National Park Courier

Volume 4 | Washington, D. C. | August, 1965 | Number 8

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NPS EMPLOYEES AND ALUMNI ASSOC.

They by-laws of the NPS Employees and Alumni Association provide that its members shall nominate candidates for the 10 members of its Board of Directors. The 10 Board Members are to be nominated by those who fall within the following Association membership groups:

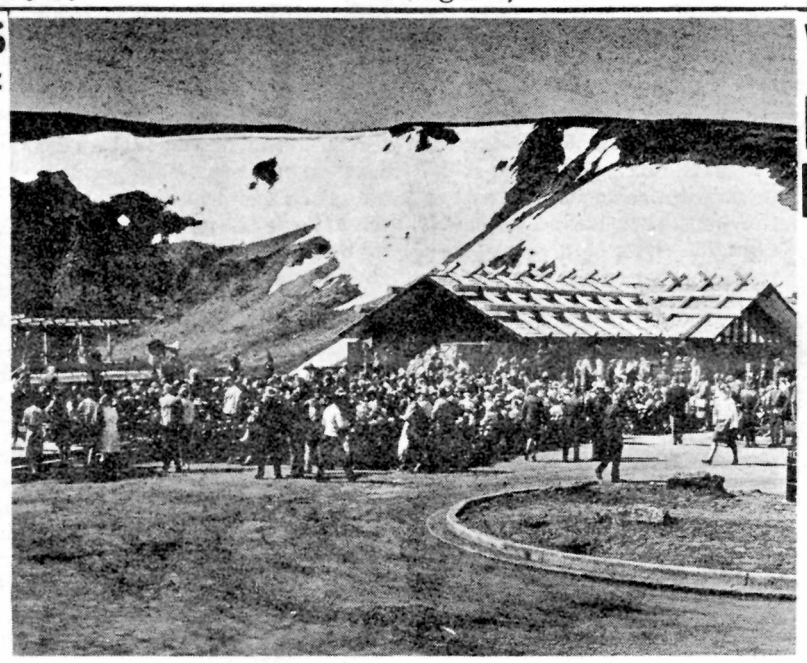
1. One member to represent the Washington Office.
2. One member to represent each Region of the Service (This provides 6 members).
3. One member to represent the Wastern, Western, and National Capital Offices of Design and Construction.
4. One member to represent the National Park Service Women's Organization.
5. One member to represent all other members of the Association.

All members of the Association are invited and urged to nominate candidates for those places on the Board for which they are entitled to submit nominations.

Each member of the Association is requested to use the nominating blank printed below by inserting his nominee's name in the space indicated and mailing (or delivering) it to Assistant Director C.P. Montgomery, National Park Service, 3124 Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240, not later than December 1, 1965. Nominations received after that date cannot be considered.

The present members of the Board of Directors are: H. Wayne Weagly (Washington Office), Raymond O. Mulvany (Southeast Region), Benjamin J. Zerbey (Northeast Region), Robert N. McIntyre (Midwest Region), James M. Eden (Southwest Region), Bennett T. Gale (Western Region), T. Sutton Jett (National Capital Region), Benjamin C. Howland, Jr. (Field Design Offices), S. Herbert Evison (Former Employees), and Mrs. Etta Belle Northington (Women's Organization).

Ballot on Page 8



Dedication Ceremony at Alpine Visitor Center, Rocky Mountain National Park.

Visitor Center Dedication at Rocky Mountain

Dedication of the new $145,000 Alpine Visitor Center at Fall River Pass in Rocky Mountain National Park on July 16, 1965, attracted some 700 visitors including scores of Federal, and State dignitaries, is looked upon as the biggest single event of the Park's Golden Anniversary Year.

The Air Force Academy Band played before the program began as the visitors were being seated as well as two selections as a part of the program. A special unprogrammed feature was the presentation of a plaque from the Denver Chamber of Commerce to the park commemorating its 50th Anniversary and calling attention to the work done by the Denver Chamber in the establishment of the area.

National Park Service Director George W. Hatzog, Jr., at one time assistant superintendent at Rocky was Master of Ceremonies.

Interior undersecretary John A. Carver Jr. the main speaker, quoted the words of Enos Mills, the naturalist who successfully propagandized for creation of the park on Jan. 26, 1915.

Mills, who in those days had a lodge in the shadow of Longs Peak and is considered the father of Rocky Mountain National Park, warned:

"In many respects this section is losing its wild charm.

"If they are to be permanently and more extensively used and preserved, it will be necessary to hold them as public property and protect them within a national park."

U.S. Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo) said:

"How nice it is for a congressman to come back and stand on the divide of his district after the haze in Congress."

Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, was referring to his oddly-shaped Fourth Congressional District, which now straddles the Continental Divide.

Interior Backs Bill to Establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park

The Department of the Interior announced it has recommended enactment of bills -- H.R. 517, H.R. 698 (identical), or S. 295 -- authorizing establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, an area of approximately 77,500 acrea in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Texas. The proposed park is about 100 miles east of El Paso and 55 miles southwest of Carlsbad, N. Mex.

The bills recommend that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, exchange or other means approximately 72,000 acres which would be added to the 5,632 acres donated in previous years to the Federal Government to form the new park.

Provisions in the bills also would authorize the Secretary to acquire certain lands outside the proposed boundaries for exchange for some of the privately owned tracts of lands within the proposed boundaries.

The proposed park area -- considered to have some of the most diversified and beautiful scenery in the southwestern United States -- contains a combination of scenic and scientific values of national interest to qualify it as an outstanding addition to the National Park System, the Department said. Its Permian marine limestone mountains hold the most extensive and significant fossil reefs in the world.

The Guadalup Range resembles a huge "V" with its arms extending nprthward into New Mexico and the thousand-foot cliff of El Capitan -- visible for more than 50 miles -- at its point. It contains elevations above sea level varying from 3,600 feet to the 8,751-foot Guadalupe Peak, highest point in Texas.

In some of the deep canyons with permanent streams is a unique collection of plants and animals that represents a carry-over from the Pleistocene Epock, which began about a million years ago.

Archeological evidence found in the Guadalupe Mountains indicates that man has occupied this area for at least 6,000 years, and that he may have lived there for more than 12,000 years. Scattered throughout the area are working pits and pictographs of early cultures.

Earliest historical references to the area were made by the Spanish Conquistadores on their journeys northward from Mexico. Little or no exploration occurred until the United States military expeditions started in 1849.

In 1858, the Butterfield Trail was established through the area and a trail station was built at the mouth of Pine Spring Canyon. Ruins of this station are included within the boundary of the proposed park and would be used as an exhibit to help tell the story of the Guadalupe Mountains country.

Mule deer, elk, and wild turkey are abundant in the mountains and canyons, and limited hunting is allowed by landowners.

Several Department of the Interior studies of the Guadalupe Mountains have recommended the area for inclusion in the National Park System. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments inspected the area during November 1963, and recommended that it be established as a national park.

(continued on page 2)

Supts. Conference at Great Smokies September 12-17

Nearly 350 superintendents, regional directors and key Washington officials of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service will assemble in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, September 12 through 17, for the biennial superintendents' conference, NPS Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., announced recently.

The theme of the conference is "Park Management for Public Service" and the program will feature notable speakers in the park and recreation fields. Panel discussions oriented to park management, protection, and public use of park resources will provide the conferees an opportunity to discuss problems they encounter in the field--and practical management solutions.

Highlights of Monday's session will include welcoming remarks by Director Hartzog and Mayor William Mills of Gatlinburg; remarks by U.S. Representative James H. Quillen of Tennessee; and addresses by Assistant Secretaries of the Interior Stanley A. Cain and D. Otis Beasley.

