same is true of local needs. Local communities often put pressures on national parks by using them as a weekend—, or even all-summer vacationing areas. People who happen to live near national parks, of course, have a right to use them, but we must plan for their recreation needs in such a way as to offer them attractive alternatives. Here is where state and local government cooperation is essential.

It is interesting to note that this was the basic principle that caused Stephen T. Mather and Horace M. Albright to call a meeting of State Park people nearly 50 years ago and form the National Council of State Parks. There has been a close relationship between the Council representing all the states and the National Park Service ever since. Also, the fundamental idea of planning and the exchanging of ideas for a better overall adequate park and recreation service for all of the people, was basic to the formation of the National Recreation and Park Association, which brings together all park and recreation people at all levels of government.

Despite the complications of its dual personality, the National Park Service has served this nation exceedingly well for over half a century. In the face of increasing pressures it must exercise extraordinary foresight and judgment to meet the demands of the coming years. From my knowledge of the men who have led it and served it, I have faith that it will.

Laurance S. Rockefeller



The National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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

The Employees and Alumni Association was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1957, as a non-profit Society. Regular membership in the Association is $3.00 a year for employees with the NPS for less than 10 years, and $5.00 a year for all others. This includes subscription to the monthly National Park Courier. Any past or present NPS or Concessioner employee —permanent, W.O.C., or seasonal—is eligible for membership.

All correspondence regarding membership, subscriptions and other Courier business should be addressed to Secretary-Treasurer, E. & A. Association, P.O. Box 2068 Eads Station, Arlington, Virginia 22202

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NEWS & EDITORIAL OFFICE: Room 106, N.C.R. Bldg. 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242

Colin Ritter
Room 106, NCR Bldg., 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242 . . . . . Editor
S. Herbert Evison
1572 Cameron Crescent Drive, Apt. 11-B, Reston, Virginia 22070 . . . . .Alumni Editor
Burton V. Coale
Midwest Regional Office, 1709 Jackson St., Omaha, Nebraska 68102 . Associate Editor
Earl M. Semingsen
801 N.W. 16th Avenue, Homestead, Florida 22020 . . . . . Trust Fund Officer
Glenn O. Snyder
Room 105, NCR Bldg., 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 22042 . . .Art Editor

Standard Of Excellence

I am proud of the standard of excellence which we have set as a part of the traditions of the National Park Service during more than five decades of service. This is why I have been saying to you, and I have said to the Secretary, to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress, that I do not intend to compromise this standard, and if we have to accept reductions in personnel--in money--as we may reasonably be required to do--it is going to be accepted at the expense of eliminating programs and closing areas. It is not going to be accepted at the expense of reducing our standard of performance to mediocrity, because I have a special aversion to mediocrity and I don't intend to accept it. The people in the field, the people in the front line of our Service, are adhering to this standard of excellence and it behooves us to support that standard--this is what we have been doing and we intend to continue to do it.

George B. Hartzor Jr.

LETTERS

Dear Editor:

Had meant to write sooner in protest over the new rates for alumni. Your mimeographed reminder of subscription expiration stimulates me to explain my feelings, which may well be those of numerous other members of the retiree group who are finding retirement funds barely adequate to meet the continual rise in the cost of living, taxes, etc.

I believe the decision of the Directors of the Association to be somewhat discriminatory for our group inasmuch as many of our old associates are also retired and the great majority of names we read about in the Courier are strange to us. An increase of 150% in the dues seems out of proportion to me, particularly, when the Courier is being given free to a number of permanent employees whose salaries are far in excess of most of us on retirement.

As time goes on, our interest in NPS tends to wane and we are not always too sympathetic to the new policies of the Service. It would seem advantagious to encourage our continual support rather than discourage it by nearly tripling the annual dues.

Warmest personal regards,

M. Edwin Beatty
Big Arm, Mont. 59910

ALUMNI, PLEASE NOTE

While I suppose all of you are interested in news of the National Park Service and of the people who work for it, I would guess that, like me, you are at least equally interested in the doings of former associates who are no longer on the payroll. You are a widely scattered lot and I don't know of any sure way of getting news of your activities; nevertheless, as Alumni Editor of the Courier, I would like to enlist all of you in doing two things: (1) When you do anything of possible interest to those old associates or there are any events in your family of similar possible interest, please let me have the dope, in some detail; (2) When you hear news of any alumnus—face-to-face or by letter or in a newspaper—please pass it on to me, with as much detail as you can assemble. Sometimes a newspaper clipping does it best; if you send one in, please be sure it is dated.

As I find the time and energy to do so, I intend to write a number of old acquaintances to ask for news of them and their families; but there are limits to what I can do in this way. So—PLEASE help to make the Courier's coverage of its alumni—which also, of course, includes alumnae—much more complete and comprehensive than has been the case in the past. My address still is Apt. 11-B, 1572 Cameron Crescent Drive, Reston, Va. 22070.

Herb Evison

"PATHWAYS"
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by
John W. Bingaman
District Park Ranger (Retired)

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NCR Hosts Advisory Board

On October 8, National Capital Region officials and Superintendents Failor, Martinek, Steele and Taylor played "host" to members of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. It was a full day of getting acquainted with the facilities, projects, and problems in this unique system of national parks preeminently concerned with urban affairs and national issues.

Starting at Rawlins Park, one of the original reservations in L'Enfant's Plan of 1791 and now a favorite neighborhood park used by many office workers, the group was on its way. Regional Director Nash Castro oriented the visitors and acted as narrator on the trip until Associate Regional Director Russell E. Dickenson, Assistant Regional Director Fred Binnewies and the various superintendents took over to discuss the activities under their direction. Sites where thousands of flowering plants have been added for beautification were pointed out, including Pershing Square and Columbia Island. Theodore Roosevelt Island, the 88-acre wilderness preserve where the impressive memorial to President Roosevelt was dedicated in 1967, was visited.

Along the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the party was told about plans to complete the section of the Parkway to Chain Bridge to connect with Palisades Parkway. Plans for the latter are, in turn, contingent upon plans for the Three Sisters Bridge called for in the 1968 Federal Highway Act.

NCR involvement in the development of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as well as long-range plans for a new Watergate Theater in connection with the future roadway system in that area, were discussed.

At the NCR Regional Building, a representative of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority discussed Rapid Transit plans for a subway that will affect Rock Creek Park. The Advisory Board viewed models of the Filene Center at the Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, the proposed National Fisheries Center and Aquarium to be built in East Potomac Park, the Pedestrian (Ponte Vecchio) Bridge planned to cross the Washington Channel, and the model for the development of the Mall. Regional staff members discussed the plans for these projects.

Plans for the 200-foot water jet to be constructed in the Potomac River about 300 feet off Hains Point by the Society for a More Beautiful Capital were disclosed. Recent and proposed improvements of the Washington Channel Parks were reviewed.

Following lunch at Hogate's Restaurant, the group proceeded on a tour past Randall Recreation Center, which the National Park Service maintains but the D.C. Recreation Department administers, and the Mall area where construction of the 2nd Street Underpass is proceeding. At Union Station, plans to convert the building into a National Visitor Center were outlined.

Proceeding to Rock Creek Park, the group saw historic Pierce Mill, now undergoing rehabilitation; Rock Creek Nature Center, and scenic and recreational portions of the park.

Plans for the Fort Circle Parks and the desire of the National Park Service to preserve a portion of the National Training School site, related to important events in the War of 1812 and the Civil War, as a portion of the Fort Circle Parks, were reviewed.

The Advisory Board also visited the Kenilworth area in Anacostia Park, for many years used as a dump by the D. C. Government. A sanitary landfill now underway will provide an additional area for recreational development and attractive landscaping of this area along the Anacostia River. Elaborate proposals have been made for developing water sports and other recreational facilities in a 1,376-acre recreatinal park along the River.

Eastland Gardens Park, a parklet developed by the NPS in cooperation with citizen groups, and Watts Branch Park, where a larege private donation permitted land and recreational development, were seen.

Also on the tour route was the Oxon Hill Children's Farm, one of the two areas where the NPS is utilizing the "living historic farm" concept.

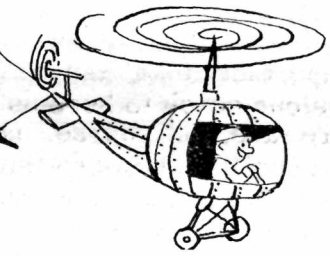
While traveling along the George Washington Memorial Parkway to Mount Vernon, the Advisory Board "tourists" were acquainted with recreational and historical areas maintained by the NPS on both sides of the Potomac River, as well as plans for future development and conservation of the areas and several projects proposed by private developers which would affect adjacent properties. At the Mount Vernon Estate, the tour ended with a reception by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Of the occasion, Mr. Castro said, "It was a wonderful and memorable day for the National Capital Region. And we like to think it was a day of enlightenment for our illustrious Advisory Board."



MODEL OF FILENE CENTER, planned for construction at Wolf Trap Farm Park For The Performing Arts, is explained to the Advisory Board by Artistic Director Gerald Holmes, foreground. Left to right are: Loren C. Eiseley, Melville B. Grosvenor, Frank Masland, Dr. Frank M. Setzler, Paul L. Phillips, Mrs. Helen Hartzog, Horace Albright, Mrs. Ralph Chaney, Harthon Bill, Mrs. Harthon Bill, Joe Bertram Frantz, Tom DeHaven, Mrs. Betty Castro, and Emil W. Haury.

People on the move



New Faces

Butterfield, Benjamin, to Chief, Div. Tourism, WASO
Howe, Gary K., to Maintenance Supt., SWRO

New Places

Adams, Earl B., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Blue Ridge Pky., to same, Hot Springs NP
Allen, Peter B., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Arnott, James D., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Wind Cave NP, to same, Padre Island NS
Aubuchon, John A., from Supt., Mammoth Cave NP, to Spec. Asst. to the Asst. Director (Admin.), WASO
Banta, Alford J., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Glacier NP
Boughton, Robert D., from Carpenter, Yosemite NP, to Foreman II, MG, B&U, Lassen Volcanic NP
Brooks, Myrl G., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Theodore Roosevelt NMP, to Pk. Planner, WASO
Brown, James L., from Hist., Albright TC, to same, Natchez Trace Pky.
Burke, William J., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Glacier NP
Burns, Robert L., from Supt., Nez Perce NHP, to Asst. to the Reg. Director (CA), NERO
Church, George D., from Pk. Ranger, Cape Hatteras NS, to Supv. Pk. Ranger, Christiansted NHS and Buck Island Reef NM
Cloutier, Arthur R., from Pk. Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to same, Blue Ridge Pky.
Cover, Richard G., from Land Use Spec., WASO, to Mgmt. Asst., Curecanti RA
Dalton, Luke E., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Dame, Vernon D., from Supv. Pk. Nat., Cape Cod NS, to Pk. Nat., NERO
Dyer, William E., from Center Director, Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tremont JCCC, to same, Mammoth Cave NP, Great Onyx JCCC
Evans, R. Scott, from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Gay, Gordon V., from Hist., Albright TC, to Pk. Hist., SWRO
Giddings, Roger E., from Pk. Ranger, Colonial NHP, to Supv. Pk. Ranger, Natchez Trace Pky.
Haraden, Robert C., from Asst. Supt., Grand Teton NP, to Supt., Natchez Trace Pky.
Hepburn, James R., from Mechanic HD, Yosemite NP, to Mechanic, Automotive, Sitka & Glacier Bay NM
Hernandez, Felix, III, from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Holmaas, Julia R., from Pk. Nat., Albright TC, to same, George Washington Mem. Pky.
Johnsson, Robert G., from Ecologist, WSC, to Pk. Nat., WASO
Koepp, W. Philip, from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Glacier NP
Larson, William A., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Leake, James T., from Operator, General, Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP, to same, Yosemite NP
Leblond, Richard J., from Pers. Mgmt. Asst., Glacier NP, to Admin. Off., Cape Cod NS
McMullen, Richard J., from Admin. Off., Dinosaur NM, to same Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Oconaluftee JCCC
Mebane, R. Alan, from Supv. Pk. Nat., Mammoth Cave NP, to Pk. Nat., SERO
Miller, Roger R., from Supt., Andrew Johnson NHS, to Mgmt. Asst., Great Smoky Mtns. NP
Moore, David E., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Moore, Robert B., from Asst. Reg. Director (Oper.), WRO, to Asst. Director (Oper.), WASO
Murphy, Eleanor F., from Sec. Steno., SSC, to same, Glen Canyon NRA
Nichols, Emmet A., from Hist., Gettysburg NMP, to same, Fort Clatsop NM
Nunn, Robert L., from Asst. Center Director, Harpers Ferry NHP, JCCC, to Education Program Admin., WASO
Price, Jackson E., from Reg. Director, SERO, to Spec. Asst. to the Director, WASO
Rawlings, Harry V., from Admin. Off., Manassas NBP, to Pk. Ranger, Yosemite NP
Reed, John C., from Pk. Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to same, Prince William Forest Park
Reish, Roger E., from Pk. Ranger, Carlsbad Caverns NP, to Supv. Pk. Ranger, Padre Island NS
Riebe, Charles F., Jr., from Center Dir., Mammoth Cave NP, Great Onyx JCCC, to Program Anal., WASO
Ronsheim, Robert D., from Hist., Minute Man NHP, to Mgmt. Asst., Salem Maritime NHS
Rudolph, Roger A., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Ryan, Matthew H., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Canyonlands NP, to Supt., Organ Pipe Cactus NM
Siler, Nelson W., from Pk. Ranger, Albright TC, to same, Yosemite NP
Slonaker, John J., from Hist., Natchez Trace Pky., to same, Christiansted NHS
Smith, Ben M., from Pk. Hist., Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP, to Hist., Colonial NHP
Smith, Dorothy D., from Clk. Steno., SSC, to same, WSC
Soule, Parke W., from Admin. Off., Grand Canyon NP, to Mgmt. Asst., WASO
Stratton, John W., from Supt., Death Valley NM, to Chief, Br. of Employee Evaluation, WASO
Taylor, T. B., from Off. Services Supv., Cumberland NHP, to Admin. Off., Prince William Forest Park
Thompson, John C., from Pers. Off., Rocky Mtn. NP, to Pers. Mgmt. Spec., SERO
Tracy, Bernard G., from Foreman II - Maintenance, Capitol Reef NM, to Construction & Maintenance Rep., Navajo Lands Group
Trout, Edward L., from Hist., Albright TC, to same, Natchez Trace Pky.
Wadase, Donald S., from Center Director, Acadia NP, JCCC, to Asst. Center Director, Harpers Ferry NHP, JCCC
Wallace, David H., from Supv. Museum Curator, Independence NHP, to Staff Curator, WASO
Weaver, Richard K., from Hydraulic Engr. Technician, SSC, to Civil Engineering Technician, SSC
Weaver, Roy W., from Pk. Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to same, Scotts Bluff NM and Agate Fossil Beds NM
Whitehead, Loren S., from Pk. Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to same, Blue Ridge Pky.
Zollar, Lawrence J., from Asst. Supt., Fire Island NS & NY City Group, to Asst. Pers. Off., WASO

