National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper

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Brochure Outlining Program to Beautify Nation's Capital Presented to Ladybird Johnson

Copies of a new brochure outlining action programs designed to "restore, develop and protect" Washington's landscape were presented to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson recently.

The brochure, prepared by the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, was presented to Mrs. Johnson and her Committee for Beautification of the National Capital by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on behalf of National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Entitled "National Capital Landscape" the publication contains the National Capital Region's plans for making Washington more beuatiful, meaningful and liveable, Mr. Hartzog said.

Envisioning the Nation's Capital as "A City of Flowers," the Park Service proposes plans for floral displays in 116 new park areas in accord with the First Lady's statement that "masses of flowers out to be planted where masses of people see them." As a result of the beautifying of Washington's park lands, it is hoped that private individuals and organizations will make their own contributions of floral beauty to the city, the report declares.

the report cites Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant's basic precept "that parks and open space are not an afterthought but the prerequisite for structuring the growth of a community along lines equally sound and beautiful." The report urges "that our generation . . . turn to this inspiration from the past, take up these basic tools and strengthen the fabric of the spreading National Capital Landscape."

New and improved parkways and scenic roads to provide approaches to the city are proposed. In a chapter entitled "For a More Meaningful Washington," plans are discussed for the development of the "Great Mall," Pennsylvania Avenue, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, a rose garden, and other developments of the central area referred to as the "Historic Heartland" of Washington.

Other suggestions contained in the brochure include: Improved arrangements for national observances; the proper identification and preservation of historical landmarks, 100 of which have already been surveyed; a National Visitor Center to serve the 16 million persons who visit in Washington each year and the millions more expected in the future.

In response to President Johnson's question, "Could we, by planning, avoid the ravaging of the lands around us?" the report presents plans to provide for new parks and playgrounds; to develop existing parks to make them more useful; to create and imporve vistas from outstanding vantage points around the city so that Washington can become a "city of vistas" as planned by L'Enfant; to develop new riverside parks and to complete acquisition of property by scenic easements and purchase to provide for preservation of scenic riverfront properties.

The report calls for a concerted effort by agencies of Federal, State and local government, civic groups, and rivate interests in planning and acting to improve the total environment of the national Capital and in resisting encroachments on strategic open spaces in and around the city.

New Camp Accommodations in National Park System

The Department of the Interior has announced that 1,156 new camping sites or spaces will be available for the 1965 camping season in many of the 75 areas administered by the National Park Service where camping is permitted.

Indications are that in 1965 the 27,782 camping sites and spaces in the 75 areas will have more than 8,000,000 camp-use days—the highest in the history of the National Park Service.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall recently announced the new $7 annual Land and Water Conservation Fund admission sticker fee authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1964 would go into effect on April 1, 1965. The new sticker permits the occupants of private noncommercial automobiles to enter all designated areas. Certain areas are exempt from fees.

Individuals may pay a fee for single visits or a series of visits rather than purchase the annual sticker. The stickers may be used for admission to areas administered by the Department of the Interior; the Forst Service of the Department of Agriculture; Army Corps of Engineers; Tennessee Valley Authority; and the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (United States and Mexico) where fees are established under the Act.

User fees are to be collected in certain areas when facilities are available or provided. These fees will range from $1-$3 for overnight use of camp and trailer sites; $.50-$.75 per site per day for picnic sites; and $.50-$1.50 for daily use of boat launching sites.

The camping accommodations in the National Park System are classified into three types—A, B, and C. Type A campgrounds have an organized layout with well defined roads, parking spaces and campsites. Drinking water, toilets, and refuse cans are furnished on a community basis. Each site includes a parking space, tent site, fireplace, and a bench-table combination. There are 238 Type A campgrounds with 20,014 sites. Type B camping areas are accessible either by road or trail and offer

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New Geyser Appears In Yellowstone Basin

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, On April 6 a new geyser was discovered in the Norris Geyser Basin, located approximately 100 yards from the Norris Museum between Ledge Geyser and Hurricane Vent along the Porcelain Basin Trail, in Yellowstone National Park, announced Acting Superintendent James M. Carpenter. The source of activity is an old basin which has suddenly become alive. Park authorities estimate the first eruption occurred sometime during the morning of the 6th. The gravel, mud and other debris thrown out of the old basin indicates that initial eruption was quite powerful and that material and water was thrown as high as 100 to 150 feet.

Mrs. Jean Swearingen, who is employed by the Interpretive Division of Yellowstone National Park, was the first to discover this new geyser when she came upon deposits of gravel, mud and debris during a routine check of the thermal activity at the Norris area. At that time the air was filled with steam containing a fine, misty mud, and the geyser was in a steam phase. Following the discovery of this new geyser several visits have been made to observe it's activity. Presently, the new geyser has settled down to a fairly stable pattern, erupting approximately every two minutes to heights of 20 to 40 feet. If the new geyser continues this activity it will be seen by many Park visitors throughout the coming season. It has been tentatively named "Basin" Geyser.

New geysers do not often occur. The 1959 earthquake brought about more changes than were ever before observed. Following the earthquake 165 hot springs suddenly became geysers. Some reverted into dormancy or returned to their hot spring characteristics while others continued to perform as geysers. In 1961, Steamboat Geyser, in Norris Geyser Basin, suddenly became active after twenty years of dormancy and during 1964 played or erupted on an average of three to four times a month. One thing is certain about new geyser activity, new changes effect other thermal features. In the case of "Basin" Geyser nearby Ledge Geyser has subsided. Only time will tell if "Basin" Geyser will continue to erupt or subside into inactivity as it apparently did once before in pre-history time.

Sharpshooting Woods Kitty

A little black and white kitty turned out to be a real sharpshooter when she scored a bull's eye on Blue Ridge Parkway Superintendent Sam P. Weems, and Assistant Chief Ranger Ross Reeves.

Weems and Reeves have the dubious "di-stink-shun' of being "nailed on the fly" but they aren't bragging about it.

It seems that while driving down the motor road last month, one of the odoriferous kittens waylaid the, calculated car speed, allowed for windage and trajectory and let them have it.

Neither targets, nor the parkway sedan in which they were riding seem to be very popular these days.

National Capital Region Announces Reorganization

Director Hartzog has announced that the reorganization and reassignment of functions of the National Capital Region will become effective soon.

Decentralization of operational authority to superintendents of specific segments of the metropolitan park system is the main feature of the reorganization. By this move, the responsibility of the regional office becomes a staff advisory-review function to conform more closely to the organizations of the other five regions of the National Park Service. The National Capital Region's top staff, which is engaged a large part of the time in the work of boards, commissions, and special committees dealing with broad metropolitan problems, will be relieved of some of the direct responsibility for park management, planning, development, maintenance and interpretation.

The National Capital Parks are now divided into five geographical areas - Central National Capital Parks; North National Capital Parks; East National Capital Parks; George Washington Memorial Parkway and Prince William Forest Park; Baltimore-Washington Parkway, and Catoctin Mountain Park.

Superintendents of the new areas will be selected through the National Park Service promotion and lateral transfer plan. Candidates will be persons who

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Udall - Hartzog - Wirth At Olmsted Island Dedication

One of the Washington area's most popular tourist attractions was officially renamed today at ceremonies in honor of the late Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957), the celebrated landscape architect who is credited with having "contributed more to the planned growth, orderly development and beauty of the Federal City than any other individual since Pierre L'Enfant."

Dedicated in his honor was Olmsted Island, formerly Falls Island, at Great Falls on the Potomac, from which thousands of visitors view the river at its turbulent best some 12 miles upstream from Washington.

Highlighting the dedication ceremonies was the unveiling of a bronze commemorative plaque, presented by John Ormsbee Simonds, FASLA, in behalf of the American Society of Landscape Architects, of which Olmsted was twice president. Also participating in the ceremonies were Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog and former NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth.

Olmsted, son of America's first professional landscape architect, served as a member of the famed McMillan Committee in 1902 which renewed and extended Major Pierre L'Enfant original plan of 1791 for the city of Washington. A member of Washington's first Commission of Fine Arts (1910-18), Olmsted served for many years as a member of the National Capital Park & Planning Commission (1926-32), during which he played an important role in the preservation of the "grandeur and natural beauty of the Great Falls."

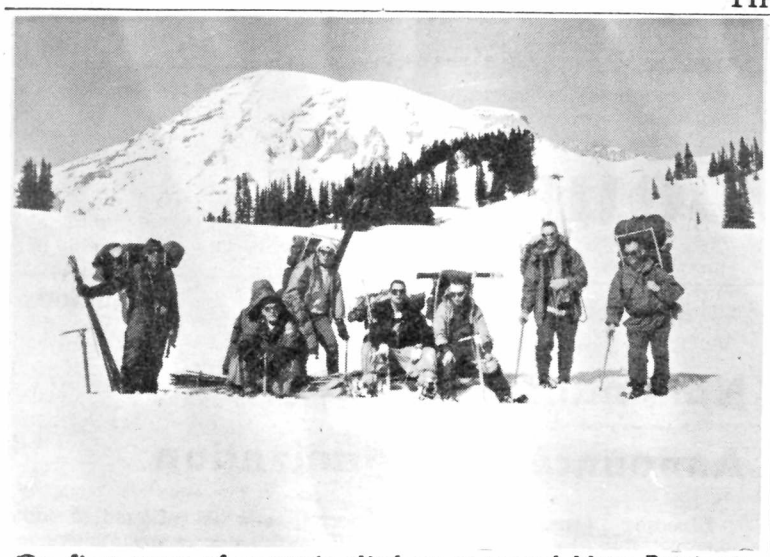
Considered the "Father" of the National Park Service, Olmsted framed the language of the Congressional Act of 1916 establishing that branch "to conserve the scenery and national and historic objects in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Among the first to recognize the importance of planned city development, Olmsted prepared city plans for numerous American communities, including Rochester, Pittsburgh and New Haven. Throughout the country, Olmsted's talent as a landscape architect are still prominently discernable in great housing projects such as Roland Park in Baltimore; Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island; and Palos Verdes Estates, California.

Other notable projects credited to Olmsted's hand are the grounds of the Washington National Cathedral, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, St. Paul's School at Concord, N.Y. and the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens.



Sen. Brewster, of Md. Connie Wirth, John Simonds Pres. of Amer. Soc. of Landscape Architects, Secretary Udall.



The first party of mountain climbers to ascend Mount Rainier in over 14 years is pictured here as they returned to Paradise after their climb. Left to right: Glenn Kelsey, John Simac, Chuck Cross, Lee Nelson, Ev Lasher, Rob Schaller and Gil Blinn.

National Park Service Photo by Ruben Hart

Successful Mount Rainier Winter Summit Climb

Park Ranger Gilbert Blinn led a successful winter summit climb of Mount Rainer on March 4. This is the first successful climb of Mount Rainier in over 14 years. The remainder of the party are not from the National Park Service, but are well known climbers of the Pacific Northwest. Co-Leader was Lee Nelson, and other members were John Simac, Glenn Kelsey, Everett Lasher, Charles Cross and Rob Schaller, M.D.

