

COURIER

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Season's Greetings



(Left to right) Director Whalen, his wife Mary, and their sons Bill, Dennis, Mike and Tim.

As I traveled from park to park this past year, I became even more convinced that we really are all members of one great family—the Park Service Family.

May all the joy and warmth you have shared with others be enjoyed by each of you this holiday season, and

Let us each look with eagerness to the New Year with the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead of us.

Sam Whalen
Director

MAB program results rolling in

By Dr. Napier Shelton
Natural History Division, WASO

Working in parks or dealing with them all the time, it's easy to lose sight of the Nation and the rest of the world. Yet none of us can afford to do that. We are tied to the world outside parks by compelling human and environmental forces.

Over the years the National Park Service has found various ways to share its skills and knowledge. Now we have an important new opportunity through our involvement in the Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Created in 1972, MAB is an international, intergovernmental effort to study major environmental problems and supply decision-makers the information they need to deal with them. MAB attempts to take the broad approach so often lacking in the past. It looks into both the human and natural aspects of a problem, strives for solutions of wide use, and tries to bring together all the jurisdictions involved, including local, regional, national, and international levels. Whenever possible MAB projects include training and a framework for contacts between specialists from countries with similar problems.

At present nearly 900 MAB projects are underway around the world. Among the problems MAB is dealing with, none is more critical than the rapid destruction of tropical forests. These forests are important to everyone because they supply international wood markets, they affect global climates, they harbor a large proportion of the world's species of plants and animals, many of which are or might be of economic value, and their wise use is critical to the economic stability of many Third World countries.

Seventeen complementary pilot projects in humid forests of the tropics have been set up in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia to help find better ways to manage these rich but fragile lands.

The Gogol project in Papua New Guinea illustrates MAB's approach. Here researchers from several disciplines are looking into the impact of selective cutting and clear cutting on forest regeneration, small mammals, birds, water quality, soil fertility, health, and social conditions in the Gogol Valley. The goal is to help develop ecologically sound guidelines for future timber projects in Papua New Guinea and other lowland rainforest areas.

Much different problems are being studied in dry south-central Tunisia,



Channel Islands National Monument, Calif.

where intense pressure by livestock and people threatens to extend desert conditions. Research here attempts to answer such questions as: how many domestic animals can the land support? To what extent should intense farming be encouraged? What would be the ecological effects of introducing improved fodder crops? Tunisia and other North African planners desperately need the answers, and now, after 7 years of research, data on which to base decisions are coming in.

Swelling urban populations create yet another set of man-environment problems. In Hong Kong, a MAB project is investigating the flow of energy and materials and its effects on physical and mental health of the population. Conclusions developed here will help planners understand cities as ecological systems and the role of culture in adapting people to urban crowding. Practical, as well as theoretical, results are expected.

MAB operates through a hierarchical structure that can address both national and global needs. General guidelines are established by the International Coordinating Council in Paris. A national committee coordinates activities within each MAB member nation, of which there are now nearly 100.

The actual research projects are selected by directorates in each of 14 project areas.

The first seven of these project areas deal with the earth's major geographic zones, such as tropical forests, grasslands, and islands. The last six deal with systems

and processes, such as urban ecosystems, demographic change, and pollution. The U.S. National Park Service is most involved in still another project area: number 8—Biosphere Reserves. Much of the research in the other 13 project areas is conducted in Biosphere Reserves, of which there are now 162 in 40 countries.

Biosphere Reserves play a central role in the MAB scheme. They serve as areas for preservation of genetic resources and for the study of both undisturbed and man-modified ecosystems, so that responses of these systems to human use can be determined. When the network of Biosphere Reserves is complete, each biotic province of the world will be represented.

In the United States, all Biosphere Reserves (now 33) are areas previously designated for other purposes. They are administered by five U.S. Government agencies and two private organizations. Twelve are units of the National Park System: Big Bend, Channel Islands, Everglades, Glacier, Great Smoky Mountains, Mount McKinley, Olympic, Organ Pipe Cactus, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Virgin Islands and Yellowstone.

Biosphere Reserves are intended to include both large protected areas and experimental areas. Few existing sites in the U.S. qualified for both purposes, so the concept of multiple reserves was developed. Large preserves such as national parks were paired with nearby experimental areas, such as Forest Service experimental forests.

The Southern Appalachian Cluster is a good example of how this works. This multiple Biosphere Reserve is composed of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Coweeta Experimental Forest (U.S. Forest Service). Oak Ridge National Laboratories (Department of Energy), though not officially part of the Reserve, cooperates in several areas of common interest. The Southern Appalachian Cluster is located in the Eastern Forest (south) biotic province.

In this group, Great Smoky Mountains National Park provides a large natural area where a wide spectrum of plant and animal species is protected and the workings of undisturbed Eastern Forest ecosystems can be studied. In the Coweeta Experimental Forest, a short distance to the south, the effects of various logging practices on similar forest habitat is studied. Oak Ridge supplies computer and storage facilities for the information generated on these two sister areas.

As knowledge about these ecosystems and their response to human use is developed, it will be disseminated to scientists and to park and forest managers, regional planners, legislators, and others who make decisions about use of Southern Appalachian areas. Special efforts will also be made to use these areas for training resource managers, planners, and scientists, especially those from other temperate forest regions of the world that have similar problems.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the "core" area of the Southern Appalachians Biosphere Reserve cluster. As a natural area, it serves as a "baseline" with which the environments of timber-producing, agricultural, and urban parts of the region can be compared.

It may also become part of a recently proposed MAB Cooperative Regional Demonstration Project. This project would bring together a number of public and private organizations to address air pollution, recreational carrying capacity, and other environmental issues of the Southern Appalachian Region. Tennessee Valley Authority watersheds would join the Biosphere Reserve cluster as research areas for the project. Similar demonstration projects are also proposed for the Lake Champlain Basin; Dayton, Ohio; and the lower Colorado River basin.

Ray Herrmann, former chief scientist of the NPS Southeast Region, is enthusiastic about the broadened role that Biosphere Reserve status confers on Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

"The research the park needs to accomplish for its own management (studies of its ecosystems and their elements) now can become useful to the Southern Appalachian region, the Nation, and the world as well," he says.

Part of the park's global usefulness has to do with the monitoring of airborne pollutants. Such pollutants, including acid rain, travel hundreds or thousands of miles and respect no political boundaries. By measuring these substances in remote park areas we can determine base levels, probable sources, and worldwide trends.

A pilot pollutant monitoring program was developed in the Great Smokies as a MAB effort by the Environmental Protection Agency and NPS. Air, soil, water, litter, and vegetation were sampled for a number of trace elements at different elevations.

The results are still coming in, but one startling finding is the high level of lead residues—comparable to those in urban areas—in forest floor litter. The size and shape of particles suggests that they came from distant urban-industrial sources. Other studies have found higher than expected levels of acidity in Great Smoky streams—a potential threat to aquatic life that may be due to acids carried from industrial areas and dropped in rain.

A similar pollutant monitoring program is now being established in Olympic National Park. Since most of the air masses flowing over Olympic come from the Pacific, this is one of the "purist" areas in the United States. It will be especially valuable as a site for comparison with inland areas and for measuring global trends of pollutants.

Eventually, it is hoped, all U.S. national park Biosphere Reserves will become part

of this monitoring network. The more sites we have, the better we can understand and deal with patterns of pollution and pollution sources.

This project also illustrates another hallmark of the Man and the Biosphere Program—international cooperation. The U.S. has made an agreement with the U.S.S.R. to cooperate in monitoring projects in Biosphere Reserves. The Soviets will set up the pollutant monitoring system developed in the Smokies in a comparable Soviet Biosphere Reserve and share the data with us.

There is great potential for expanded use of other national park Biosphere Reserves, especially those paired with experimental areas. For instance, Big Bend National Park—Jornada Experimental Range could be of much help in improving human use of the Chihuahuan Desert. Glacier National Park—Coram Experimental Forest—Waterton National Park (Canada) has the added opportunity for international cooperation to address coal mining effects and other environmental concerns of the northern Rockies.

Like any international scheme, the Man and the Biosphere Program has taken a long time to get started. But now the structure is in place and results are beginning to roll in. In the coming years it will be exciting to watch the realization of this idea and the National Park Service's role in it.

Secretary Herbst on MAB

... an interview with
Robert L. Herbst, Assistant
Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
U. S. Department of the Interior

By Priscilla R. Baker
NPS Chief, Office of Public Affairs

BAKER: Let's start with the basics: What do you consider to be the overall, primary significance of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program?

HERBST: MAB is an intergovernmental, international agency involving about 87 nations. It is a unique effort to focus research, education and technical training on the environment of the world.

An outgrowth of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) authorized by the Director General in 1970, MAB seeks to focus general studies on the ecological regions of the world, the biosphere. Further, the program is making systematic evaluations of changes in the biosphere, studying the overall effects of

these changes and providing public information and education about this work.

We need to know what the effects of man's activities on the biosphere are in order to make changes in those activities and avoid detrimental results.

BAKER: Have there been any especially significant findings from the project thus far?

HERBST: Yes. The program has been monitoring a rather significant reduction in tropical forests due to clearing for agricultural purposes, overlogging, removal for urbanization and for other reasons. This has led to depletion of wood supplies in certain areas and it has had effects on certain species, some of which are becoming rare or even endangered. It has created sedimentation problems; it has increased siltation in channels and harbors; it has reduced oxygen supplies around our planet and it has affected climates.

Another example would be the findings regarding depletion of the world's coastal zone resources. There has

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been considerable draining of these resources which, in turn, has had effects on flora, fauna, water supplies and other related matters.