Tuesday's sessions will be addressed by Lawrence N. Stevens, Associate Director of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ourdoor Recreation, speaking on "A Nationwide Recreation Plan and the Administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act". Two panel discussions, "The Federal Outlook on Recreation" and "Tomorrow's Outlook--State, Regional and City Parks", and a talk on "Development of Professional Education for Parks and Recreation", by Alfred B. LaGrasse, Executive Director, American Institute of Park Executives, will be included in the day's program.

Wednesday's program panel includes discussions on internal National Park Service operations and administration.

Thursday's program includes three panel discussions: "Conservation Through Research, Resources Management, Interpretation and Visitor Services"; "Communicating the Service's Program to Our Neighbors"; and "Career Development and Placement Plan".

On the last day of the conference, Friday, September 17, the Superintendents will tour the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall will be the main speaker at the closing conference banquet, Friday, September 17.

Isabelle Story in Hospital

Isabelle Story, WASO alumna, writes that she recently underwent another operation at Doctors Hospital in Washington (the eighth) on her hip, broken in 1959. She wants her NPS friends to understand why their welcome letters are going unanswered.

Death Valley Walk Almost Disastrous

Mr. Royce Derby of Alhambra, California attempted to walk across the floor of Death Valley National Monument even though he had been advised by park rangers not to hike during the heat of the day.

Park Ranger Lomas found Mr. Darby in a state of semi-consciousness about 3:30 p.m. He was treated for heat exhaustion and released.

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Areas Recommended

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has announced that 33 sites have been selected for Registered National Historic Landmark eligibility in 16 states and the District of Columbia. The new sites, recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held in April in Washington, bring the total number of sites approved for inclusion in the Registry to 608.

Included in the new list of sites are the homes of three former Presidents -- Grover Cleveland, Warren C. Harding, and Calvin Coolidge; the birthplace and boyhood home of a fourth President -- Herbert C. Hoover; the birthplace of Juliette Gordon Low, the founder and first president of the American Girl Scouts; and the boyhood home of Daniel Carter Beard, a founder of the Boy Scout movement in the United States.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to make President Hoover's birthplace a National Historic Site, in Federal ownership.

A Registered National Historic Landmark is a site or building considered as possessing exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. Of the sites and buildings judged to be of national significance, some are Federally owned and administered. However, most are in State, community or private ownership.

Brief descriptions of the new sites, listed by state, are attached.

From the study of "Social and Humanitarian Movements"

(continued on page 3)

Fire Island National Seashore Advisory Commission Sworn in

The 15 members of the Fire Island National Seashore Advisory Commission took their oaths of office August 26 in the office of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Composed entirely of local citizens serving on a nonsalaried basis, the Commission will advise and consult with the Secretary of the Interior and his subordinates on plans and activities leading up to the formal establishment of the national seashore.

Congress provided for appointment of the Commission in its 1964 Act authorizing the establishment of Fire Island National Seashore as a unit of the National Park Service. Fire Island lies just off the south shore of Long Island, New York.

Secretary Udall noted that similar advisory commissions had been of great assistance to the Government in such other areas as Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania; Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts; Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts; the New York City National Shrines; and the Theodore Roosevelt Sites, New York.

Under the Act, members of the Commission were appointed by Secretary Udall, 10 of them upon recommendation of each of the twon boards of Suffolk County, New York; two additional members upon recommendation of the town boards of the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven; one upon recommendation of the Governor of New York State; one upon recommendation of the Suffolk County Executive; and one designated by the Secretary to serve as chairman. All will serve on the Commission for two-year initial terms.

Chairman of the Commission will be George Biderman of Saltaire, N.Y. Alvin F. Edwards of Freeport, N.Y., will serve on the Governor's recommendation, and Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy of Oldfield, N.Y., will serve upon recommendation of the County Executive.

The other members, and the towns they represent, are as follows:

Mrs. Florence B. Baker, Greenlawn, N.Y. (Town of Huntington); Maurice Barbash, Brightwaters, N.Y. (Town of Islip); Robert H. Brewster, Riverhead, N.Y. (Town of Riverhead); Peter J. Costigan, Setauket, N.Y. (Town of Brookhaven); Charles R. Dominy, Bellport, N.Y. (Town of Brookhaven); M. Scudder Griffing, Shelter Island, N.Y. (Town of Shelter Island); Thomas J. Harwood, East Islip, N.Y. (Town of Islip); Murray Mac Elhinny, Remsenburg, N.Y. (Town of Southhampton); Hamilton F. Potter, St. James, N.Y. (Town of Smithtown); Everett T. Rattray, East Hampton, N.Y. (Town of East Hampton); Bruno Reciputi, Copiague, N.Y. (Town of Babylon); and William B. Sterling, Cutchogue, N.Y. (Town of Sohold).

INTERIOR RECOMMENDS BILL FOR APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Department of the Interior has recommended enactment of Federal legislation intended to perpetuate for public benefit the Maine-to-Georgia Appalachian Trail. A bill now in Congress also would facilitate Federal, State, local, and private cooperation and assistance for promoting the Trail.

The unusual trail -- a continuous footpath extending 2,000 miles through scenic and natural areas of the Appalachian Mountains -- provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, camping, nature study, and other outdoor recreation activities in the mountain country. It is readily accessible to the large eastern seaboard population centers and was established and has been maintained largely through the volunteer efforts of private trail and hiking clubs and individuals, coordinated by the nonprofit Appalachian Trail Conference, Inc.

The purpose of the bill is to grant Congressional recognition of the importance of the Appalachian Trail as well as to promote Federal cooperation with State, local and nongovernmental interests in preserving and protecting the foot-path. The bill also would authorize Federal participation in the location and perpetuation of the trail.

Under the bill, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to purchase necessary lands from a willing seller anywhere along the trail.

"About one-third of the trail now crosses Federal land, part of the trail crosses State or local government land, and approximately 40 percent crosses private land," Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said in a communication to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. "The Appalachian Trail Conference or its member clubs have merely received permission, usually verbal, from landowners for the trail to cross these private lands. This is not very satisfactory and illustrates the desirability of giving stability to the trail and its management."

"With the rapid growth that has taken place in our population and as a result of pressures for various land uses, large sections of the trail are threatened by real estate developments, commercial activities, lumbering, roads, ski lifts, radar and television installations, and powerlines."

The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized by the bill "to define, redefine, and delineate the route of the trailway."

Bill Merrill, Author, Honored

Retired Supervisory Park Ranger W. K. Bill Merrill, now turned author, and living in Sonora, California was a recent guest of honor on a nine day visit to New York with all expenses paid by CBS and his publishers, the Stackpole Company of Harrisburg, Pa. to appear on TO TELL THE TRUTH program on his latest book -- GETTING OUT OF OUTDOOR TROUBLE, The Lifesaving Handbook on Dealing With Emergencies for Careful Families, Outdoorsmen, Boaters and Vacationers.

The book is out just ahead of news releases by the Secretary of Interior and Agriculture mentioning their concern at the number of recreationists getting into outdoor trouble

Look Homeward America

by Stewart L. Udall,
Secretary of the Interior
(Reprinted from The Philadelphia Inquirer 4-25-65)

It is strange, perhaps, that even my own children take for granted this great green legacy that is America! Yet, isn't this as it should be -- in the sense that they recognize parks and forests, free-flowing streams and seashores, clean modern cities and the beautiful American countryside as their birthright? In the last analysis, aren't our "birthrights" the things we cherish most -- the things for which we are willing to fight?

There is an old Irish saying: "What the eye never sees, the heart never longs for."