This summit climb was made possible by a recent change in the climbing rules for Mount Rainier National Park. Prior to this winter, summit climbs were only permitted from Memorial Day through Labor Day. During the past year members of the staff at Mount Rainier National Park developed a new set of winter summit climbing rules. A number of mountaineering agencies and interested climbers in the Pacific Northwest assisted the Park staff in the formulation of the new summit climbing rules.

This climb was watched with much interest as four earlier attempts this winter had failed because of bad weather conditions. This successful group was on a 24 hour stand-by basis waiting for a high pressure area to move into the Puget Sound region. When the Weather Bureau indicated that a high pressure area was going to remain in the greater northwestern part of the country the climbers were alerted. On March 2 they assembled at Paradise and checked out with Park Ranger Charles Sigler. They were on their way by 9:45 a.m. under sunny skies and with a high wind blowing out of the east.

On the fourth morning, March 5th, the group returned via Camp Muir and were welcomed back to Paradise by Chief Ranger Ruben Hart, Mrs. Barbara Blinn, (wife of Gil Blinn), and several interested visitors. The group's general comment on the trip was that with the good fortune of having such excellent weather and good snow conditions at the higher elevations (thus covering the crevasses), that probably this climb was easier than most summer climbs of Mount Rainier. They hastened to say though that a summer climb is not relatively easy according to most climbers' standards. The opportunity of having four perfect days when a group is ready to climb is rather unlikely so not too many successful winter summit climbs of Mount Rainier are expected.

Admission Permits Fee Clarified by Udall

Individuals who wish to purchase a permit to visit a single national park, forest, or other Federal recreation area for the reminder of 1965 may do so under a plan announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

The permit will be good for entry only to the area where it is purchased, Secretary Udall emphasized. It will be priced at no more than five times the daily entrance rate, usually 25 cents or 50 cents, for individuals. In effect, the permit will be a season ticket for individuals to a particular area.

In contrast to the daily admission fee and the season entrance fee for a particular area, Secretary Udall pointed out that the $7 Recreation/Conservation Sticker now being sold across the Nation will admit the holder and all passengers in his private automobile an unlimited number of times to all designated Federal recreation areas through March 31, 1966.

"The Recreation/Conservation Sticker is the greatest bargain in outdoor recreation today," the Secretary stated. "However, many persons confine their visits to only one Federal recreation area during an entire year. They will benefit through the new individual permit."

Children under 16 and excorted education tours are exempt from admission fees at Federal recreation areas.

GRAND TETON WINS AWARD

Grand Teton National Park has been declared the winner of a five-year safety contest among Yellowstone, Glacier, Rocky Mountain and Grand Teton National Parks.

Regional Director Garrison presented Superintendent Fagergren with the award during a conference in the Midwest Regional Office on March 16. Grand Teton now has permanent possession of the plaque.

Basis for the contest was the lowest rate of employee disabling injuries incurred by each area during the calendar year which was expressed as the frequency rate.

During the first year, Glacier won the award, with a frequency rate of only 6.57. For the next three years, Grand Teton won the plaque. For one year the park's rate was 0.00, an accident-free year, which is a remarkable achievement considering the number of employees and diversity of jobs.

All areas participating reduced their frequency rate over 200 percent during the contest period.

Union Trading Post Bill

The Department of the Interior has recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation for establishing the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in Williams County, North Dakota. An amendment to an authorizing bill was proposed to permit acquisition of additional nearby lands in Roosevelt County, Montana, for inclusion in the site.

Under the bill the Secretary could acquire the ruins of historic Fort Union and additional lands necessary to commemorate the role played by the Fort as a fur-trading post on the Upper Missouri River.

Studies by the Department of the Interior indicate that two parcels of land, totaling approximately 380 acres, should be acquired to preserve the Fort Union site and its environs.

One parcel of about 220 acres includes the 10-acre site of the Fort, now owned by the North Dakota State Historical Society, and a representative strip of Missouri River bank and benchland above and below the site in North Dakota and Montana.

The other parcel—about 160 acres—is about one-quarter mile northeast of the first and would be developed as a parking overlook providing a panoramic view of the Fort Union site and the sites of several other historic posts near the confluence of the Missouri-Yellowstone rivers.

Fort Union, built in 1828, was for nearly four decades the principal fur-trading establishment on the Upper Missouri River and in the Northern Plains regions. During this period the Fort was in constant use by the early trappers and fur traders responding to demands from eastern and European markets for pelts. Owners of the Fort maintained trade with Indian tribes for hundreds of miles around and had direct influence on Indian relations.

These traders and hunters were trail blazers of the white men in their development of the West.

The Upper Missouri River, with tributaries reaching deep into the fur-bearing and beaver-rich Northern Plains region, became coveted territory by many rival trading companies seeking a share of the western fur harvest.

The Fort, first named Fort Floyd, was built from the merging of the two largest fur companies of the region, the Columbia Fur Company and the Western Department of the American Fur Company.

Kenneth McKenzie, so-called "King of the Missouri," was in charge at Fort Union for the American Fur Company. It was the objective of the Upper Missouri Outfit, the name generally used in referring to McKenzie and Fort Union, to establish a trading post near the point where the travel of Indians and independent trappers on both the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers converged. Although two other posts were built by the company farther up the Missouri, Fort Union became the main base of operations in the region.

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Interior Recommends Legislation for Establishment of Pig War NHP

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of a bill to authorize the establishment of the Pig War National Historical Park in the State of Washington. Studies by the Department recommend a minimum of approximately 1,800 acres for protecting the features of the area and providing interpretive facilities.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands and interests in lands considered necessary for interpreting and preserving the sites of the American and English camps on San Juan Island in Puget Sound associated with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute, including the so-called Pig War of 1859.

The unusual name of the dispute, which did not develop into actual armed conflict, derives from the shooting of a British-owned pig which was rooting in the garden of an American settler.

The historical park would commemorate the final settlement by arbitration of the dispute and the peaceful relationship existing between the United States and Canada since that time.

Under the bill before Congress, the Secretary would be authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Washington, and others associated with the area, for preserving and interpreting the historic sites and he also would be permitted to install and maintain markers at the sites.

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 settled part of the international boundary question. However, the conflict concerning the water boundary between Vancouver Island, Canda, and the Oregon Territory of the United States, continued. This was due largely to the fact that the geographical knowledge available to the treaty-making parties, and later to the appointed boundary commission, was inaccurate or incomplete.

The climax was reached in an absurb incident in 1859 when one of the 29 American settlers killed a hog belonging to an official of the Hudson's Bay Company.

When the Canadian authorities attempted to arrest the man for shooting the hog the American citizens drew up a memorial requesting United States military protection against British warships and the ground forces threatening to make the arrest and seize San Juan Island.

A company of the 9th United States Infantry, under the command of Captain George E. Pickett, in a few years was of Gettysburg, took its position on the Island. The British sent a man-of-war to the scene to be ready for action.

As the situation became more serious, General Winfield Scott arrived and met with British Admiral Bayne. The two reached an agreement to prevent hostilities until the issue could be negotiated. Under the terms of the agreement, the Americans and the British each were permitted to garrison 100 troops on the Island.

The Treaty of Washington in 1871 finally paved the way for settlement of the controversy. It referred the issue to the German Emperor for arbitration, who placed the archipelago within the possessions of the United States. The British troops withdrew immediately and peaceably from the Island. For the first time in the history of the United States, the republic had no boundary dispute with Great Britain.

Historians have agreed that the action resulting from the Treaty of Washington was one of the greatest factors leading to the peaceful relationship between Great Britain and the United States.

San Juan Island was accorded Registered National Historic Landmark status in November 1961, at the recommendation of The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

The Advisory Board, in April 1964, following further evaluation of the area in studies by the National Park Service, recommended that a national historical park be established to commemorate and illustrate this phase of American history.

"Pop" Scoyen's Retirement Party

Clarence Edwin "Pop" Scoyen, one of the best known employees in Yellowstone National Park, was honored by some 200 friends and neighbors at his retirement party held recently at Mammoth. He retired from duty as Cash Accounting clerk for the National Mark Service on March 31.

Superintendent John S. McLaughlin had high words of praise for Mr. Scoyen, telling of his devoted efficient service and paid tribute to his valued faithful interest and work in community activities.

Mr. Scoyen's total government service amounts to more than 31 years. He first worked in Yellowstone National Park as a seasonal employee in 1919 to 1923. He served as Clerk and Assistant Post Master at Gardiner, Montana from April 1939 to September 1943. He was custodian at Yellowstone National Park Post Office from September 1943 to October 1945. In November 1950 he was appointed Voucher Clerk for Yellowstone National Park at Mammoth. In May 1957 he was promoted to Cash Accounting Clerk, the position he held until his retirement.

He served in the U. S. Army in World War I from December 1917 to June 1919 in Texas.

Mr. Scoyen was born in Fort Yellowstone, March 4, 1895 when the Park was being administered by the Army. He attended school in Fort Yellowstone and at that time every family had to pay for their children's schooling; sometimes the teachers were civilians and at other times Army men. When there was no school, the children were sent out of the Park. "Pop" spent some time during such periods at Gonzaga, St. Olaf, and in Madison, Minnesota.

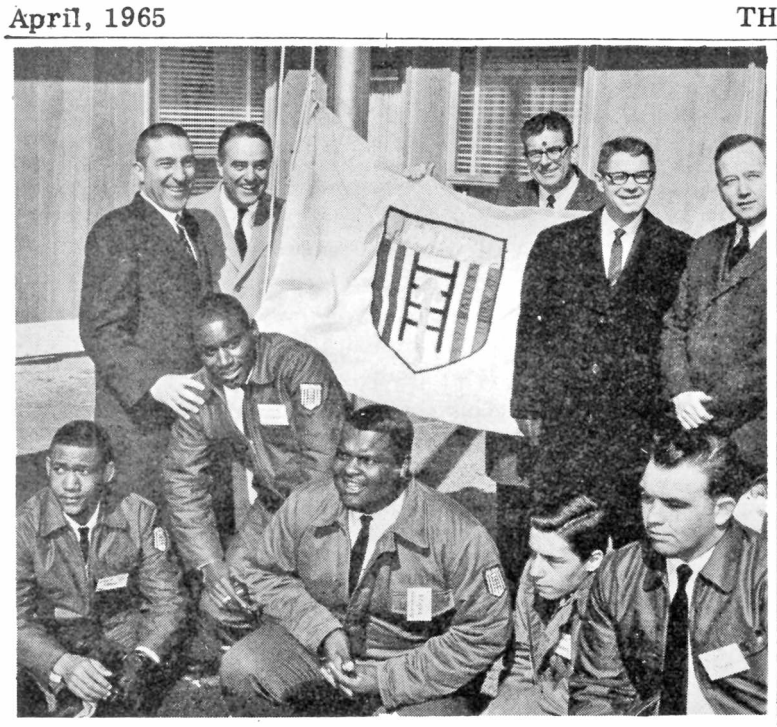
On May 24, 1923 Scoyen married Miss Linnea Britton from Pilliger, Minnesota, whom he met in the Park in 1920 when she was employed by the Yellowstone Park Camps Company. Mrs. Scoyen passed away May 25, 1961. They have one daughter, Connie Lee, who is married and lives in Palo Alto, California.