BAKER: How long does it take to get enough data to know what courses of action must be taken to protect the world's environment? Who is coordinating this effort for the United States?

HERBST: That depends on the character of each ecosystem and on the quantity and quality of research that already has taken place.

One of the problems that MAB has had is that it has involved so many countries and government agencies that in this country, especially, there has not been a single Federal agency leadership with a single budget. Accordingly, there has not been a comprehensive approach to the research and monitoring. It has been a "tin cup" operation, where each agency has supplied staff and financing to meet its own needs for answers to questions. When answers are obtained to the specific questions, a particular research budget may be dropped, thereby creating gaps in the overall continuity of the research activity. As a result of discussions with the White House, the President has issued an Executive Order directing that our domestic programs be co-chaired by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of the Interior and that the coordination of international activities be the responsibility of the State Department.

In this Department, the Secretary has designated me to serve as the lead for the Department of the Interior. I have designated the National Park Service's Science and Technology branch to take the leadership role for the Department. The Fish and Wildlife Service, USGS, BLM and other bureaus of the Department also are involved. However, the Park Service has been the stronger of the agencies and its enthusiasm for the program and the history of its activities in this area make the Park Service more uniquely qualified to carry out the program.

NPS manages what is best and what is least disturbed by man in the United States. In addition to that, it has personnel, professional personnel, who are holistic in their feelings about the environment. In other words, they deal with all resources and the protection of all resources, where some of the other agencies deal with single resource values and single resource uses. The international MAB committee has a staff in Paris, France; and there is a staff here in Washington for the national program.

BAKER: What sort of effect would any recommendation from MAB have on a unit of government or on private



*Ruins of Danish Sugar Plantation
"Annaberg," Virgin Islands NP.*

enterprise? Is there any way to enforce the recommendations of this organization?

HERBST: There is no way to enforce, but the recommendations are brought up before the United Nations itself. That is the international forum for discussion and cooperation. Nobody in the world can enforce action by any other country. The only thing that can be done is to encourage joint understanding, joint cooperation and joint implementation. MAB offers a forum for that purpose.

BAKER: What do you see the effects of the current energy shortage on this work that MAB is doing?

HERBST: I think that it will affect a number of projects. It will affect those projects in ecosystems where, in the past, there has not been much in the way of extraction or development for energy sources. It will affect projects where citing, transmission, translocation of energy or energy-related facilities takes place. It will also affect ecosystems like coastal regions where parks will have to be opened to accommodate shipping, pipelines, refineries and power plants. There is no question but that the energy crisis will result in more emphasis on the development of coal. Some of that development is going to take place where coal has not been developed before. We are going to see emphasis on use of forests for wood supply, for fuel and for charcoal. We are going to find more emphasis on the development of the biomass (peat) for conversion to natural gasses and to electricity. There will be some renewed emphasis on water power. There will be more search for geothermal resources throughout the world and possible pressures to develop those geothermal resources. Because there will be more interest in sun as a power source, there will be research in areas where the sun is stronger.

BAKER: Is there anything that "John Q. Public" or "Joan Q. Public" can do to

participate in the MAB program?

HERBST: The public will receive the information that is generated from the research. Those who believe in international cooperation to effect changes that could preserve life, should let their respective Congressmen and Senators know that they support the effort.

BAKER: Do you feel that the effort is presently getting enough support?

HERBST: No. More support is needed to do the job that needs to be done. A confidential study was done this past year to determine what is really needed. Financing needs to be tripled and staff needs to be doubled in order to have a comprehensive program. We are beginning to make increases. The Department of the Interior has increased its request for funding for the program in fiscal year 1981. The Forest Service is increasing its support. In addition, some Federal agencies that have been involved only peripherally in the past have indicated renewed interest and a desire to become more actively involved, including offers of staff and money. The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Smithsonian Institution and other organizations are getting involved.

BAKER: What would you most like to have Park Service people know about MAB? What would you like to have featured?

HERBST: I think they should know that it is the only program of international research and cooperation for which they, as a professional agency, take the leadership responsibility for our country. Many of our national parks are the areas in which research will be done.

BAKER: How could an individual Park Service employee get involved in the Man and the Biosphere program and help?

HERBST: I think the best way is to become familiar with the program. The National Park Service has several excellent publications on it, one of which is called "Man and the Biosphere, U.S. Information Synthesis Project . . ." which was published this past year. This comprehensive study of the entire program is available from NPS Office of Science and Technology. Also, those who are interested in learning more about MAB, or becoming part of the effort, could contact the Associate Director for Science and Technology. Some parks, like the Smokies, already are a part of it because they are designated as biosphere reserves of the world. Several of the National Parks in this country have been designated as International Biosphere Reserves. Big Bend, Channel Islands, Everglades, Glacier, Olympic, Organ Pipe Cactus, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Yellowstone and Virgin Islands are biosphere reserves.

Restoring the Russian Bishop's House

By Susan F. Edelstein
Superintendent
Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska

Some suggest that the Russian Bishop's House in Sitka will rise like a legendary phoenix from behind its temporary plywood facade, but the NPS historians and architects orchestrating the building's restoration insist, with a sly wink, that it will be a double eagle, the Czarist Russian Emblem, instead!

Located on Crescent Harbor in Sitka, the structure was built in 1842 by the Russian American Company to provide living, office, ceremonial and classroom space for the Russian Orthodox Church's first Bishop of Alaska. At the time, Sitka was the capital of Russia's colony.

The 64-foot by 42-foot log building was continuously occupied by the church until 1969, when its structural condition was so deteriorated that it was closed. Despite the decay, the Bishop's House is the oldest Russian structure in Alaska that has not been significantly altered. Due to its historic importance, it was added to Sitka National Historical Park in 1972.

Because the Russian Orthodox Church, the Russian American Company, and the first resident, Bishop Ivan Veniaminov, kept good records, restoration specialists can return it to its early appearance. It will become a focal point for discussing Russian America and will complement current park themes that treat the history and culture of the local Tlingit Indians. Painted its original yellow ochre color, relandscaped, and topped by a green, hipped iron roof, it will be a major attraction on the busy Sitka water front.

Inside, the second floor will be restored to its 1852 appearance, including wall coverings, furniture, and accessories in the Bishop's rooms and private chapel. The first floor will house a museum describing the Czarist Russian role in Alaska, life in Colonial Sitka, the effect of the Russians and other more recent resource-seekers on Alaska, and the role of the Orthodox Church and its Bishop Ivan Veniaminov. The building's architecture and construction will also be described, as well as the restoration process.

Today, however, that seems far away. "We're trying to make the building as level as it ever will be again," grins Gene Ervine, a member of the park staff assigned to the project. The walls, made up mostly of 9-foot and 12-foot logs, are bolted together and suspended from a sophisticated system of scaffolding, tension cables, and more than 150 jacks. It is being raised at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per day to



Park Superintendent Sue Edelstein and maintenance-worker Gene Ervine review the keying system for hundreds of hand-whittled dowels at the Russian Bishop's House, Sitka NHP, Alaska.

straighten out as much as 16 inches of sag in some spots and allow structural rehabilitation. The severely decayed lower portions of the front and back walls have been removed. A modern concrete foundation topped with the historic foundation stones will soon be placed under the building.

Next year, after decayed logs are replaced, the building is set back down, and the existing leaky roof is replaced by a historical metal one, the building will be stable. Then it's on to the restoration, including such details as duplicating period wallpapers found under layers of paint in the building and redesigning the false facade that the style-conscious architects put on the building.

The date 1852 was chosen for the restoration, consistent with policy that bans guesswork on such projects. In 1851, Bishop Veniaminov wrote an extensive memo detailing structural problems that needed correction. Original floor plans and an 1844 drawing of the exterior have been preserved, thanks to extensive church and Russian-American Company records.

Inventories of the contents of the building from the period, ledgers describing imports, and descriptions written by visitors are primary source documents. Information has come from sources as varied as the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and a man

in Finland knowledgeable about the style of brick radiating stoves in the building. During a recent conference on Russian America, several Soviet scholars offered help with letters from Veniaminov and with measured furniture drawings.

The secular contents of the building were purchased by the NPS from the church. Bishop Veniaminov was a renaissance man—a linguist, a furniture and clockmaker, a humanitarian; several pieces attributed to him are in the park collection and will be replaced in the building.

Missing pieces of furniture will be acquired or reproduced. Some came from the Hudson's Bay company in Victoria. Others were made in Siberian styles. The labels of typical trade goods in the pantry will be copied from museum pieces. Archeologists have found broken pottery that tells the Bishop's tableware was imported from Europe, and shows the patterns to obtain.

The Bishop's private chapel, the Chapel of the Annunciation, is on the second floor. It will be reconsecrated by the Orthodox Church and used for special religious occasions. Many original icons and vestments are on loan to the Park Service for use here.

One aspect of the Russian Bishop's House is particularly applicable today: the Russians built in energy conservation

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measures to cope with the climate of Southeast Alaska.

At each entrance, there is a series of airlocks that kept cold outside air from rushing into heated spaces. Raised thresholds cut off drafts and interior-mounted storm windows and exterior shutters helped cut heat loss. Fortochkas, or ventilation tubes, brought fresh air into the building when the storm windows were up and the shutters closed. Six inches of dirt insulation in the attic, between the floors and beneath the first floor also helped keep the building comfortable. Gaps between logs were caulked with thick layers of moss and tarred rope. Brick radiating heaters, many times more efficient than the open hearth fireplaces often found in period buildings, provided heat. The moss on the log structure actually stored the heat given off by heaters and gave off energy as needed.