Out of the Traces

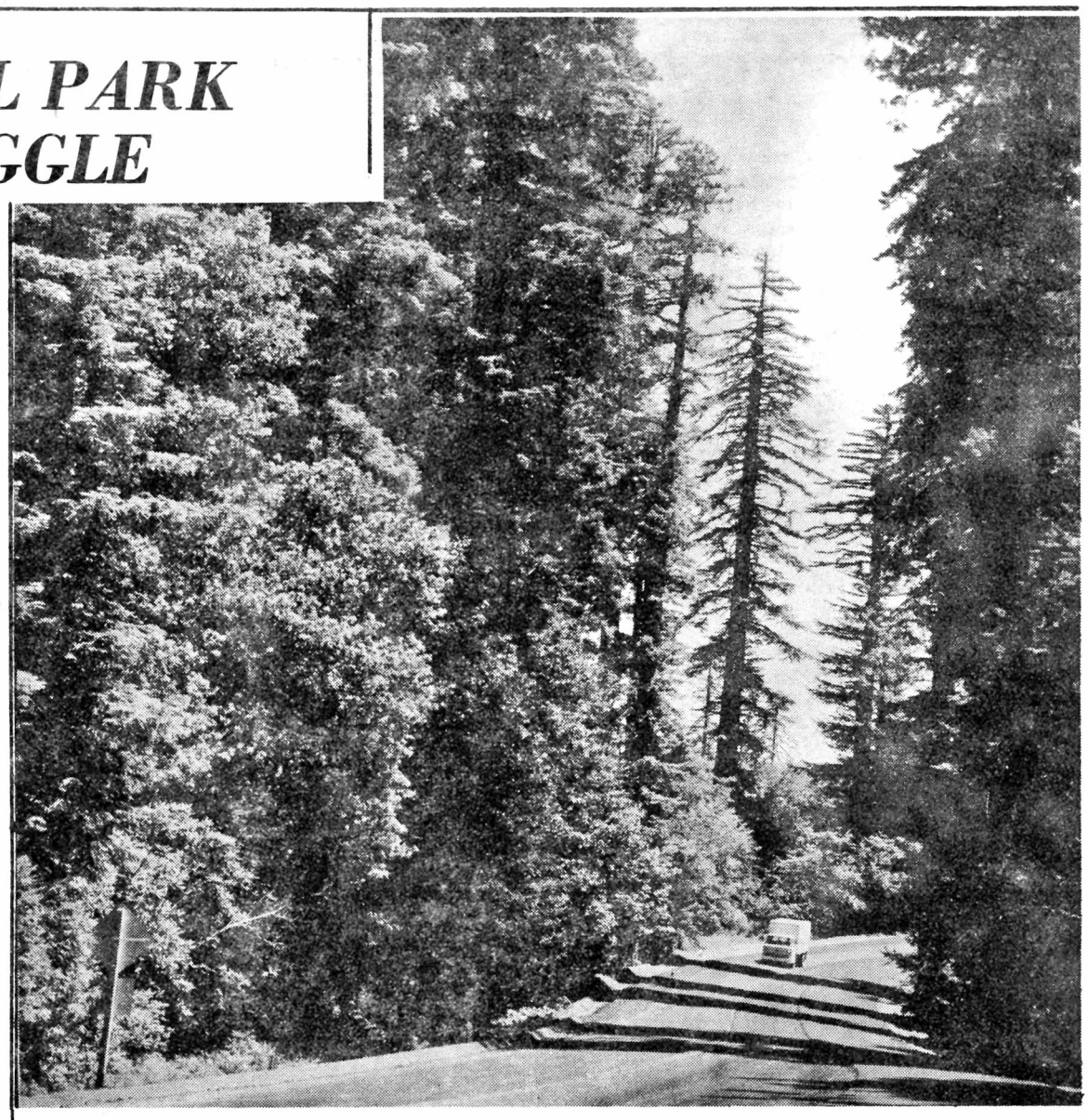
Baber, Thomas K., from Sergeant, U.S. Park Police, NCR
Blevins, Abel C., from Caretaker, Blue Ridge Pky.
De Silets, Eugene R., from Supv. Landscape Arch., PSC
Jacobs, George F., from Caretaker, Virgin Islands NP
Knowles, Orland, from Bldg. Repairman, Lake Mead NRA
Ledford, Annie L., from Supv. Information Clk., WASO
Luby, Walter J., from Maintenanceman, Everglades NP
McDonald, Mary M., from Clk. Steno., SSC
Taggart, James N., from Admin. Off., Bryce Canyon NP

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REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK —A 50 YEAR STRUGGLE

By Merlo Pusey

Washington Post Staff Writer



THE DREAM OF a Redwood National Park began at least half a century ago. Its final realization through the act recently passed by Congress has enlisted the efforts of thousands of dedicated conservationists, legislators and scenic-minded citizens. The history of this legislation is a fascinating example of how policy is made in this country and of how a good cause can be won by herculean efforts over many years, despite seemingly hopeless obstacles.

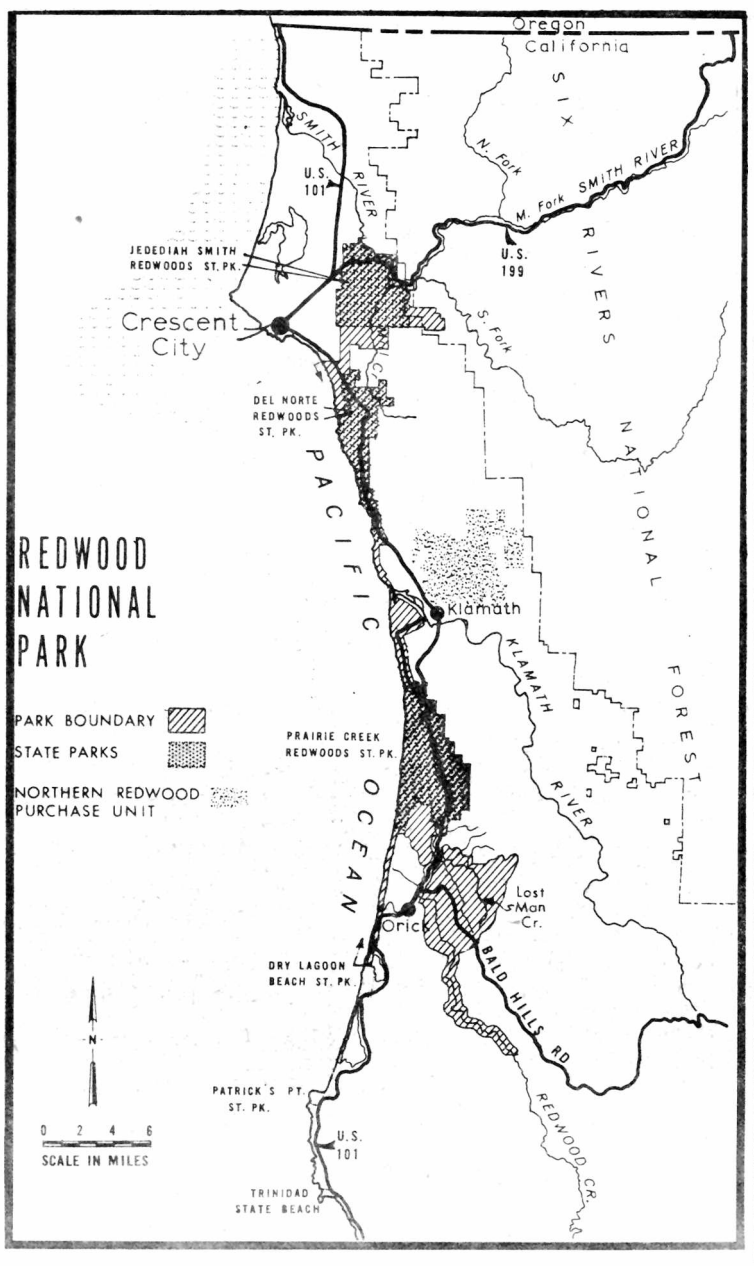
One of the first men to be stirred by the awesome majesty of the giant trees on California's northern coast was Morley Roberts, who described them as being "so grand and solemn and king-like that I felt they had personality." That was in 1887. No one realized then that Congress in 1968 would be voting to spend $92 million to save some representative remnants of the once magnificent redwood forests. For many decades the Government virtually gave away these potentially priceless trees —almost for the asking.

The Save-the-Redwoods League began to clamor for a Redwood National Park shortly after the end of World War I. Many other groups, organizations and individuals contributed to the fight, but little progress was made on Capitol Hill. As appreciation of the great trees spread, conservationists turned their attention to California and to numerous individuals and groups who were interested in saving choice groves. The result was a highly creditable save-the-redwoods program entirely outside the national park system.

Interest in a more comprehensive sanctuary for the great trees was revived in 1963 when the National Geographic Society financed a National Park Service study of the area. The outcome was a series of three plans for a Redwood National Park ranging in size from 53,600 to 31,750 acres. Plan No. 1 called for Federal purchases to join Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwood State Parks and for much larger purchases on the Redwood Creek watershed.

The study focused national attention upon the great project, but it also produced an unfortunate controversy between the Save-the-Redwoods League and the Sierra Club over the location of the proposed park. The League favored the northern unit because it included the whole of the Mill Creek watershed, and the Sierra Club favored the southern unit on Redwood Creek because it would assure the preservation of more old-growth redwoods, including the world's tallest trees. Secretary Udall sought to resolve the controversy by devising an Administration plan, centered in the Mill Creek area, but the pulling in opposite directions persisted.

MEANWHILE lumbermen with chain-saws were continuing to convert some of the ancient, irreplacable trees into fence posts and furniture. Public indignation flared, but some of the lumber companies were adamant. A Nation's heritage seemed to be going into the sawdust bins.



Finally pressure from the Government and public opinion brought a moratorium on cutting in the proposed park areas. Senator Kuchel called a meeting of many of the contending groups in San Francisco in December 1966, and bore down upon the necessity for a compromise. As pressure from expiration of the moratorium increased, Senators Jackson and Kuchel, the two leading members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, sat down together and worked out a redwood park plan to include the best portions of both Mill Creek and Redwood Creek valleys, joined by an attractive strip along the Pacific Coast.

The wise compromise virtually forced the divided conservationists together in support of a bill that could be enacted. The lumbering interest also seemed to realize that the log jam had been broken. Up to this point they had fought unitedly and doggedly against the proposed park, through the National Forest Products Association. Once they realized that creation of a redwood park was inevitable, however, they fell apart, and each sought to minimize the impact on itself.

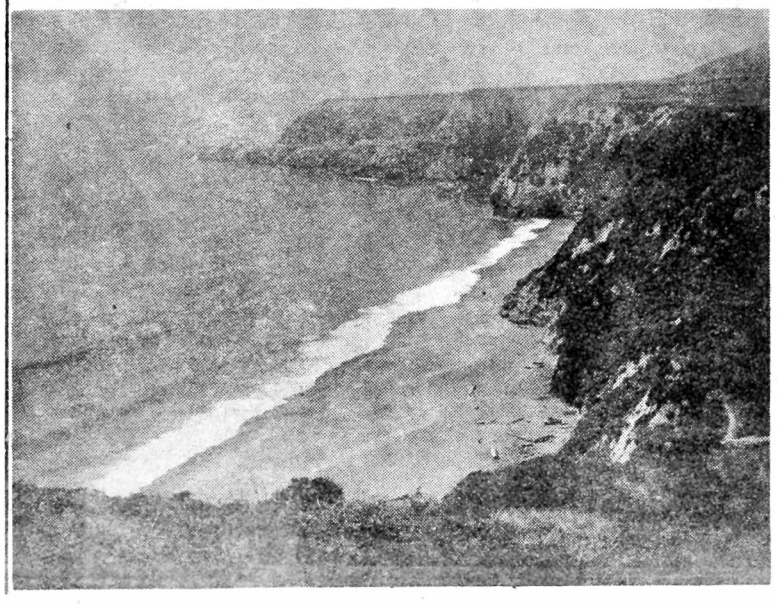
The Jackson-Kuchel team had shrewdly softened the lumber industry opposition by spreading the burden so that no one company would be wiped out and by offering to trade some 14,000 acres in the Forest Service's Redwood purchase unit for prime park lands. This latter compromise brought the Forest Service and various Senators into the fray, but the larger interest of creating a first-rate national park easily won in the Senate.

Hope for a great redwood park virtually turned to ashes, however, when the House stripped the Senate's 64,000-acre bill to 26,000 acres. To the uninitiated, it appeared that congressional economizers had turned a beautiful dream into a fiasco. But the shrewd chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Wayne Aspinall, was not perturbed. To the reproaches of his friends, he merely replied, "Wait until you see the final bill."

IN CONFERENCE, Mr. Aspinall worked along with Senators Jackson and Kuchel and their colleagues to authorize a great redwood park. It was virtually the Senate bill that emerged, with a minimum of trimming to make it palatable to the economy-minded House. There are many indications that the wiley legislator from Colorado had deliberately allowed the bill to be stripped for its first journey through the House so as to minimize opposition until the creation of a great park could be presented in the conference report almost as a fait accompli.

Such are hazards of even a great piece of legislation in a democratic land. In the years ahead citizens may find it hard to believe that so much maneuvering and half a century of efforts was essential to create the Redwood National Park. But there is not likely to be much question that it was worth the price.





NOT JUST SCRAP!

By John Dobrovolny
Historian, Ft. Sumter NM

Shells and cannon balls in a variety of shapes and sizes were used in the battle of Charleston Harbor. Union troops had plenty of standardized shells and balls to fit all their guns. Confederate troops, however, had many odd sizes and shapes from captured supplies and experimental models. Sometimes their limited number of shells and guns did not even match. Nevertheless, the Confederate "harbor batteries could concentrate a heavier volume of fire on an assailant, it was said, than the defense of any other port in the world."

The larger and more destructive of these projectiles are being displayed in the sallyport of Fort Moultrie. Some of these shells weigh up to 250 pounds, although they were called 300-pounders. 10-inch mortar balls of the type that burst over Fort Sumter to begin the Civil War are displayed. 9- and 11-inch solid balls, probably fired from Dahlgren guns on the Union ironclad fleet that attacked Sumter and Moultrie, are piled up as if ready for action. Parrott shells and bolts of various sizes, the type that destroyed Fort Sumter, complete the examples of Union projectiles.

"MULLANES"

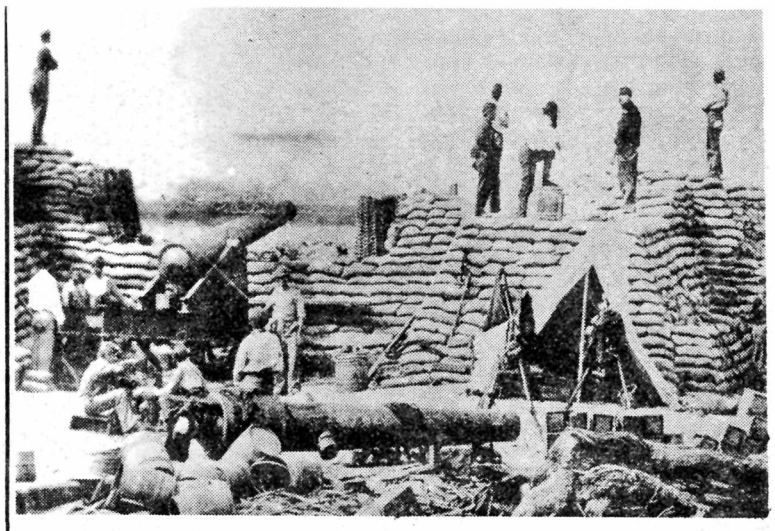
Confederates relied largely on solid bolts. They tried various shapes, including a pointed solid bolt developed by Dr. Reed of Alabama. The more widely used flat nosed bolts came in a variety of sizes to fit the wide variety of guns which the South used. All of these projectiles with removeable sabots were called Mullanes. Brook projectiles were the South's answer to the effective Union Parrott shell.

SABOTS

Sabots were a base plate of soft metal which expanded when the shell was fired and which "took the grooves" in a rifled gun to spin the shell.

CIVIL WAR ARTILLERY

The Civil War was a period of great change in artillery. As it was the last major conflict in which smoothbore guns firing round balls were used so it was the first war in which rifled guns were used on a large scale. Rifled cannon had been made as early as the 1500s, but they had not been accepted, and smoothbores continued to be built and improved up to the Civil War.



OLD BRADY PHOTOGRAPH -- Fort Sumter under fire.

NEW METALLURGY

A more exact iron-making process made possible the development of heavier guns with fewer flaws. Heavier guns that would not burst at a weak spot could be loaded with more power to fire bigger cannon balls, or even rifled projectiles. Several important army and navy officers took advantage of the new metallurgy. They developed new methods of casting iron guns, and new shapes that were stronger for heavier smoothbore and workable rifled guns, around the 1850's.

Idealy, military men wanted a gun which could fire both rifled projectiles and round balls. They appreciated the greater range and accuracy of rifled guns, but until General Gillmore captured Fort Pulaski with the help of rifled guns they did not accept these new guns. They had greater faith in smoothbores firing solid balls to batter down walls and knock holes in wooden ships.

THE BLACKELY 12-POUNDER

When the Civil War began the Federal army had been experimenting with rifled guns, but none had been perfected-they usually exploded before many rounds had Consequently both sides began the war using old smoothbore guns. In the opening battle of the Civil War at Fort Sumter the Union defenders had only smoothbore guns firing round shot, and the Confederates had all smoothbores with the exception of one small 12-pounder Blakely rifled gun imported from England. And that small rifled gun was the only one able to do any damage to Fort Sumter in the opening battle.

PARROTT RIFLES

Union General Gillmore had great success with large rifled guns. After taking Fort Pulaski, he landed on Morris Island in Charleston Harbor to reduce Fort Sumter. He insisted upon using Parrott rifles even when they were experimental and tended to blow up. But with their long range and accuracy he was able to fire over the heads of the Confederate outer defenders and destroy Fort Sumter. 100-, 200, and 300-pounder Parrott shells entered the walls of Sumter, exploding and taking out huge pieces of the brickwork.

UNION NAVY

The Union navy used both smoothbore and rifled guns, but concentrated on smoothbore Dahlgrens. While the ironclade fleet in Charleston Harbor was unable to destroy Fort Sumter with its smoothbore Dahlgrens, it effectively blockaded the port. Blockade runners respected the effects of large cannon balls fired at their wooden ships.

CONFEDERATE DECISION

Confederates realized early in the war that they would have to meet rifled cannon warfare with rifled guns of their own. First they rifled and banded old smoothbore guns to give them more strength and accuracy. They developed 6.4- and 7-inch Mullanes to fit those guns. The Confederates also made their own rifled guns, such as the Brooke. 6.4- and 7-inch Brooke projectiles could be fired in modified smoothbores and in Brooke guns.

Confederates also continued to use smoothbore guns, mainly captured Union Dahlgrens. An 11-inch Dahlgren taken from the sunken Monitor Keokuk was mounted by Confederates near For Moultrie.

Since a smoothbore-rifled gun combination could not be built, solid bolts were used in rifled cannon. The battering effect of these bolts was similar to a cannon ball fired from a smoothbore gun. The Confederates in Charleston Harbor seem to have made much more use of bolts than did the Union forces. Solid bolts were much more useful to defenders firing against ships to dislodge iron plates than by besiegers destroying a brick fort.