From August 1, 1923 to April 1, 1925 he worked in the General Store at Mammoth, owned by George Whittaker, who sold the store to Mrs. Anna Pryor. She subsequently sold the business to Hamilton Stores, Inc.

Scoyen is a charter member of the American Legion Post No. 23 in Livingston and now is a member of Gardiner Post No. 118 in Gardiner.

He is a member of Livingston Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., and is Worshipful Master of Yellowstone Park Lodge of Instruction. He has been secretary to the Eagles Lodge for 26 years. He is also a member of the National Federation of Federal Employees. His hobbies are fishing, traveling and photography.

Scoyen has one brother, Eivind Scoyen who was a career employee of the National Park Service and retired as Associate Director in the Washington Office.



Dedication of Job Corps Conservation Center, Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Md. Left to right (standing) Secretary Udall, Director Shriver of Office of Economic Opportunity; Otis A. Singletary, Director of the Job Corps; Secretary of Agriculture Freeman; Congressman Chas. McC. Mathias, Jr. of Md. Job Corpsmen in front row.

Ulysses S. Grant III Recounts the Closing Days of Civil War

Washington Piercing Rebel yells shattered the stillness of a spring morning at Appomattox Court House.

The desperate charge of Confederate troops marked the last battle of the Civil War. By sunset that same day, April 9, 1865, the war ended in the hush of surrender. The frightful, four-year struggle had cost 600,000 lives and the utter devastation of the South.

The last days of the Civil War are recounted in the April National Geographic by Major General Ulysses S. Grant 3rd, grandson of the Union commander.

"By 1864, the people on both sides wanted peace. They were sickened by their sacrifices and their family losses," writes General Grant.

When Lincoln visited the Northern commander at his headquarters in City Point (now Hopewell, Virginia), even the general's wife buttonholed the President about recent peace negotiations.

"As my grandmother related in after years, the general was in his office and she, being anxious, 'at once became inquisitive and asked Mr. Lincoln if any conclusions in the interests of peace had yet been reached,'" the author says.

President Lincoln hesitatingly replied, "Well, no."

Mrs. Grant exclaimed: "No! Why, Mr. President, are you not going to make terms with them? They are our own people, you know.'"

A weary but patient Lincoln then read aloud to Mrs. Grant the lenient peace terms which had been rejected.

"Why, what do they want? That paper is most liberal," said Mrs. Grant.

Lincoln smiled saying, "I thought when you understood the matter, you would agree with us."

The long sought-after peace came a few months later on Palm Sunday when "my grandfather had been suffering acutely from one of his attacks of migraine."

At 1:30 p.m., General Grant, not yet 43, rode up to the McLean house at Appomattox Court House. A Yankee band sounded the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

General Lee, 15 years older, tall, and imposing in a new dress uniform, rose. The two commanders shook hands.

General Grant apologized for his dress—a private's blouse, muddy boots, and no sword—explaining that he had been separated from his baggage for several days and seldom wore a sword.

The grandson recalls: "Years later a gushing lady asked my grandfather: 'What were your thoughts, general, in that sublime moment when you knew that at last Lee would surrender, and the heavens of your glory were about to open?'

"My grandfather replied: 'My diry boots and wearing no sword.'"

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Mount Rainier Now Has Champion Yellowcedar

The American Forestry Association's Social Register of Big Trees lists the largest known specimens of the various species of native American trees. Mount Rainier National Park has come up with a challenger for the largest Alaska yellowcedar Chamaecyparis nootkatensis. At the moment the National Champion is listed in the register as growing at Olympic National Park. It has a circumference of 21 feet, a height of 175 feet and a spread of 27 1/2 feet. The AFA has recently ruled that Mount Rainier's tree with a circumference of 25 feet 6 1/2 inches, a height of 134 feet and a spread of 25 feet is the champion and will be listed as such in the next edition.

In their Social Register the AFA states – "Determination of bigness in trees listed is based on the sum of dimensions and of circumference, height and spread. To the total inches of stem circumference (4 1/2 feet above ground) is added the total height in feet plus one-quarter of the crown spread footage. This gives a single figure denoting aggregate growth, with circumference as No. 1 factor, followed by the height and crown spread."

If ever this Alaska yellowcedar should die, Mount Rainier is not ready to give up the title, for it has another tree in reserve that is also bigger than Olympic's. This tree has a circumference of 24 feet 2 inches, a height of 153 feet and a spread of 35 feet.

Mr. Raymond Pankiewicz of Alderton, Washington, is listed as the nominator of the tree. He has been a seasonal trail crew employee in Mount Rainier since 1942.

Recently Wildlife Ranger David May and engineer Trainee John Best measured these two giants. The trees are located near each other and are growing about one mile north of Ipsut Pass and 40 feet downhill from the Wonderland Trail. As a large number of visitors pass the trees each year, plans call for an interpretive marker to be placed along the trail, pointing out the trees and telling something about them. When the trees were measured it was found that the largest one had its top broken off and that a new top had formed from a branch.

W.F. Wallace Gets Increase Award



W. FRANKLIN WALLACE (center), Chief Park Ranger at Canyon de Chelly National Monument is shown receiving a Quality Increase Award. This award was presented to Mr. Wallace for continued outstanding performance as Chief Park Ranger. Superintendent Meredith Guillet (left) is shown looking on as Assistant Superintendent John Cook reads the commendation. The award was presented during special ceremonies in the newly completed Visitor Center at Canyon de Chelly National Monument. Mr. Wallace has been Chief Ranger at Canyon de Chelly since September 1963. His previous assignments included Mesa Verde National Park and Hovenweep National Monument.

National Park Service Photo

History of Yellowstone National Park

By
Aubrey L. Haines,
Park Historian

This is the twelft in a historical series on Yellowstone National Park. Previous issues covered the prehistory; history; coming of the Indians; the white man's influence; how we got a clear title; pursuit of peltry; era of the miner; creation of a national park; its definitive exploration; our first national park; time of trial and error, and the early administration, a tale of near failure.

Part IV (Continued) THE ARMY TAKES OVER—AN ELEVENTH HOUR RESCUE.

As Wear struggled against those odds, an incident occurred which had wide repercussions, though he was unaware of it at the time. According to Cramton, Congressman Payson, of Illinois, was camping in the Upper Geyser Basin with a party which included Joseph Medill, of the staff of the Chicago Tribune, when he was hailed before the Wyoming justice of the peace on a charge of failing to extinguish a campfire. Despite evidence favoring "Judge" Payson, he was found guilty and fined $50 and costs. The frame-up didn't work, for Payson refused to pay the fine, appealed his case and posted bond, which so shook the justice that he was soon begging to drop proceedings.

They were dropped, but only into the columns of the Chicago Tribune and the report of Special Agent W. Hallett Phillips, then engaged in investigating affairs in the Park for Senator Manderson. As a result of the publicity and the adverse report, Congress refused to appropriate further funds for the management of Yellowstone National Park by the civilian organization. The Secretary of the Interior had to resort to that provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1883, which authorized him to seek assistance from the Secretary of War. Accordingly, he asked for a detail of troops to take over administration of the Park.

Captain Moses Harris arrived at Mammoth on August 17, 1886, and his Company "M", First United States Cavalry, took over policing of the Park four days later. Thus, the early civilian administration ended in disgrace and disorder, with the very existence of the Yellowstone National Park in jeopardy.

Fortunately, Captain Moses Harris was the right man to rescue the Park. He was an able and fearless soldier who gained his commission and a Congressional Medal of Honor in Civil War battles, and it was just such energy and integrity that he brought to the management of the Park. The Captain retained C. J. Baronett as scout (the only holdover from the administration of Wear), to beat up the back-country for hide hunters; placed outposts of his troopers at important points to protect the features, and proceeded to extinguish the many forest fires set by local malcontents to embarrass his predecessor.

The Captain did not let the lack of laws and legal machinery deter him correcting abuses. He made use of that provision of the 1883 Act which authorized expulsion of violators from the Park, usually accomplishing that with the greatest possible inconvenience to the culprit. In addition, any personal property used by the violator — such as a gun, traps or horse, was confiscated (though often returned, the process was so deliberately complicated that the individual was deprived for months or years), and finally, the violator was "black-listed". Such a policy of permanent exclusion from the Park had a salutary effect on local residents in particular, for most of them hoped to work on road construction or guide tourists and they could not afford to be banned.

The methods used by the Army Officers who served as Acting Superintendents of the Park prior to May 7, 1894, were extralegal; though nothing more than "kangaroo justice", they were effective because of the inflexible honesty of their application.

While the Army was establishing order in the Park and protecting its natural features from destruction by resident and visitor, a different sort of campaign was being waged in its behalf in Congress. There, Senator Vest tried repeatedly to obtain legislation to correct the deficiencies of the organic act, but he was blocked each time by what the editor of Forest and Stream called "The Railroad Gang".

Acting in the interest of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company, and later for the Northern Pacific Railroad, a group of Senators and Representatives, led by the same Judge Payson who was mistreated by the Wyoming Justice of the Peace at Old Faithful, tried to force a railroad through the Park to the Cooke City mines. When that failed, efforts were made to detach the lands needed for a right-of-way. Senator Vest realized that a victory for the railroad lobby would lead to other raids upon the Park and to its eventual dismemberment by special interests. So, he stood fast against any railroad in the area, though he was forced to admit "the fact remains that no legislation can be had for the Park until the demands of these people are conceded."

But the good work of the Army in the Park and of Senator Vest in Congress finally won out; the Lacey Act was signed into law by the President May 7, 1894, to provide the legal machinery and the jurisdictional authority which had been so long needed. At the same time the railroad interests were deprived of their leverage.

In looking back at the troubled early years of Yellowstone National Park from the vantage of our time, it is obvious that inherent defects in the original legislation resulted in a period of troubled administration which brought the area perilously close to ruin. It is equally obvious that a dramatic rescue of the Park and the idea it represents was effected when the United States Cavalry rode onto the scene in the eleventh hour. Thereafter, this Park was able to assume its proper role as the pilot-model of a new form of public land use.

As the first Park placed under Federal management, it was here that the problems had to be worked out. There was no precedent and no pattern; and, considering that our National philosophy toward the Public Domain had always been concerned with disposal of our heritage, rather than retention and management of it, is it surprising some mistakes were made in establishing and managing this strange venture?

It could hardly have been otherwise, and we should be thankful that the initial errors were redeemed by a unique experiment in American government — the use of the Army as an agency of civil administration within the United States in time of peace. What happened here from August 21, 1886, to May 7, 1894, was contrary to our established form of civil government, but it was a wrong approach which led to a right ending.