Sitka's first serious restoration, the building prompts many local people to ask why the NPS is restoring rather than rebuilding with modern materials. A local/regional information campaign has been initiated, including limited public access. One trip inside, where they see massive hand-hewn locking scarf joints, Russian lettering penciled in doorways, and strips of Russian American Company ledger books used to create expansion joints between green planks, usually convinces even the hard-core skeptics. Many of these details, which make the building human, will be visible through plexi "windows" when the project is completed.

Approximately three-quarters of the material in the restored structure will be historic fabric from 1852 or earlier. Decayed fabric is being replaced by modern, economical, and more easily maintained materials when substitutions do not show, materials that show will be duplicated as closely as possible in workmanship and material.

As activity around the building increases, members of the Sitka community are getting caught up in the excitement. One has contributed a chair he rescued from a rainstorm that matches five in the National Park Service collection and are attributed to Veniaminov. Another has donated a Russian chest supposedly presented to a Native leader in 1804 as a peace offering, which can be appropriately displayed in the building.

Cost of the project is estimated at \$2 million. It will be a major NPS showplace in an Alaskan community that is already accessible and a popular tour destination, with completion planned in late 1983 or in 1984. The Russian Bishop's House complements other parts of Sitka National Historical Park, some of which

were placed in the public domain as early as 1890 due to their historical importance. These include the site of the Battle of Sitka that, in 1804 marked the last major Native resistance to Russian colonization, 19 standing totem poles, the Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center, and a visitor center highlighting the history and culture of the Tlingit Indian people.

(Editor's Note: Sitka was proclaimed as a national monument March 23, 1910.)

Fur Trade Conference

By Superintendent Ivan D. Miller
Grand Portage National Monument,
Minn.

I left Montreal on June 8, 1731. We arrived on August 26 at the Grand Portage of Lake Superior. On the 27th all our people in dismay at the portage which is three leagues long mutinied and loudly demanded that I should return

With these words, the French explorer and fur trader, Varennes de LaVerendrye, reported on the completion of his travels on Lake Superior and the subsequent task of crossing overland to the network of lakes and rivers leading further into the rich fur fields of the great northwest. The men of LaVerendrye's expedition were probably not the first, and certainly not the last, to be dismayed at the prospect of carrying canoes and packs over the three-league portage. Today's canoeists still test their endurance on the 13.6 kilometer trail, now preserved as part of Grand Portage National Monument, Minn.

The 250th anniversary of the landing of LaVerendrye at Grand Portage will be commemorated by the Fourth North American Fur Trade Conference. This 4-day meeting of scholars, historians, and fur trade buffs will be held on Oct. 1-4, 1981, at Grand Portage and at nearby Old Fort William, Ontario. Both of these sites are reconstructions of North West Company fur posts.

North American Fur Trade Conferences have been held about every 5 years beginning in 1965. The previous sites were St. Paul and Winnipeg. This conference will feature the presentation of papers on a wide range of fur trade topics by authorities from throughout the continent. Papers from the first three conferences have been published, as will

selected presentations from the 1981 sessions.

The conference is being organized by the Minnesota Historical Society in cooperation with the Park Service at Grand Portage and Old Fort William, which is operated by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Anyone interested in attending, or in presenting a paper, should write to: 1981 Fur Trade Conference, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

The conference will also present opportunities for visiting the interpretive sites at Grand Portage and Old Fort William, as well as side trips to nearby points of interest. Many participants will hike the Grand Portage Trail, retracing the steps of LaVerendrye and his reluctant band.

Great planner Olmsted honored

The Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Mass., recently authorized by the Congress and signed into law by President Carter, honors the life and work of the great 19th-century landscape architect and urban planner.

"Olmsted was a great visionary who is recognized today for the care with which he wove parks into the plans for America's developing cities of the last century," Director Bill Whalen said recently.

Olmsted is credited with designing New York's Central Park, developing the Boston Common, and laying out the basic preservation plans for Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park.

The planner's home and office at 99-101 Warren Street in Brookline, a Boston suburb, also contain a massive archival collection of the documents, drawings, photographs, and equipment used by Olmsted, Whalen said. This collection is destined to be acquired by the Park Service and preserved in conjunction with the national historic site.

James L. Brown has been named as acting superintendent of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Brown already supervises John F. Kennedy National Historic Site in Brookline and Longfellow National Historic Site in nearby Cambridge, Mass.



Eisenhower farm to be activated

With the death of Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower on Nov. 1, the Eisenhower farm at Gettysburg, Pa., will become an active unit of the National Park System. The farm was authorized as Eisenhower National Historic Site by the Congress in 1969, and NPS acquired title to the property, but the enabling legislation provided that the former President would have exclusive use of the farm throughout his lifetime. That privilege was extended to Mrs. Eisenhower after her husband died. It is anticipated the farm will not be open for visitors until after Mrs. Eisenhower's estate is settled.

A classical suite for a Grand Canyon

Somehow, it seemed appropriate to listen to Ferde Grofe's Grand Canyon Suite on the rim of the Grand Canyon.

It's realized that most visitors to a great extent appreciate solitude and unobstructed vistas when visiting the national parks, but there also are times when all visitors appreciate some of the things man contributes. Call it culture or whatever, the Grand Canyon had such a day in September.

When Marden Abadi, a concert pianist from Irvine, Calif., contacted the park during the summer with his request to place his \$30,000 Kawai grand piano on the rim and play Grofe's Grand Canyon Suite, there were many suspect thoughts. Within the realm of not promoting a spectator event, a hazard to visitors, an impact on the resources, and that the occasion was not to be publicized, approval was given.

The highly-polished rosewood instrument was elegant. The day was beautiful and the artist was prepared for the occasion. Abadi introduced both himself and his expertise at the piano to about 150 onlooking visitors with such pieces as Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Summertime," and Chopin's "Nocturne in E Flat" and "Grande Polonaise in A Flat." Accordingly, his finale of Grofe's "On the Trail" from the "Grand Canyon Suite" was probably as spectacular as the piece has ever been heard in the canyon.

The canyon backdrop was fitting, and the Peregrine falcon that floated into the



Concert pianist Marden Abadi gives concert on rim of Grand Canyon.

scene during the performance provided an extra special observance for all present.

The park did not receive a single adverse comment, except from one visitor who missed it. He wondered why it had not been publicized. One woman even commented that the presentation

was the highlight of her family's vacation.

Abadi said he did not want his performance to be a gimmick, but affirmed it was to attract attention to the fine arts and how he feels about them; also, the Grand Canyon. He did, and Gershwin, Chopin and Grofe surely would have been very proud of him.

Apostle goes to courthouse

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisc., now has a new administrative headquarters located in the Old Bayfield Courthouse in Bayfield, Wisc.

Dedication ceremonies took place Oct. 7, corresponding with the local

Octoberfest and Apple Festival in that part of Wisconsin.

Dignitaries on hand for the dedication included Senator Gaylord Nelson and Representative David Obey of Wisconsin, Midwest Regional Director Jimmy Dunning and Lakeshore Superintendent Pat Miller.

NPS will share office space with the Bayfield County Historic Society on the second floor of the courthouse.

Rep. Byron was a friend of Appalachian Trail

The Appalachian Trail had a good friend in Rep. Goodloe E. Byron, who died last year. His contributions to preserving the trail were recognized Oct. 13, at Washington Monument State Park in Boonsboro, Md.

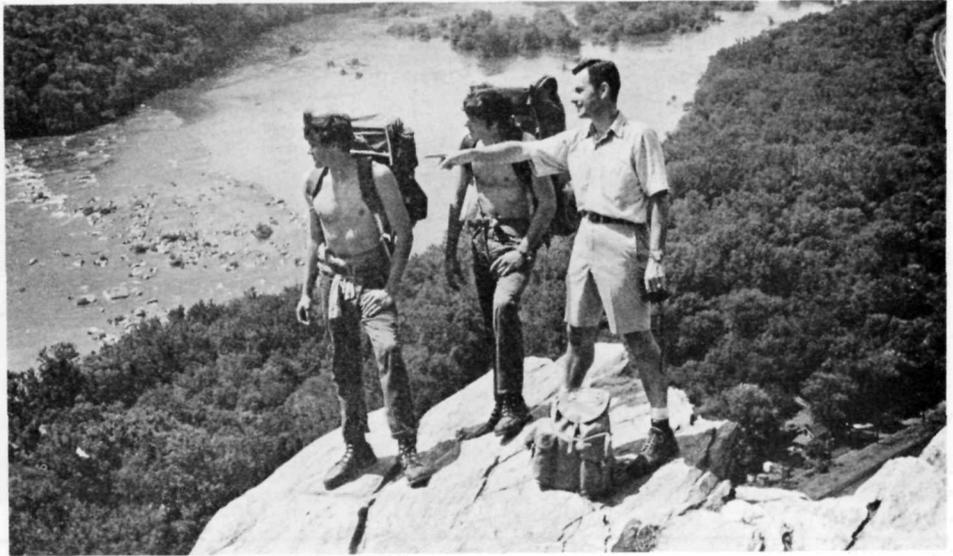
The principal speakers at the event were Sen. Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland and NPS Assistant Director Boyd Evison. The ceremony was sponsored by the Park Service, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Appalachian Trail Conference and the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club.

In his remarks, Evison said of the late Rep. Byron, "In the memory of Goodloe E. Byron is the evidence of a commitment that never flagged, never yielded to expediency and never ceased to inspire those around him to follow in his example." Evison also singled out Ruth Blackburn for her work with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club since 1939.

Other speakers included Rep. Beverly Byron, widow of the congressman, and James E. Mallow, deputy director of the Maryland Park Service.