That is why I would like to have every boy and girl in America see as much of this great country of ours as they can possibly cram into a lifetime -- to live in it -- to experience the thrill of standing on the very spot where history was made.

I want them to see Plymouth Rock and Jamestown -- to view Concord's "rude bridge that arched the flood," to hear again the stirring words of Patrick Henry and Nathan Hale, or stand in the quite stillness of Appomattox, or touch the Liberty Bell.

And I hope that -- sometime -- each will experience the joy of seeing wildlife in its natural habitat -- with no fence in between -- a deer, an antelope or elk, a grizzly bear with her cubs, or even a chipmunk on a wilderness trail.

These are among the wide variety of adventures experienced by over 100 million visitors, to the scenic, historic and recreational areas of our national park system last year.

With springtime, American families all over the United States will again experience that age-old longing to go on pilgrimages -- little trips near home or grand adventures to other parts of the Nation or other lands.

Here in The Philadelphia Inquirer are 15 tours of the Nation's parklands -- each calculated to whet your appetite for the great American out-of-doors and make you reach for your seven-league boots.

Why not start with those places near you -- the places you can visit frequently, but probably don't -- the very same historic shrines and natural scenic wonders that visitors from other States and other lands come miles to see!

Then broaden your horizons to those long-dreamed-of vacation trips -- backpacking in Yellowstone and the Grand Tetons -- walking the remote and lonely seashores at Cape Hatteras or Point Reyes -- hiking the Appalachian Trail that runs from Maine to Georgia -- seeing the Olympic Rain Forest or the fabulous Canyonlands -- camping out in the Great Smoky Mountains or joining a boatacade in the Everglades.

It is surprising that so few Americans have really seen America. While many are familiar with the scenery of Europe, only a small percentage of our citizens know all of the regions of our own amazing land. Ought not an understanding of the American heritage be a self-imposed minimum requirement for American travelers abroad?

Before any American is carried away by word pictures of Scandinavian fjords, why not see the finest shore and seascapes of North America against a backdrop of magnificent mountains.

Those who have a special attachment for the American out-of-doors already know the majesty and variety of the American continent: its masterpieces range from the Grand Canyon to the Everglades.

The Alps of Europe have a magnificent splendor all their own, but what can we say of those Americans who have never looked in wonder at the Tetons of Wyoming or the High Sierras?

No one would argue -- least of all, I -- that Americans should not venture abroad. But every traveler ought to be prepared, to be able to understand and interpret for his own enjoyment and for his own pride. Americans who have visited the memorable monuments of Washington will better grasp the meaning of Trafalgar Square and the Arch of Triumph.

Runnymede and Verdun have a special flavor to one familiar with Gettysburg and Bunker Hill; Colonial Williamsburg can prepare an American for a whole era of English history; Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia will give spice to a later visit to 18th century France.

When it comes to the search for history, we have our own castles, kingly palaces and even ancient cathedrals. We also have Mount Vernon, Monticello and the great old houses and churches of our American past.

Our Spanish missions and Indian villages also have an antiquity transcending Europe's Valley Forge, the Lincoln Memorial, Independence Hall, the memorial grave of John Fitzgerald Kennedy attract Europeans. Dare we admit we have not ourselves seen them? How keen will be our eye of discovery unless we have first discovered our own land?

In his recent special message on natural beauty, President Johnson warned: "A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demand dor living space and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure."

To deal with this problem the President has called for a new conservation effort not only to protect the countryside and save it from destruction but also to restore what has been destroyed.

"In this conservation," he said, "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."

"The beauty of our land," said Mr. Johnson, "is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit." Keeping America's open space both sufficient and beautiful is the job of those who appreciate their birthright."

Support for this conservation crusade must come from the grassroots as well as from the White House.

It will come most freely from those who have traveled far and wide across the continent -- from those who have seen America's beauty -- and the threats to that beauty -- firsthand.

For One Year's dues to the Employees and Alumni Association of NPS and subscription to NATIONAL PARK COURIER SEND $2.00 TO:
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1100 Ohio Dr., S. W.
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N.P.S. Distributes Report on Curecanti Unit of Colorado River

The Department of the Interior announced recently that the National Park Service is distributing copies of the preliminary report on recreational management of the Curecanti Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project, in Gunnison and Montrose Counties, Colorado.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., states in the foreword, "This projessional report is being distributed bow to solicit the comments and suggestions of interested parties." A final report later will include recommendations by Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as to which agency should manage the area, and whether it qualifies as a National Recreation Area.

The Curecanti Unit part of the Colorado River Storage Project developed by Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, will consist of a chain of three reservoirs on the Gunnison River in west-central Colorado, impounding the river for most of the distance between the town of Gunnison and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument. It will not back up water through any part of the National Monument.

The Blue Mesa reservoir, farthest upstream, will be the largest body of water, while Morrow Point and Crystal reservoirs, successively farther downstream, will be narrow, fiordlike pools beneath towering canyon walls.

The main points covered in the Curecanti report include access to the area, the resident population, regional description and area values, present land and recreation use, and recreation suitability.

Maps and photographs of the project area are also included.

Comments and suggestions are requested to be sent to the Regional Director, Midwest Region, National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska, 68102, by September 30, 1965. Copies of the report are available upon request, at the same address.

About 401,000 ideas for improving Government operations were submitted last year, of which more than 105,000 were adopted, upping the adopted suggestion rate to 27 percent from 25 percent the previous year.

The National Park Courier

Steve Mather's Family Newspaper
Editorial Office: 945 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

POSTMASTERS SEND FORM 3579 and changes of address to:
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The National Park Courier is the publication of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service. It is issued monthly and printed in Washington, D.C.

Regular membership in the Association is $2.00 a year, of which $1.75 is a subscription to The Courier. Membership and business correspondence should be addressed to Floyd P. Hough, Treasurer, or Chester O. Harris, Secretary, Room 246 National Capital Regional Office Building, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

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BOOK REVIEW

Plants and Turtles

BY ART STUPKA

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the second volume published by the University of Tennessee Press in cooperation with the Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association in which Arthur Stupka's quarter century of observation of the natural history of the park has been distilled and made available in orderly form. Principal basis of both os these volumes is the detailed, day-by-day record Art kept -- often burning the midnight oil to do it -- throughout that long assignment to this unique storehouse of nature. He is widely recognized as a competent and accurate observer; although he has, of course, consulted other authorities extensively in performing this end-of-Federal-career task, what gives it its flavor and character is the personal observation by which the records of other have been checked.

The introduction is an excellent summary of the studies made and the reports which have resulted from them -- by no means all of them published -- since the Great Smoky Mountains region, with its extraordinary variety of flora, first began to attract the attention of botanists. The main text, discussing individual species, their character, and their incidence in the park, is supplemented by keys to the trees, the shrubs, and the woody vines, the joint work of Stupka and Prof. Aaron J. Sharp of the University of Tennessee, for more than 30 years a student of the flora of the Great Smokies Dr. Sharp was a wildlife technician in the park on the rolls of the Civilian Conservation Corps as long ago as 1934.

Scientists of every stripe have reason to be grateful to whoever it was who had the idea of having Art Stupka end his Park Service career in the compilation of this book and its predecessor and, hopefully, others still to come, and to whoever made it possible. Published in November 1964, this volume, of 186 pages and with 20 pages of black-and-white illustration, is priced at $2.75.

Readers of The Anhinga, the mimeographed monthly publication of the Everglades Natural History Association, know that when a contribution appears in it followed by the initials "gkz," they will find it readable and illuminating. Those initials stand for Gale Koschmann Zimmer, who is a naturalist on the Everglades staff. She edits The Anhinga and is associated, in producing it, with some of the best "nature writers" in the National Park Service.