(Continued on page 6)

The National Park Courier

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Editorial Staff

Francis X. Fragale, 945 Pa. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.....Edito
S.Herbert Evison, 702 Woodland Dr. Pgb. 38, Pa. . . Contributing Editor
Burton V. Coale, Region II Office, Omaha, Neb.....Associate Editor
Ear.M.Semingsen, Supt.,Dinosaur National Monument..ConsultingEditor
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Mrs. Robert Burns, Drawer D, Put-In-Bay, Ohio, Women's Editor; John D. Coffman, 1759 Spruce St., Berkley 9, Calif.; Guy D. Edwards, 5630 N. 19th St., Arlington 3, Va.; Paul R. Franke, 445 Camino Monte Vista, Santa Fe, N.M.; Daniel J. Tobin, 249 DeChene Ave., Sonoma. Calif.

WHITE HOUSE MESSAGE ON NATURAL BEAUTY

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States of February 8, 1965, on Natural Beauty highlights the importance of conservation of our National Heritage. Although only part of the President's Message is carried below, the April issue of TRENDS carries the message with its proposals in its entirety.

"TRENDS in Parks and Recreation" is published in Washington, D. C., by The National Conference on State Parks. --- Editor's note

To the Congress of the United States:

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our coutry. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our oveeburdened areas of recreaton and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we like in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wild-life, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cards litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation. We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its owrth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other immediate values. It adds to safety whether removing direct dangers to health or making highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and squalid conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and mental disease.

Ugliness is costly. It can be expensive to clean a soot smeared building, or to build new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the bath of a tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

The Congress and the Executive branch have each produced conservation giants in the past. During the 88th Congress it was legislative executive teamwork that brought progress. It is this same kind of partnership that will nsure our continued progress.

J. T. Needham Dies

Funeral services for John T. Needham, 69, were held February 18 at Ft. Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, Rev. Earle R. Harvey of Linda Vista Presbyterian Church, officiating.

A native of Ithica, N. Y. and alumnus of Cornell University, Needham served in the Navy during World War I. He retired from the U.S. National Park Service after 30 years. He had lived in Riverside for the last nine years.

He is survived by his widow, Louise B. Needham, 3493 Donald, Riverside; two nieces, Mrs. Marvin M. Holt of Liverpool, N. Y. and Mrs. Thomas Dillard of Santa Monica; four nephews, James W. of New York City, Robert of Los Angeles, William S. of Walnut Creek and Edmund R. Hilliard of Syracuse, N. Y.

He was a member of Belmont Brown Post, Veterans of World War I and the National Associational Association of Retired Civil Employes.

Funeral arrangements were by Utter-McKinley Mortuary of Los Angeles.



POETRY CORNER

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL PARK

Lo! here it stands, ancient and immutable--
Indeed the noblest structure of them all!
The ways of destiny are inscrutable--
But here within this sacred, precious hall,
The fearless founders wrote the documents
That brought about the Nation's hallowed birth;
And made provision, in matchless excellence,
To guarantee our freedoms and our worth,
Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton,
Adams, Franklin, Madison, and others live
Forever in this shrine; their works, well done,
Became our heritage--to guard and give to those
Who rise in sequence. Let all be sure to keep it--
So that the Nation will endure.

Maurice H. Thatcher

Tock Island Establishment Urged by Secretary Udall

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall urges enactment of legislation to establish the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The Recreation Area, one of the areas singled out for special emphasis in President Johnson's February 8 special message to Congress on Natural Beauty, would provide varied outdoor recreation opportunities for nearly 46 million people--about 25 per cent of the nation's population.

Secretary Udall testified at a hearing today by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The National Recreation Area would include about 72,000 acres in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Secreatry Udall said there are also some lands in New York which would be appropriate for inclusion.

"Establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area would provide and protect a priceless outdoor recreation resource in the densely populated East," Secretary Udall told the Committee.

Urging early, favorable action on the legislation, he warned: "Further delays will only result in greatly increased costs, loss of a valuable opportunity to coordinate with the Corps of Engineers in land acquisition and development, and prolonged uncertainty for the political subdivisions, property owners and other citizens of the area."

Pointing out that the Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir Project has been authorized, Secretary Udall said: "It is imperative that Tocks Island National Recreation Area land acquisition and development of recreation facilities be carried out on a time schedule consistent with the plans for the construction of the Dam."

"The Tocks Island Dam will impound waters of the Delaware to form a lake 37 miles long... in surroundings of exceptional natural beauty," Secretary Udall said. "The area has outstanding national recreation attractions: the Delaware Water Gap, mountains, trails, waterfalls, pond, woodlands, streams and other natural, scenic, scientific and historic features which would complement the focal point of a large reservoir.

"These features and the reservoir would be included in the 72,000-acre National Recreation Area, which would consist of approximately 57,200 acres of land and 14,500 acres of water surface."

Secretary Udall said that the Governors of the four basin states are on record in favor of the legislation. Public hearings throughout the Delaware Basin "demonstrate overwhelming support for its creation," he added.

He said that the Secretaries of the Interior and Army would coordinate in the acquisition of land and in the management of the area to assure maximum public benefits.

Addition of 763 acres of land on scenic and historic Maryland Heights in Washington County, Maryland, to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was announced today by the Department of the Interior.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., said the property, located across the Potomac River from the West Virginia section of the National Historical Park, was deeded to the United States by the State of Maryland in 1963, but its formal addition to the park had been held up pending clearance of technical title matters.

Under the terms of the deed, the Potomac Edison Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad retain certain rights of way. The development of the Maryland Heights property will emphasize preservation of scenic and historic values.

During the Civil War, Maryland Heights was occupied by both Confederate and Union forces.

Thirty Years Service by National Park Employee Recognized

At a recent staff meeting at Cape Hatteras National Seashore headquarters, Wynne T. Dough was presented the Department of the Interior's 30-year pin. So far as records indicate, he is the first employee of Cape Hatteras, Fort Raleigh, or Wright Brothers to be so honored. Mr. Dough's thirty years of Government service include work at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard besides his many years with the National Park Service.

Wynne Dough comes from a family long noted locally as boat builders and his skill is now being used to rehabilitate the Mirlo rescue boat, a lifeboat used in the famous rescue of the crew of a burning British tanker in World War I. This boat is now a valuable museum piece belonging to the National Park Service.

This is an example of the wide variety of work done by Mr. Dough as a park aid. He

(Continued on page 6)

Elk Management Program Announced for Grand Teton

A joint recommendation to permit an elk reduction by public hunters in designated portions of Grand Teton National Park during the 1965 season was announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Governor Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming.

The elk hunting program is part of a long-range cooperative plan to restore historical elk migrations and distribution habits so that elk numbers can be better controlled by hunting on lands outside Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks.

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

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

The season within the Park opens October 9 and ends November 30. The season may end sooner than November 30, if the desired reduction quota is reached prior to that date. The first 1,000 permits will be valid for the full period October 9 through November 30; the second 2,000 permits will be valid only for the period October 30 through November 30. The season is being divided in this manner to avoid first-day hunter congestion, distribute hunting pressure over the season and to make the heaviest reduction on the late-migrating segments of the herd as they move from Yellowstone National Park to the National Elk Refuge.

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

Public hunting as a management tool has been practiced for 12 of the past 14 years and has been only moderately successful in controlling the size of herds which migrate out of southern Yellowstone National Park.

Hunting in two additional management units, which are relatively small and particularly accessible by roads, in 1963 and 1964 gave desired removals from certain herd segments. The goal of this year's program again is to secure needed harvests from herd segments that cannot be controlled presently by hunting on lands outside Grand Teton National Park.

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

Applications for the Grand Teton Special Permits will be accepted starting May 1 by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission at the Cheyenne Office from holders of valid elk licenses.

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A special service award in the amount of $100.00 has been granted Hunter C. Dodson of the Shenandoah National Park staff for carrying out his duties in a manner beyond the normal requirements of his position, Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins announced in presenting the award to Dodson at a recent Park staff meeting.

Hoskins said the award specifically covers Dodson's work activity during the period from late April 1963 until September 1964, during which time he contributed a total of 701 man hours in his varied assignments in the protection and preservation of Park values.

Dodson's employment with the Park began in 1954 in a temporary capacity, and in 1953 he attained permanent status. He resides at Syria with Mrs. Dodson and their two children, Mozell and Keith.

Mount Rainier Glaciers are Increasing in size

For the first half of this century it looked like the glaciers at Mount Rainier National Park were doomed. All evidence pointed out that the glaciers were gradually getting smaller. No one seriously thought that they might disappear entirely, but it was felt that their snouts were going to be much further up the mountain in the future and the total bulk of the glaciers would be smaller.

It looks like the glacier pictures on Mount Rainier is definitely changing. Glacier surveys conducted by the U. S. Geological Survey and the National Park Service were started over 30 years ago. The surveys of recent years have shown that most of the glaciers were increasing in size. This fall's survey pointed out some interesting facts.

Mr. Gordan Giles of the U.S.G.S. recently told the Park officials that the Nisqually Glacier grew in total length over 100 feet beyond where it was a year ago. In addition its bulk grew considerably. At the 5,000 foot elevation the surface was within 15 feet of where it was in 1931. At the 6,000 foot elevation the surface is 105 feet surface of the Nisqually Glacier is much more cravassed than it has been for years.

Mr. Mark Meier and Mr. Austin Post of the U.S.G.S. compared aerial photos taken this year with former years and found in general there has been considerable growth in Mount Rainier's glaciers. Following are some of their observations:

The Kautz Glacier has shown definite advances beyond its 1961 terminus.

The South Tahoma Glacier indicated a noticeable advance in the past year.

The Tahoma Glacier did not advance at its terminus, but grew in bulk.

The Puyallup Glacier showed a very strong buildup in its midsection. In fact the two nunataks (rock islands in a glacier) that have been visable for years are now covered up.

The North Mowich Glacier showed little or no growth this year.

The Carbon and Russel Glaciers both grew at their termini. The Carbon extended about 50 feet

(Continued on page 6)

FOREST SERVICE LOOKOUT HONORED BY INTERIOR

Employees of Yosemite National Park who have had occasion during the past several summers to use radio for communication have been familiar with the call "720 Signal," and with the pleasant feminine voice associated with that call. Some whose duties have involved patrol or other work assignments in areas of fringe radio reception have been thankful for relay assistance on emergency or routine calls proved by the person whose call letters identify her as the U. S. Forest Service lookout on Signal Peak near the south boundary of the Park. But only a few, whose primary responsibilities lie in the field of fire control and suppression, have had the privilege of meeting and knowing the woman behind the voice of Signal Peak.

That privilege was accorded recently, however, when Mrs. Inez Robie of Minden, Nevada, was summoned to Park Headquarters with officials of the Sierra National Forest to received a Superior Performance Award in the amount of $300 for actions which have "greatly benefitted and facilitated the efficiency and functioning of the protection organization of Yosemite National Park."

The award to Mrs. Robie, which included a specially designed plaque, was unusual in that it was made under the Incentive Awards Program of the Department of the Interior to an employee of the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Yosemite Superintendent John C. Preston pointed out that while Mrs. Robie's station serves that portion of the Sierra National Forest visible from Signal Peak, her range of vision covers the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias and the Wawona district of the Park, both highly susceptible to fire. Her alertness in spotting and reporting fires in these areas has prevented several major conflagrations in recent years, he added.