The late Rep. Byron was the principal sponsor in the House of Representatives of the 1978 legislation assuring for the first time improved funding for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. A longtime hiker and advocate of the trail, he was its principal supporter in the Maryland Legislature and continued his support throughout his four terms in Congress.

He used the trail for hikes with family



The late Congressman Goodloe E. Byron of Maryland (on right) with companions at Weverton Cliff along the Appalachian Trail in Maryland.

and friends. Few days went by that he did not jog a few miles before going to his job. Thus he knew and used natural and recreational resources in the way he felt they should be used and enjoyed, with great understanding for the need for protection and preservation," according to Sen. Mathias.

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail extends through 14 States—from Maine to Georgia. The trail in Maryland is considered a model of cooperative natural resource planning by public and

private organizations. Rep. Byron was instrumental in this joint effort by the State, the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club and the Park Service.

The ceremony was held near a stretch of the trail that the late Congressman hiked. A bronze plaque commemorating Rep. Byron's contributions to the trail was dedicated at the Oct. 13 event. Its inscription reads: "To Goodloe E. Byron, friend and hiker of the Appalachian Trail."



Test your EQ: energy quotient

Over 19,000 visitors to Grand Canyon National Park this past summer viewed the Department of Energy's exhibit entitled "Energy."

"Energy," contained in two 50-foot trailers, presented numerous informative and interesting animated exhibits, films, and electronic quizzes that tested the EQ's (Energy Quotients) of visitors and employees alike. The exhibit, open June 2 through 13, attracted numerous visitors, as a result of the interest in conserving energy during what was probably the peak of the summer's gasoline shortage.

Superintendent Merle Stitt stated that the exhibit was a fine complement to the park's energy conservation program, and along with all visitors, every employee was given an opportunity to see the

exhibit as a part of energy conservation training. Grand Canyon is one of six parks selected by the Service as an energy incentive area, and has implemented numerous programs to explain and perform the conservation of energy.

Numerous visitors were informed about, and attended, the exhibit as a result of publicity given on television and radio talk shows. It was also publicized in newspapers throughout the region.

A special feature gathering much attention was the electric car, which was periodically driven through Grand Canyon Village to generate interest in the "Energy" exhibit. Although visitors were not allowed to drive the car, many of them had questions about it, and wondered if it could possibly be "the car of the future." Many were also surprised to learn through "Energy's" variety of exhibits about the United States' large energy consumption and dependence upon other countries for it.

"The exhibit was a bonus for many during the Year of the Visitor," Stitt said.

Entry fees frozen

Entry fees for areas of the National Park System have been frozen at present levels by Congress.

"Public Law 96-87, signed by President Carter on Oct. 12, prohibits any increases in entry fees for National Park System areas," Director Whalen said recently. "The 64 parks which now charge entry fees for visitors will continue to charge at the current rates, but no additional parks will be permitted to charge entry fees," he added.

The entrance fees provide a small amount of revenue that is used to help pay some of the costs of park operation, the Director said, but they have never represented a major portion of the Interior Department's budget.

The new law specifically prohibits the National Park Service from charging fees for the use of the transportation system

that serves visitors at Alaska's Mount McKinley National Park. The legislation does not affect other so-called "user" fees for campgrounds and other visitor services or rates charged by park concessioners.

The fee provisions are part of a complex piece of legislation that also provides for a memorial commemorating the late Rep. Goodloe Bryon of Maryland on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; permits the burial of the late Piscataway Indian chief, Turkey Tayac, in the ossuary at Piscataway Park, Md.; authorizes establishment of a national historic site in Brookline, Mass., honoring the life and work of Frederick Law Olmsted, the noted 19-century landscape architect and urban planner; and creates a series of technical changes to the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 that authorized many new parks and numerous changes in existing units of the National Park System.

Theodore Roosevelt award to Carter

By John Vosburgh
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

On Dec. 1, the National Park Service observed the first anniversary of President Carter's proclamations of 11 new national monuments in Alaska.

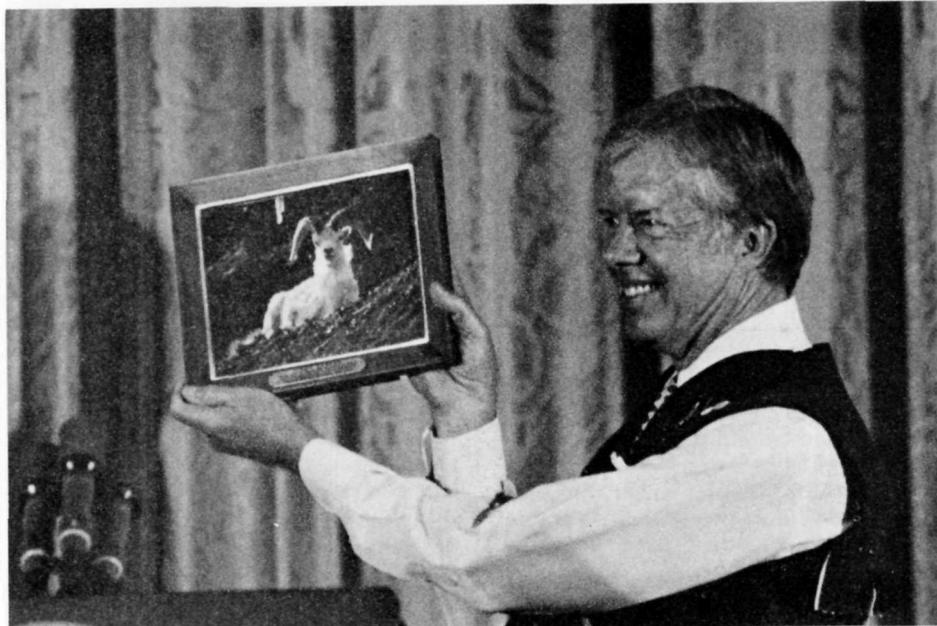
Earlier this year at the White House, the great grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, who set aside 17 national monuments, emphasized the significance of President Carter's action. Presenting the President with an Americans for Alaska award, Theodore Roosevelt IV said:

"Mr. President, no cause was closer to the heart of my great grandfather than the conservation of our natural resources. When he tripled the size of our Nation's forests, he was acting on behalf of all Americans. . . ."

"Were he here today, I think he'd be among the first to applaud your efforts to preserve our priceless jewels in Alaska for future Americans. . . ."

Theodore Roosevelt was the first President (1901-09) to use the new proclamation power granted by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

President Carter responded: "No matter how many Presidents might come after me, there's no doubt in my mind



President Carter at the ceremony observing the first anniversary of his proclamations of 11 new national monuments in Alaska.

that Theodore Roosevelt always will be the preeminent conservationist. He was attacked by many special interest groups, and the American people realized, a vast majority of them realized, that he was right."

When President Carter signed the Alaskan proclamations on Dec. 1, 1978, he referred to use of the Antiquities Act ". . . by President Teddy Roosevelt, who designated the Grand Canyon in this

way." Mr. Carter met T.R. IV on May 3 at a White House briefing led by Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus. Roosevelt IV was a member of an Americans for Alaska team led by Cathy Douglas, wife of former Supreme Court Justice William A. Douglas; Laurance Rockefeller and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Addressing the President on behalf of Americans for Alaska and the Alaska

Coalition and "the millions of people who love our land," Mrs. Douglas said, "we would like to honor you for your leadership in preserving the great natural heritage of Alaska.

"Conservationists feel that you have done more than any President since President Teddy Roosevelt to preserve our natural heritage, so we thought it very appropriate today that Teddy Roosevelt give the Americans for Alaska award to you. . . ."

In responding to the award then presented him by Teddy Roosevelt IV, the President thanked him "for this photograph with the inscription on it" and continued:

"The top environmental priority of my administration, perhaps my entire life, has been a carefully considered, proper protection of the wild and precious lands of Alaska."

Despite the failure of Congress to take action with respect to Alaskan lands in

1978, Mr. Carter said, he still prefers the legislative route.

Many national monuments established by Presidential proclamation later were established as parks by Act of Congress. For example, Grand Canyon National Monument, set aside by Theodore Roosevelt's proclamation in 1908, became a National Park by Act of Congress in 1919.

A 19th century Christmas at Indiana Dunes

A Baillly Christmas

as we imagine it might

have happened . . .

By Glenda Daniel
Conservation Writer
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Christmas Eve was quiet in the Baillly household.

A big fire had been set in the fireplace; the coals would be good when the Yule log was set in place later. A fragment of last year's log was laid by, ready to be thrown on when the festivities began.

Joseph Baillly sat in a chair by the hearth to catch the best light. He read prayers and chanted Psalms with the children and four Ottawa Indians who had stopped by that morning to deposit a load of furs in the warehouse.

Baillly was a little vain about his reading abilities and the quality of his voice. A rich baritone, it carried, without seeming loud, throughout the house. Baillly's wife Marie pulling candelabra and the altar cloth from a cedar chest in the bedroom, could hear him clearly.

Mass would be said at midnight. A priest, traveling between Detroit and Chicago on the Calumet Beach Trail, had arrived a few hours before. "Par la grace de Dieu." Marie made a sign of the cross



The Baillly home, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.



Seasonal interpreters Mary Kryscio, Leo Finnerty and Ken Gregory, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

in gratitude. A combination of tree deadfalls and mud made the trail hazardous in good weather. At this season, snowdrifts made it all but impossible.

During the Credo, small cakes called "cousins" would be distributed among the celebrants in memory of early christian "agapes" or love feasts.