RIFLED GUNS SUPERIOR

The success of Gillmore in destroying Fort Sumter and the development of iron clad ships were two factors that speeded up the widespread acceptance of rifled guns over smoothbores. Although smoothbores were again placed in coastal forts after the war, it was an economic use of left-over Civil War guns for temporary defense. The rifled gun had proved its superiority, and with the next improvement, that of breach-loading, late in the 19th century, only rifled guns were used.

FORT MOULTRIE

Four shells in the Fort Moultrie sallyport are noticibly different from the rest. They are 20th century shells which went into breach-loading rifled guns such as those used in Battery Jasper and Battery Huger. High explosive shells and armor piercing shells replaced the old solid bolts of the Civil War for sinking ships.

CLEANUP & PAINTUP

The Civil War projectiles have been painted shiny black. Not only does the painting preserve them, but that is the color that they were painted during the Civil War. Lord in Fort Moultrie and in Battery Huger at Fort Sumter are in the process of being cleaned and painted. Some of the smaller go back to the 18th century; the larger ones are as recent as the Spanish-American War. And there are a few quite rare projectiles in the collection.

146 pieces of old iron. Just several hundred pounds of scrap? Perhaps, but when cleaned and painted and displayed, cannon balls and Civil War projectiles can tell an exciting story of combat and defense.

La Follette Gets Interior MSA As Top Service Administrator



At a park employee's picnic this Fall, Victor L. LaFollette, Administrative Officer for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, was presented with the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award.

LaFollette's major contributions in the administrative field, during his long career in the National Park Service began with his first appointment in 1937, as an Assistant Clerk-Warehouseman in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He has since served capably as Administrative Officer of three of the largest and most complex National Park Service areas in the East--Shenandoah, Nathchez Trace Parkway, and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks.

LaFollette was recognized as one of the first Chief Clerks in the National Park Service to effectively implement a decentralized accrual accounting system. He was directly responsible for improving the procurement and property management program at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which resulted in substantial savings through better utilization of property, supplies, and equipment.

LaFollette was specifically cited for his responsible performance in handling complex administrative duties in the park, including the activation and operation of two Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, the only park with two such centers.

TED WOLFE IS 1st PLACE MARKSMAN

GATLINBURG, Tenn.—Great Smoky Mountain's Lake Subdistrict Ranger Ted Wolfe has added to his laurels as a marksman by taking a first place in the National Police Pistol Championship matches in Bloomington, Indiana.

Open to members of any recognized law enforcement agency, the matches are held annually on the Indiana University range.

Using a Smith and Wesson 357 Magnum in the five individual matches, Ted's aggregate score placed him at the top of the Federal Marksman category. The competition includes the practical pistol course fired from various shooting positions, with distances ranging from seven to 50 yards.



WOLFE

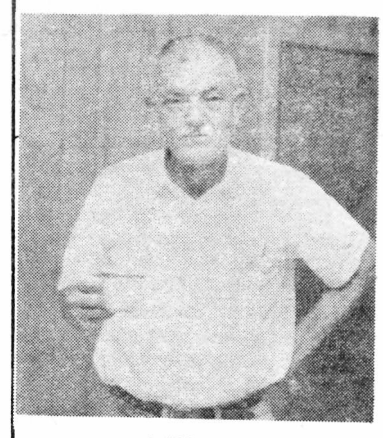
Ted started his N.P.S. career as a Park Ranger at Cumberland Gap. Subsequent assignments included Natchez Trace Parkway as Natchez Sub-district Ranger, and District Ranger at Colonial N.H.P. After a hitch in the Marine Corps he was assigned to Great Smoky Mountains in his present position. A graduate of Indiana University with a B.S. in geography and an M.S. in audiovisual education, Ted was recently promoted to Major in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve while attending a two-week Amphibious Warfare School at Quantico, Virginia.

SHARE THAT LAUGH

After a discussion on health and hygiene, the doctor told his spinster patient: "even though you take a bath every day, you can't stay healthy just by bathing alone." "Maybe not, Doctor," snapped the woman, "but I'm still going to bathe alone."

-- Death Valley

Gerry Mernin, Ranger's Ranger, Awarded MSA



MERNIN

GATLINBURG, Tenn.—Known among the ranks of rangers in the National Park Service for over 40 years as a "Ranger's Ranger," Gerald E. Mernin, who retired last April 30, spent practically his entire National Park Service career in the field of visitor protection and resource management. Early this Fall, Mernin was presented the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award by GSMP Assistant Supt. Dan Davis, at a special ceremony in Ashville, N.C. Also present at the ceremony were three other GSMP employees: Homer Smith, Charley Vance and Audley Whaley.

Mernin entered the National Park Service on May 16, 1929, at Yosemite National Park. An expert in law enforcement, safety, emergency situations and the outdoor crafts, he emerged from the park ranger ranks in Yosemite as a Ranger's Ranger.

Among his many outstanding contributions to National Park Service activities were: the resolution of troublesome activities at the Indian Village in Yosemite; instruction of new ranger personnel in such skills as ski patrol, cliff and mountain climbing, search and rescue, and general woodcrafts; elimination of illegal bear hunting and poaching at Great Smoky Mountains National Park; introduction of a simplified system for recording and reporting program changes; assessment of the effectiveness of the public safety program as it related to the Department's water recreational resources and which led to improved public relations and safer recreational uses of Department-administered water resources.

As Chief, Branch of Visitor Protection from 1963 to 1966, Mr. Mernin's perception of the fundamental qualities of a park ranger in the protection of visitors and the enforcement of park regulations led to marked improvements in these areas. He was commended in November 1966, for the manner in which he conducted an investigation and reported on a Congressional inquiry.

Mr. and Mrs. Mernin are residing at Asheville, N.C.

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CHAS. E. HATCH MARKS 30 YRS. WITH SERVICE

YORKTOWN, VA.—Charles E. Hatch, Jr., received his 30-year length-of-service pin from Superintendent Corson of Colonial NHP. Though Charlie is presently Historian for the Colonial Period, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, WASO, his duty station is at Yorktown. Charlie began his career in 1935 as a CCC Enrollee. In 1937 and 1938 he was at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, being assigned in October of 1938 to Colonial National Historical Park where he has remained with the exception of a military furlough to the U.S. Army from September 1944 to July 1946. Born in Cobbs Creek, Virginia, he is a graduate of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg and received an M.A. degree from the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Married to the former Cornelia Muse, they have three children. Charlie is a published author and also a book review contributor.

Roy T. Hunter Receives CSA On Retirement

Roy T. Hunter, who retired from the National Park Service at Mammoth Cave National Park in April, has been granted the Department of Interior's Commendable Service Award. The presentation was made July 25 by Park Superintendent Aubuchon.

Hunter entered the National Park Service in 1941 and worked seasonally on the guide force and in the maintenance division until 1956. In 1957 he was promoted to the position of Caretaker, the position he held when he retired April 30.

Hunter and his wife live at Rt. 3, Cave City, Kentucky.

Robert J. Carr Awarded CSA At Virgin Islands

ROBERT J. CARR, former Administrative Officer, Virgin Islands National Park, Southeast Region, receives the Commendable Service Award from Acting Regional Director Raymond O. Mulvany, Western Region. Since his retirement in December 1967, Carr has resided in Concord, California.

TROPIC TOPICS



Carnival!

Flower-decked donkies, marching bands, goat and welk stews and a first place trophy for the V.I.N.P. float! Steve Miller, chairman of the float committee, had his men cutting and collecting palm fronds to shad supervisory (promotion) life guard Milton Samuel and several of the children from the "Learn to Swim" program -- the theme of the float. Park Ranger Nobel Samuel has made quite a success of the park/community program to teach local children to swim and enjoy the waters surrounding them.

We may be far from the mainland, but this does not restrict our more traveled members. In June, Walter Herriman and Jim Sleznick went to the Environmental Education briefing, from which came to us three films, subsequently shown at an evening program... We can happily report that the films fulfilled their mission: the discussion was still going strong more than an hour later. Ed Rothfuss left briefly in July to collect fossils and "study Darst formations in Mogotes" with the 5th Caribbean Geological Conference in Puerto Rico. The rothfuss family returned to Puerto Rico, a more "metropolitan" area, for vacationing. A kind of busman's holiday. Also -- would you believe Ed works here? -- Ed attended the Inter-American underwater Festival in Miami. Scientists and divers, 450 people in all, met to share knowledge of the underwater world, including our own



underwater reefs and trails here in the U.S.V.I.

Whew! Besides all of this movement, (the Virgins Islands is a place to "slow down and relax") we said good-bye to several old friends and hello to several new ones. Gary and Debbie Davis arrived on St. John in June. Gary had last been stationed at Lassen Volcanic N. P. In August Dave and Chris Lane and their four children said farewell to us (and hourse "Ranger"). Dave is now park ranger at Royal Palm, Everglades. Now in Dave's spot on Buck Island, St. Croix, are the George Churches, previously of Cape Hateras National Seashore. Also leaving St. Croix was the Robert Holmes family, gone to the chief historian position at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Would you accept the fact that we still had time left for a community cocktail party in June here on St. John, given by the personnel on Lind Point? It is also runored that Jim Sleznick even studied for his course in Oceanography this summer.

All-in-all we're rather looking forward to our "winter," expecting a slow and easy fall hurricane season.

Help Arrives —104 Years Too Late!

MARZETTA, Ga.—In the summer of 1964, General Joseph E. Johnston, C.S.A., called it an engineering feat when he moved his cannon to the top of Little Kennesaw Mountain in one day.

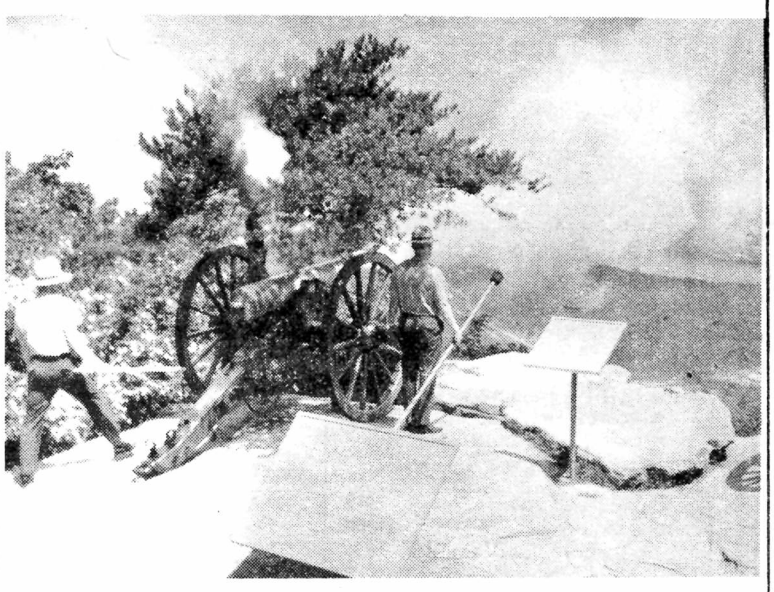
September 14, 104 years and two months later, four 12-pounder Napoleons made the same trip in 1-1/2 hours. The big difference? Air power.



A H-34 Sikorsky Choctaw helicopter from the Reserve Helicopter Squadron 765 based at Naval Air Station-Atlanta airlifted the cannon from the park visitor center area. It took two pilots and six men as ground crew to carry out this operation. Each flight took less than 10 minutes. General Johnston needed 100 men with strong backs and then could move only after cutting a makeshift road up the steep slopes. Even with all the advantages of modern equipment and technology the final resting place in the original battery sites could only be achieved by the use of mule and manpower. There's no getting away from the tried and tested methods. The last 100 yards on level ground took 30 minutes.



CHATTANOOGA UNDER SIEGE



CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—On August 16, cannon again roared on Lookout Mountain. Confederate artillery on the mountain top overlooking the City of Chattanooga effectively prevented supplies from reaching a starving Union Army under seige in the city in October and November 1863. No river boats, wagons, or trains could move into the city from the west as long as these guns remained in place. To emphasize this story and to explain the workings of a 12-pounder Napoleon field piece to park visitors, a cannon demonstration was begun.

An authentic cannon, located in an authentic battery position and fired by means of an authentic two-man procedure, is used for the demonstration. Details were worked out by Park Historian Vince Halvorson but the entire interpretive staff and two of the rangers at Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP, have been involved in the actual demonstration.

Ranger Mulhern Shares Honors With Mrs. Sims

HORSESHOE BEND NMP: Special Act Award Certificates have been presented to Mrs. Evelyn F. Sims, Clerk-Stenographer; and Thomas Mulhern, Supervisory Park Ranger, at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in recognition of their high performance during the period November 1967 to April 1968 during which time the position of Park Superintendent was vacant.

Park Superintendent Albert J. Benjamin stated that the "outstanding work done by Mr. Mulhern and Mrs. Sims was well above that normally required of their dedication permitted Horseshoe Bend National Military Park to continue its high level of public service.

Bob Campbell, Retired Caver, Wins CSA

The National Park Service has presented a commendable service award and a 20-year federal service pin to a retired Mammoth Cave National Park employee and a park foreman.

Robert W. Campbell, Cave City, was presented the service pin by park superintendent John Aubuchon.

Campbell began working at Mammoth Cave in 1942 as a temporary carpenter and returned to the park after serving in the Navy.

In 1952 he transferred to Glacier National Park and returned to Mammoth Cave in 1953.

Orville G. Romans, who retired from the National Park Service in April was granted the commendable service award by the Department of Interior. Aubuchon presented the award.

Romans entered the National Park Service in 1963 at Grand Teton National Park and in 1967 he was assigned to the Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center, at Mammoth Cave, as a supervisor.

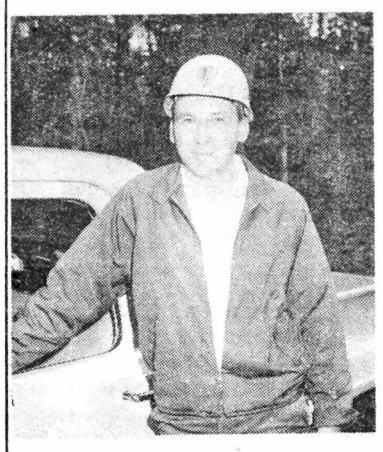
Romans and his wife reside in Morgantown, Ky.

CSA CITATION PRESENTED TO SHORTY LOHR

ELBERT G. "Shorty" LOHR, former employee of Shenandoah National Park, was recently presented the Department of Interior Citation for Commendable Service. Twenty-two of his 25 years of federal service were spent at Shenadoah. At the time of his retirement, he was the Park automotove foreman.

Dale Hoak To Attend Albright TC

LURAY, Va.—Dale H. Hoak, Shenandoah National Park Civil Engineer, has been selected to attend an eleven weeks' training course at the Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon, Arizona. The selection was made by Southeast Regional Director J. Leonard Volz who said that this training session is the first one to include a representative of the Maintenance Division, and one man has been chosen from each



of the National Park Service six regions. The course is designed to give public contact employees orientation and skills training needed in field assignments.

Hoak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Hoak of Luray, has been with the Park since 1965 and was recently reclassified to a higher grade because of increased responsibilities. He graduated from Luray High School and attended Bridgewater College before transferring to Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he was awarded a degree in civil engineering in 1965. Hoak will be accompanied by his wife Juanita and their son, Robert.

CAMPFIRE DAY INAUGURATED AT TONTO NM

ROOSEVELT, ARIZ.—Personnel from Southwest Archeological Center joined the staff of Tonto National Monument in the observance of Campfire Day on September 15. In addition to Service personnel all local residents were invited and a special letter of invitation went out to employees of Tonto National Forest. Forty-three people attended the program held in the monument picnic area.

As the sun dropped behind the Superstition Mountains, the campfire of mesquite wood was started and the evening began with a combination potluck supper and weiner roast. After the supper Mrs. Rex Wilson led the group in the singing of a few old favorite campfire songs. Superintendent Jack Broadbent of Tonto completed the program by telling of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park and explaining why Campfire Day is observed. There was a reluctance to end the pleasant evening and most participants lingered a while after the program to chat around the fire.

This was the first formal observance of Campfire Day in this area but it is expected to become an annual community celebration.

Ben King Leaves Sand Dunes;

Was Top Expert On Desert Area

By Pearl M. Nicholas
The Valley Courier

ALAMOSA, Col.—A true pioneer, mountain man and naturalist, Ben King, will shortly leave the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, where he has been maintenanceman and filled in many other spots since 1953. He and his wife, Cora, will make their home in Alamosa following Ben's retirement.

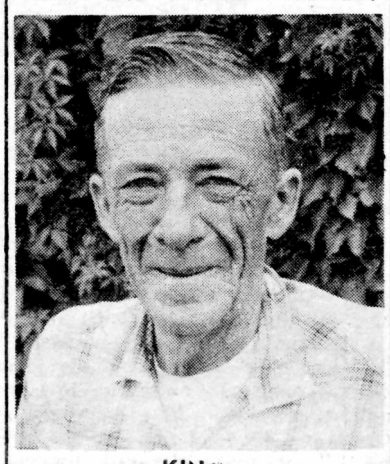
A surprise party was given for Ben and Cora when park personnel, relatives and several close friends, including Dr. Luther Bean and wife, met at their home for a going-away party.