Her job requires that certain information with respect to fire danger, weather, etc., be relayed over the Forest Service radio not and to Park and State Division of Forestry personnel. In addition to handling this normal traffic, Mrs. Robie has, largely on her own initiative, extended the scope of her activities by serving as relay for inter-Park transmission to and from fringe reception areas. On one occasion she maintained a constant relay between patrol rangers in the Wawona area and Park headquarters for more than an hour in the handling of an automobile accident. Her cooperation, according to Park officials, probably saved the lives of two of the nine persons injured in the accident.

Superintendent Preston, in recommending the award to Mrs. Robie, stated that "Through her cooperative spirit and intense interest in the problems affecting Yosemite, the relationship between the two agencies involved has been further enhanced."



Assistant Superintendent David de L. Condon presents a plaque to Mrs. Inez Robie, U.S. Forest Service lookout, on behalf of Yosemite Park Rangers. Robert Flynn, fire control officer for the Sierra National Forest, holds a check for $300 and certificate of Superior Performance awarded to her by the National Park Service.

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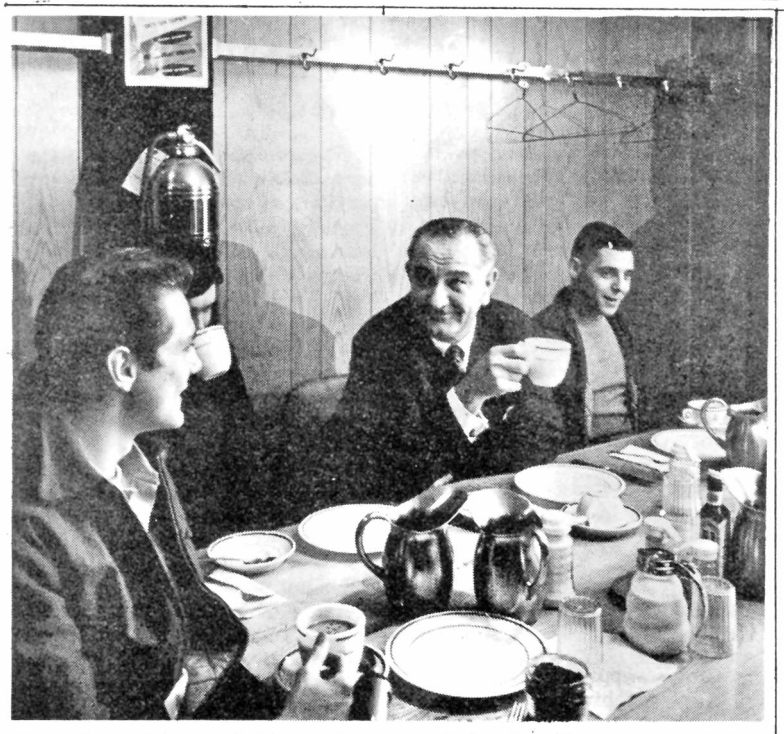
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President Johnson talks with some of the Job Corpsmen training at the new Job Corps Conservation Center, Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Md.

Kenny Mabery Wins Science Fair Honors

Kenny Mabery, son of Slim Mabery, Arches National Monument, keeping busy exhibiting his Junior High School Science Fair Project. His exhibit was entitled "Evolution of Crater Lake."

Kenny's "Evolution of Crater Lake" project contains a written report explaining the geological history of Crater Lake, plants and animals of the area, and the history of man in relation to the Park itself. He also has a geological relief map of Crater Lake National Park which he made himself.

In Moab Kenny won two 3rd places at the Moab Junior High School Science Fair. One prize was in the Junior Earth Science division; the other, in Junior Research Reporting. Placing in the local Science Fair entitled him to attend the Regional Science Fair in Price, Utah. Here Kenny placed 1st in the Junior Research Reporting classification. He received a trophy and a certificate. In the Junior Earth Science division he walked away with second place.

Kenny's next competition is in the Utah State Science Fair in Logan. Here he will be competing against Senior High School students.

Mount Rainier

(Continued from page 5)

beyond last years measurements. Floods this past year washed out all of the survey reference points.

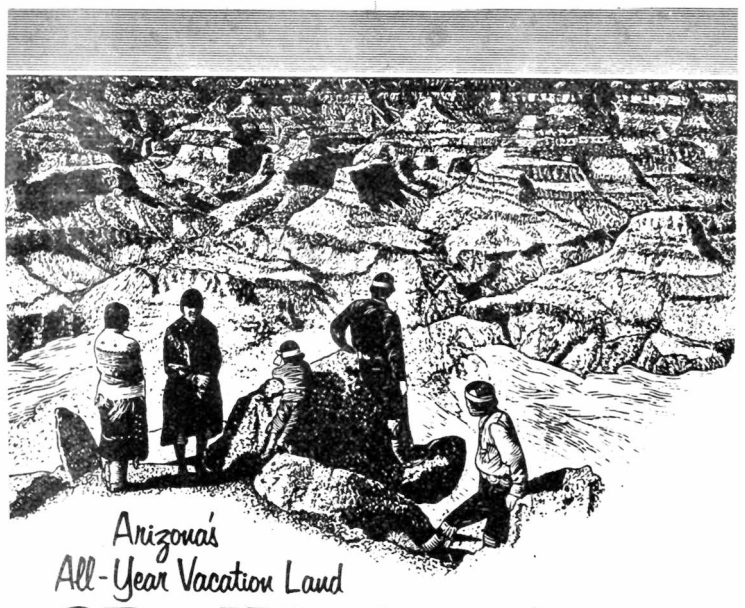
The Winthrop Glacier indicates a very peculiar growth pattern. The snout is most active and is digging through the old stagnant ice and diverting the stream bed considerably.

The Emmons Glacier's advancing snout is covered by many feet of rock that fell from the north wall of the Little Tahoma in an avalanche this past winter. No growth figures were available because of this overburden of rock. The glaciologists are looking forward to some interesting observations due to this new development.

The Cowlitz and Ingraham Glaciers are quite active, with the Ingraham section moving the most. Below their junction point the glacier is thickening and many large crevasses are developing. This is causing large shock waves to develop and a large bulbous black nose is appearing at its terminus.

The Paradise and Stevens Glaciers are apparently still inactive. It is interesting to note that the Ice Caves never were open this year.

From all standpoints, it appears that 1964 has been the greatest growth year in Mount Rainier's glaciers this century.



Trading Post Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

As the demand for the beaver pelt declined, so did the importance of Fort Union. It was sold to the Northwestern Fur Company in 1865.

In 1866, the Army established Fort Buford nearby, and in 1867 purchased Fort Union to provide building material for the new Army post. The great house, the Missouri" and the 16-foot timber pickets surrounding the 220-foot square quadrangle were torn down. All that remains of Fort Union today are the remnants of the two masonry bastions and earth-mound outlines of the Fort.

If a Fort Union Trading Post Historical Site is established, the Department plans archeological excavation of the Fort area, the construction of a modest visitor center, administration facilities and roads, suitable markers and exhibits, and possibly other developments as studies progress.

Yellowstone

(Continued from page 3)

The importance of the period of trial and error, through which we learned how to operate a national park by experimentation, can be seen in the fact that no further attempts were made to provide Federal Parks until it was abundantly clear that Yellowstone National Park was a success. That is why no other federal parks appeared until Yellowstone was eighteen years old (and they were without a form of management for another ten years). Had the Yellowstone story been one of ultimate failure instead of ultimate success, progress toward a system of national parks likely would have been delayed, if it came at all.

Reorganization

(Continued from Page 1)

have served in other National Park areas, either as superintendents or as assistant superintendents, and have exercised across-the-board responsibilities in park administration.

The position of Associate Regional Director stands in the new organization. In addition, there will be a Special Assistant to the Regional Director who, among other duties, will act as liaison between the Region and the White House; an Assistant to the Regional Director for Development, and an Assistant to the Regional Director for Public Affairs. There will be three Assistant Regional Directors in the fields of Administration, Operations, and Cooperative Activities.

In announcing the reorganization plans, Director Hartzog mentioned that it will help to give impetus to the President's goals for better manpower utilization and cost reduction.

30 Years Service

(Continued from page 4)

is the only employee who works for three divisions at the local National Park Service organization: Interpretation, Protection, and Maintenance. When needed, he puts on a uniform and meets the public in the Fort Raleigh Visitor Center. He assists in the collecting of the entrance fee at the gate there in the summer, and in the fall also helps the rangers in the managed hunting on Bodie Island. At other times he is a maintenanceman at Fort Raleigh. His service also includes time at Wright Brothers.

We are proud to report that Wynne T. Dough has received this well-served recognition of his varied services.

Camps

(Continued from Page 1)

facilities ranging from primitive to slightly less than those available in Type A. There are 281 Type B camping areas with 5,121 spaces. Type C are group camp areas set aside for use by organized groups. There are 46 such group camps having a total of 647 campsites. While trailer camping is welcomed in all areas there are some locations where the topography severely limits the space for such use.

All camping is on a "first-come, first-served" basis and in some parks and locations is limited to 14 days or less.

PERSONNEL

Promotions

THOMAS J. ADAMS, from Foreman III C&M & Maintenance, to Supervisor, GS-11, Crater Lake; JAMES R. ALLINGER, Administrative Assistance, GS-5, to same GS-6, Grand Canyon.

JOHN A. BARNETT, from Park Naturalist, GS-5, to same GS-7, Bryce Canyon; EDWIN F. BENTON, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Cape Hatteras to Deputy Director for Work Program, GS-11, The Gap Center, Cumberland Gap; JACK D. BERTRAM, Operator General (LD) to Truck Driver, Grand Canyon; RICHARD BURNS, from Supv. Park Naturalist, GS-11, to same GS-12, Sequoia-Kings Canyon.

JAMES CARLIN, Park Guide, GS-3, to same GS-4, NYC, NPS Group; NANCY O. CRAWFORD, Qualification Rating Clerk, GS-5, to Personnel Staffing Specialist, GS-7, Southwest Regional Office; WILLIAM J. CUSKELLY, Administrative Officer, GS-10, Hawaii Volcanoes, to same, GS-11. Olympic; MRS. EDITH S. CULLEN, Secretary (Steno) GS-5, to same GS-6, Southeast Regional Office.

FLORENCE B. EVANS, Clerk Steno, GS-4, to same GS-5, Grand Canyon.

LAWRENCE H. FESER, Park Ranger, GS-5, to same GS-7, Petrified Forest; MAYNARD R. FIELDS, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-7, Olympic, to Park Ranger, GS-9, Muir Woods.

HAFFORD L. GARLAND, Clerk-typist, GS-4, Mammoth Cave, to Clerk (Typist), GS-5, Great Onyx Center, Mammoth Cave; GENE F. GATZKE, Motorboat Opera or to Training Specialist, GS-9, Lake Mead; BERNARD GOODMAN, Historian, GS-7, to Supv. Historian, GS-9, Fort McHenry.