Now, writing as Gale Koschmann, she has come up with Turtle Lore, the newest of the handsome publications of the Everglades Natural History Association. Gale asserts, or admits, in a brief preface, that she is not an authority on turtles, but an enthusiast. She writes about them as an enthusiast, and amusingly; but it is a safe bet that in addition to being interesting, what she writes about them is scientifically accurate. Recommended especially are her opening disquisition (to steal a favorite word from Hillory Tolson) on SPRING TURTLES, her amusing essay on ROBUSTUS, FRIEND the gopher turtle who is one of the collection of turtles which inhabit her 3-room apartment with her, and the appendix, entitled "Living With Turtles." In this last, since she has made a secondary career of keeping turtles as pets, she offers sage advice as to how to keep them alive and happy.

Along with the thoroughly charming text are 24 excellent illustrations in color, and the cover also has a turtle picture in color. Copies of this fine little booklet can be bought from the Everglades Natural History Association for $1.40.

Reviewed by H.E.



Areas Recommended

(continued from page 1)

20 sites were selected for land mark eligibility. The remaining 13 sites were selected from special studies and investigations. The list is given by state alphabetically:

1. Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. As the first president of Tuskegee, a pioneer Negro educational institution chartered by the State of Alabama in 1881, Booker T. Washington put into practice a program of industrial and vocational education. Designed to improve the Southern Negro's way of life by ameliorating the economic conditions under which he lived, the Institute has had far reaching effects. Today it is one of the outstanding Negro schools in the United States.

2. National Headquarters, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. The National Society of the Red Cross established in the United States in 1881, largely through the efforts of Clara Barton, provided for disaster relief and for assistance to the armed forced through voluntary contributions of the American people. The National Headquarters building was erected in 1915-17. This impressive structure, located at 17th and D. Streets, N. W., is owned by the American National Red Cross.

3. Administration Building, carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. Established in 1902 and endowed with $10 million by industrialist Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Institution of Washington was designed to further human well-being through basic scientific research. Its Administration Building, at 1530 P Street, N. W., in Washington, presides over the far-flung activities of the Institution, and illustrates the significant continuing contribution of Carnegie's wise philanthropy. Completed in 1910 the building is owned and administered by Carnegie Institution of Washington.

4. The Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace, Savannah, Georgia. In this house the former and first president of the American Girl Scouts was born, and in its carriage house she establsihed the first chapter of that organization in 1912. The house, which dates from 1818-21, is now a memorial to the Girl Scout Founder and a national program center for the organization. Both the Low Birthplace (Gordon Home) at 10 Oglethorpe Avenue, East, and the carriage house (First Girl Scout Headquarters) at 330 Drayton Street are owned and administered by the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

5. Hull House, Chicago, Illinois. Built in 1856, this suburban residence was acquired by Jane Addams in 1889, as a settlement house for her pioneering social experiment in aiding poverty stricken slum dwellers. Now included within a new campus of the University of Illinois in Chicago, it has been restored by the University. The Hull House is located at 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago.

6. Frances Willard House, Evanston, Illinois. Frances Willard (1839-1898) became prominent in temperance work in Chicago in 1874 and, after becoming President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1879, gave direction and organization to the temperance movement that made it of national influence. In 1891 she became President of the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Willard House, at 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, is a two-story frame in good condition. It contains much of its original furniture and is open to the public. The Woman's

(continued on page 6)

POETRY CORNER

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

A hundred miles, or more, the bourne extends --
The Blue Ridge heart within its ample fold;
The Skyline Drive looks down on regions old
In history, Yonder the River wends*
Its northward way, in endless loops and bends;
*The Valley's** panorama is unrolled;*
The Sun flings down his precious stores of gold;
And azured range with heaven's azure blends.
Hawk Bill and Stony Man surmount the rest;
High roads cut thru the gaps in transverse bars;
The Massanutten looms upon the west;
Naught dims the whole, nor its proud beauty mars.
Fits well the realm -- by man and nature blest --
Its legendary name, "Daughter of the Stars!"

By Maurice H. Thatcher

* Shenandoah River
** Shenandoah River Valley

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

From lovely Hilo and the opal sea,
Thru tree-fern growths and fairy scenes, we climb
To Kilaeau's crest. Awful, sublime,
Vast Halemaumau seems to be
The pit of hell itself, striving to free
An endless urge of lava and of fire.
There, Mauna Loa lifts her lofty spire
To unmatched volcanic immensity.
O Pelee, fabled Goddess of the Flame, --
Are these thy sacrificial altars here?
Dost thou, indeed, demand -- as fits thy fame --
The precious lives of those who live a-near?
Or, in these dread processes, is thine aim
Some good, unguessed, to make thy name more dear?

By Maurice H. Thatcher

Udall Appoints Buford To Advisory Board

Secretary Stewart L. Udall announced today the appointment of Anthony A. Buford, well known attorney, business and civic leader of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Department's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. This board advises the Secretary on matters affecting the National Park Service, including proposals for new areas to the Park System.

Mr. Buford, long active as a conservationist and in civic affairs, sought creation of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, approved by the Congress in 1964. Recently he was appointed as a member of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Commission. Buford served as Secretary of the Citizens Road Bond Committee which promoted Missouri's 1928 75 million dollar good road program. He is an active member of the St. Louis Symphony and serves on its Board of Directors.

Agraduate of the University of Missouri, Mr. Buford is a breeder of registered Polled Hereford cattle, and practices law in St. Louise where he has served as general counsel for the Missouri Insurance Council. He is a member of the Board of Directors for the Liberty Loan Corporation, and the Brentwood Bank, the Personal Life Insurance Company, and the Key Finance Company.

Ramsey Canyon, Ariz., Natural Landmark

A 280-acre area of Ramsey Canyon, approximately seven miles south of Sierra Vista in southeastern Arizona, owned by Dr. N.C. Bledsoe of Tucson, has been selected for the Registry of Natural Landmarks according to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, the upper portion of Ramsey Canyon is one of a few areas on the Arizona-Mexico border region remaining in a natural state--a unique microclimatic habitat, where climatic conditions are constant.

The area is significant in that it contains essentially an extension of Mexican flora into the American side of the International Boundary where few areas of its kind remain in a natural state.

A stream-cut, vertical-sided gorge from 10 to 20 feet wide and several hundred feet deep connects the 280-acre site with the upper portion of Ramsey Canyon under Forest Service administration.

Through this gorge, cold air drainage from the upper canyon area spreads over the lower valley producing the microclimatic habitat and vegetation.

For a distance of nearly on-half mile below the gorge, within the site, plants occure which are normally found at higher elevations.

★★★★★ Great Smoky Mountains National Park ★★★★★



Decaying timbers and crumbling brick are all that remain of this pioneer log cabin located high and nearly inaccessable on Thomas' Divide in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina. The carefully hand-hewn logs, and beveled joints are a tribute to the craft and skill of the mountainier who, carved his home from a highland wilderness in the 19th century.