When the Mass was over, Marie would serve sausages and bread, gooseberry jam, and cold whitefish. Maple syrup would be poured over popcorn. Joseph would bring out a long hoarded bottle of French cognac to serve with the fruit punch his daughters had made from a raspberry juice and cranberries gathered from the nearby marsh.

Baillly liked good food, and Marie was adept at devising recipes that combined French and her native Ottawa cuisines. The big midafternoon meal on Christmas day might include such delicacies as roast goose or pork, bear paws (chopped meat of some sort, often venison, shaped like paws), head cheese and souse, small fruit preserves. Thin-layered pastries would be served if flour was plentiful.

Travelers to this wilderness post were always surprised at the quality of the food, as well as the touches of civilization,

in the family's manner and in their furnishings.

On this particular Christmas, they lived in a small log cabin on the hill above the river. Much later, with money awarded to Baillly's part-Indian wife and children in the Treaty of Chicago (1833), he would build the imposing three-story home we know today as the Baillly Homestead.

Even in the family's earliest and humblest dwelling on the site, however, Christmas dinner was served on elegant bone china with sterling silver utensils on a linen tablecloth. Chairs and couches, few in number, were nonetheless made of mahogany and upholstered in heavy damask.

The celebrations on Christmas Day, as on Christmas Eve, were mainly religious. There would be scripture reading, the chanting of Psalms, and recitations of the Litany of the Saints. The priest, if he were present, would hear confessions. Gifts would not be exchanged until New Year's Day, the Feast of the Epiphany or "Ignolee," as it was known.

On Mackinac Island, where Baillly had once lived and where he began his career in the fur trade, he would have spent the day visiting relatives and might also have joined a group of "masquers," young people who wore masks and costumes and who traveled from house to house singing songs, dancing, partaking of their hosts' food and drink, and collecting donations for the poor.

At their home on the Little Calumet River, there were almost no close neighbors to visit in the early years and, although they had friends in Chicago, the weather in January was not conducive to making social calls.

If any of their Indian friends or relatives were present, they joined the Bailllys for sled rides on the beach and dunes or for ice skating on the frozen river. Sometimes there were pony races. Baillly's three daughters were especially proud of their abilities as horsewomen.

The holidays ended with toasts drunk around the fireplace and hopes expressed for plentiful beaver and mink in the coming year.



Alumni Notes

E&AA group back from Alaska

By Tom Ela
SWR Alumni Representative

All the old traveling alumni, including a few friends and relatives are now safely home from their Alaskan adventure and presumably have the bills paid, the garden weeded and are boring the neighbors with photographs of varying quality.

Carl Walker and I heaved sighs of relief upon arriving back in Santa Fe, because as tour leaders we didn't strand a tripper or lose a single orange-string-tagged bag. Ed Kurtz and his secretary Shirley Yuen had done all the ground-work with Alaska Tours & Marketing Service from the vantage point of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, starting way back in October 1978 when Carl and Tom tossed the ball to them while passing through Seattle.

Lacking any gripes from the total group of 32, the trip must be considered a success from start to finish. Meraldine Walker kept Carl in gear for all arrangements and Betty Ela took care of having gorgeous weather because there was little she could do about me.

Superintendents John Chapman and Frank Betts, ably assisted by their spouses and staff people, provided repast and refreshment at their places of business for the entire group and the Alaska Office arranged a fine bash for all the travelers while at Anchorage. The NPS people at Sitka and Klondike Gold Rush areas also did their best to make the trip great with interpretive programs and literature. Glacier Bay provided sights of Killer whales, eagles, seals, water birds, unending mountains and four fine ice falls at Riggs Glacier. Not to be outdone Mount McKinley arranged to have two grizzly bears, a red fox, herds of Dall sheep, more eagles and birds, moose, beautiful fall colors on the tundra and cloudless views of Denali, surely one of the most terrific mountains anywhere.

Alaskans were good to us everywhere we went even though there were signs of unrest, as quoted in various newspapers about the Service areas. We were good ambassadors and under the circumstances probably helped to dispel the notion that all Bureaucrats are bad.

To top it all off Charlie Mason, abetted by Beryl no doubt, composed one of his poems about all points visited and it describes best the entire tour. He sends apologies for the length of his opus but

was completely carried away by the superlative scenery and the fun had by all. Read it and weep if you were not along to share the planes, trains, boats and buses with the Orange String Gang!

(Editor's Note: We are sorry that space does not permit us to publish the poem; however, a copy may be received by writing to the COURIER office.)

60 years for Herb and Shirley



S. Herbert Evison, COURIER alumni editor emeritus and frequent contributor to these pages, along with his wife Shirley, celebrated 60 years of marriage Oct. 1.

The Evisons were married in 1919 in Seattle, the same year that Herb began his conservation career as executive secretary of the Washington Natural Parks Association.

For those readers not familiar with his illustrious career, we thought a few highlights would be in order.

After working on the board of directors of the National Conference on State Parks, the Park Service tabbed Herb in 1933 to work under then Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth in the Civilian Conservation Corps program on State parks; the CCC was one of the earliest ventures launched by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to get the country back to work.

He worked off and on for CCC until 1945, when he became chief of Information for the NPS until his retirement in 1958.

Later, as an unsalaried but official employee of the Service, Evison performed numerous chores for the NPS. The most important of these was a program of taping the reminiscences of men and women who had played interesting and/or important roles in its

history. The first person taped on a western swing in 1962 was the late Louis Cramton, former member of Congress, then 85. On the tape, Cramton recorded part of the eulogy he had delivered when Stephen Mather retired, including the words quoted on the "Mather plaques" displayed at many national parks.

Herb edited the *National Park Courier* during the first 2 years after it succeeded the sporadically issued *Steve Mather's Family Newspaper*, producing it quarterly in its old tabloid format.

Evison's close personal friendship with Stephen T. Mather during the last decade of the first Director's life began in 1919 when, as an employee of the president of the Rainier National Park Co., he acted as cook for a party of seven—including Mather—on a 4-day pack and saddle trip into Mount Rainier National Park. It was Mather who arranged for him to attend the organization meeting of the National Conference on State Parks and the President's Conference on Outdoor Recreation.

Primarily a newspaper man, Evison's first newspaper job was on the Beaumont (Tex.) *Enterprise* as sports editor and later telegraph editor in 1911; he was editor-in-chief of his college newspaper, *The Trinity Tripod*, in his senior year. During his years in Seattle, he was a reporter on the *Post Intelligencer*, copy reader on the *Times*, night editor in the Seattle bureau of the Associated Press, and editor of the *Washington Motorist* from 1924 to 1927.

Herb and Shirley have two children, a daughter Shirley Ann Groomes of Aspinwall, Pa., and son Boyd, who is NPS assistant director Park Operations, in Washington, D.C.

More bucks for E&AA

Recent contributions to the Employees & Alumni Association Educational Aid Fund have totaled \$740.19, and the COURIER wishes to announce the generous donors.

From the Southwest Regional Office, \$79; the *Trade Winds* newsletter people in Stone Mountain, Ga., \$257.79, and the Western Regional Office "cookbook project," \$403.60.

New \$100 Life Members to the E&AA include Elwyn M. Heller, G. Bruce Wangerin, Victor E. Dahlberg, Donald L. Jackson (4th and final \$25 payment), Bernhard A. Kolb, Howard LaRue, Jerry Riddell and Robert C. Foster.

Welcome aboard!

Southwestern alumni news

On our recent trip to attend the "Geriatrics" get-together and golf tournament in Santa Fe, we had the opportunity to visit with Marietta and Lowell Sumner in Glenwood, N. Mex. If you look for it on the map, you just may not find it—I think the people living there are trying to keep it a secret! It's about 65 miles north of Silver City and located in a pleasant little valley well away from the hustle and bustle of any city. A bit of a "Shangri-la" if you please.

Marietta and Lowell have been retired from the National Park Service Washington Office since 1967, and keep busy on their 5-acre spread. They have two gardens, fruit trees, bees (which produce delicious honey!), and are feeding birds and animals in the area. Never have I seen so many humming birds! During the peak of the season they have four large feeders filled—and have to fill them three times a day! Marietta told us that it takes 200 lbs. of sugar a season to feed them—there are literally thousands, and several varieties of humming birds feeding there. Also, we were treated to an evening show of skunks and raccoons feeding at their back porch.

We also had a delightful evening with Ben and Janey Thompson who also live in Glenwood. Ben retired in 1964 as Assistant Director of the Park Service. They have a charming home sitting high on the hillside overlooking the town of Glenwood and the valley. They were high and dry when a flood hit the area last fall.

While we were in Denver, Mrs. Harold Bryant (widow of retired Grand Canyon Superintendent Harold Bryant) came to visit her son, Wayne and daughter-in-law, Toni. We were at their home one afternoon and had the opportunity to visit with Mrs. Bryant. You will be pleased to know that at 91 she is still very active and alert and in good health. It was interesting that during the conversation we learned she had known two men who turned out to be future directors of the Park Service (Drury and Albright) before she met and married Harold Bryant. And as so often happens when a bunch of Park Service people get together, we started talking about bear stories—in Glacier in particular. Mrs. Bryant said she had hiked and camped out overnight in Glacier in 1916 and they never had a thought about bears—they weren't the problem then that they are now.

After a very brief visit in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office and the Denver Service Center, we decided to



(From left) Ken Ashley, Forrest Benson, Ethel Ashley, Mary Benson, Mrs. Harold Bryant, Wayne and Toni Bryant, Golden, Colo.

return home—Tucson, Ariz.—via the mountains rather than take the interstates. It was a beautiful decision because to add to the beauty, the fall colors were out in all their splendor! We couldn't drive for having to stop every few feet to take in the beauty and to snap a few pictures. It took us 3 full days to get home, whereas it usually takes a little over a day and a half! It may be our last long car trip—but it was certainly a trip to remember!