Born in Cabin

Born in a log cabin, in the Uracca Community, Ben grew to manhood on the mountain. He attended the old Uracca school, the building which now sits on the Mosca school grounds, being readied for a museum.

He learned the three R's in the old log schoolhouse, but his mind was less and less on his books and more and more on the great outdoors, with its wealth of beauty and life which can not be learned from any book ever written.

Ben was a mountain man, he climbed the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range and knew every canyon and gully on their great sides. He often acted as a guide to the hunters, the climbers and many times tramped the mountainside hunting for lost hunters or campers. His keen sense of direction and skill in tracking, led him to become one of the best informed men at the Great Sand Dunes National Monument.



KING

"He knows where every trickle of water is in the Great Dunes, he knows the location of every trail or road no matter how old, knows the names of every weed and flower growing there. In fact he has been our source of knowledge at the Dunes since he went to work there." said Ranger Naturalist William Rabenstein of the Monument.

Rabenstein was speaking on behalf of Superintendent, Harold Schaafsma who was vacationing.

When Glenn Bean, Washington, D.C., son of Dr. and Mrs. Luther Bean of Alamosa, was superintendent of the monument, Ben King worked for him. During absences of superintendents he often filled in for them, at the same time keeping up his own work of maintenance of the Park.

SHARE THAT LAUGH

"I keep seeing little black spots before my eyes." "Have you seen an opthemologist?" "No, just little black spots."

--Yellowstone

Director's Safety Award Goes To Glen Canyon



PAGE, Ariz.— William J. Briggle, Superintendent of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, was presented a Safety Certificate by Assistant Regional Director James M. Eden at a recent ceremony. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was the 1967 second place winner in the National Park Service's five-year Safety contest.

In presenting the award, Mr. Eden read the following citation: "The Director's Safety Certificate is presented to the employees of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area for their outstanding safety performance in the following categories: Employee disabling injuries; motor vehicle accidents; and fire losses during 1967."

Superintendent Briggle Congratulated the employees for the team effort displayed in winning this award.

Hamblin Heads Canyonlands Advisory Board

MOAB, Utah - A 7-man National Sciences Research Advisory Board has been elected for Canyonlands National Park and Arches and Natural Bridges National Monuments.

The Research Advisory Board now comprises two representatives from each of the fields of geology, botany, and zoology. Dr. Kenneth Hamblin, of Brigham Young University and Secretary and Educational Director of the American Geological Society, was elected Chairman by acclamation. Other members are Dr. William Lee Stokes, University of Utah, President of the American Geological Society and foremost authority on the Colorado Plateau; Dr. Stanley Welsh, Curator of the Brigham Young Herbarium and long-time collaborator in botany with Natural Bridges and Arches National Monuments and the National Park; Dr. Kimball Harper, University of Utah and director of research studies of the isolated ranges within the Needles District; Dr. C. Lynn Hayward, Brigham Young University, author of studies dating from the early 1930's of the wildlife and biotic communities of the LaSal Mountains and the Colorado Plateau; Dr. Gar Workman, Utah State, Federal Wildlife Extension Officer and author of the wildlife reconnaissance of the original Dead Horse State Park proposal which included all lands between the Colorado and Green Rivers in San Juan County; and Supervisory Park Naturalist, Canyonlands Complex, William M. Taylor.

At its first meeting last June, the Board established further guidelines and discussed a plan of research needs for the Canyonlands Complex.

INCENTIVE PAYS

HOLBROOK, Ariz.—Cash awards were presented to District Park Ranger JAMES N. CLANCY and Mechanic EARL V. CRAIG at ceremonies held at Petrified Forest National Park.

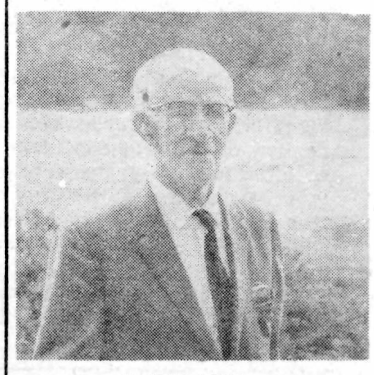
Clancy received $75 for suggesting improvements in the "Golden Eagle" annual permit by adding a space for the purchaser's name and address. This provides for the return of the $7 permit to the owner if lost.

Craig was presented with two checks for his suggestions which were adopted for park use. $50 was for a sign carrier to be mounted on road maintenance trucks and $25 for a mirror for use when driving vehicles on to the grease rack and eliminating the necessity of having another person guide the driver.

DR. NUSBAUM RE-DISCOVERS MESA VERDE

MESA VERDE, Col.- Dr. Jesse Nusbaum, the first appointed superintendent to Mesa Verde National Park, visited the park on August 5 and 6 with Mrs. Nusbaum and their three grandchildren. Their visit included a tour of the new facilities.

Dr. Nusbaum has had a long and colorful career and his association with Mesa Verde dates back early in the century when he came to the area with the Archeological Institute of America to photograph the ruins in 1905.



NUSBAUM

While serving as superintendent at Mesa Verde, Dr. Nusbaum was appointed as consulting archeologist for the Department of Interior in July 1927. Leaving Mesa Verde in March 1931, he was installed as director of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dr. Nusbaum returned to Mesa Verde twice more as superintendent: January 1936 to July 1939 and from May 1942 to February 1946, during World War II.

Following World War II, Dr. Nusbaum was intrumental in establishing the Pipeline Salvage Archeology Program. Through his personal direction and field contracts, a program to salvage antiquity sites ahead of major gas company pipelines in the Southwest was developed and is still in effect. Because of his foresight and devoted effort, thousands of items of antiquity that would have been lost in process of construction have been recovered, including valuable data on the prehistoric occupants of the areas where pipelines were placed.

Transferred to Santa Fe, Dr. Nusbaum served as Senior Archeologist for the NPS and continued as consulting archeologist for the Department of Interior until he was appointed Departmental Archeologist, a position he held until his retirement.

In 1967 Dr. Nusbaum retired. He and Mrs. Nusbaum continue to reside in Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 (Box 4085).

Widow Of Dr. Floyd V. Studer Presents Historic Collection To NPS

SANFORD NRA, Tex.—In a formal presentation on June 24, 1968, Mrs. Floyd V. Studer donated to the National Park Service her late husband's collection of historic manuscripts, documents, papers and letters. Some forty years ago, Floyd V. Studer was the first to advocate permanent preservation of the area associated with the Alibates Flint Quarries and the Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture.

It was announced that these original papers will be placed in the Reference-Research Library at Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. Copies of these documents will also be placed in the Library of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum on the campus of West Texas State University.

These documents, papers and letters represent the written history of over half-a-century of study and research by Floyd V. Studer in the fields of Archeology, History, Paleontology and Geology of the Texas Panhandle.

Among the collection are many irreplacable one-of-a-kind manuscripts, which will be a tremendous aid to present and future researchers. The collection also contains letters and correspondence between Mr. Studer and America's top Archeologists, Geologists and Paleontologists over the past fifty years.

An example of the value of this historical collection is a series of letters to Mr. Studer from Dr. Charles N. Gould, Geologist, in the early fall of 1930, asking for Mr. Studer's aid in a project that resulted in correlating Alibates Flint with Folsom points later that same year.

Mrs. Studer's selection of Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument for the repository of this valuable research collection was most natural. Mr. Floyd V. Studer first proposed preserving the area as a National Monument about forty years ago. In 1961, Studer was joined by Henry E. Hertner, as Co-Chairman, in an active effort to establish a National Monument.

On August 31, 1965, P.L. 89-154 authorized establishment of the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument. As a token of appreciation for all his work toward making this dream become a reality, Studer was presented with the pen used by the President in signing the bill.

By placing this collection of historic papers at Alibates, Studer's lifelong work may now be continued through the studies of new researchers.

The copies of the collection that are to go into the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum reflect the years of work and service Floyd V. Studer contributed at that institution. As early as 1928, Mr. Studer was a research associate at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum. In 1932, Mr. Studer was first elected Director of Scientific Research. For many years he was the Curator of Archeology and served on the Board of Directors from 1937 to 1966 at that institution.

In the donation of this collection, Mrs. Studer made a wealth of new information, facts, and data available to qualified scientists. Perhaps more important, this collection of papers, letters, manuscripts and documents has become a lasting tribute to Mr. Floyd V. Studer, a truly great man of the science.



GLOBE, Ariz.—Chester A. Thomas, Chief, Southwest Archeological Center shows the Director's Safety Award recently presented to the Center, to Louis Caywood, Chairman of the Center's Safety Committee. Out of 43 NPS areas reporting, the Archeological Center was among 24 areas in the Southwest Region with a perfect record or most improved record for the year.

$ INCENTIVE PAYS $

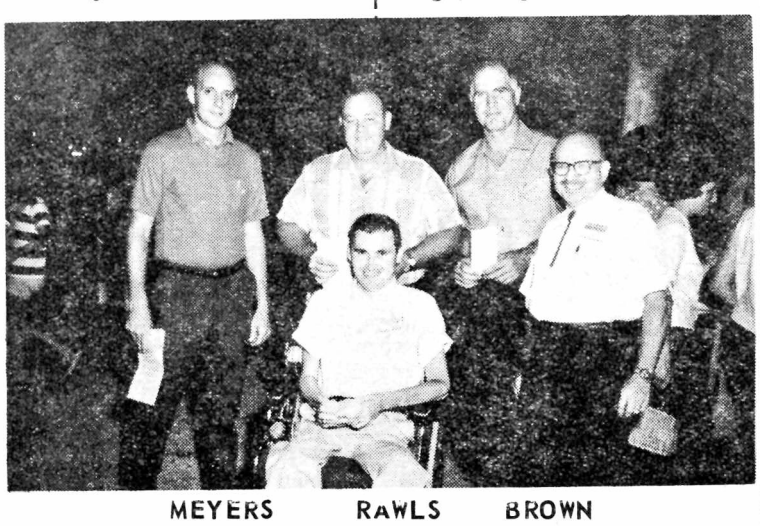
LENNON W. HOOPER Teacher, Great Onyx Civiliar Conservation Center, Mammoth Cave, Ky., received a Special Act Ward of $300 in recognition of contributions made at the Center through the medium of photography.

Mrs. DOROTHY B. SHIELD, Clerk-Stenographer, S.E. Regional Office, received a Special Act Award of $250 in recognition of her resource-fulness, initiative and willingness to assume a great deal of responsibility during the absence of her supervisor.

VIRGIL G. LEIMER, Supervisory Park Ranger, Colonial NHP, received a Special Act Award of $200 in recognition of his resourcefulness, initiative, and effectiveness in the position of Acting Ranger—in addition to his regular duties—from March 1968 to June 1968.

BILLY HOLLOWAY, Equipment Operator at Natchez Trace Parkway, received his CSA recently from Chief of Maintenance, Glen Farrar (right) and Otis Robertson, Construction and Maintenance Representative. Holloway retired last April after 17 years with the Parkway. The citation said in part that he "was always highly enthusiastic about his work and played a vital part in the construction and maintenance programs of the developed section in the Ridgeland area."

WILBURN DUNN, Equipment Operator in the Ridgeland District, Natchez Trace Parkway, received his Commendable Service Award following his retirement from the Service in April, after 13 years with the Parkway. Dunn was particularly skillful in repair and operation of all types of equipment. Foreman Archie Rogers said that Dunn's skills would be sorely missed in the Ridgeland operation.



MEYERS RAWLS BROWN
KEEPFER FRYE

FOUR EMPLOYEES of the Tremont Job Corpos Civilian Conservation Center were recognized recently at a special ceremony at the Twin Creeks picnic area, Great Smoky Mountain National Park:

DONALD W. RAWLS, training instructor in industrial arts received a Special Act Award of $200 in recognition of team efforts he and William Brown made in saving the government a great deal of money by repairing large equipment while teaching job corpsmen the techniques of welding, automotive body repair and heavy equipment operation and maintenance. WILLIAM E. BROWN, training instructor, general, also received $200 for his part of the team effort. SYDNEY L. MYERS, resident worker Great Smoky Mountain National Park, was recognized with a cash award of $300 in recognition of outstanding results achieved in his supervision of corpsmen in a group living program and for the additional workload of supervision of corpsmen's softball teams participating in two leagues.

TODD B. KEEPFER, training instructor general, was presented with a Superior Performance award and a check for $200. Keepfer, at one time was a park ranger stationed at Abrams Creek and Big Creek, has been associated with the Tremont Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center since its opening.



VAUGHN HOSKINS BATMAN

RICHARD E. BATMAN and E. LYNWOOD VAUGHN, Shenandoah National Park employees, have earned cash awards for their joint suggestion of a safe and economical device for pulling posts.

The makes the third incentive award that has been received by Batman, who is the Park's signmaker. He served in the U. S. Marine Corps and was a temporary worker in the Park beginning in 1950. In 1959, he was employed by the District of Columbia Department of Corrections at Lorton, Virginia, and returned to the Park in 1962 as a signmaker helper. The next year he was promoted to signmaker. Vaughan, also, has been the recipient of a previous incentive award. A resident of Luray, he served in the U. S. Marine Corps in the early 1950's, and in 1962 received a temporary appointment in the Park. He received his permanent appointment as a maintenancemen in 1965, and was recently reassigned to the position of automotive mechanic.

Cans & Bottles Yield Dates Of Early Camps

By Ro Wauer
In Big Bend Bulletin

One of the real advantages living in the desert gives us is the opportunity to stroll through the creosotebushes and lechugilla, with little purpose other than to see what there is to see. More often than not our ramblings turn into exciting discoveries, whether it be of animals, plants, minerals, or evidence of man himself. It seems that man has always been there before - into every canyon, onto every mountain, along each arroyo. His litter of rusty cans, nails, glass, and a huge assortment of fascinating objects too numerous to name (the names of which may have long been forgotten) are the bits of evidence we find. Yet these clues to the past can help us understand more about the historic past as well as to become the basis of dating man's use of each particular camp or midden.

Tin cans and bottles are so commonplace, today, that it is a little difficult to realize that only half a century ago the methods of manufacturing both were primitive. Yet by using these two items as our clues we can date Big Bend's litter and place it into five major categories.

The oldest camps, those active before 1900, are characterized by soldered tin cans, by beer bottles with hand finished necks made for cork stoppers, and by square nails. These tin cans were of the canister type; the seams were folded and a small hole was left in the lid from which steam escaped during sterilization. These holes were closed before cooling by means of a drop of solder.

Camps of 1900 to World War I vintage are characterized by round nails and by bottles with hand-finished necks. But by this time the beer and soft drink bottles were being made to accomodate metal caps instead of cork stoppers. Therefore, bottle tops were hand molded for metal caps.

Soldered tin cans continued in use throughout this second period. It is interesting to note the change in cans and bottles during World War I. Due to the necessity of a better system of sterilization of food, the cans were changed from the folded edges and soldered tops to cans with crimped seams. Bottles changed from hand finished to machine finished. In the modern machine-finished bottle, the seams from the nold extend the whole length of tow sides and even across the lip of the neck. Prior to World War I the necks were finished by hand, and the seams on bottles made during earlier periods end at the base of the neck which is a layer of glass wound around the partly finished bottle.

Camps of the 20's and the early 30's have bottles with machine-finished necks and tin cans which are crimped instead of being soldered. These artifacts are usually associated with miscellaneous car parts, including the Ford monkey wrench. The next 20 years was the era of the beer can associated with aluminum cooking utensils. And during the last two years has evolved the more modern fliptop beer can - aluminum rings that occur on every road, trail, and speck of wilderness in America.

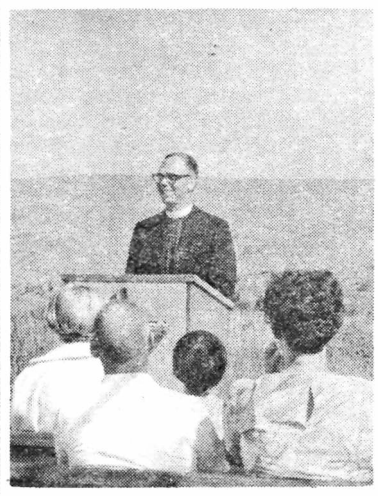
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CAVERN CAVALCADE

For the first time, the Caverns has participated in the Student Ministry in the National Parks program this past summer. Keith G. Pederson, who had formerly served at Yellowstone and Death Valley was chosen to head the



activities. Cavern's residents feel that this initial trail was a complete success. The program included Sunday morning and evening worship services, Sunday school, a youth discussion group, and arts and crafts training for the small children.

AND THOSE WHO DEPARTED

Now that the summer is over many of the seasonal have gone but quite a few others departed with them--among them were Annette and Kim Cooke who left for Lubbock where Dick Cooke will soon join them; Ed and Judy Wells have returned to Seattle after Ed resigned from the Park Service; Ruth and Keith Pederson finished the summer program in the Student Ministry and returned to Minneapolis for his final year in the seminary; and Roger Reisch accepted a transfer and a promotion to district ranger at Padre Island. For the last few years Roger has been in charge of the land already acquired for the new Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

HISTORICAL SIDELIGHTS We usually think of prices as generally having risen over the years for almost everything. But did you know that our Cavern entrance fee has actually gone down? For several years after the Park Service took over, the entrance fee was $2. This seems a bit steep for those days, especially when you consider that a complete meal in the underground lunchroom was only 75¢.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER - As many are already aware, the Cavern is now undergoing extensive natural studies in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. Several thousand dollars worth of highly sophisticated equipment has been installed in the Cavern pumproom. One part of this installation is a seismograph, with which we can record quakes from any part of the earth. Lately, it has been going wild. This old world seems to be shaking all the time.