JAMES B. HAGAN, Historian, GS-5, to same GS-7, Fort McHenry; ADRIAN HATFIELD, Foreman I (Trails) Yellowstone, to Foreman II M.G. Trails, Sequoia-Kings Canyon; ARTHUR C. HATHAWAY, Park Naturalist, GS-7, Acadia, to Chief Park Naturalist, GS-9, Craters of the Moon; VINCENT HEFTO, Supv. Park Ranger, GS-9, Rock Mountain to same GS-11, Sequoia-Kings Canyon; MAX W. HOLDEN, Park Ranger, GS-5, to Supv. Park Ranger, GS-7, Everglades; D. L. HUGGINS, Park Ranger, GS-5, Shenandoah, to same GS-7, Castillo de San Marcos; ESTHER H. HUMES, Clerk (Dict. Mch. Trnas.), GS-4, to Editorial Clerk, GS-5, Southwest Regional Office; WILLIAM L. HUSKEY, Caretaker, Great Smoky Mountains, to Truck Driver, Lake Mead.

JAMES B. JOHNSON, from Foreman I, Laborer, Big Bend to Maintenanceman, Joshua Tree; FRANK E. JORDON, Foreman I, Plumber, Death Valley, to Foreman III, B&U, Mount McKinley.

EDWARD T. KENT, Park Guide, GS-5 to Foreman III, (Maintenance), Castillo de San Marcos; R. PAUL DE KOZAN, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Richmond NBP, to Personnel Management Specialist, GS-9, Southeast Regional Office.

ANNA M. LARKER, from Secretary, Tree; CARL H. MYERS, Foreman II to Foreman II (R&T), Great Smoky Mountains; SAM P. LACY, Foreman III (Maintenance), Vicksburg, to Enrollee Works Supervisor, The Gap Center, Cumberland Gap; DAVID L. LANE, Historian, GS-5, to same GS-7, Fort Sumter; ROBERT E. LEWIS, Foreman II, (Garage), to Foreman III (Garage), Everglades.

EDGAR P. MANNING, Chief Park Naturalist, GS-9, Craters of the Moon, to Supv. Park Naturalist, GS-11, Yosemite; RAY MARTINEX, Maintenanceman, Organ Pipe Cactus, to Building Repairman, Sequoia-Kings Canyon; JOSEPH R. MILLER, Electrician, Grand Teton, to Foreman II, Maintenance, Bandelier; WILLIAM D. MILLER, Adminstrative Assistant, GS-7, NYC, NPS Group, to same, GS-9, (Job Corps, Northeast Regional Office; FRANK MONTgomery, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, White Sands, to Procurement Agent, GS-9, Northeast Regional Office; BENNIE V. MORAN, Janior, to Caretaker, Horseshoe Bend.

HAROLD O. NELSON, Foreman III Maintenance, to Maintenance Superintendent GS-11, Mesa Verde; STANLEY F. NORSWORTHY, Park Ranger, GS-7, Hot Springs, to Recreation Resources Specialist, GS-9, BOR, Washington, D. C.

JEAN E. OLSON, Landscape Architect, GS-7, Southwest Regional Office, to same GS-9, Great Onyx Center, Mammoth Cave; RALPH L. OWNBY, Operator General (LD), to Foreman II (R&T), Great Smoky Mountains.

GEORGE L. PALLEJA, Park Guide, GS-3, to yame GS-4, NYC, NPS Group.

MRS. MIRIAM B. REEVE, Clerk-Steno GS-4 to Secretary Steno, GS-5, Shenandoah; DELMAR P. ROBINSON, Accounting Technician, GS-7, Western Regional Office, to Administrative Assistant, GS-9, Gap Center, Cumberland Gap.

WILLIAM H. SAYLOR, Clerk (Typing), GS-5, Guilford Courthouse, to Administrative Assistant, GS-7, Fort Smith; ALFRED P. SCHWARZ, from Administrative Officer, GS-11, NYC, NPS Group; WILLIAM W. SMITH, Supv. Civil Engineer, GS-11, Big Bend, to Civil Engineer, GS-12, WASO; RUTH STROCK, Administrative Assistant, GS-7, to same GS-8, Coulee Dam.

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

WILLIAM D. WALTERS, Clerk (Typing), GS-5, to Procurement & Property Management Assistant, GS-7, Independence; WILLWILLIAM V. WESTPHAL, Park Ranger, GS-5 Shiloh, to Park Naturalist, GS-7, Shenandoah; JACK WHEAT, Horticulturist, NCR, to Works Program Officer, Job Corps, Harpers Ferry; ARTHUR H. WHITE, Superintendent, GS-11, Navajo, to Conservation Center Director, GS-12, Great Smoky Mountains (Job Corps); HAROLD E. WITT, Administrative Assistant, GS-5, to same GS-7, Yosemite.

HARRY D. YOST, Administrative Assistant, GS-9, Castillo de San Marcos, to Personnel Officer, GS-11, Sequoia-Kings Canyon.

BENJAMIN ZERBY, from Superintendent, GS-11, Hopewell Village, to same, GS-12, Minute Man.

PERSONNEL

Reassignments

JOHN S. ADAMS, from Park Landscape Architect, Yosemite to same WODC; LEWIS D. ANDERSON, Civil Engineer (Gen.), to Supv. Civil Engineer, Mesa Verde; THOMAS ANDERSON, Regional Chief of Lands, Northeast Regional Office, to same,

(Continued on page 7)

Reassignments

(Continued from page 6)

National Capital Regional Office; LESLIE P. ARNBERGER, Assist. Regional Director for Resource Planning to Asst. Regional Director Cooperative Activities; ODA L. ARNOLD, Placement and Qualifications Specialist, Southwest Regional Office, to Asst. Personnel Officer, Yellowstone.

JOHNNY BANIAS, Plumber, Lake Mead to same Yosemite; ROBERT D. BARBER, Park Naturalist, Yosemite to Park Ranger, Point Reyes; MRS. DOROTHY M. BAUR, Proc. & Prop. Management Asst., JNEM to Administrative Assistant, Custer battlefield; EDGAR W. BLAIR, Supv. Civil Engineer (Gen.), Lake Mead, to same, WODC, DAVID E. BOGART, Supv. Park Ranger, Mount McKinley, to same Olympic; SAMUEL W. BRICHEISON, Administrative Assistant, Craters of the Moon to same, Fort Vancouver.

BOBBY L. CRISMAN, Park Ranger, Montezuma Castle, to same Fort Davis; EDWARD C. CHAMBERS, from Foreman II (Roads & Trails), to Foreman II (Trails), Great Smoky Mountains; JAMES W. CARPENTER, Asst. Regional Director, Administration, Southwest Regional Office, to Asst. Superintendent, Yellowstone; T. READCABE, Construction & Maintenance Rep., Virgin Islands, to Management Assistant, Hot Springs; ROGER J. CONTOR, Management Assistant, Rocky Mountain, to Superintendent, Craters of the Moon.

STANLEY V. DANEK, from Cartographic Draftsman, Point Reyes, to same, Western Regional Office; L. THEODORE DAVENPORT, from Superintendent, Prince William Forest, to Project Manager, Ozark National Scenic Riverways; RUSSEL E. DICKINSON, from Assistant Superintendent, Zion to Project Manager, Flaming Gorge, HENRY R. DURING, Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns, to same, Colorado & Black Canyon of the Cunison, N.M's.

CLYDE M. FAULEY, Forester, Yosemite, to Supv. Park Ranger, Crater Lake; RAE M. FAULEY, Clerk Typist, Yosemite, to same, Crater Lake; PHILIP E. FLORES, Landscape Architect, Southwest Regional Office, to same, WODC; APUL FRITZ, from Park Landscape Architect, Crater Lake, to same, WODC.

VINCENT S. GANNON, Administrative Assistant, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, to Superintendent, De Soto N. Mem.; LUIS A. GASTELLUM, Assoc. Superintendent, Yellowstone, to Job Corps Coordinator, WASO; EUGENE G. GOICK, Supv. Park Ranger, Dinosaur, to same, Yosemite; RUSSEL K. GRATER, Supv. Education Specialist, to Chief Park Naturalist, Sequoia-Kings Canyon; ARNOLD H. GUSTAVSON, Landscape Architect, Cape Cod, to same WODC.

ARTHUR HEHR, Assit. Chief of Lands, Northeast Regional Office, to Management Assistant, Lake Mead; GUSTAF P. HULTMAN, from Asst. Regional Chief of Lands, Southeast Regional Office to Superintendent, Allegheny Portage NHS, and Johnstown Flood, N.M.; THOMAS B. HYDE, Supv. Civil Engineer, Grand Teton, to Superintendent, Bandelier.

LEON H. IRACKS, Civil Engineer, Glacier, to Works Programs Officer, Catoctin; Job Corps Conservation Camp.

DONALD L. JACKSON, Management Assistant, Glen Canyon, to Staff Park Ranger, (Adm), Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon; LYSLE E. JAMISON, Administrative Assistant, to Management Assistant, Glen Canyon.

CARLOCK E. JOHNSON, Project Manager, Flaming Gorge, to Superintendent, Isle Royale; MRS. GRACE S. JORDAN, Program Clerk, to Clerk, (Dict. Mach. Trans.) Midwest Regional Office.

EDWARD S. KAELIN, Operating Accountant, Western Regional Office, to Auditor, WASO; SHERMAN D. KNIGHT, from Park Landscape Architect, Mount Rainier, to same WODC; THOMAS KORNELIS, from Realty Officer, Point Reyes, to Regional Chief of Lands, Northeast Regional Office; BETTY R. KOUBELE, Classification & Wage Specialist, to Assistant Employee Relations Officer, WASO; JOHN J. KRISKO, Park Naturalist, Mammoth Cave, to Supv. Park Naturalist, Death Valley; JOHN A. KUNEC, Concessions Analyst, to User Charges Analyst, WASO.

FRANK I. LANGAN, Fiscal Accounting Cler, to General Supply Clerk (Storekeeper), Zion; CLIFFORD M. LANTZ, Civil Engineer, Isle Royle, to same, National Capital Regional Office; WILLIAM M. LOFTIS, Supv. Civil Engineer, Great Smoky Mountains to same, Lake Mead.

CHARLES E. MARION, from Personnel Clerk, WODC, to same, Western Regional Office; PETER K. MARKVARDSON, Foreman III Maintenance (B&U) Mount McKinley, to C & M Representative, Virgin Islands; STUART H. MAULE, Archeologist, WASO, to Superintendent, Effigy Mounds; WAYNE P. MERRY, from Supv. Park Ranger, Olympic to same, Mount McKinley; GARLAND MOORE, Civil Engineer, Death Valley to same, Lake Mead; PAUL R. MULCAHY, from Supv. Civil Engineer, Mount Rainier, to same, Glacier; JOSEPH McCABE, from Park Engineer to Civil Engineer, Zion; ZACKERY A. McCARTER, from Foreman II (R & T) to Foreman II (Tgails), Great Smoky Mountains; ANNE M. MCBRIDE, Secretary (Steno), Northeast Regional Office, to same, National Capital Regional Office.

JAMES A. OLSON, from Supv. Park Ranger, Fort Jefferson, to same, Yosemite.