—Mary Benson.



Lowell and Marietta Sumner from Glenwood, N. Mex., with Mary Benson in the middle.

Bensons plan South Pacific extravaganza

Forrest and Mary Benson have rented a cottage for a month on Hanalei Bay on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, and will depart Dec. 17 for their long-planned visit to the South Pacific. In Hawaii they will be joined at 10-day intervals by the Ken Ashleys and Wayne Bryants, the Monte Fitchs and Tom Elases, and the Joe Rumburges and Carl Walkers. It should be a month filled with fun, sun and play!

While the others return to the mainland, the Bensons depart from Honolulu on Jan. 22, 1980, for 5 days in Samoa, then to Auckland, New Zealand for a month of visiting that beautiful country—a long cherished dream.

On Feb. 26 they will leave New Zealand for Sydney, Australia, and the opportunity

for a quickie look at their parks and cities. On Mar. 3 they will return to Los Angeles and visit two of their children living in California before returning to Tucson, approximately 3½ months after leaving.

They recognize that financially they will be poorer, but the enrichment of the soul by the opportunity to see new lands and to meet new people will more than compensate for this loss. It will be a trip to be remembered and treasured for the rest of their lives.



Dr. Allen and Mrs. Margaret Edmunds spend the summer in Michigan and the winter in Virginia—that is when they are at home in the States. Here they are pictured near their beautiful home at Carp Lake, Mich.

Grace Albright has surgery

Mrs. Horace M. (Grace) Albright, on Oct. 25—just 2 days after her 89th birthday—underwent major surgery for removal of her gall bladder; and she has made a very satisfactory recovery. Horace and Grace have been married for 64 years. Horace will celebrate his 90th birthday, Jan. 6. They were in the same graduating class at the University of California at Berkeley. (The August COURIER incorrectly stated that they were graduated from UCLA.) The Albright home is at 14144 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423.

Kahler gets HCRS award

Former NPS Chief Historian Herbert Kahler has been given the Cultural Achievement Award of the Department's Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for his contributions to historic preservation as a distinguished member for many years of the Consulting Committee on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The purpose of the award is to recognize individuals, organizations, and communities that have contributed substantially to historic preservation work, primarily at the local community and sub-State regional levels.

Mr. Kahler, who retired in 1964 and lives in Alexandria, Va., received the award at a ceremony in the Pension Building in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 19. He also holds the Department's Distinguished Service Award and the Unit Award for Excellence.

Santa Fe, Tucson alumni get together

To provide an opportunity for the "desert rats" to escape the ravages of a record setting hot summer, the retirees in Santa Fe hosted a get together and "Geriatrics" golf tournament Sept. 19-21 that was attended by a number of refugees from the desert sun.

From Tucson, Luis and Aggie Gastellum, John and Bea Cook, Forrest and Mary Benson were there. Jim and Gladys Clancy, Hank and Marian Schmidt, and George and Irene Olin came from Phoenix. Former NPSer Frank Sylvester participated from his new home in Prescott.

The desert contingent didn't do so well in the awards category with only Gladys Clancy acquiring the low gross title for women, and Luis Gastellum making the longest putt. The remainder of the awards were captured by the Santa Fe-ites with Carl Walker low gross for men; Ted Thompson, low net for men; Lois Kowski low net for women; Joe Rumburg, longest drive for men; Barbara Rumburg longest drive for women; Mary Fitch nearest to the pin for the women; Monte Fitch nearest to the pin for the men; Bertha Cisneros longest putt for women. Kit Winge won the honor of being in the most sand traps!

The Tucson group will again host a get-together in February, and the Phoenix retirees are talking about gathering in

March. Frank Sylvester has offered to put together a tournament in Prescott for September.

Again—for you retirees who do *not* play golf, these are get-togethers of a lot of people and it is not restricted to golfers. Do plan to join these reunions for a lot of fun and frolic.

—Mary Benson

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Your membership will give moral support, help to provide a better National Park COURIER, and give you a voice in the shape of things to come. Why not join today?

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Bullards journey to New Guinea

Bill and Jean Bullard—who must have been in more out-of-the-way places than Mrs. Roosevelt ever found her way to—send a post card depicting two of the natives in their state of tribal dress, or undress, from—believe it or not—Papua New Guinea. The card, dated Oct. 8, and bearing two colorful Papua New Guinea postage stamps, was written on Jean's 59th birthday.

"In the highlands of PNG trying to go by 'bush trail' to western border," she writes. "Have reached the Strickland Gorge and found that the only footbridge has been washed out. The River is like the Colorado in Grand Canyon, so we must retrace our tracks. The trail is up and down, mud and roots, we pass a few villages of 50 or 60 people. They raise a kind of yam and a few pigs. Most are dressed like those on this card, but without masks; in other words, not much clothing.

"We attempted to climb Mount Wilhelm, 15,000 feet and their highest, but got rained out at 13,000. It is a national park. We are using porters to carry part of our gear."

Well, here's wishing them safely home!

—Herb Evison

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Omaha alumni hear MW director

Omaha area retirees gathered for a noon luncheon Sept. 28, at a local restaurant to hear Midwest Regional Director Jim Dunning and his deputy, Randall Pope, give a briefing on the latest NPS activities in the region and nationally.

The group of 15 retirees and their spouses got the latest word on the Senior Executive Service, NPS areas impacted by nearby industries, park housing, dedication of Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., and land acquisition at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Dunning also discussed Alaska legislation and harassment of NPS employees by some Alaskans and personnel reductions proposed for the regional offices and WASO in order to staff newly-created areas.

"It was a most interesting and informative meeting and the retirees were appreciative of Regional Director Dunning's time and efforts," said Ray Rundell, Midwest retiree representative for the Employees & Alumni Association.

NPS people in the news

Rangers meet Alaska challenge

By Rick Smith
Legislative Affairs, WASO

"Welcome to Anchorage International," the sign read. But none of us felt very welcome. Because of the DC-10 groundings and the subsequent jumbling of schedules, our luggage was spread out from Boston to El Paso to Seattle. Each of us tried to calculate what was missing—climbing gear, EMT (emergency medical treatment) kits, Alaska maps, mosquito netting, stetsons. We had packed everything that we thought the first rangers assigned to the new Alaskan monuments might need. The fact that it was now missing was more than a little depressing.

Thirteen of us arrived on that July 14th. Eight more were due on Aug. 1st. We were there because on Dec. 1, 1978, the President had created 17 national monuments in Alaska. The Department of the Interior was to administer 15 of those monuments, with the NPS having management responsibility for 13. Both the Secretary and the Director were firmly committed to an active program to protect and preserve the cultural and natural values for which the monuments had been established. Twenty-one of us were to be sprinkled across 40.9 million acres to provide the first NPS presence in the Alaskan national monuments.

We were not really prepared for the enormous size of these monuments. It was first necessary to shake off our "lower 48 mentality." The Wrangells-St. Elias National Monument, for instance, contains 10.9 million acres. It was hard to put that into perspective until someone told us that it was equal in size to Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Death Valley, Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah, Everglades, and Mount McKinley—
together. If one could explore a 1,000 acres of the Wrangells a day, it would take almost 30 years to complete the job.

Nor were we totally prepared for the controversy surrounding the creation of the monuments. Many Alaskans felt that the Alaskan lands issue could only be resolved by Congressional action. They objected to the Presidential proclamations as premature. They vowed open defiance of the interim regulations, particularly those sections which dealt with the prohibition of sport hunting. It looked like it was going to be a long summer.

In some ways, it was. Most of us had never worked in an area that greeted rangers with such hostility. We were refused service in many areas. Three members of our team were evicted from their quarters in one town. Another Federal agency tried unsuccessfully to evict us in another village. Arsonists destroyed one of our airplanes. A member of Congress accused us of using "Gestapo" tactics in our patrol activities. We were front page news almost daily in the Anchorage papers.

In many ways, though, it was the most exciting and memorable summer of our careers. The beauty of Alaska is awesome. Our jobs put us in the middle of this beauty, and even though we saw it every day, we never got used to it, never became blasé about it. Since we were the first rangers assigned to the monuments, working there was very like what it must have been for the early rangers in many of our large parks. Phones didn't exist. Radio communications were practically non-existent. When two people went on patrol, they were alone. There was no poised team ready to pluck them out of difficulty. Our self-reliance quotient increased rapidly.

It was also satisfying to tell the NPS story to as many people as possible. The Director had charged us with making friends for the Service. We had countless public meetings to explain how the regulations were going to be enforced. We gave interviews, appeared on radio, and TV, and sought out groups who were opposed to the monuments. We participated in the Alaskan Police Olympics, winning one gold medal, three silver and three bronze. Two of our team members completed a dramatic, high altitude body recovery of a Japanese climber at 14,000 feet on Mt. Sanford. What we wanted to emphasize was that park rangers are more than law enforcement officers and that NPS employees will be valuable additions to the Alaskan communities that surround the monuments.

By the end of September, the 21 team members had returned to their home areas. We all felt good about the summer. The vast majority of Alaskans had tried to comply with the monument regulations. We had opened lines of communication with other agencies, both State and Federal, that will prove very helpful. We were able to assist Alaska Director John Cook and his able staff in establishing the fact that the NPS takes its stewardship responsibilities very seriously. Most importantly, we had spent our summer helping to ensure that these

additions to the National Park System would indeed be places where visitors can go to be in touch with their cultural and natural heritage.