Other machinery at Carlsbud is for cave climate study, and we will be measuring such things as carbon dioxide level, humidity, absolute pressure, and relative pressure.

Heard tell that Rod Harris, was told recently how to get the bats out on time. A visitor suggested that he get a pigeon - send it in to the bats - have it grab the lead bat and haul it out, the others to follow. There might be only one trouble - the bat might not like being pigeon-towed.....

SHANNON, who retired in April after 27 years service, was recently granted the Department of Interior's Commendable Service Award. Superintendent Guse



SHANNON

presented this award to her at Roger's going-away party. Shannon has been doing a lot of running around since her retirement. Right now she's spending about a month in Las Vegas, NEVADA, and lots of us wish we were with her.

SHARE THAT LAUGH

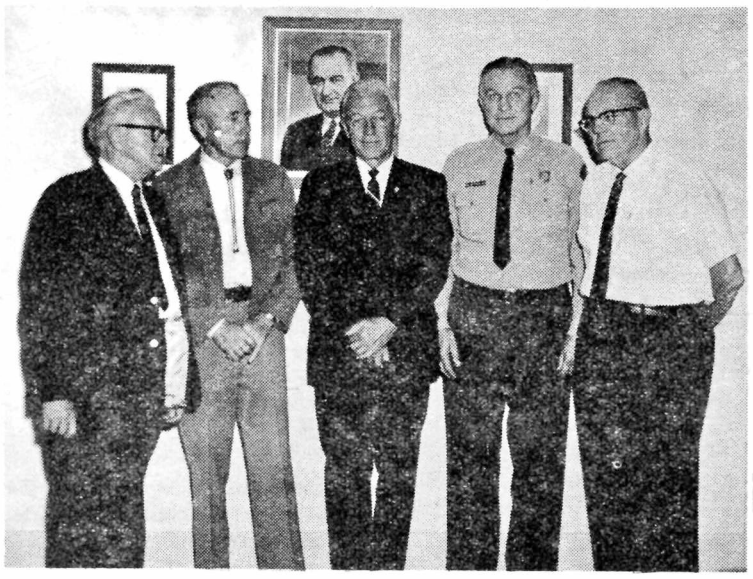
A little boy was late for school, and the teacher asked him what caused the delay. He looked solemnly into her eyes and answered: "I was following a slow dog." — Death Valley.

Small boy, handing his mother the telephone: "It's Mrs. Carter with the 6:30 news."
--Death Valley

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THREE HONORED AT YELLOWSTONE FOR DISTINGUISHED CAREERS



BILL ARMSTRONG BARRY REPLOGLE FAGERGREN

At a ceremony in the Superintendent's Office in Yellowstone National Park, two former employees and one long-time seasonal employee were honored with awards for many years of distinguished service with the National Park Service.

Presented with Meritorious Service Awards were Thomas K. Garry, former Superintendent, Custer Battlefield National Monument, and seasonal Ranger Wayne F. Replogle.

Receiving the Commendable Service Award was Elmer F. Armstrong, former maintenance; supervisor, Grand Teton National Park.

On hand to present the awards was Deputy Director Harthorn L. Bill of the Washington Office.

In presenting the awards Mr. Bill cited Mr. Garry for his years of dedicated service in his many assignments. He was especially cited for developing a Ranger Manual for the Service, a document still used by the Service.

Mr. Armstrong, a long-time employee of Yellowstone National Park and recently retired from Grand Teton National Park, was cited for his many years of unfailingly loyal service, and the efficiency with which he performed his required tasks.

Mr. Replogle or "Rep" as he is affectionately known, was cited for his 39 seasons as a dedicated employee of Yellowstone National Park and his reputation as a walking encyclopedia on the area; his willingness to share his knowledge with everyone; his enthusiasm for his work and his ability to instill in everyone he talked to with a deep appreciation of National Park Service philosophies.

Also present for the ceremony was Fred C. Fagergren, Regional Director, Midwest Region.

SHARE THAT LAUGH

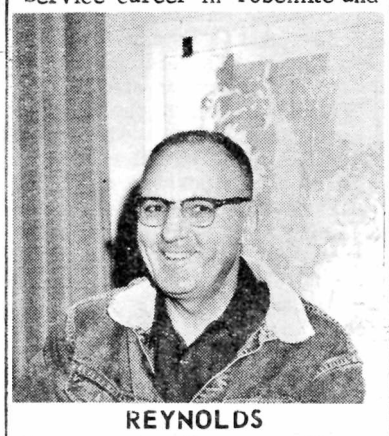
In these days of mini-skirts, bikinis, peek-a-boo blouses and bare mid-driffs, it's getting so you can hardly look a woman in the eye anymore.

--Petroglyph

Harry Reynolds Is Awarded Interior MSA

MOOSE, Wyo.—Harry V. Reynolds, Jr., Jackson Wyoming, was recently presented the Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award by Supt. Howard H. Chapman in a brief ceremony at Grand Teton National Park. Reynolds who retired from Glacier National Park last year, now resides at Jackson Hole.

In making the presentation, Chapman praised the accomplishments of Mr. Reynolds during his career in the National Park Service. Quoting from the citation, signed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, "Mr. Reynolds was cited for the distinguished work he accomplished in the field of mountaineering and rescue activities during the early years of his National Park Service career in Yosemite and



REYNOLDS

Yellowstone National Parks. Later in his career he attended the FBI National Academy and subsequently was highly effective in the upgrading of law enforcement and related ranger protection services provided by Park Rangers throughout the National Park System. During an assignment with the Bureau of Land Management he took a leading part in developing a prototype for handling criminal cases in timber trespass."



Yellowstone NP—At a brief ceremony in the office of the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, recently Local 1037 of the American Federation of Government Employees was presented with a certificate of Exclusive Recognition to represent a unit of wage board employees, excluding supervisory personnel, in Yellowstone National Park.

In presenting the certificate to President James D. "Diamond" Wilt of Local 1037, Superintendent Anderson said he was pleased the organization had been able to secure the recognition, and was sure of full cooperation of the employees it represented.

Left to right are Frank B. Elliot, Chief of Park Maintenance; Richard C. Miller, Personnel Officer; Jack K. Anderson, Park Superintendent; "Diamond" Wilt, President of AFGE, Local 1037; and Oda L. Arnold, Assistant Personnel Officer.

ROCKY MT. RANGERS GET NEW ASSIGNMENTS

ESTES PARK, Colo.-Superintendent Fred J. Novak has announced that three of the uniformed employees at Rocky Mountain National Park are scheduled to leave this area. The three men, all Park Rangers, has been assigned to the East District of Rocky Mountain.

Henry L. Jones, 33, received a promotion and reassignment to Grand Teton National Park, and entered on duty there September 8, accompanied by his wife Charlotte, and two sons, Michael 8 and David 7.

Jones was presented a Special Act Award in June for his outstanding efforts in the organization and presentation of the first Servicewide "Winter Mountaineering School" which was held at Rocky Mountain in March of this year. He was graduated from Eastern Washington State College in 1962 with a degree in geography. Before entering the Park Service he spent four years in the U.S. Air Force as a Global Survival Instructor. In 1962 he received a permanent appointment as Park Ranger at Tonto National Monument in Arizona, and was reassigned to Rocky Mountain in 1966.

Thomas W. Griffiths, 28, received a promotion and transfer to Yellowstone National Park where he is assigned to the Canyon Subdistrict. He was accompanied to his new assignment by his wife, Linda, and their one-year old daughter, Gretchen. Griffiths was graduated from Colorado State University in 1964 with a degree in Biological Science. He had worked five summers at Rocky Mountain National Park as a seasonal Park Ranger before receiving his permanent appointment as Park Ranger in 1965.

R. Morris Brown, 28, has resigned from the National Park Service to accept the position of Parks Manager, Northeast Colorado Region, with the Colorado Department of Game, Fish and Parks, at Fort Collins. Brown spent three summers at Grand Teton National Park as a seasonal Park Ranger before receiving his permanent appointment at Rocky Mountain in 1966. He was graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1965 with a Science Degree in Veterinary Hygiene. Brown is accompanied by his wife Gail, and their two sons, Gregory 6, and Grant 1.

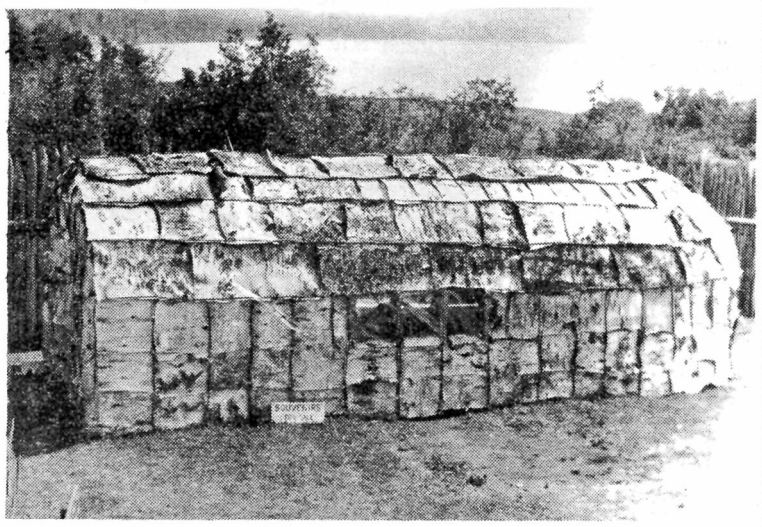
Birchbark Wigwam At Grand Portage Houses Chippewa Cultural Program

GRAND PORTAGE, MINN.—The Grand Portage Chippewa Arts and Crafts Guild is engaged in a Cultural Demonstration Program at Grand Portage National Monument for the summer. The Guild is made up of senior citizens from the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Indians and ten members are now employed by the National Park Service as Cultural Demonstrators.

A birchbark wigwam 30' by 15' has been constructed inside the Northwest Company Stockade. Here on a rotating schedule, four or five of the Indians are daily making beadwork, birchbark, canoes, moccasins, quill work, rugs, Indian dolls and many other items. This craftwork is available for sale to the public and all proceeds from the sales go to the individuals involved in this project. The economic benefits to the community cannot be accurately measured nor can the intangible benefits to our area and interpretive program.

Visitors are encouraged to watch the demonstrations and two teen-age Indian girls are employed to interpret the craftwork and answer questions by visitors. Their contribution, and the older Indians' contribution, to living history is immeasurable. Many favorable visitor comments have been received.

Superintendent Bromberg says this program, unique in the National Park Service, is even more successful than at first anticipated and hopes to enlarge it next year with additional craftsmen.







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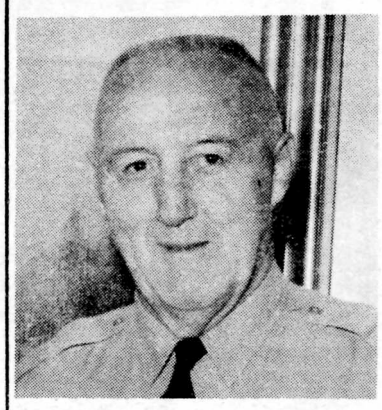
Motor and Trail Trips

John Thompson Is Mgt. Assistant At GSMP

ESTES PARK, Colo.—John C. Thompson, Personnel Officer at Rocky Mountains National Park, has been promoted and reassigned to Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee.

A native of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Thompson entered the National Park Service in May, 1962, as a Personnel Management Specialist at Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming. He served with the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II, and was recalled to active duty with the Colorado-Wyoming Air National Guard during the Korean Conflict. Thompson attended the University of Wyoming and the Art Center School in Los Angeles, California. Before entering the Park Service he was manager of the Wyoming State Employment Service office in Casper, Wyoming. He was one of a group of local Estes Park men who recently organized the Estes Park Optimist Club, and was elected as first president of that civic organization. Thompson joined the staff at Rocky Mountain November 1964. Scheduled to enter on duty at Great Smoky Mountains National Park September 22, he will be accompanied by his wife Joyce, and sons David 17, Dennis 17, and Johnny 10.

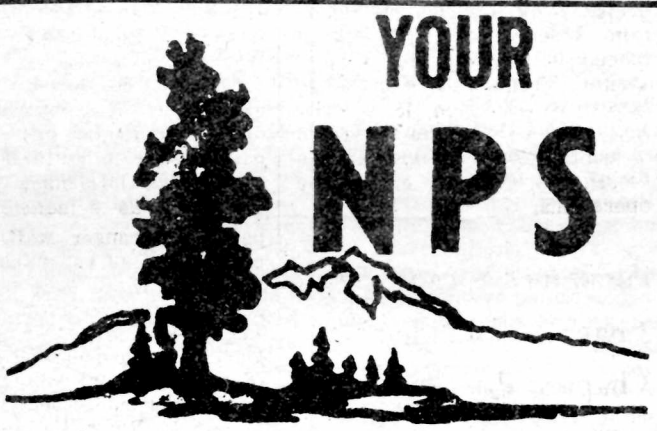
GRAND CANYON IS NEW POST FOR CONDON



GRAND CANYON, Ariz.—Following a three months exchange assignment with the National Park Service of Canada where he functioned as the Assistant Superintendent of Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, David de L. Condon is now on duty as Assistant Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. Condon succeeds Robert H. Bendt who has transferred to Mammoth Cave National Park as superintendent.

Condon, a graduate of the Brigham Young University with a B.S. degree in Botany and a M.S. in Geology, began his National Park Service career in June of 1931 as Park Ranger Naturalist in Yellowstone.

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TWO MILLION VISIT TETON THIS YEAR

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, Wyo.—The two millionth visitor this year entered Grand Teton National Park on August 9, Superintendent Howard H. Chapman reports.

Travel to the Park during the month of July continued at the record breaking pace established earlier in the year with 962,870 visitors for the month. This is an increase of 19.8% over July 1967.

At the end of July visitation for the year to date showed an increase of 20.8% over the same period last year.

Travel figures showed that 53% of the Park's visitors arrived from the south, 34% from the north and 13% from the east.

The number of visitors staying overnight at accommodation within the Park increased by 10.3% over July 1967.

The only category showing a decrease was the number of campers. Chapman said this decrease was due to the fact that the Park had found it necessary to close the "overflow" campgrounds. Chapman said that this action was necessary to prevent ruining some of the natural values for which the Park was established. Chapman said that as Park campgrounds fill up, visitors are referred to private campgrounds in areas surrounding the Park. There is every reason to believe this decrease in campground use within the Park is being taken care of by the private campgrounds.

Snake River float trips continued to provide a quality park experience for visitors with 11,785 people registered for river trips. This is an increase of 22.5% over July 1967. Chapman said there is concern on the part of some float trip operators that the popularity of this park activity may tend to reduce it from the quality experience it has been to just another raft ride. Chapman said that the float trips indicate in a small way what Park administrators are finding throughout the National Park System—that the very populatiry of the parks threatens the integrity of the park area and the things for which it was set aside.

In the wildlife field Chapman said that the first verified sighting of a wolverine within Grand Teton National Park was made on July 29 by Chief of Park Maintenance Shultz in the Lake Solitude area.

Dave Daniels Is Mgt. Assistant At Rocky Mt.

ESTES PARK, Colo.—David J. Daniels has entered on duty as Management Assistant for Rocky Mountain National Park, replacing Donald K. Guiton who transferred last March to Big Horn Recreation Area.

Daniels, 32, has been a Program Specialist in the Division of Program Analysis and Appraisal in the Washington Office of the National Park Service for the past two years, having been selected as a participant in the Department of the Interior's Administrative Management Training Program. He is a graduate of Orlando Junior College, Orlando, Florida, and of East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee. He is a native of Minnesota and spent four years in the U. S. Navy before entering the National Park Service. Mr. Daniels entered the Park Service as Administrative Assistant at Stones River National Battlefield in Tennessee, and then served at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in Georgia. He is accompanied by his wife Charlotte and son Scot, 9 months.

$ INCENTIVE PAYS $

Mrs. MARY SUE OGLE, Personnel Clerk, Great Smoky Mountains NP, received a Special Service Award of $300 in recognition of the extremely large volume of high-quality personnel work produced by her during the period June 15, 1966 through June 30, 1968.

Mrs. AMY S. WILSON, Personnel Clerk, Mammoth Cave NP, has been granted a Superior Performance award of $300 in recognition of the superior manner in which she has performed her day-to-day duties.

HAMMOND SKEEN, Automotive Mechanic, Natchez Trace Parkway, has been awarded $80 for submission of three suggestions which were adopted (1) for use of chrome-plated sickle bar mower parts, (2) use of one 2-foot and one 3-foot knife on cutter bar, and (3) use of heavy steel guard with chrome-plated ledger plat on sickle bar mowers.