JOHN M. PARKS, from Civil Engineer, Flaming Gorge, to same Grand Canyon; WILLIE A. PARTIN, Supv. Park Ranger, Lake Mead, to same, Padre Island; RICHARD G. PRASIL, from Regional Research Biologist, to Regional Naturalist, Northeast Regional Office; E. J. PRATT, from Superintendent, Fort Sumter, to same, Horseshoe Bend.

CHARLES F. RIEBE from Engineer, Western Regional Office, to Conservation Center, Director, Job Corps, Mammoth Cave; GEORGE B. ROBINSON, Park Ranger, White Sands, to Park Naturalist, Platt; EDWIN L. RUTHFUSS, Supv. Park Naturalist, Grand Canyon to Supv. Park Ranger, Canyonlands; JACK R. RUDY, Archeologist, Midwest Regional Office, to same, BIM, Salt Lake City; MATTHEW N. RYAN, Supv. Park Ranger, Brices Canyon, to same Canyonlands, Arches and Natural Bridges.

TERRY W. SAVAGE, from Landscape Architect, Yosemite, to same, WODC; ALFRED P. SCHWARZ, Administrative Officer, Death Valley, to same, Statue of Liberty; ROBERT H. SHARP, Assistant Superintendent, Lake Mead, to same, Great Smoky Mountains; EDWIN W. SMALL, Superintendent, Minute Man, to Project Coordinator, Boston Historic Sites; GEORGE D. SMITH, from Supv. Civil Engineer, Hawaii Volcanoes, to same, WODC; HAROLD SNEGOSKY, from Assistant Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns, to Personnel Management Assistant, WASO; THOMAS J. SOMERVILLE, Accounting Officer, Yosemite, to same, Western Regional Office; RAYMOND C. STICKIER, Administrative Officer, Olympic, to Superintendent, Whitman Mission; PAUL C. SWARTZ, Assistant Superintendent, San Juan, to Superintendent, Fort Sumter; SHERMAN W. DENT, Fort Sumter; SHERMAN W. SWENSON, Legal Assistant, Point Reges, to Concessions Analyst, WASO.

STANLEY W. TAUSCHER, FROM Park Landscape Architect, Joshua Tree to same, WODC.

KENNETH A. VAN TASSELL, FROM Maintenanceman, Joshua Tree, to Foreman I, Cabrillo; GEORGE M. VON DER LIPPE, Chief Park Ranger, Cape Cod, to Staff Park Ranger, Div. of Personnel Management & Manpower Development, WASO.

MAX E. WALLISON from Landscape Architect, Sequoia-Kings Canyon.

GEORGE YARDIC, Administrative Assistant, Arches, to same, Lava Bes.

KAREN L. ZIEMER, from Voucher Examiner, Western Regional Office, to Time, Leave & Payroll Clerk, Yosemite; ROBERT ZINK, from Chief Park Naturalist, Haleakala, to Park Naturalist, Pinnacles.

New Park Fee System Favored by Visitors

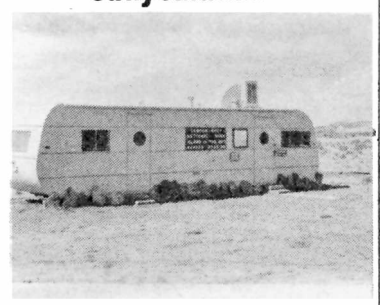
The increased fees charged since April 3 at Petrified Forest National Park has been favorably received by the many visitors to the park, according to Superintendent Charles E. Humberger. The new fees, including the $7.00 annual permit which entitles all occupants of a non-commercial vehicle to enter most federal parks and recreation areas without further payment, were made necessary by the recently enacted Lnad and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Typical of the comments received was that of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cross, 207 Winthrop Road, Muncie, Indiana who purchased the first recreation/conservation sticker at the park. They stated that the $7.00 sticker was a real bargain as they were touring many of the western park areas and would spend less on admission fees by having the sticker rather than paying fees at each place they intend to visit.

Purchase of the sticker is optional. Permits on a daily or weekly basis are also sold. The daily fee is 50¢ per person 16 years of age or over whether by auto or commercial bus, and the weekly fee for seven consecutive days is set at five times the daily rate. Groups sponsored by educational institutions are exempt from payment of fees.

Sixty percent of the money collected under this new system will be used as grants-in-aid to the states for outdoor recreation purposes and the remainder will be used by certain federal agencies to acquire needed recreation lands.

Canyonlands



The Island in the Sky District now has an office and contact station. Ed Rothfuss, District Ranger I & P, and Eldon Reyer, Park Ranger, fixed up a house trailer for their offices. The new office is located near The Neck, north entrance to Canyonlands National Park.

* * *

Work is under way on the overnight camping facilities between Grandview Point and Upheaval Dome in the Island in the Sky. Campers will have quite a view.

* * *

We have another new face in our offices. Paul Fritz, formerly of Crater Lake, has joined the staff as resident Landscape Architect.

* * *

Dr. Richard Maddox, Chairman of the Geology Department at Texas Tech. in Lubbock, was in Canyonlands for a short exploratory trip. He was accompanied by Drs Harris and Perry, also from Texas Tech. The group was mainly interested in the Upheaval Dome area.

* * *

Mr. Canyonlands, Superintendent Bates E. Wilson, attended the Regional Superintendent's Conference at Padre Island. We understand he spread plenty of propaganda concerning the Canyonlands Complex.

Whoever it is that is keeping the stork busy, please hurry -- we need him desperately.

* * *

The well witchers have done it. A producing well has been dug near Cave Springs, Needles District.

Glen Swapp is now a believer in well witching. His twig knew what it was doing even if he didn't.

Colorado

The annual Easter Sunrise Services at Colorado National Monument attracted over 350 visitors from all over the Grand Valley and from as far away as Denver, Colorado and Moab, Utah.

The services were held at the new Saddlehorn Amphitheater which was completed late in 1964 as part of the National Park Service's ten year development program known as Mission 66. This is the first time the amphitheater and its facilities have been used but it is scheduled to play host to evening programs throughout the summer.

Although the sun failed to make its scheduled appearance because of extreme cloudiness, the weather was much warmer than last year at this time adding to the pleasure of these early morning services on the edge of the Uncompahgre Plateau.

* * *

A going-away party was held for Maintenance Foreman Mayo Zabriskie and his family on April 3, 1965. Mayo has accepted the Chief of Maintenance position at Badlands National Monument; and about 75 well-wishers were on hand to say good-bye to him, his wife Helen and their three daughters.

Dinner for the occasion was a potluck affair with chicken as the main dish. After dinner a gift of a portable barbecue set was presented to the Zabriskies, and Mayo made the only speech that anyone can remember him making in his seven years at Colorado National Monument.

Mrs. Zabriskie was also presented with a birthday cake to help her celebrate that event. Helen refused to say how many birthdays she had seen so the cake was decorated with 54 candles just so there was sure to be enough.

Fort Davis

Fort Davis, established July 4, 1963, has lost the first of its initial staff to a still-newer park. Ranger Bob Dunnagan has gone to the magnificient new Canyonlands in Utah. Bob, Nancy, and son Timmy, are sorely missed by their many friends at Fort Davis. The news is that Bob likes his new assignment very much and all of us wish him well. Sooner or later, we will all meet again at some park somewhere--that's the NPS way. On the eve of departure Superintendent Becker presented Bob with a Superior Performance Award check for $150. Bob received this award for the outstanding job he did in setting up and maintaining a Safety Program for Fort Davis. This was the third such award to the Fort Davis staff during the past year.

* * *

Fort Davis made the headlines in an unexpected way in February when over 8 inches of snow fell without warning. This was the heaviest snow in twenty years. Citizens and visitors alike were rushing around getting pictures of the beautiful Davis mountains covered with the white glory. The park historian created a sensation by skiing to the fort. Apparently no one ever skiied in Fort Davis before. Even dogs forgot to bark but peered from under snowflakes as if near-sighted.

* * *

Superintendent Mike Becker's parents visited Fort Davis in January. Mr. Becker Sr. is retired from the Department of Agriculture and lives in Washington, D.C. From here the Beckers went on to Mexico, and we anticipate their stopping again on their return trip. Donna Becker was home between semesters from North Texas State College, where she is majoring in mathematics. Meanwhile, son Joseph is well into his second year at Andover. Kathy Becker spent Washington's Birthday weekend with old friends in the Tumacacori N.M. area in Arizona.

* * *

Administrative Assistant Etta Koch is still a little embarrassed about bungling a telephone call upon becoming a new grandmother--for the fourth time. It seems her young granddaughter called long-distance to tell her the news. But Mrs. Koch, not recognizing the voice, told her she had the wrong number--then hung up. But her granddaughter took her off the hook, so to say, by calling right back.

* * *

Architect Tom Crellin is finishing up the residence contract supervision at Big Bend National Park. Tom has been driving the many miles of desert roads between Fort Davis and Big Bend for some months and knows most of the dips and curves by heart.

Grand Teton



Regional Director Garrison presents Superintendent Fred Fagergren of Grand Teton National Park with a plaque designating Grant Teton as the winner of a 5-year safety contest.

Independence

Rangers Emless Nett and William Rabenstein encountered no difficulties when they joined with the Independence National Historical Park protection staff, among others, during a recent "sit-in" demonstration at the Liberty Bell.

* * *

Dedication services were held in the Visitor Center Saturday, April 10, on the occasion of donation of a memorial carillon by the Daughters of Union Veterans, 1861-1865 to Gettysburg National Military Park. The carillon is located in the Visitor Center and will soon be playing Civil War tunes, which will be heard for some distance. Principal speaker at the event was Congressman Frank T. Bow of Ohio. Assistant Director Howard Baker accepted the carillon on behalf of the National Park Service. At the conclusion of the program a concert was given by John Klein, noted carillonneur.

* * *

Ranger William Rabenstein ac-

cepted a transfer to a naturalist position in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, effective sometime in May. Bill and Sandra and their two sons will leave Gettysburg the latter part of April.

* * *

Superintendent Kittridge A. Wing was a member of the team that spent approximately six weeks in the Washington Office working on a revision of the Park Service Regulations.

Hot Springs

With the sudden change from an unusually cold March to summer-like temperatures of early April, the steady stream of winter visitors at Hot Springs swells to a warm-weather flood. The period since the last summer season has been marked by several significant personnel actions.

* * *

Assistant Superintendent Courtland Reid's transfer to the superintendency of Chalmette N. H. P. was followed closely by Park Naturalist Boyd Evison's departure to attend the fall session of the Mather Training Center, and transfer of Park Ranger Larry Guth to White Sands. Park Ranger Stanley Norsworthy attended the fall session of the Albright Training Center, then accepted a promotion to a planning job in the Bureau of Recreation's Seattle office. Duane Barnard, a wildlifer from Michigan State, entered on duty as a Park Ranger in January. Park Ranger Dorsey Adams is now attending the spring session of the Albright Training Center.

* * *

Both the Park Naturalist (Boyd Evison) and the Chief Ranger (Foster Freeman) positions were re-allocated to GS-11 during the winter. Maintenance Foreman Carl Lawler was promoted to Park Engineer, GS-11, Mammoth Cave, where he will enter on duty in late April.