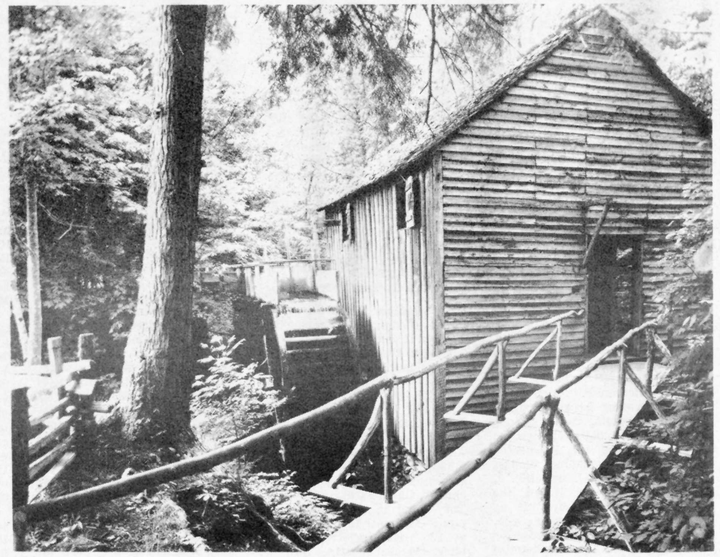
-- NPS Photo by Jack Boucher



Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior

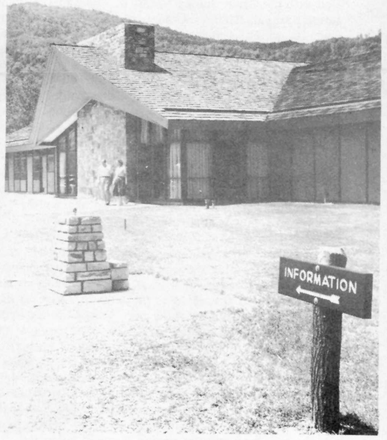


George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service



The Johnny Cable Mill, restored in 1936 is the Great Smoky Mountains only grist mill. It is powered by an old-time overshot water wheel, and is located in the Cades Cove Cable Mill Area. --NPS Photo by W.F. Alston





The Sugarlands Visitor Center, located near Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in the heart of Great Smoky Mountains National Park adds much to the appreciation of the area. The Center boats an audia-visual theatre with slide presentations, an information desk and lounge, and an excellent museum of Natural history. The Park Naturalist's headquarters are also located there. ---NPS Photo

(Above left) Visitors have an opportunity of securing books, handboods and pamphlets describing the Great Smokies at the Sugarlands Visitor Center.

--- NPS Photo by Jack Boucher

(Left) Pioneer type farmstead on the North Carolina side of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. ---NPS Photo

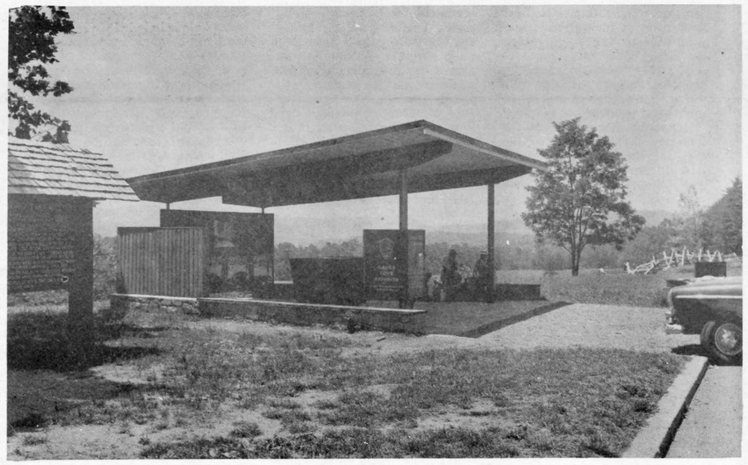


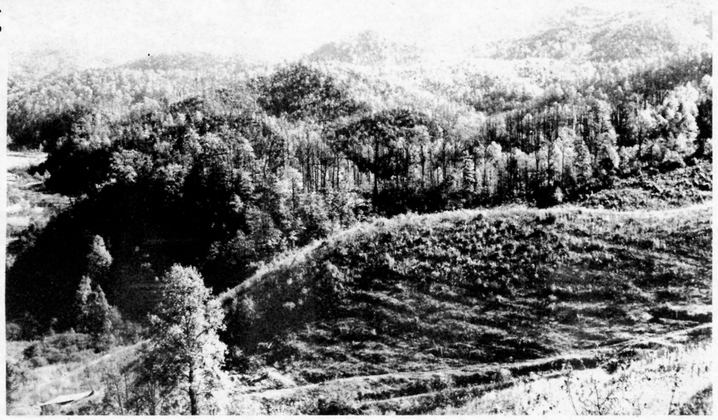
High above the Great Smokies, atop Clingman's Dome, highest point itself in the area, an attractive obervation tower affords visitors an unparalleled opportunity to view the rugged mountains terrain. The platform of the tower is more than 6,700 above sea level. ---NPS Photo

(Above right) Interpretive exhibit at Cades Cove, Tennessee explains area's prehistory and history.

(Right) A scenic view of Fighting Creek Valley and Mount Le Conte from the summit between Elkmont and Gatlinburg, Tennessee. This view is said to contain the greatest difference in elevation in the eastern United States between two places in horizontal distance.

--- NPS Photo by George Grant





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NNPS Employees & Alumni Association

Areas Recommended

(continued from page 3)

Christian Temperance Union now owns and maintains the house.

7. Levi Coffin Hous Fountain City, Indiana. Levi Coffin's home was one of the most active stations on the underground railroad, and Coffin's activities in behalf of runaway slaves were major and influential. He is reputed to have aided the flight of nearly 2,000 slaves while he lived in Newport (now Fountain City) from 1826 until 1847. His two-story gray brick home at 115 Main Street in Fountain City has changed little and is in good condition. Privately owned, it is not open to the public.

8. New Harmony, Posey County, Indiana. New Harmony preserves many historic structures of the Rappite community purchased in 1825 by Robert Dale Owen as the scene for perhaps the outstanding utopian experiment of the 19th century in the United States. It is unique in representing both a religiously inspired and a secularly inspired communitarian experiment. Among the most significant surviving buildings associated with both Rappites and Owenites are the Fauntleroy Home, the Harmonist House, the Community House No. 2, Community House No. 3, the Fort, and the Labyrinth, or Maze. Seven acres of the site, including Community House No. 2 are owned by the State of Indiana, and operated as the New Harmony State Memorial.

9. Herbert Hoover Birthplace, West Branch, Iowa. Herbert. C. Hoover, distinguished engineer, humanitarian and 31st President of the United States, was born of Quaker parentage in this modest two-room cottage. This house is included in a memorial park that also contains the graves of President and Mrs. Hoover, a restored blacksmith shop similar to the one operated by Hoover's father, and the Hoover Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Record Service. The park has been recommended for addition to the National Park System as Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

10. Amana Villages, Iowa County, Iowa. Seven Amana communities were founded in the 1850's as experiments in communal living. The communities prospered until 1932, when temporal and spiritual affairs were separated. Many buildings in the villages date from the 1850's and 1860's. The Amana Villages are located in Iowa County, Iowa, and are administered by the Amana Society, Amana, Iowa, although the homes are privately owned.

11. Daniel Carter Beard Boyhood Home, Kentucky. The structure at 322 East Third Street, Covington, Kentucky was the boyhood home of Daniel Carter Beard. From the outset of the organized Boy Scout Movement in the United States, in June 1910, Dan Beard played an important role in shaping and activating the Boy Scouts. From 1912, and until his death in 1941, he was the sole national Scout commissioner, a position which made him in effect chief of the volunteer forces of Scouting throughout the country. Through these years of dedicated interest and service, he became the personification of the spirit of Scouting. The home now used as a School for Practical Nurse Education, is owned by the Salvation Army's Booth Memorial Hospital.

12. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, contains a fine concentration of colonial buildings which illustrate and commemorate the political, commercial, and social life of one of the more important towns in the colonies before and during the Revolution. Included in the historic section are Church and State Circles and a general area south to the water front. Many pre-Revolutionary buildings along the rather narrow streets radiating from State Circle provide an entrancing view of an eighteenth century town.

13. Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Brook Farm 1841-1847 was a unique experiment of literary and cultured persons of the Boston area and the most famous of the New England Utopias. It was founded by Transcendentalists and others in sympathy with that philosophy. Among the prominent names associated with this communitarian experiment were: George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Ralpho Waldo Emerson, and Nataniel Hawthorne.

14. William Lloyd Garrison House, Roxbury, Massachusetts William Lloyd Garrison (1805-79) was the most articulate and influencial exponent of immediate abolition of slavery. Through the columns of the Liberator which he edited from 1831-66, the New England Antislavery society (1832) and the American Antislavery Society (1833), numerous lectures and a series of propanganda brochures, Garrison did of slavery. The home in which he lived from 1864 until 1879 is located at 126 Highland Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Now a nursing home, it is not open to the public.

15. Pompeye Pillar, Yellowstone County, Montana. Pompeys Pillar, a massive block of sandstone, has been a well-known landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition since 1806 when Captain William Clark named the rock and carved his signature on its surface. The simple inscription, "Wm Clark July 25, 1806", remains today. It was unprotected until 1882, when the Northern Pacific Railroad placed a heavy double iron grating over it. This grating was replaced with a heavy bullet-proof glass by the present owners in 1956.

Pompeys Pillar is located about 28 miles northeast of Billinga, Montana. Privately owned, the site in not open to the public at present.

16. Westland, Home of Grover Cleveland, New Jersey. In 1897, following his second term as President of the United States, Grover Cleveland (1837 1908) retired to this large two and one-half story stucco-covered house at 15 Hodge Road in Princeton. There he maintained his residence for the remainder of his life. The house which is privately owned, is not open to the public.

17. Susan B. Anthony Home, Rochester, New York. Miss Anthony, one of the leading figures in the woman's rights movement from the 1850's until her death in 1906 occupied this two-story brick house at 17 Madison Street in Rochester for the last 40 years of her life. The house, which contains many of its original furnishings, is operated as a historic house museum by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Corporation.

18. Frederick E. Church House, "Olana", Columbia County, New York, "Olana", Frederick E. Church's castle-like residence atop a hill just east of the Hudson River, near Germantown, evinces the painter's love of the dramatic and grand. Overlooking 60 miles of the Hudson River valley, the stone residence aptly symbolizes the spirit and vitality of one of America's artists in a period that has been described as the most prosperous period for artists in the history of American Art (1840-1876). Although now privately owned, the "Olana" Preservation Committee seeks to purchase the house and to preserve it for historical purposes.

19. Thomas Cole House, Catskill, New York. Thomas Cole, pioneer interpretor of the romantic beauty of the American landscape, is one of America's notable landscape and allegorical painters of the first half of the nineteenth century, and was the finest landscape painter of his time. The Hudson River School, which is receiving renewed attention today, sprang up largely because of Cole's work, and his landscapes remain outstanding examples of that school. His house and studio, located at 218 Spring Street in Catskill, are privately owned and not open to the public.

20. Mt. Lebanon Shaker Society, Mt. Lebanon, New York. Founded in 1787, the Mt. Lebanon Shaker Society was the first of the 19 Shaker communitarian settlements established in the United States. It was economically more successful than any of the others, and it housed the central ministry which directed the affairs of the other communities. Although the community remained prosperous throughout the 19th century, it was doomed to eventual extinction by the practice of celibacy. In 1929 most of the property was sold, and Shakerism ended at Mt. Lebanon. A large number of the structures still remain. Most of these are owned by the Darrow School and are used for educational purposes.

21. The Old Merchants House New York, New York. Built in 1832, this house was purchased in 1835 by Seabury Tredwell, owner of a successful hardware business, who lived there until his death in 1865. Unique in that both its exterior and interior architectural features remain intact and in that it contains its original furnishings, it well illustrates the life of the prosperous urban mercantile class of the mid-19th century. The house, located at 29 East 4th Street in Manhattan, is now operated as a historic house museum. It is open to the public.

22. Oneida Community Mansion House, Oneida, New York. Oneida was the scene of one of 19th century America's most unusual and successful communitarian experiments. Found ed in 1848 by John H. Noyes, the community flourished until 1881 when public hostility and dissension within the group led to the end of the experiment. The Community House, a brick structure of some 400 rooms, has been only moderately chan ged. Owned by Oneida Ltd., it is not open to the public.

23. Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, New York Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was the leading organizer of the women's rights move ment in the 19th century. With Lutetia Mott, she called the First Women's Rights Convention in 1848 at Seneca Falls New York. Although concerned with all inequalities, she strove always to keep the move ment focused on winning the right to vote. As a lecturer, pamphleteer, and president of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1880-1890, and of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1890-1892, Mrs. Stanton effectively led the movement that would culminate in the 19th amendment in 1920. The house located at 32 Washington Street in Seneca Falls, is in good condition. Privately owned, it is not open to the public.

24. Beginning Point, First Public Land Survey, Ohio. At this point on September 30, 1785, Thomas Hutchins, the first Geographer to the United States, inaugurated the use of the rectangular land survey sys tem, which resulted from the Ordinance of 1785 "for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory." As the system has remained in use since that time and has been utilized in surveying the millions of acres of land making up the 31 states created from the public domain, the Beginning Point is of great historical significance. The Beginning Point is located on the north bank of the Ohio River in eastern East Liverpool, Ohio.

25. Warren G. Harding Home Marion, Ohio. In this two-story clapboard home at 380 Mount Vernon Avenue, Warren G. Harding and his wife lived from 1891 to 1921, when the 29th President left for Washington. From its spacious front porch he conducted his famed Presidential campaign of 1920. The Harding Home is now owned and maintained as a historic house museum by the Harding Memorial Foundation.

26. Fort Washita, Bryan County, Oklahoma. Established in 1842 near the junction of the Washita and Red Rivers, Fort Washita served as a base for military exploration of the Southwest and as a guardian of the immigrant Chickasaw Indians from the East. Located about 15 miles northwest of Durant on Oklahoma 199, it is now being restored by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

27. Colonial Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 18th and 19th century buildings that line historic Germantown Avenue represent an architectural heritage of considerable interest. The numerous houses within the historic district illustrate a diversity of occupations, the Germanic background and the Americanization of the community.

28. Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Built between 1823-1829, the Eastern State Penitentiary represented the first application of the Pennsylvania System of penology, which featured the idea of solitary confinement of prisoners. It became the prototype for other prisons based on the same concept. The prison, located at 21st and Fairmount Avenue in Philadelphia, has been little changed and continues in use.

29. Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia Pennsylvania. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride figured prominently in the 19th century movement for enlightened treatment of the insane. The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, com pleted in 1859 was designed by Kirkbride on the concept that the insane should be treated as sick people. Kirkbride's work helped to bring about a new understanding of mental illness, and his hospital design influenced the creation of similar institutions in 31 other states. Despite modern additions, the hospital, located at 111 North 49th Street, in Philadelphia, appears much as it did originally. It is not open to the general public.