Mrs. FLORENCE EVANS receives a Superior Performance award in the amount of $250 from Regional Director Frank Kowski with the approval of Superintendent Howard Stricklin. Mrs. Evans is secretary in the Management Assistant's Office, Grand Canyon.



JAMES A. STITES, who retired last Spring, was presented the CSA by Supt. George Fry, Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Employed by the federal government after 30 years, he joined the NPS in 1957 as a civil engineer in Hawaii NP. From 1959 to his retirement, he served at GSMP. Stites' citation recognizes his contributions to the Service in the preparation of documents relating to construction and maintenance projects both in the planning and execution stages, and his assistance in construction planning for the two Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center in the park.



GRAND CAYON—Superintendent Howard Stricklin presents Mrs. Dorothy Wilmes and Mrs. Ramona Mote cash awards of $200 each for Superior Performance in the Fiscal Section, for the period April 1967 - April 1968.



TWO EMPLOYEES at Shenandoah National Park have earned extra cash grants for money saving suggestions: SAMUEL H. GRIFFITH, SR., Foreman, suggested a spacer to separate several secondary power lines connected between common poles. Griffith has been employed at Shenandoah since 1940. E. LYNWOOD VAUGHAN, Automotive Mechanic, now has three incentive awards to his credit. His latest suggestion is a grinder attachment for sharpening wood chipper blades. He has served at Shenandoah since 1962.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AT MT. RAINIER



Members of basic snow and ice school preparing to descend into crevasse.

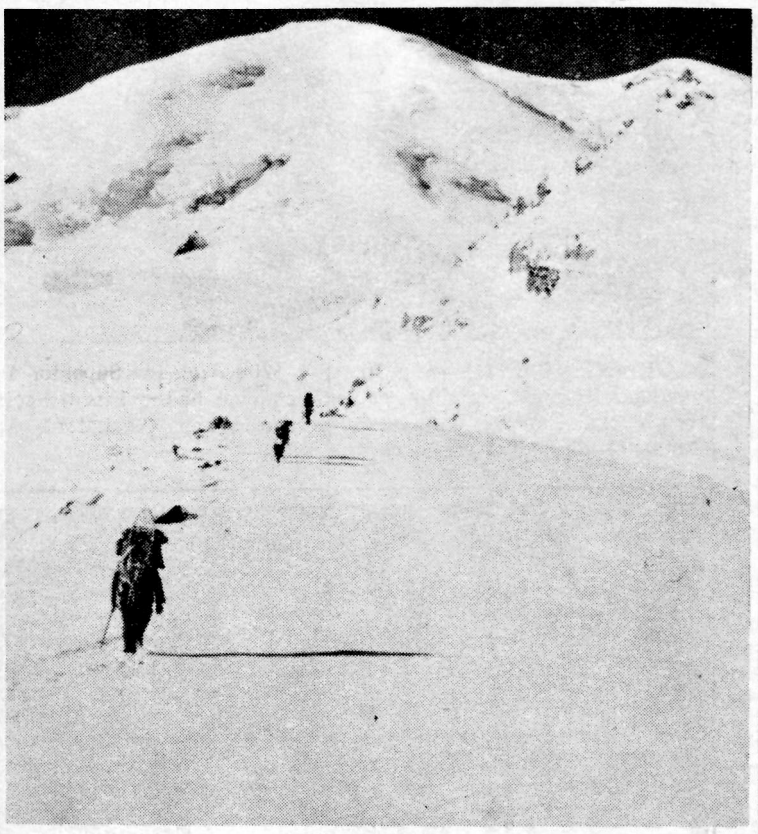
What can a park staff do to prepare for ever-increasing mountaineering use and the attendant rescue and emergency missions associated therewith in one of the most hazardous environments in the System? Rangers at Mount Rainier National Park decided the answer lay in two directions:

1. Train the park staff to be skilled in working and surviving under extreme conditions, and;
2. Develop close cooperation with the volunteer Mountain Rescue Association groups in the surrounding area.

Seven rangers from the park attended the Mountain Rescue Association convention held in Portland, Oregon last November, at which time Mount Rainer National Park became a member of that organization. This has enabled the park staff to be immediately aware of many new developments in rescue techniques, and also to get to know the individual members of the local MRA units who assist the park on rescues.

Now came a week-long seminar on winter survival and medical emergencies, organized by the park staff, but featuring experts in their field from many localities. In addition to the ranger staff from the park, rangers from Olympic, Lassen, Crater Lake and Coulee Dam also attended the school, as well as United States Forest Service rangers and members of the local Mountain Rescue units.

Highlight of the session was a full day spent with Doctors Tom Hornbein, Paul Gerstmann and Otto Trott. The three doctors, all expedition mountaineers, discussed the latest treatment for shock, frostbite, and many other hazards faced by the northwest mountaineer. Classroom sessions during the following days included lectures on survival by the director and staff of the Washington State Department of Civil Defense, equipment outfitting by personnel of Recreational Equipment Incorporated, cross-country winter travel by Don Brown of Olympic National Park, and avalanche recognition and control by Doug Erskine of Mount Rainier National Park and United States Forest Service Snow Ranger Ken White.



Students accomplish first winter ascent of Rainier via Emmons glacier route. Party includes Rangers Paul Haertel and Cleve Pinnix.

After three days of classroom instruction, the group moved into the field to put theory in to practice. On the first day, the class skied and snowshoed from Paradise Ranger Station into the Reflection Lakes Basin, and there proceded to construct snow caves which were to serve as shelters for the next two nights. The completed shelters ranged from small caves, with just enough room for a down sleeping bag, to "ice palaces" with room to spare for the evening bull sessions. Although the weather on the trip consisted mostly of high winds, sleet, and snow, most of the class members spent comfortable nights after each day's session. These sessions included avalanche probe line practice conducted by Clyde Lockwood of Mount Rainier National Park, as well as practice sessions on AKJA litter handling and practice in backcountry travel.

Follow-up ski touring trips into remote areas of the park gave the rangers further experience in winter travel. In late February, a winter ascent of Mount Rainier included rangers Paul Haertel and Cleve Pinnix. This was the first winter ascent of the mountain by the Emmons Glacier Route. Rangers from Mount Rainier and Olympic National Park also made a joint winter climb of Mount St. Helens in March.

Winter training activities from the park spread into other states as well. Ranger Doug Erskine attended the Servicewide Winter Mountaineering School held at Rocky Mountain National Park, and also instructed there on avalanche control and hazard forecasting. Rangers Paul Haertel and Jim Valder attended the United States Forest Service Avalanche School at Georgetown, Colorado for ten days of instruction in all phases of avalanche hazard forecasting and control.

Perhaps the most significant result of the winter school held in the park has been the continuing interest Doctor Hornbein has taken in the problems of rescue operations within the park. A series of seminars was set up with Dr. Hornbein, and attended by four rangers. In a series of informal lectures over the space of about two months, Dr. Hornbein first went into detail on the physiology of traumatic shock, then progressed into discussion, on various treatments which might be used. The intravenous administration of plasma expander fluids as a primary treatment for shock was taught to the rangers, and weekly sessions at the King County Blood Bank gave the four practical in finding and puncturing veins.

In addition, Dr. Hornbein instructed the rangers in other areas of mountaineering medicine, as well as in the use of morphine for the relief of pain. As a result of these seminars, park rescue teams including one of the four rangers who have taken this training will now be equipped with fluid administration kits and morphine as well. With this addition to their rescue capabilities, park rescue teams will be able to go much further in providing primary medical care for visitors injured in remote areas of the park.

The park staff is continuing to work closely with surrounding units in providing better rescue service within the park. Rangers have made several briefing trips to McChord Air Force Base to become more familiar with the capabilities of the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Center's HH-43 helicopters, and also to receive instruction in evacuating survivors from downed military aircraft.

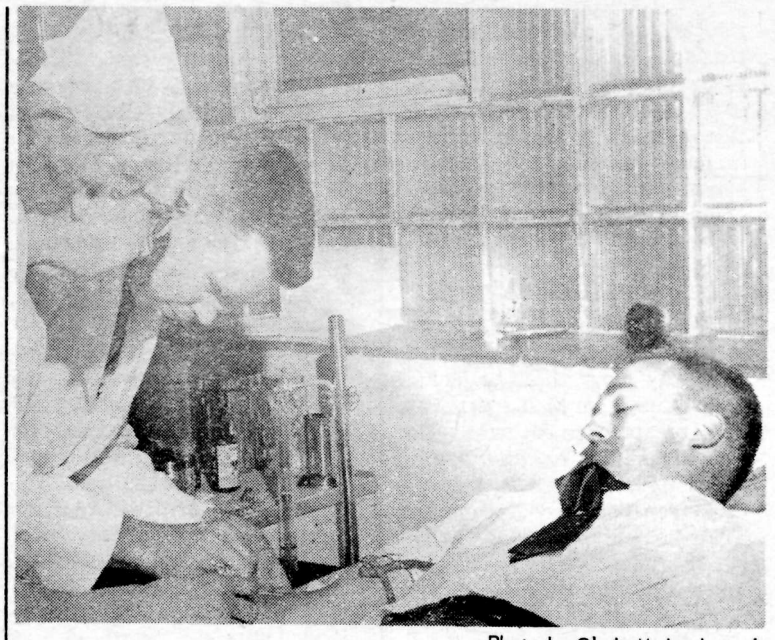


Photo by Clyde M. Lockwood

Park Ranger Bill Wade draws blood from volunteer at King County Blood Bank under instruction of head nurse Mary Rupperick.

Prevention perhaps offers the best solution to the expanding rescue problem. A series of safety posters designed to educate the visitor to the hazards he may encounter in the park's backcountry areas has been distributed throughout the park and exhibited at visitors center and ranger stations. In addition, a large mountain safety exhibit prepared by the Tacoma Mountain Rescue Council has been placed in the Paradise Visitor Center. Through these and other efforts at education, it is hoped that there will be fewer occasions to use the newly acquired skills in emergency treatment and rescue operations.

Personnel Society Elects Charles Montague Chapter President

Charles J. Montague, Regional Personnel Officer, Western Region, has been elected President of the Northern California Chapter of the Society for Personnel Administration for the 1968-69 year.

Mr. Montague, who has been active in SPA and a charter member of the Northern California unit, has been in classification and industrial relations work with the Department of the Army, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of Reclamation prior to joining the National Park Service in 1955. He is a graduate of the University of Denver and has taken graduate and special work in public administration and industrial relations at the University of California, the University of San Francisco, and Golden Gate, Chabot, and Marin Colleges.

His wife, Betty, is an art teacher in the Oakland Public Schools and an instructor in art history at the College of Alameda.

Tanzania Student Gets NPS Training

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Mr. Raphael A. Jingu, of Tanzania, will spend some three weeks in the Regional Office and Service Center. This is part of his 12 month National Park Service training as a primary AID grantee. He just completed a month's on-site training at Mt. Rainier National Park. Eventually, he will teach at the College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania, where he will replace National Park Service Naturalist Vernon C. Gilbert.

Robert J. Murphy Named Supt. At Death Valley

MINERAL, Cal.—Robert J. Murphy, a visitor protection specialist, WASO, has been appointed superintendent of Death Valley National Monument. Murphy succeds John W. Stratton, recently named chief of the Branch of Employee Evaluation, Washington Office.

Murphy, 50, began his park career as a seasonal truck driver, equipment operator, and park ranger in Yellowstone National Park and subsequently served there as a member of the permanent ranger staff. He also has served as supervisory park ranger at Glacier National Park and Rocky Mountain National Park; as chief park ranger at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and Wind Cave National Park; and as superintendent of Devils Tower National Monument. He has served in Washington since 1966.

Murphy was born in Geraldine, Mont., and attended Montana State University.

IT'S LASSEN FOR BRESSLER AND BOUGHTON

MINERAL, Cal.—Dell R. Bressler, former Foreman III, Roads and Trails, at Mount Rainier National Park, has been selected for the position of Chief of Park Maintenance at Lassen Volcanic National Park. According to Supt. Dick Boyer, Bressler has served as Foreman III at Mount Rainier since 1966, transferring to that area from Grand Teton National Park. Bressler will replace former Chief of Park Maintenance Bill Stephenson who recently transferred to Yosemite National Park. Bressler, his wife, Janet, and three children will move to Lassen Park early in October.

Superintendent Boyer also announces the selection of Hobert D. Boughton to fill the Foreman II, B&U, position at Manzanita Lake recently vacated by the transfer of Ray G. Martinez to Bandelier National Monument. Boughton formerly was a carpenter at Yosemite National Park. He, his wife, and two sons arrived in late September.

SHARE THAT LAUGH

Girl to Girl: "Whenever I meet a man who would make a good husband, he is."

-- Yellowstone

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P.O.Box 457, Greeley, Colo.
All orders personally processed and shipped within 8 hours!

Appalachian And Pacific Crest Trails Given First Priority

The National Trails System Act signed by President Johnson on Oct. 2, initiates a national system of recreation and scenic trails by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system. It also prescribes methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.

THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Appalachian Trail, approximately 2,000 miles long, extends generally along the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Me., to Springer Mountain, Ga.

Commenting on the recent legislation, Stanley A. Murray, Chairman of the Appalachian Trail Conference, said: "We regard the new Trails Act as good legislation, and it should provide much rather badly needed protection for the Appalachian Trail. The wording is based largely on the House Bill, H.R. 4865, which was extensively revised this past summer in the House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. The revisions reflect an increased consideration for the rights of present landowners and make more explicit matters of acquisition and management."

"The Act will virtually assure a continuous right-of-way for the Appalachian Trail," Murray continued. "The power of Federal condemnation has been provided as a last resort measure and there are strict limitations on its use. It is our wish, of course, to maintain our present good relationships with present landowners, many of whom have become our friends through the years. The present Act make this possible."

"We expect that most of the present arrangements for maintenance of the Trail by clubs and private individuals will be continued," Murray said. "These arrangements may be made more formal insofar as the Federal trail administrator is concerned. Throughout the history of this bill (HR 4865), it has been clear that Congress and the Federal agencies expect the private participation and personal stewardship that have characterized the A.T. to continue."

According to the new legislation (PL 90-543), the Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Appalachian Trail primarily as a footpath, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture. The measure also provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish an advisory council for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

The Pacific Crest Trail, approximately 2,350 miles long extends from the Mexican-California border northward generally along the mountain ranges of the west coast States to the Canadian-Washington border near Lake Ross. The Pacific Crest Trail will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of Agriculture will also establish an advisory council for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

OTHER TRAILS

Fourteen other routes are to be studied for possible inclusion in the system of National Scenic Trails. These are portrayed on the accompanying map and include, among others:

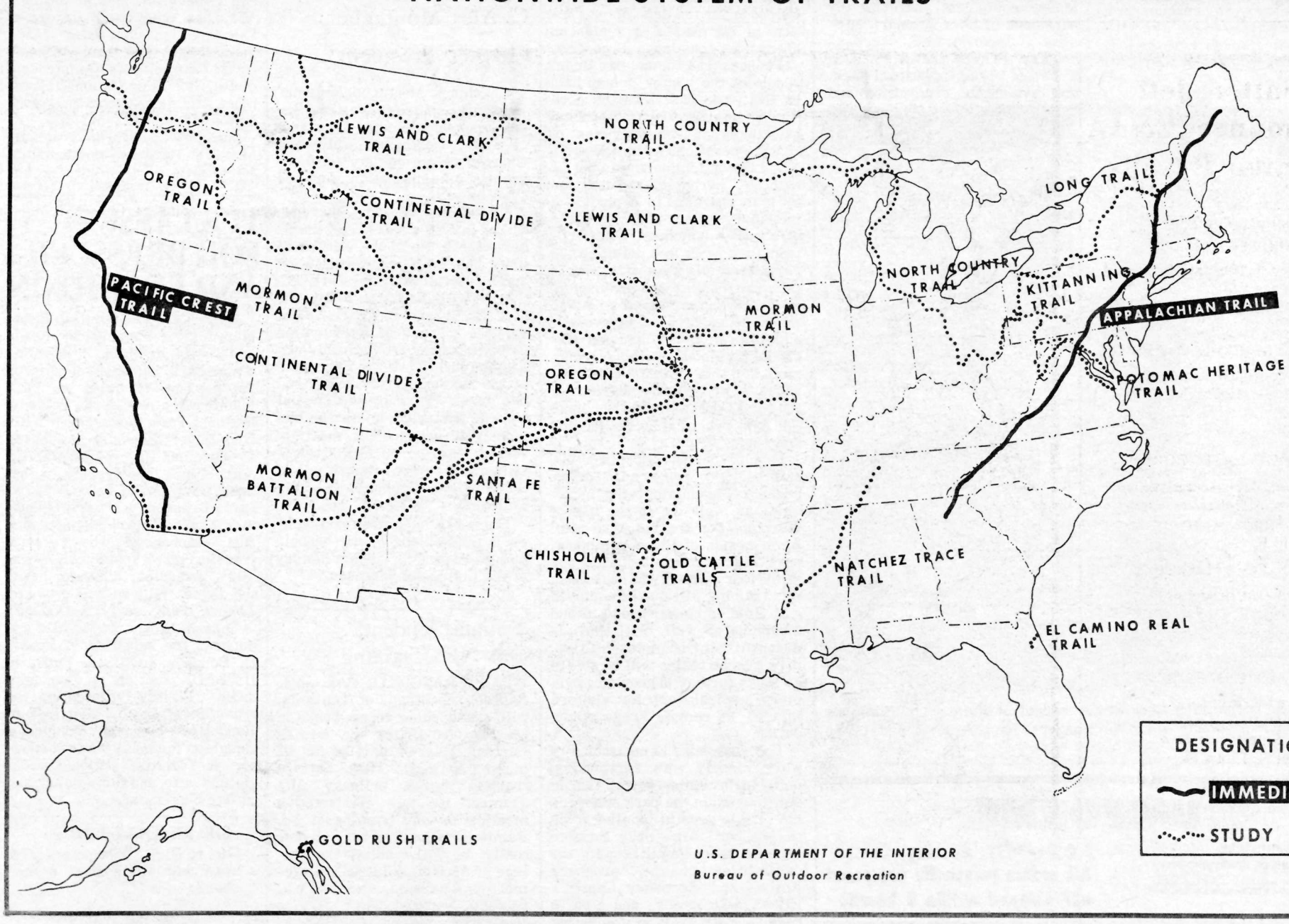


1) the Continental Divide Trail, a 3000-mile trail extending from near the Mexican border in southwestern New Mexico northward generally along the Continental Divide to the Canadian border in Glacier National Park, and

2) the Potomac Heritage Trail, an 825-mile trail extending generally from the mouth of the Potomac River to its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the 170-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath.



NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF TRAILS







NORTH CASCADES COUNTRY --AN ALPINE WONDERLAND

BEYOND CIVILIZATION, in Washington's North Cascadec Mountains, lies the most spectacular alpine scenery in contiguous United States—an untouched land of countless glaciers, snow fields, and soaring peaks. From high, knifelike ridges, canyon walls drop sheer for one or two thousand feet, their sides punctuated by ledges covered with colorful lichens and wild flowers. Dark green conifers cover the valley floors.

Within the mountain fastness of this remote and seldom visited wilderness, high meadows burst with alpine flowers and sparkling lakes, gouged out of rock by ancient glaciers, reflect the nearby peaks. Most lakes are deep blue, but many are still glacier-fed and take on a tinge of turquoise green.

Crystal clear streams race through every ravine and canyon, and cascades of cold, clear water everywhere are a part of the scene. Displays of Cascade azalea, the Sitka valarian, shooting stars, pasque flowers and hundreds of colorful plants and flowers—each in its season—reward the backcountry hiker. For wilderness company, there is the ever-curious—almost friendly—hoary marmot, best identified by his long, clear whistle.

Legislation signed by President Johnson on October 2, sets aside for the American people some 1.2 million acres of this superb alpine country through the establishment of North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.

North Cascades National Park is divided into two units, each with a major wilderness at its core.

Major feature of the north unit is the spectacular Picket Range—upwards to 8,290 feet—with its silhouette of several jagged peaks including Mt. Shuksan, 9,127 feet above sea level.

The south unit of the new national park will center around the Eldorado Peaks rising to 8,868 feet, and portions of Stehekin Valley.

Trails will offer access to the wilderness core of both units from perimeter developments in the two recreation areas and a few in the park itself. The visitor contact station on the North Cross State Highway near Rainy Lake will assist in orienting visitors proceeding west on Route 20 to the complex of both National Parks and National Forest facilities.

ROSS LAKE NRA

The boundaries of the newly established Ross Lake National Recreation Area encompass the Skagit River Valley from below Newhalem to the Canadian border and contain three reservoirs—Ross, Diable and Gorge. Development and public use will emphasize water-oriented activities and convenient facilities where the visitor may view the spectacle of snowfields, glaciers, jagged mountain peaks and densely forested valleys. Hunting, fishing, camping, boating, and other water sports, plus winter sports in season, will be the chief activities available in the Ross Lake NRA.

Campgrounds, lodges, stores, marina and interpretive facilities on Ross and Diablo Lakes will be developed for visitors. Passenger boats will serve all developments on Ross Lake, and a car ferry will connect Hozomeen and Roland Point when a need develops. A north-south access road along the lake is not feasible.

Interpretive facilities will identify and explain features in this unique mountain complex. These will be augmented by nature trails to nearby points of interest. Other planned facilities include trail access points for pack trips into both the national park wilderness areas and adjacent Forest Service wilderness east of Ross Lake.

LAKE CHELAN NRA

Snow fed Lake Chelan—1500 feet deep—and the beautiful Stehekin Valley form the nucleus of the newly established Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Just as it was in the old days for fur trappers and gold prospectors, the head of Lake Chelan is now the "jumping off place" for hunters, hikers and fishermen. A major development is planned at the town of Stehekin which will be accessible only by boat or float plane. Here, a lodge, store, marina, visitor center and campground facilities as well as horse and transportation concessions will be developed for park visitors. Boat service for the area is planned to transport visitors from Chelan, at the southeastern tip of the lake, to Stehekin. The privately operated "Lady of the Lake" is expected to continue its daily 100-mile round trip over Lake Chelan ferrying sightseers to Stehekin and back, offering visitors mirrored views of the spectacular North Cascades scenery, with here and there glimpses of wildlife, including the white coated blackhorn mountain goats.

(Continued from Page 1)

T. Sutton Jett Announces E&AA Election Results

zation, the new E&AA Board includes the following:

MIDWEST REGION

Employee Representative:
Lawrence Quist
Alumni Representative:
Howard W. Baker

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Employee Representative:
Donald G. Ripley
Alumni Representative:
Merel S. Sager

NORTHEAST REGION

Employee Representative:
James W. Coleman
Alumni Representative:
Ronald F. Lee

SOUTHEAST REGION

Employee Representative:
Granville B. Liles
Alumni Representative:
Elbert Cox

WESTERN REGION

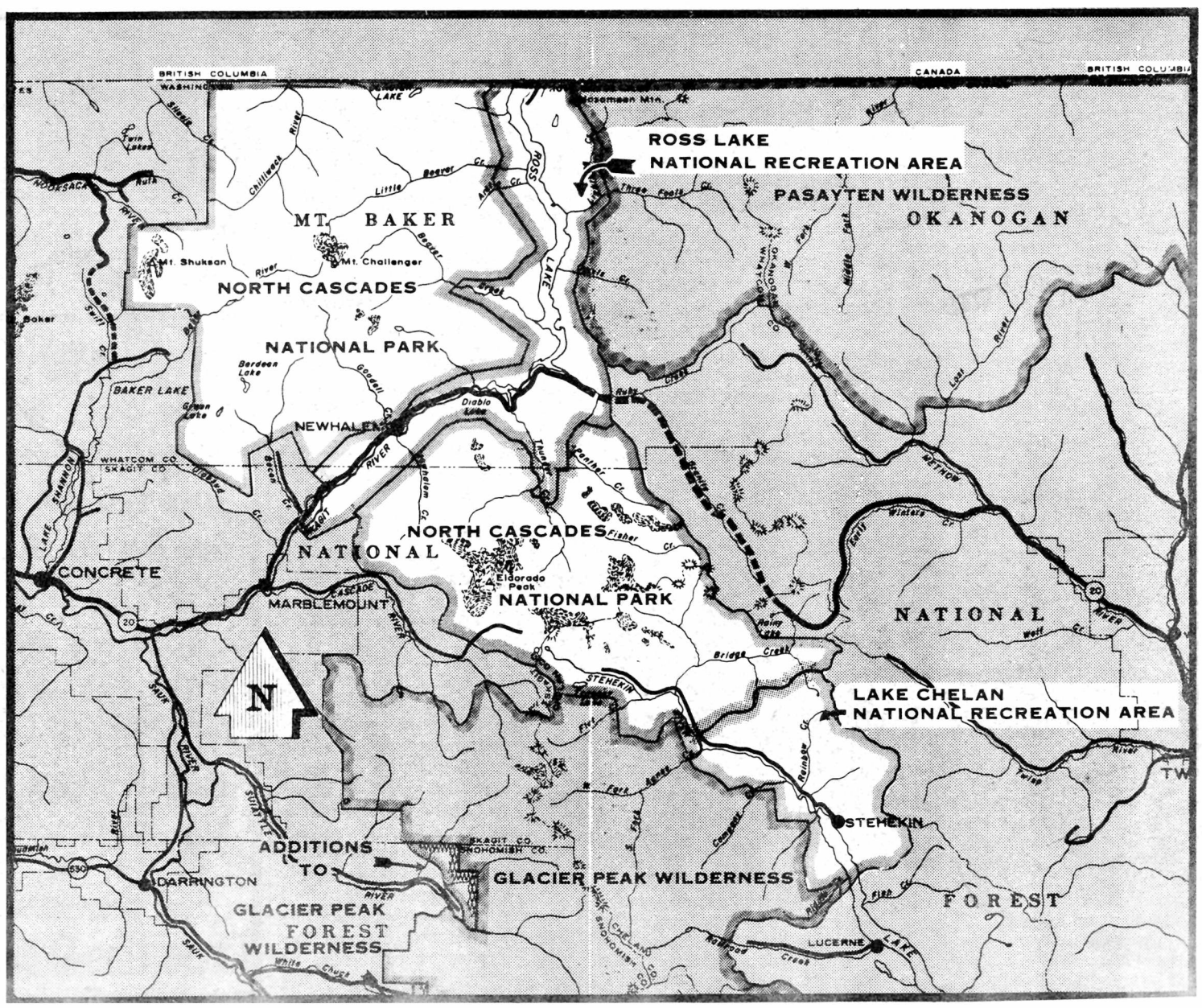
Employee Representative:
Thomas R. Tucker
Alumni Representative:
Daniel S. Tobin, Sr.

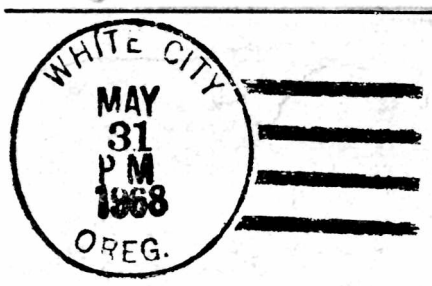
SOUTHWEST REGION

Employee Representative:
Gary E. Everhardt
Alumni Representative:
Daniel B. Beard

WASHINGTON OFFICE

Employee Representative:
Ivan Parker





THE NPS PHILATELIST

By Elmer J. Binker, Jr.
Editor THE POSTAL HISTORIAN
Box 2534, White City, Oregon

At this writing, all that remains to assure a Redwood National Park in northwestern California is the signature of President Johnson. As the newspapers put it, this action will culminate two years of stormy fighting between conservation and timber interests in a successful realization of this goal. But this was only the final battle in a half century of crusading by people interested in preserving original stands of these giant trees for generations yet to come.

Actually the campaign for such a national park had its beginning in 1918 with the founding of the Save The Redwoods League. The philatelic story started just a year later. As one means of publicizing this early conservation effort, a slogan cancellation reading "SAVE THE REDWOODS" was placed in use at Eureka, California in 1919 and employed intermittently through 1925.

During the twenties, contributions of funds from several counties and land from four lumber companies resulted in the preservation of redwood groves along the coast near Crescent City. This could have been enough to satisfy these early conservationists, with the resulting withdrawal of the postal slogan from use. With the continued donation of funds, the acquisation of more groves of trees, and the creation of state parks in the thirties and forties, the use of such a slogan appeared even more irrelevant.

As early as the twenties, government surveys of the redwood region had resulted in proposals for a national park. However, legislation along these lines was not considered until 1946 when a California congresswoman, Helen Gahagan Douglas, introduced a bill to establish a memorial national forest of 2-1/2 million acres of which 180,000 acres of redwoods was to be managed as a park. Although unsuccessful, this legislation resulted in a renewed interest to preserve more virgin stands of redwoods, and the old "SAVE THE REDWOODS" slogan appeared once more on mail eminating from Eureka.

This time it saw irregular usage from 1949 through 1952. Perhaps it was the additions to state parks in the fifties which conservationists felt once more diminished the need for such publicity. In any event, 1952 was the last year this slogan played a part in the finally-successful effort to preserve a significant portion of original, old-growth redwood forests as a national park.

This was not, however, the last time redwood country received recognition via a postal marking. In 1958 a slogan cancellation indirectly alerting the population to the dangers of forest fires was placed in use at Santa Rosa, California. It read "KEEP THE REDWOOD REGION GREEN. The next year, 1959, this slogan appeared at three more California post offices Eureka, Fort Bragg, and Ukiah. Two more began using it in 1960 - Arcata and Crescent City - and all six employed this cancellation off and on through 1965. It has not been used at Fort Bragg or Ukiah since that year, nor at Arcata and Santa Rosa since 1966, but Crescent City was still using it in 1967 and this month (Sept. '68) it was seen on a letter from Eureka.

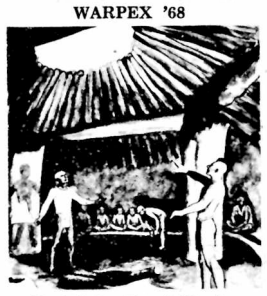
There are several variations in the last slogan which should be of interest to our collectors. Two different brands of cancelling machines were utilized. Arcata, Crescent City, Fort Bragg and Santa Rosa employed International devices, while a Universal machine was used at Eureak. Ukiah had both, with the change from International to Universal coming on a yet-to-be-determined date in 1964. Ukiah was also the first to add the ZIP number to its dial in 1966, with such codes being added at Crescent City and Eureka in 1967. An analysis of this information will reveal that ten different versions of this slogan cacel exists.

To my knowledge, the only other slogan cancellation mentioning redwoods is the one used last year (1967) to publicize the centennial of Redwood City, California. It reads "REDWOOD CITY CENTENNIAL 1867-1967." While not associated with the park area, it could be considered as a "collateral" item.

None of these slogans are rated highly in terms of monetary value, but some examples, especially from the earlier years, are rather elusive. The N.P.S. collector would do well to acquire specimens at the earliest opportunity. With the establishment of the Redwood National Park, the status of these pre-Park philatelic items may receive a considerable boost.

On October 12 and 13, the Warner Robins Stamp Club of Warner Robins, Ga. will hold their annual show, WARPEX '68. As the featured attraction, OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT is providing an exhibit of Indian artifacts and photographs of its major sites. In addition, Norman N. Richie, archeologist at Ocmulgee who is also a philatelist, will show his collection of postmarks, stamps, covers and postally related material on the Indians of the United States and Georgia in particular.

Warner Robins Stamp Club
Warner Robins, Georgia
WARPEX '68

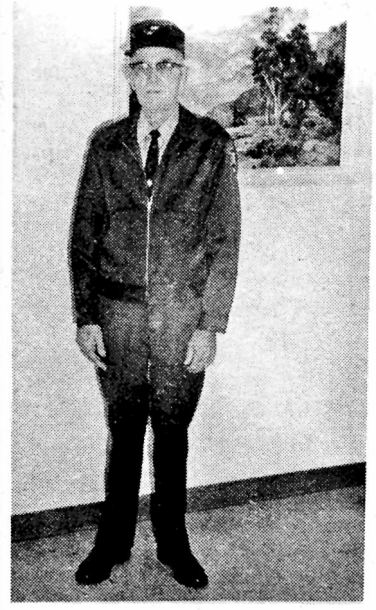


Earth Lodge Council Chamber
OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT
Macon, Georgia

We are now in receipt of information from Richard M. Nichols, Chairman of this show, that souvenir cachet covers will be available after this event until sold out. They may be obtained from the Warner Robins Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1159, Warner Robins, Georgia 31093. The price is 30¢ each or four for $1.00. Arrangements are also being made with the postmaster at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, to have some of the covers cancelled there. These, too, are available at the same price.

Regarding the significance of this Oklahoma town, Norman N. Ritchie, Archeologist at Ocmulgee National Monument, points out that "there are many Indian place names in this country, but Oklahoma must take the lead, for it is covered with names taken from the southeast by the Indian immigrants in the early 1800's.

NPS PREVIEWS NEW UNIFORM



OTIS HICKS, Maintenance Superintendent, Grand Canyon, previews the new uniform for maintenance personnel.

Fire Island Employees Get Awards

When Supt. Hank Schmidt (Fire Island and New York City Group) comes to Seashore headquarters at Patchogue, you know something is up. Lately it's been Seashore employees standing up to receive promotions, quality increases, and Special Act Awards.

In August he came twice, first to announce a Quality Increase for Mrs. Betty Thompson, Secretary to Fire Island Assistant Superintendent Tom Norris, and then at a going away party for Land Engineer Tom Johnston, a promotion from GS-7 to GS-9 for Recreation Resource Specialist Grant Petersen.

Most recently he came again, gathered everyone around a table laden with coffee and cake and presented Special Act Awards to six Seashore employees. A check for $200 went to Mrs. Juin Brown, Clerk-Stenographer for the exceptional skill she displayed while serving as secretary to Assistant Superintendent Norris during the extended sick leave absence of his regular secretary. The five remaining employees—receiving awards for their excellent performances while helping to make the spring 1968 NEED Program at Fire Island a success—were Caretaker Walter R. Oakley ($150), Fire Control Aid Warren Beitel ($150), Park Ranger John Aho ($150), Assistant Chief of I & RM Gerry Sielaff ($300) and Recreation Resource Specialist Grant Petersen ($300).