Bell new at Booker T. Washington



Geraldine M. Bell.

Geraldine M. Bell, former supervisory park ranger at Independence National Historical Park, Pa., has been named superintendent of Booker T. Washington National Monument, Va.

The new superintendent comes to this rural Virginia park after 4 years as a supervisor of interpreters at the Philadelphia park. One of the highlights of her experience at Independence, she says, was organizing a staff to handle millions of Bicentennial visitors.

Prior to her assignment to Independence, Bell served as a historian at Saratoga National Historical Park in N.Y., from 1972-1975. She served an earlier tour at Independence as a park technician from 1970-1972.

After joining the Park Service in 1967, she left NPS to join the Peace Corps. Assigned to the Village of Kekem in Cameroon, West Africa, she and one other American operated a child care clinic for 2 years in this French-speaking region.

Bell was born and grew up in Philadelphia. She graduated from Immaculata College at Malvern, Pa., in 1967 with a B.A. in history.

Awards galore at Interior convocation

Secretary Andrus honored more than 73 individuals with awards for Distinguished Service, Valor, Conservation Service, Public Service and Safety Programs at the Department's 46th Convocation on Nov. 13 in the Interior auditorium in Washington, D.C.

Park Service people granted Distinguished Service Awards were Donald J. Bressler, retired associate manager, Denver Service Center; Harold P. Danz, associate regional director for Administration, Rocky Mountain Region; Vernon C. Gilbert, chief, Natural History Division, WASO, and Thomas R. Tucker, superintendent, Cabrillo National Monument, Calif. The Distinguished Service Award is given to employees for exceptional skill or ability in the performance of their duty, for outstanding contributions to science, or for other outstanding contributions to the public service.

Park Service employees receiving Valor Awards included Jacqueline A.

Anderson, Park Policewoman, National Capital Region; Timmy A. Gray, maintenanceworker, Gulf Island National Seashore, Fla.; Alfred F. Jez, Park Policeman, National Capital Region; Cecil L. Tucker, maintenanceworker, C&O Canal National Historical Park, Md.; Steven S. Prickett, Park Policeman, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., and the U.S. Navy's LeMoore Search and Rescue Helicopter Crew for a rescue at Yosemite National Park.

NPS recipient of a Conservation Service Award was Sylvia Troy for her work at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Park Service-connected Public Safety Awards went to Ned Cantwell, Carlsbad, N. Mex., newspaperman for his efforts in ending the takeover of Carlsbad Caverns National Park by gunmen this summer, and to James and Amy Hecht for their efforts to eliminate unsafe conditions in NPS.

Mo Khan heads for Saudi Arabia



Mohammed A. "Mo" Khan.

Mohammed A. "Mo" Khan, Harpers Ferry Center Job Corps director, is off for Saudi Arabia where he will assist the Saudi Government as a park management specialist in the town of Abha.

Mo's prime duty will be assisting the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture in recruiting and training a staff for the Kingdom's Asir National Park—first in the country. After the park opens late next year, Khan will aid park managers in day-to-day operational matters within a functioning national park. It is a 2-year assignment.

Mo, a 12-year NPS veteran, is a native of Pakistan. He speaks seven languages. Khan attended Sind Muslim College in Pakistan, and later studied at W. Kentucky University and American University in Washington, D.C.

After immigrating to this country in 1954, Mo joined the U.S. Army and served in Korea. He was naturalized in 1959.

He saw service in the Peace Corps from 1962 to 1965 before landing a job with the Agriculture Department in 1965. He joined NPS in 1967.

During his Park Service career, he has been superintendent of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Mass., and area manager for the Staten Island Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.

Khan is married and has two sons.

Gary Roth receives SAA

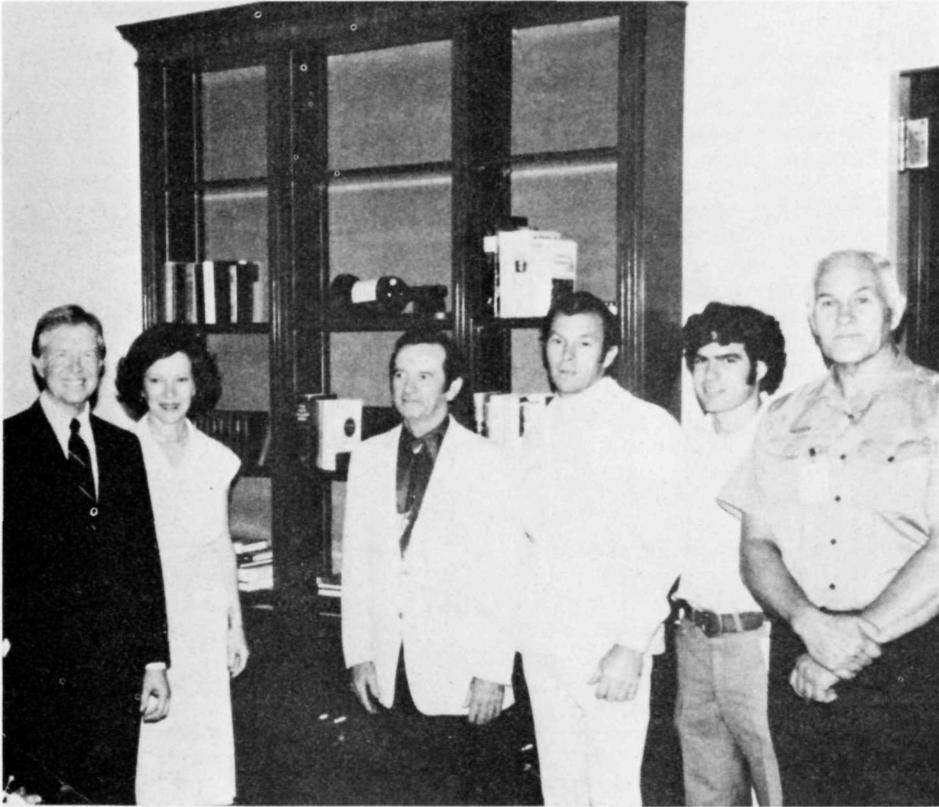


(On left) Museum Curator Gary Roth receives award from Superintendent Roy F. Beasley, Jr., Sagamore Hill NHS, N.Y.

Gary G. Roth, museum curator at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, N.Y., since 1976, recently received a Department of the Interior Special Achievement Award for sustained superior performance.

In presenting the award, Superintendent Roy F. Beasley, Jr., praised Roth's performance for the past 2 years while he was in an official employee development program.

Beasley specifically cited Roth's work in originating and justifying preservation projects at Sagamore Hill, and his diligence in seeing them through to completion. Roth also made major contributions to Sagamore Hill's 25th anniversary year by editing the text for an anniversary booklet and by securing the art exhibition, "Old Glory's Proudest Moments," for the site's Old Orchard Museum.



Love those bookcases!

President and Mrs. Carter were so pleased with their new bookcase that they invited their cabinetmaker and other craftsmen involved to the White House to thank them. (From left) are President and Mrs. Carter, Allen Cochran, Ron Sheetz and Dale Boyce of the Harpers Ferry Center Branch of Conservation Laboratories, and Cabinetmaker George Adams of the Brentwood Maintenance Yards. The finished bookcase has been placed in the first family living quarters.

'Best' class graduates

What one instructor called "the best class to come through here in a long time," graduated Oct. 2, from the Basic Law Enforcement for Land Management Agencies program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Ga.

PTD 215 was a class made up of 14 NPS employees, six Forest Service employees, three Fish and Wildlife employees and one employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Over one-third of the class attained "distinguished graduate" status by maintaining an average of 95 or above on academic tests. The overall class average was 93 percent.

PTD 215 also distinguished itself in athletic events. The class softball team took first place in a tournament in which 10 classes participated. Terry Roth, park technician, Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., was elected most valuable player of the tournament.

In track events, Rick Mossman, park technician, Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., took first place overall in the 1-mile run. Oscar Rodriguez, park technician, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex., took first place in the 2-mile event.

In age group categories for the 1-mile road race, Bob Drown, Forest Service,



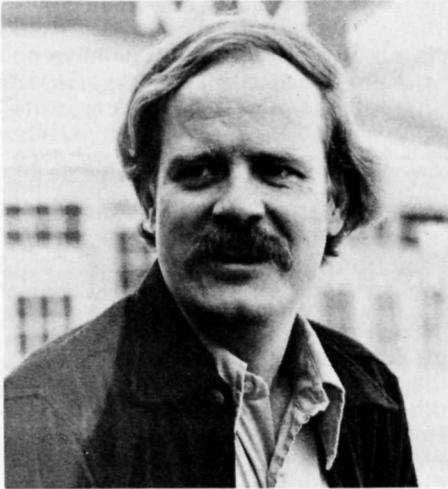
Graduating class of the basic Law Enforcement for Land Management Agencies, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Ga.

took first place in the mile for the 30-39 age group, and Don Morris, archeologist, Western Archeological Center, took first place in the 40-49 age group. Jeanne Groos, park technician, Independence National Historical Park, Pa., took first place in the women's division.

The class was honored to have Associate Director Nancy C. Garrett deliver the commencement address at

the graduation ceremony. NPS agency representative, Andrew E. Hutchison, and class coordinator FLETIC instructor, H. Jerry Hobbs (NPS), reported being greatly impressed with PTD 215's accomplishments and spirit. Hutchison summed it up at graduation when he urged the class to continue to "be achievers, but have a good time doing it. That's what it's all about."

Covington 'sees' with his camera



George Covington.