Isle Royale

All hands have returned to the mainland from the annual seven week winter wildlife study on Isle Royale. A count of 25 wolves, the same as a year ago, was arrived at from the numerous observations by ski-plane. This winter the wolf pack included some year-old pups, so apparently some of the older wolves died over the year. Park personnel that participated in the survey included District Ranger Jon Abrams, Chief Park Naturalist Bill Dunmire, and Supervisory Electronics Technician Dick Igo.



Captain Russell Greenleaf, skipper of the Ranger III, was presented with a 30-year service pin at a recent coffee honoring him. Actually, Skipper Greenleaf can boast of 41 years of government shipping service. He has commanded all three N.P.S. Ranger ships that have served Isle Royale. Currently the Skipper is preparing the Ranger III for its first run of the year to the island, scheduled for May 3.

* * *

A coffee and cake get-together was held recently in honor of the Clifford Lantzes. Kip Lantz has been reassigned as Cicil Engineer to the National Capital Design Office, but in the meantime he is on leave of absence while continuing graduate engineering studies at Michigan Tech in Houghton.

* * *

New Superintendent Corky Johnson is eagerly awaiting his first look on the ground at Isle Royale. Corky and Helen arrived from Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in January. "You can be sure that we'll be aboard the first boat to the island," Corky says.

Lassen Volcanic

Did someone say spring is here? From April 1 to 12 a total of 21 1/2 inches of new snow was measured at the Park Headquarters weather station. It snowed seven out of the twelve days. This made good skiing conditions at the winter use area. Ski tows were in operation all during Easter Week. Normally they operated just on weekends during the winter. Road clearing started on April 19. It will take until about the first of June to plow the snow on the Lassen Park road. An especially deep snow pack is expected at the higher elevations with layers of ice mixed in from winter rains. There was 132 inches of snow at the ski area on April 1. The deepest measurement taken at the Lake Helen snow course on April 4 was 211 inches. The average of several measurements was 186 inches.

* * *

Park Engineer Dan Nordgren and family left Lassen on March 20 for his new assignment at Hawaii Volcanoes. His replacement is Wilbur Stephenson from Sequoia-Kings Canyon whose title is Chief of Park Maintenance. The Park Engineer's position was reclassified.

* * *

Helen MacDougall, Clerk-Dictating Machine Transcriber in the Chief Naturalist's office, resigned as of April 9. She and her husband, Archie, are going on a two month trip to Great Britain via the Panama Canal. Doris Urmey was reassigned from the Administrative Division's fiscal office to replace Helen.

A two-day law enforcement training session was held recently at Lassen Volcanic National Park headquarters at Mineral, Superintendent Robert B. Moore announced.

This training program, held March 25-26, was instructed by FBI agents C.O. Lynum, William H. Kidwell and M. A. Tosaw from the San Francisco office, headquarters for the Northern California area.

Some of the subjects covered in the training program were jurisdiction, auto theft investigation, search and seizure, and interview and interrogation.

Law enforcement representatives attending the training program included members from the Calif. Dept. of Fish & Game; Calif. Division of Forestry; Tehama County Sheriff's office; Plumas County Sheriff's office; District Attorney's office in Red Bluff; and National Park Service Rangers from Lassen, Lava Beds Nat'l Monument, Calif.; Crater Lake National Park, Ore.; and Whiskeytown Recreation Area, Calif.

Shenandoah

Miss Catherine A. Koster was winner of a $25.00 U. S. Savings Bond in the National Americanism Award contest sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Winning of the award offered by the local Auxiliary to Comer-Jones Post 621 will make Cathy eligible for a State prize of $500.00 and an all-expense trip to the State convention in Roanoke, Virginia, or a $50.00 cash award.

Cathy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Koster of Shenandoah National Park and will graduate from Luray High School in June. She plans to enter Mary Washington College in the fall.

* * *

Phil Schaffner, Shenandoah National Park, son of Ray and Vera Schaffner and a Luray Senior High School Student, won first prize $10.00 in the Physical Science Division of the Page County Science Fair. He also received the Best In Fair Award of $15.00. Phil's project which he has been working on for 2 1/2 years, is a Bionic Computer, which attempts to duplicate and demonstrate the workings of the human brain. Ray says the darned "thing" remembers bits of information fed to it. If you want to know anything else about this electronic "brain," ask Phil!

* * *

Keith H. Emerson was the recipient of the USDI's 20-year Length-of-Service Emblem presented to him by Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins of Shenandoah National Park on Wednesday, April 7. He started his government career in May 1943 when he entered the United States Army and served until January 1946. He has held various positions in the shenandoah National Park and in January 1961 was given a cash Superior Performance Award. In December 1962, he was promoted to the position of Buildings and Utilities Foreman.

Emerson is married to the former Miss Gayle Peters of The Plains, Virginia, and they reside with their two sons on Willow Street in Luray.

Stones River

Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was host to a meeting of interpreters from eight parks in Tennessee and Kentucky on March 22-23. These parks included: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace, Andrew Johnson, Cumberland Gap, Great Smoky Mountains, Fort Donelson, Mammoth Cave, Shiloh, and Stones River. The conference was led by Charles E. Shedd, Jr., Chief, Division of Interpretation, Southeast Region. He was assisted by Wayne Bryant, Chief, Branch of Visitor Services, Washington Office, and Larry Quist, Superintendent of Stones River.

The purpose of the session was to share ideas and discuss better visitor services as a part of the National Park Service's "Road to the Future" program. It was the second such meeting, the first having been held last spring in Arkansas. Upmost every phase of interpretation and visitor services was touched upon. Several Murfreesboro citizens took part on the program: Douglas Sparks, editor of the local newspaper; Captain Dewey F. Bratcher, Jr., ROTC instructor at Middle Tennessee State College; and, Mrs. Edgar Beaty, teacher in the city school system.

The following interpreters were in attendance at the meeting: Supervisory Park Guide Billy J. Salsman, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace; Historian Hugh A. Lawing, Andrew Johnson; Historians Lloyd A. Abelson and Edward E. Tinney, Cumberland Gap; Park Guide Don Adams and Historian Alec Gould, Fort Donelson; Naturalists Vernon R. Bender, Jr. and Don DeFoe, Great Smoky Mountains; Naturalist George Olin, Mammoth Cave; Historian Jerry Schober, Shiloh; and Historian Bobbie Sorrill, Stones River.

Vicksburg

Superintendent Jack K. Anderson returned April 9 from a two-week Executive Seminar at the Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York. Superintendent Anderson left again on April 19 for a temporary assignment in the Washington office.

* * *

A new addition to the park family arrived on April 5 when Research Historian Ed Bearss and Margie welcomed another daughter, Mary Virginia. The Bearss' have two other children, Sara, 5, and Cole, 2 1/2.

* * *

On April 9, the park staff gathered at coffee to bid farewell to Sam P. Lacy, Foreman III, who left for an assignment with the Job Corps at Cumberland Gap. The staff presented Mr. Lacy with a four-slice toaster as a going-away gift. He had worked at Vicksburg National Military Park since 1945 when he started as a tractor operator.

Whitman Mission

Spring vacation 1965 will long be remembered by 18 High School students from Kennewick, Wash., who as a project for their history class, planned to obtain knowledge of pioneer life from actual experience by reliving the wagon train days of the old west. They used horses and wagons for transportation, undergoing similar privations as did the pioneers.

The group arrived early on April 3 at Whitman Mission where they toured the site established in 1836 by Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife, Narcissa, which later became one of the important way stations for emigrants traveling West on the Oregon Trail.

After an early lunch, the group set out on foot to travel the route to Kennewick, 45 miles distant, mostly over dirt roads. Participants were dressed in pioneer attire--the girls in long dresses, the boys in flannel shirts and baggy trousers. They were allowed to take only the clothing they wore plus changes of underclothes and two pairs of shoes.

Pancakes, cornmeal mush, beans, stew and biscuits made up the menu with some apples and carrots as luxuries. Supplies and sleeping bags were hauled in a covered wagon drawn by two horses. "Kennewick or Bust" and "King of the Road," the latter the title of a currently popular song, were lettered signs on either side of the canvas wagon top.

As water was not available along the arid route traveled by these pupils plodding the pioneer pathway, it had to be obtained by special messenger. At times it was necessary for the youngsters to push the supply wagon because of difficulty encountered by the horses in getting any purchase on steep hills in sand and rocks.

Campfires were built each night as the nights were cold, and the hikers awoke each morning to find their sleeping bags coated with frost.

Before these brave "pioneers" reached their goal, they were attacked by a tribe of Indians, which breed we are not sure. We only do know that footsore and weary, these modern-day "pioneers" reached their destination.



STARTING LONG HIKE FROM MISSION SITE

This was the scene as 18 Kennewick junior high school students starting hiking 45 miles from Whitman Mission to their homes in Kennewick as a history class project "to see what it was like for the pioneers." The covered wagon was only for equipment and supplies. Hike was for four days, with camp-outs. Girls are dressed in old-fashioned dresses.

Trustees of the Waiilatpu Historical Association were elected at the first annual meeting held the evening of Mary 31 at the Modern Cafe, Walla Walla. Former Mission Superintendent William J. Kennedy presided. He and Muriel drove from Lava Beds NM, California, to be present at the meeting. Enroute home, they stopped in Seattle where they visited with their daughter, Debbie, and husband Brent Stapleton.

John Jensen, Park Historian, left April 21 to attend the fourth Annual Pacific Northwest Museums Conference and the 18th Annual Pacific Northwest History Conference, to be held April 22, 23, and 24, in Jacksonville and Ashland, Oregon.

Zion

Zion employees have been taking advantage of the Incentive Awards Program. In February, Superintendent Oberhansley presented $25 checks to both Adrian Dennett (Labor Foreman, Zion) and Hugh Bozarth (Management Assistant, Pipe Spring). In March, six other suggestions were reviewed by the local incentive awards committee.

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New hands at Zion include Jess "Matt" Dillon, formerly of Yellowstone, who has come to operate the new sewage disposal plant. We are fortunate to have Donald Stahl on our seasonal interpretive staff; Don has worked at ten parks and monuments, including McKinley, Death Valley, and Great Smoky.

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Seven Zion employees and three Colorado City (Short Creek) men completed a sixteen-hour radiological monitoring course on March 20. The mile-long as a fallout shelter.

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Zion employees hosted two batches of Albright Training Center men in March; convival banquets were held at the Driftwood Lodge.

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In recent months Chief Park Ranger Del Armstrong and family have been sizzling the skiways of New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah. Randy and Danny did very well in the downhill and slalom at Jackson.

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Check the March issue of Summit Magazine for Naturalist Roland Wauer's rendition of the Zion Narrows trek.

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Ranger Rudy Lueck has been on the trail of hunting adventure and culinary delights. In February, he tracked collared peccary in southern Arizona, and in March he collected edible mushrooms near Zion. Three rainy weeks have favored the fruition of the tasty fungus, Coprinus comatus.