Mrs. John Aho accepted the award for husband John who was off to Mather for a training session. Gerry Sielaff, home on annual leave, missed the presentation and group picture, but came fast when he learned his check was up for grabs. Throughout the presentations and picture taking, Assistant Superintendent Norris could be seen proudly congratulating his employees for jobs well done. Altogether it was a smiling occasion and Mr. Schmidt was the recipient of numerous inquiries as to when he'd be visiting again.

Helicopter Rescues Boy At Grand Teton NP

GRAND TETON NP, Wyo.—Tom Jenko, age 16, was injured last month while climbing in Grand Teton National Park.

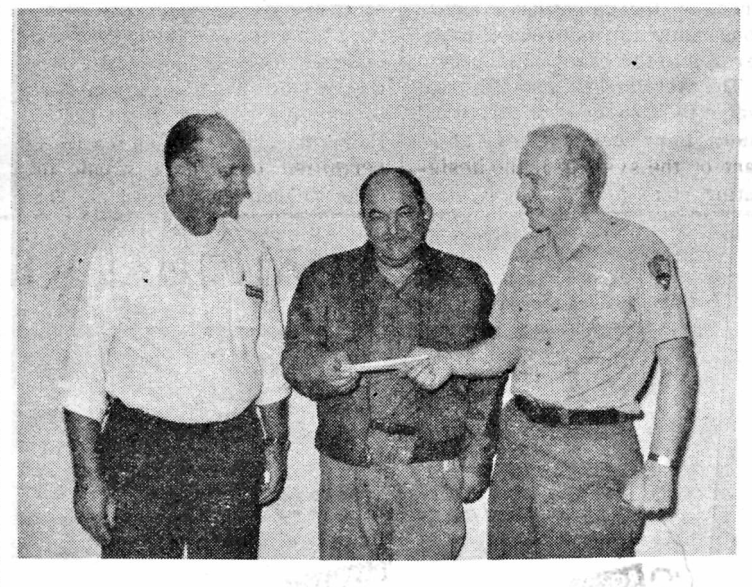
Jenko stated to Park Rangers that while climbing on the north side of Symmetry Spire a large rock on which he was standing gave way and then rolled over him when he fell.

Jenko received injuries to his left hip and leg. With assistance from other members of the climbing party Jenko was able to come down as far as Ramshead Lake.

Upon receipt of word of the accident, Park Ranger Ralph Tingey was dispatched to the accident site. A helicopter, on contract to Yellowstone National Park, was called to Grand Teton on standby. Upon arrival at Ramshead Lake Tingey advised the Chief Ranger's Office that a helicopter could land. The helicopter flew to Ramshead Lake and landed at an elevation of 9,500 feet to pick up Jenko. The helicopter then flew directly to St. Johns Hospital in Jackson, Wyo.



FIRE ISLAND SPECIAL ACT AWARDS—Left to right are Supt. Hank Schmidt, Mrs. John Aho, Mrs. Juin Brown, Mr. Grant Petersen, Mr. Warren Beitel, Mr. Walter R. Oakley, and Asst. Supt. Tom Norris.



Benjamin J. Zerbey, General Superintendent Boston Group, presents a Superior Performance Award to Joseph A. Guerra, Building Repairman at Minute Man National Historical Park. Maintenance Superintendent, Maurice L. Kowal, looks on.

In New York

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

Circle Line-Statue of Liberty Ferry, Inc.

Eight National Scenic Rivers Slated For Early Protection

SCENIC SECTIONS of eight rivers have been designated as the initial components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System authorized by legislation passed by the 90th Congress and signed on October 2, by President Johnson.

Twenty-seven other rivers have been designated for study by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, as potential additions to the System.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act declares it to be the policy of the United States that every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. If included, they shall be designated, and administered under one of the following classification: (1) wild river areas, free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted; (2) scenic river areas, free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible by roads, and (3) recreational river areas, readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, or that might have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past.

The Act further provides that either the Congress or individual States may designate a river as part of the system, if the designating state (or its subdivision) agrees to administer the river at no cost to the Government. This would not preclude use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for this purpose.

The Allagash Wilderness Waterway in Maine and the segment of the Wolf River in Wisconsin running through Langlade County would become part of the system if the Governors of those states so request.

Automatically included in the new Wild and Scenic Rivers System is the recently authorized Ozark National Scenic Riverway in Missouri.

LAND ACQUISITION

The legislation provides for acquisition by condemnation of up to 100 acres per mile on both sides of a river, but permits acquisition of state owned lands by donation only.

Acquisition of land owned by a political subdivision or Indian tribe would be prohibited if such land is being managed and protected so as to comply with the conservation objectives of the legislation.

Land located in an incorporated political subdivision would not be condemned for the system as long as it was zoned in compliance with the objectives of the Act.

If more than half of the acreage along a designated scenic, wild or recreational river is owned by the Federal Government, state or local subdivision, no condemnation would be permitted—except to remove a cloud from titles. However, condemnation would be permitted to acquire scenic or other easements required for public access to the river and use of the area.

Donations of land for the system may be accepted by the appropriate Secretary, and Federally-owned land may be traded for land required by the system.

Landowners would be allowed to retain the use of their homes and surrounding acreage for 25 years or for the life of the owner or owner's spouse unless the Government found the property was being used in a manner conflicting with the purposes of the Act.

Segments of the following eight rivers have been named as part of the national wild and scenic rivers system: the Middle Fork of the Clearwater, including parts of the Lochsa and Selway Rivers, Idaho; the Eleven Point, Mo.; the Middle Fork of the Feather, Calif.; the Rio Grande, including four miles of the Red, N.M.; the Rogue, Ore.; the Saint Croix, including part of the Namekagon, Minn. and Wis.; the Middle Fork of the Salmon, Idaho; the Wolf, Wis.

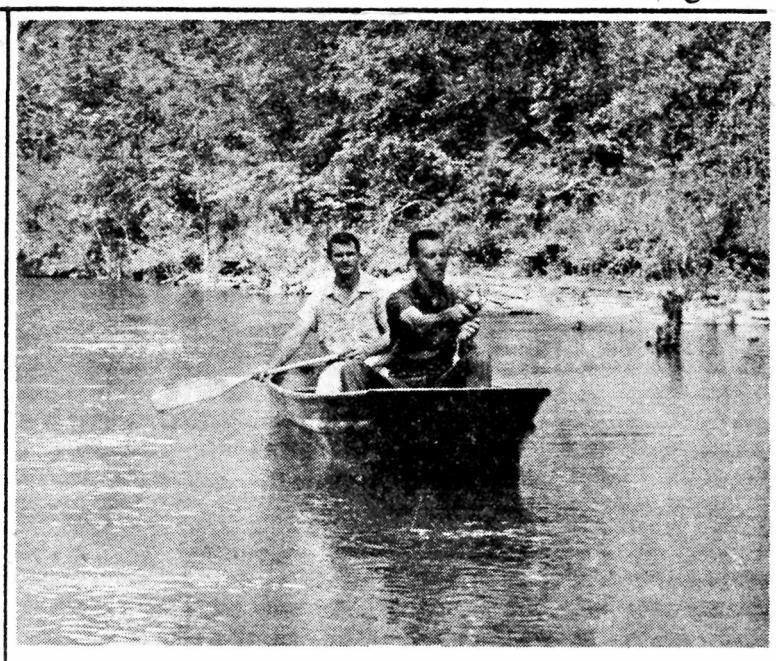
Nelson Murdock Is First Supt. For Redwood

(Continued from Page 1)

administration in 1965.

A native of Milan, Missouri, Murdock attended Central College and Iowa State College. He is married to the former Ruth Sutton. The couple has a son, Martin, 23, and a daughter, Marsha Ann, 20.

Before becoming a Park Ranger, Murdock spent four years with the U.S. Forest Service.



PLUG CASTING for bass from a flat-bottom John boat on the Buffalo River. Photo by Al Beaty, USFS.

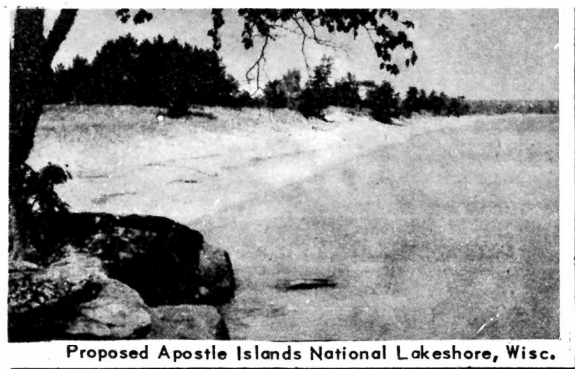


CANOEING on the Upper Hudson River. Mt. Marcy is in the distance. Photo by Bluford W. Muir, USFS.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM



MAJOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION BY 90TH CONGRESS



Proposed Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisc.

		SENATE								HOUSE						
	DATE INTRODUCED	NPS VIEWS	TO BUDGET	DEPARTMENT REPORT	HEARING	SUB. ACTION	COMMITTEE REPORT	PASSED	DATE INTRODUCED	DEPARTMENT REPORT	HEARING	SUB. ACTION	COMMITTEE REPORT	PASSED	CLEARED FOR PRESIDENT	Public Law
Acadia NP (Jackson Lab.) S. 269, H.R. 558	1/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2/15	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-262
Acadia NP (Rich) S. 1821, H. R. 14463	5/19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	12/13	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-265
Adams NHS H.R. 329		x	x	x					1/11	x	x					
Amistad NRA S. 963, H.R. 3296	2/15	x	x						1/23							
Apostle Islands S. 778, H.R. 13124	1/31	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x					
Badlands NM H.R. 9098, S. 3429		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4/25	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-468
Big Thicket S. 4	1/11															
Biscayne NM H.R. 551		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/11	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Blue Ridge Pkwy. S. 800, H.R. 1340	2/2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Buffalo NR S. 704, H.R. 7020	1/30	x							3/9							
Bunker Hill NHS S. 2363, H.R. 10796	8/30								6/13							
C & O Canal H.R. 851		x							1/12							
Canyonlands NP S. 26	1/11	x	x	x	x											
Cape Hatteras S. 561	1/23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	90-326
Channel Islands H.R. 911		x	x						1/12							
Chickamauga NHP H.R. 14413		x	x	x					12/12	x	x	x	x	x		
Colonial NP H.R. 7362, S. 1411	4/4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3/16	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-74
Constellation NHS H.R. 170		x	x						1/10	x	x					
Eisenhower NHS S.J. RES. 126	11/29	x	x	x												
Estuarine Areas H.R. 25, S. 695	1/26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/26	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-454
Flaming Gorge NRA S. 444, H.R. 15245	1/17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2/8	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-540
Florissant Fossil H.R. 5605, S. 3524		x	x						2/16	x	x	x	x	x		
Fort Point NHS S. 2159, H.R. 11737	7/25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7/25							
Fossil Butte S. 351, H.R. 15226	1/16	x	x						2/8							
Geo. Wash. Pkwy. H.R. 837		x	x						1/12	x	x					
Glen Canyon NRA S. 27	1/11	x	x	x	x					x						
Grand Canyon NP S. 1243, H.R. 1305	3/9	x	x	x					1/12	x						
Great Salt Lake S. 25	1/11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Great Smoky Mtns. NP (Cataloochee) H.R. 14074		x	x	x					1/17	x	x	x	x	x		
S. 3520 (Gatlinburg) H.R. 12513		x	x	x					8/22	x						
Gulf Islands NS S. 2887, H.R. 14735	1/30	x	x	x					1/29	x	x					
Independence (Irvin Bldg.) S. 1231, H.R. 6347	3/8	x	x	x					3/1	x	x	x	x	x		
International Peace Garden S. 547	1/19	x	x	x	x											
John F. Kennedy NHS S. 1161, H.R. 6424	3/2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3/1	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-20
Land & Water Fund S. 1401, H.R. 8578	4/3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4/13	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-401
National Park Foundation S. 814, H.R. 10835	2/2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6/14	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-209
North Cascades S. 1321, H.R. 8970	3/20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4/20	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-544
Padre Island HR. 17787		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Pennsylvania Avenue S.J. RES. 18, H.J. RES 115	1/17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/10							
Petersburg NHP H.R. 182		x	x	x	x				1/10	x	x	x	x	x		
Plymouth Rock NM S. 1636, H.R. 4743	4/26	x	x	x	x				2/2	x						
Potomac National River S. 3157	3/14	x	x	x						x						
Redwood NP H.R. 1311, S. 514	1/18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-545
Sandburg, Carl Home NHS H.R. 13099		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	9/25	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Saugus Iron Works S. 2309, H.R. 1308	8/17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-282
Sawtooth NRA S. 1267, H.R. 9390	3/14	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4/27							
Scenic Rivers S. 119, H.R. 90	1/11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/10	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-542
Sleeping Bear H.R. 6616, S. 1192	3/6	x	x						3/6	x	x					
St. Croix S. 268, H.R. 752	1/16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/12							
Trails S. 827, H.R. 1145	2/3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-543
Visitor Center S. 2391, H.R. 12603	9/12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8/25	x	x	x	x	x	x	90-264
Wilson's Creek H.R. 4336, S. 736	1/31	x	x						1/31							
Yellowstone S.J. Res. 164, H.J. Res. 1257		x	x	x												

Congress Passes Legislation for Biscayne

(Continued from Page 1)

Chita and Sands Key: on the east the boundary follows the 60-foot depth line in the Atlantic Ocean, on the south it runs along the northern boundary of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and through Broad Creek, and on the west it follows the outer dredging limit line established by the Dade County Commissioners at a distance of 400 to 1,000 feet parallel to the mainland.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, or exchange, the lands, waters, and interests within the proposed boundaries of the monument; an additional 80 acres on the mainland for a headquarters site and 40 acres on Key Largo for a visitor contact site.

A provision of the bill restricts acquisition of land for the proposed national monument to the area north of the projected east-west channel that would serve as an access to a mainland port should economic or other conditions warrant such a port.

Secretary Udall recently described the land and water area in the proposed monument as the best portion of the only complex of submerged living coral reef, emergent keys, and sheltered bay bottoms anywhere along either coast line of the continental United States.

"Unless early action is taken to bring the proposed monument into the National Park System," Secretary Udall said, "the opportunity to preserve this nationally significant marine resource may be lost forever."

The primary purpose of the national monument would be to preserve and protect the marine life and environment. The legislation passed by Congress would authorize continued commercial fishing for designated species as prescribed by State and Federal regulations.

The headquarters and visitor contact sites are planned for lands on the mainland and on Key Largo. They would contain visitor centers with exhibits, parking areas and marinas. Passenger ferry and water taxi service to the national monument, accessible only by water, would be available from these sites.

A main visitor contact point within the proposed national monument is planned for the vicinity of the Dade County Park on Elliott Key. Developments at this site will include shelters for changing clothes, docking facilities, and primitive campgrounds. These would serve recreational uses on both the bay and ocean sides of the upper Florida Keys.

The Dade County and the State of Florida have agreed to donate to the Federal Government whatever interest they have in lands within the monument area, and also whatever interest in the underwater area, the submerged part lying between the keys and the shore.

"CECE" SKEEN WINS HONORS FOR DC-WSC



WSC is very happy to announce that Miss Cecelia Skeen was the second runner-up in the Miss Interior Contest held as the feature event at the IDRA Field Day at Fort Hunt, Va., on August 17. "Cece" as she is better known to her friends is a secretary in the Parkways and Roads Branch, in the Office of Design and Construction, WSC. Our heartiest congratulation to you, "Cece"!

LBJ Praises 90th Congress Achievements

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington provides for a 2-unit, 505,000-acre National Park, separated by a 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area. The southern boundary of the Park's south unit will be contiguous with the 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Also included in the legislation was the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness and an addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

President Johnson noted that the North Cascades National Park and its adjoining acres—frequently referred to as "The American Alps"—are "next door to the Pacific Northwest's most populous communities. We are preserving for the pleasure of these people," he said, "one of the most beautiful regions of God's earth."

TRAILS

A third bill provides for a national system of urban and rural trails, starting with the establishment of the 2,000-mile Appalachian Trail—from Maine to Georgia—in the East, and the 2,313-mile Pacific Crest Trail in the West—stretching from Mexico to Canada. The bill also calls for the study of 14 other trail routes including the Lewis and Clark Trail and the Potomac Heritage Trail.

"The simple pleasure and healthful exercise of walking have been almost impossible for the millions of Americans who live in the cities," the President observed. "Where natural areas exist within the cities, they usually are not connected by walkways. In many cities, there are simply just no footpaths that lead out of the city into the countryside."

SCENIC RIVERS

The fourth bill signed by the President on Oct. 2, establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System preserving sections of eight rivers, and providing for studies of 27 other potential additions to the System. The eight rivers designated—each unit to be fixed within a year by either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture—are: Clearwater, and Middle Fork (Idaho); Eleven Point (Missouri); Feather, Middle Fork (Calif.); Rio Grande (New Mexico); Rogue (Oregon); Saint Croix—including its tributary the Namekagon (Wis. and Minnesota); Salmon, Middle Fork (Idaho); and Wolf (Wisconsin).

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