30. Old Economy, Ambridge Pennsylvania. Economy, the third and final site of George Rapp's religiously based communal society, was founded in 1825. Primarily an industrial community it became wealthy through its manufactures and its use of labor-saving ma-

(continued on page 7)

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HUNGRY HORSE NEWS WINS COVETED AWARD

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK has always been the lead feature of the HUNGRY HORSE NEWS, independent country weekly published by Mel Ruder, Editor and owner, Columbia Falls, Mont. This year Mel's HUNGRY HORSE NEWS won the coveted Pulitzer Prize for pictures and story coverage of the June, 1964 flood in Glacier and the Flathead Valley. TIME MAGAZINE made a statement about granting a prize to a local paper covering a flood -- regardless of the expressed belief that this was not justified, Mel's reporting of the flood and of Glacier then and at all times has been outstanding and he did a colossal job on the flood coverage. This award has never before come to a Montana newspaper. The HUNGRY HORSE NEWS had won twelve lesser awards over the short span of its publication, but the Pulitzer is the crowning glory and Montana's publishers and a myriad of personal friends met about 300 strong at a banquet in Columbia Falls High School as an expression of their pride in their Montana paper and Mel Ruder. We learned 600 had been nominated for this honor -- the HUNGRY HORSE NEWS received the $1,00 Pulitzer and, a week before, the $100 Edward J. Meeman Conservation Award. There are to be small Meeman-Ruder awards each year to eighth-graders of the Columbia Falls school for the best reports on the annual Flathead Grange-sponsored conservation tour. This will be recognition for understanding of conservation and effective writing. The Pulitzer money will be used for scholarships in the field of journalsim and social sciences.

DEATH VALLEY

The Park has just weathered the most exhausting humidity. While there was little or no rain in the immediate residential and administrative areas it rained nearby and the relative humidity soared to twenty-nine percent. It is slowly decreasing and was ten percent July 22. The high temperature for the week was 113 degrees July 14 and the low 80 degrees July 17.

WODC Project Supervisor Tom Lippert arrived in the Valley September 3. and will probably be in the area until next June.

The stings of bees, wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and ants cause as many deaths in the United States annually as snakes and all other venomous creatures put together.

****

Sunfish are amazingly prolific. In three years, 127 bluegills introduced in an Illinois lake multiplied to 67,700, the National Geographic says.

****

Since the Washington Monument was completed in 1884, more than 43 million people have ridden or trudged to the top of the 555-foot obelisk.

AREAS RECOMMENDED

(Cont'd. from Page 6)

chinery. Although the society remained prosperous, its numbers had greatly decreased by the 1860's. Gradually all the factories were closed down, and in 1905, the society was dissolved. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now administers 1 1/2 blocks of Economy as a state historical site. This area includes 17 of the original buildings representing the various facets of Rappite life.

31. The Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Hospital is the earliest established public hospital in the United States.

Dr. Thomas Bond an eminent Philadelphia physician of the 18th century, conceived the idea of founding a hospital to care for Philadelphia's sick, injured, and insane. Failing in an attempt to raise a subscription for the establishment of such an institution, he turned to Benjamin Franklin for aid. Franklin agreed to promote the project and by 1750 had convinced the people of Philadelphia of the great neeed for a public hospital.

A temporary building served from 1752-1756. The corner stone of the east wing of the main building was laid in May 1755. The Hospital, located at 8th and Spruce Streets in Philadelphia, is still in operation.

32. Fort Loudoun, Monroe County, near Vonore, Tennessee. At the request of the Cherokee Indians, Fort Loudoun was built in 1756-1757. It held the trans-Appalachian frontier during the French and Indian War. Later, enmity between the English and Cherokee caused the fort to be surrendered to the Indians in 1760. Now authentically restores, the Fort is open to the public.

33. Calvin Coolidge Homestead, Plymouth, Vermont. In this frame and clapboard house, Calvin Coolidge spent his boyhood years, 1876-1887. Here, following President Warren G. Harding's death in 1923, he took the oath as President of the United States; and here in January, 1933, he died. The Coolidge Homestead, which Coolidge regarded as his true home, well expresses the character of the 30th President It is maintained as a historic house museum by the State of Vermont.



John H Edmonds, Caretaker, is pictured above (r) receiving congratulations from Mr. Turner L. Robinette, Chief of Park Maintenance, upon receipt of an award for his suggestion for a metal molded cover to fit over the window channel when the glass cullet is being unloaded at the Glasshouse at Jamestown.

Box turtles have a strong homing instinct. They promptly crawl back to their home territory from spots as far as three-quarters of a mile away.

The Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest masonry fort still standing in the United States, the National Geographic says.

FORT NECESSITY

Two employees, Mrs. Ruth Martin, Park Guide, and Miss Mildred L. Wilburn received Special Service Awards in recognition of services rendered.

Mrs. Martin handled the job of disposing of all unrelated loaned items formerly on display in Mount Washington Tavern in preparation for a rehabilitation Program. She displayed rare tack and maintained such excellent public relations that many appropriate loaned items were donated for public use. She received a check for $200 less taxable deductions.

Miss Wilburn award also was in connection with unrelated loaned items. She put out several hundred letters to communicated with various individuals in accomplished this job with all this work being done in addition to her regular routine duties. She received a check for $150, less taxable deductions.

CANYONLANDS

Reyers and Rothfusse's have just moved to Canyonlands National Park from their temporary homes at Arches National Monument. The new trailer sites were completed on August 15. We all feel like pioneers.

* * *

George Miller and Tom Moran were in the Canyonlands area on separate inspection tours during the last month.

* * *

Harold and Mildred Shumaker spent their two weeks vacation in Texas and Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Yellowstond, Tetons, Flaming Gorge, and Rocky Mountain were some of the interesting stops on the Randall's two week trip.

Boating use in Canyonlands has remained high.

EXCAVATING AT GRAN QUIVIRA

A work crew has entered on duty to initiate the excavation of the large Indian Mound at Gran Quivira National Monument. Planned for several years the project is finally being realized through appropriations granted by Congress for the 1966 Fiscal Year which began July 1.

July 6, Supervisory Archeologist Alden C. Hayes was transferred to Gran Quivira to take charge of the work. He and Mrs. Hayes have lived at Mesa Verde National Park for the past seven years where Al was engaged in the excavation and stabilization of the cliff ruins on Wetherill Mesa.

Mr. Archer W. Stewart, better known as "Rusty" has transferred from Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona, to be Mr. Hayes' assistant. He recently completed three-months training at the Albright Training Center at Gran Canyon National Park, and was the park archeologist at his former assignment. "Rusty" is single and due to lack of housing at the monument is residing in Mountainair.

July 15 and 16, Mr. Carl Degen, Chief of the Branch of Motion Pictures and Audio-visual Services, in the National Park Service's headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Photographer Tom Gray, also with the Washington Office, took motion and still pictures depicting the mound before excavation work had started. A flight over the monument was made to secure aerial photographs for better detail of the entire ruins area.

The five men currently engaged in the excavation work under the direction of Mr. Hayes are C. N. Fulfer, Jerry Greene, Guy Mathews and Gary Fulfer, all of Mountainair; and Bill Wells from Gran Quivira. Preliminary work has consisted mainly of clearing away brush and cactus from the mound, following which the uncovering of the buried village will begin. Erection of a small building to house the collection of artifacts is also taking place and will be ready to receive the first specimens in a week.

Visitors are welcome to view the excavation work while it is going on but must be accompanied by a ranger. Actual work is taking place Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

GRAND CANYON

Mr. Frank A. Pimentel an employee of the Western Office of Design and Contruction of the National Park Service assigned to Grand Canyon National Park, recently received a Superior Performance Award for his performance in supervising construction of building in several southwestern parks and monuments. Mr. Pimentel's assignments included supervision of construction of the Horace M. Albright Training Center, and associated apartments, employee residences and Utility Building in Grand Canyon National Park, and various construction projects in Wupatki, Walnut Canyon, and Tuzigoot National Monuments.

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GLACIER

Regional Direction Lon Garrison, "Red" Hill (Chief, WODC), "Joe" jensen (Chief of Design and Construction, Washington), and Jerry Riddell (Chief Architect, WODC) visited the Park to review the Waterton Development and to evolve an architectural theme for the entire Park. Their study included the buildings under construction at St. Mary, Logan Pass, and the Lake Mc Donald Lodge area.

Messrs. Jensen, Hill and Garrison accompanied by Superintendent Neilson and Landscape Architect Steeves reviewed the International Park road loop in the North Fork area; Messrs. Hill, Jensen, and Neilson took an hour-and-a-half flight over the North Fork area Sunday.

During their stay, possible road developments were discussed which might alleviate the anticipated traffic congestion on the Going-to-the-Sun Road in future years; the need for additional camping facilities were reviewed and several sites were visited.

* * *

Chief Justice Earl Warren and friends made a return visit to Glacier during the first week of August. Headquartering at St. Mary Lodge, he and his party fished at Duck Lake and in the Park. Justice Hugh Black has written to thank the Superintendent for Bob Frauson's courtesy in arranging a fishing trip in the Many Glacier area.

GLACIER OBSERVES 55th ANNIVERSARY

Over 100 civic leaders attended the annual SHOW ME DAY observance of Glacier National Park's 55th birthday commemorating its establishment in May, 1910.

Guests included retired Supt. & Mrs. Jack W. Emmert, now residents of Coeur de'Alene. Idaho; "Bill" Thompson, Alberta Travel Bureau, Fort Macleod; Dean Arnold Bolle and Dr. Lawrence Merriam of Montana State University School of Forestry. Invited were friends and neighbors from Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, West Glacier, Cut Bank and Browning and East Glacier Park. Registration held in the Conference Training Hall, newly rehabilitated gave an opportunity to display panels which will be installed at the Logan Pass Visitor Center and the architects drawing of the St. Mary Visitor Center. Coffee was served following and during talks by staff members before the caravan started out to inspect many of the improvements which have been made at Apgar and Fish Creek campgrounds and at Lake McDonald Lodge. Lunch was served at Avalanche Campgrounds where, at 1:00 p. m., a drawing was held for the first 1965 Recreation/Conservation sticker issued in Glacier. Winner was a staff photographer of the Great Falls Tribune on a "busman's holiday". Glacier's SHOW ME DAY commemorative "open house birthday party" has become increasingly popular among the civic leaders and business people of the surrounding towns and invitations are valued.

FORT SMITH

On June 9th, Historian Haskett and his family left to attend a six weeks Seminar for Historical Administrators held at Colonial Williamsburg. Shortly thereafter, Superintendent Norris left to report to WASO. This left Bill Saylor and the remainder of the Staff to hold the Fort during the travel season.

* * *

(continued from page 1)

BALLOT BALLOT BALLOT BALLOT BALLOT

For use in nominating candidates for membership on the Board of Directors of the National Park Service Employees and Alumni Association.

All members of the Association are invited and urged to nominate candidates for membership on the Board of Directors to represent the group to which they belong, as indicated below:

1. One member to represent the Washington Office. . . . . .
2. One member to represent each of the following regions:
   (a) Northeast Region . . . . . .
   (b) Southeast Region . . . . . .
   (c) Midwest Region . . . . . .
   (d) Southwest Region . . . . . .
   (e) Western Region . . . . . .
   (f) National Capital Region . . . . . .
3. One member to represent the Eastern, Western, and National Capital Offices of Design and Construction . . . . . .
4. One member to represent the National Park Service Women's Organization . . . . . .
5. One member to represent all other members of the Association . . . . . .

After filling in your ballot, please send, or deliver, it to Assistant Director C.P. Montgomery, National Park Service, 3124 Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240, not later than December 1, 1965. Nominations received after that date cannot be considered.

In June the Park received recognition for its role in helping to project a film on the Federal Court. The Western Heritage Award of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and the Western Heritage Center was presented to the documentary as the Outstanding Factual Western Television Program of 1964.

* * *

On August 13th, the cycle of farewell parties was reversed to make way for a welcoming part for Superintendent Peterson and family. After the Pot-Luck Supper occasion was made for a presentation ceremony. At this time Janitor Theodore Walker received a well deserved Outstanding Performance Award. For their work in carrying on Administrative and Interpretive functions during the period while both the Superintendent and Historian were absent Secretary Kay Ventrello, Guides Les Downer and Guy Nichols and Maintenanceman Paul Schriver received letters of commendation. After the ceremoney Superintendent Peterson presented a slide program on his previous assignment, Fort Clatsop.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

After the Alpine Visitor Center dedication ceremony, the guests toured the Alpine Visitor Center and then proceeded to Hidden Valley where the concessioner, Estes Park Chalet, had prepared a barbeque luncheon. Entertainment there was provided by a local group of western singers, the Fall River Wranglers. Toward the end of the luncheon, examples of expert horsemanship and fancy roping were presented by the Westernaires, a nationally famous group of teenagers from Lakewood, Colorado, who were appearing in Estes Park.

After the luncheon, an informal ground breaking ceremony was held on the Beaver meadows Road for the Administration Building, a $653,000.00 facility now under contract with the Kunz Construction Company of Arvada, Colorado. Regional Director Lemuel A. Garrison was Master of Ceremonies for this event. The first shovelful was turned by Congressman Wayne Aspinall. Two photographs are also included covering this event.

* * *

Rocky Mountain National Park has also been honored by two local musical groups, the Rocky Ridge Music Center and the Colorado Philharmonic. A program of the Rocky Ridge Music Center for their special concert was held July 18, 1965. The 54 member Colorado Philharmonic (formerly the Blue Jeans Symphony) presented their concert on August 8. Complimentary tickets were provided both these events for park employees and their families and both were well attended. Copies of information which appeared in the Estes Park Trail regarding these events as well as local coverage of the Dedication are enclosed for your further information.

* * *

Five Turkish governors visited the Park over the Forth of July weekend. They met with Superintendent Jiles and were escorted on a tour of the Park by Chief Ranger Spurgeon.

* * *

A near-fatal accident occurred July 12 at 2:32 p.m. when Bryan Pendleton, age 12, Amarillo, Texas, was struck by lightning on the Service Road near Shadow Mountain Spillway. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was given by Ted Taylor, Denver, and A.G. Smith, White Bear Lake, Minnesota. Ranger Don Harper was on the scene within minutes with a resuscitator. Bryan was taken to Grand Lake Clinic and to Kremmling hospital, where he is reported out of danger.

* * *

Attendance at the new Visitor Center has far exceeded expectations. When the prediction of more than 1500 visitors on peak days was made last summer, there were those who couldn't quite believe it. Attendance has averaged 2685 a day; on the peak single day 4857 visitors were recorded. Many have commented favorably on the displays in the exhibit wing.

SOUTH EAST REGIONAL



Mrs. Charlotte M. Williams and Thomas W. Morse, Regional Chief

On August 12 Regional Chief, Division of State Assistance, Thomas-W. Morse presented to Mrs. Charlotte M. Williams, Secretary of that Division, a quality increase. In presenting the increase Mr. Morse said "This award is being given to you in recognition of your outstanding work performance."



Mrs. Ellen W. Lindsay and Assistant Regional Director Raymond O. Mulvany

Mrs. Ellen W. Lindsay retired effective July 31, after 30 years of Federal Service all of which was performed in the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service.

Assistant Regional Director Raymond O. Mulvany presented "Ellen" her 30 year Service pin at a farewell party on July 30 in the Conference Room of the Regional Office. As farewell gifts Mr. Horace Sheely, President of the Richmond National Park Service Employees Association, presented "Ellen" with two pieces of luggage from the Southeast Regional Office employees and a gold charm from the Association members.

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