Last summer George Covington taught a photography course at Glen Echo Park, Md. What's unusual about that, you say. Well, George is almost blind—he has 20-400 vision in both eyes, but has learned to "see" with the aid of a camera.

He teaches the visually impaired to see a world they could not otherwise see until they learned to photograph it.

"A photograph makes time stand still. You can hold a picture and study it. A face you cannot see across the table becomes (visible) . . . An action that escapes the eye need not escape the camera," he says.

After taking a crack at a law practice in Texas, the Arkansas native taught journalism at West Virginia University. Now he is working as a consultant to the Association of Flight Attendants, writing and photographing a slide presentation on how airline personnel can best help blind passengers.

He wants to become a photography teacher and teach what he has learned to the visually impaired.

In December, Covington made a presentation to the Interior Department's Human Access Committee on the use of photography in making historical sites and buildings more accessible to the country's more than 10 million persons with significantly impaired vision that cannot be corrected. "For a few pennies, the National Park Service could allow these millions to be in a world they otherwise will miss," he says.

Although born almost totally blind—he can see with less than 10 percent of normal vision—he says, "As long as I can see to photograph, I'll never be blind."



Director Whalen (seated, fourth from left) and Southwest Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer (seated, third from left) pose with conferees during the Southwest Regional Superintendents' Conference in October at Santa Fe.

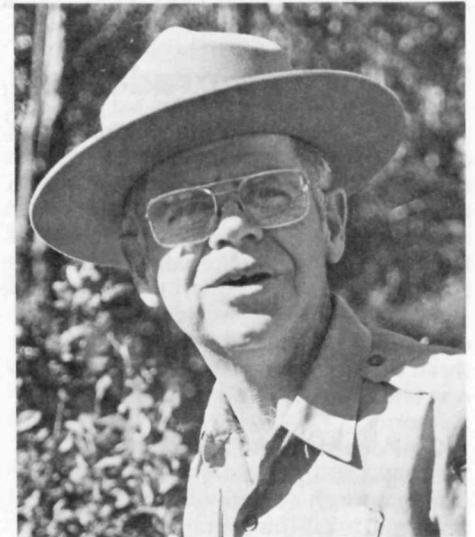
Dick Shaw - Tetons flower man

By Rebecca Griffin
Public Information Specialist
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.

For Dick Shaw, a seasonal park naturalist at Grand Teton National Park, every year is The Year of the Visitor. Dick just completed his 30th summer working for the park. His first season was back in 1950, before the park was enlarged to its present size, undoubtedly a controversial summer. There have been many other changes and controversies throughout the years.

During the early 1950s, naturalist activities centered around Jenny Lake. Dick and his family lived first in the old CCC camp at Jenny Lake; later they spent the summer in a rather primitive tent cabin at Beaver Creek. Things got a bit fancier when they moved to the old Square G Ranch north of the Jenny Lake Lodge. When the Colter Bay Visitor Complex was completed, they lived there. More recently, Dick has been stationed at Moose. He has experienced the many changes in the Naturalist program, seen the development of new facilities, and watched visitation increase from 60,000 to over 4 million.

Dick's speciality throughout the years has been the study of the park's beautiful and varied flora. His wintertime profession is professor of botany at Utah State University, so he brings much knowledge and expertise to the park. His contributions are many. He has presided



Dick Shaw.

over the park's herbarium, which has become a fine collection of plants of this region and is often used by researchers. An avid flower photographer, Dick has contributed many slides to the park's collection, which are shared with other naturalists for use in their evening programs.

Dick's warm interest in wildflowers is shared with the many park visitors who have accompanied him on walks exploring the Teton Range from the sagebrush flats to the alpine tundra. Tens

of thousands of others have learned more about the plants of the Tetons through Shaw's book, *Plants of Yellowstone and Grand Teton*. A more technical book by Shaw, *A Fieldguide to the Vascular Plants of Grand Teton National Park and Teton, Wyoming*, which is a fine culmination of the vast knowledge of plants Shaw has accumulated through the years, was published in 1976. It is an invaluable

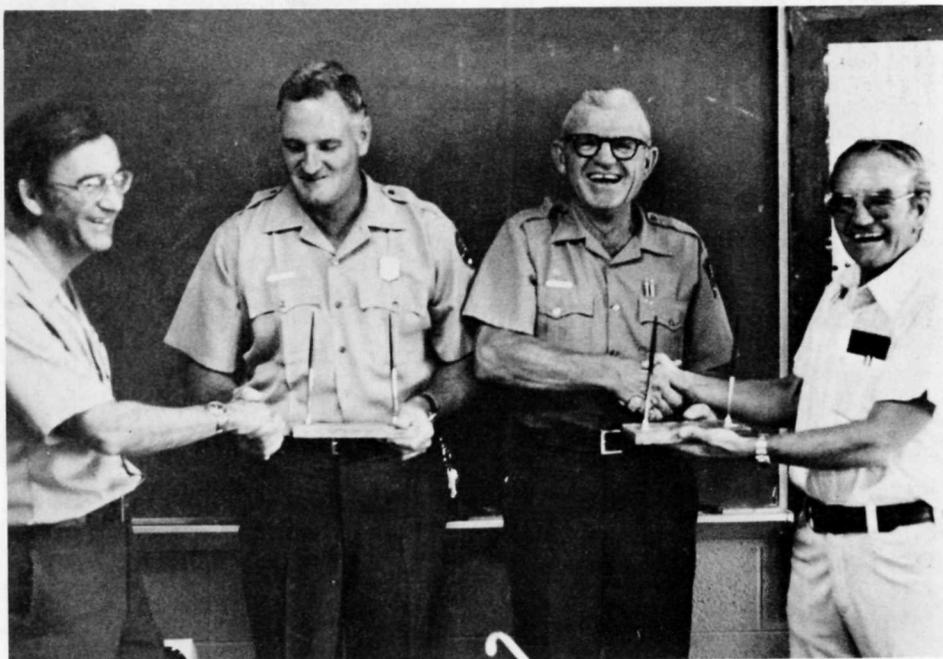
reference book for the serious flower enthusiast.

Dick is neither an armchair naturalist nor an ivory-tower professor who speaks only in technical terms. For the first fifteen seasons, he participated in a number of mountain rescues. In 1954, he was one of the members of a rescue team presented with a Meritorious Service Award by the Secretary of the Interior for a difficult rescue on the Grand Teton in

1953. He has poked into many nooks and crannies of the Teton Range, always looking for new discoveries, always sharing his knowledge.

Ever exploring, ever trying to improve his service to park visitors, Dick Shaw exemplifies the spirit of The Year of the Visitor, and he is one of the many outstanding seasonal employees Grand Teton National Park is fortunate to have each summer.

Two Carlsbad employees receive safety award



(From left) Duane Enger, Grady Lael, John Linahan and Donald Dayton.

Area Manager John "Jack" Linahan and Facilities Manager Grady Lael of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., received awards for exceptional "safety" efforts at informal ceremonies at the park on Sept. 11.

The presentation included letters of appreciation from the Southwest Regional Director, Lorraine Mintzmyer, with SWR Safety Manager Duane Enger and Park Superintendent Donald Dayton doing the honors on behalf of the Regional Director.

RANGEROONS

By **HOOFY**



Park Briefs

YELLOWSTONE NP—Unless there is scientific evidence that it *won't* affect the park's geyser activity, there will be no geothermal energy development in the area, according to top Interior Department officials. Officials are worried about possible geothermal exploration in the Island Park geothermal area in Idaho, just west of the park. The U.S. Forest Service (which administers the area) and the Bureau of Land Management have published a draft environmental impact statement that lists six alternatives ranging from no development to development of the entire area.

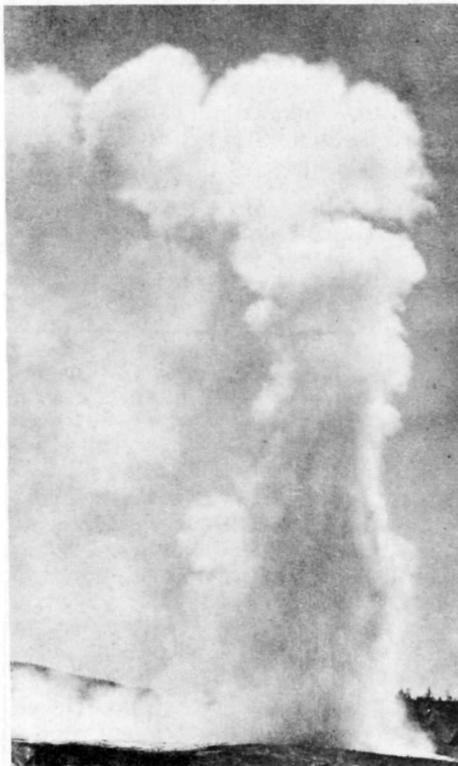
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP—Kilauea Volcano's east rift zone, which last erupted in 1977, may be building to a new outbreak as swelling persistently continues. Scientists at Hawaiian Volcano Observatory are not predicting an eruption but acknowledge one would not surprise them based on the overall inflation and seismic activity in the area. The Big Island's other volcano, Mauna Loa, which last erupted in 1975, seems to have stabilized.

BOSTON NHP, MASS.—The USS Cassin Young, a World War II destroyer on loan to the Park Service from the navy, entered Drydock I at the Charlestown Navy Yard Oct. 7. The new ship joins the renowned "Old Ironsides" as the second naval vessel in the yard. A tugboat, 28 maintenance workers, seven interpreters and the park's administrative officer all helped in drydocking operations. Next summer, the forward section of the Cassin Young will be opened to the public.

HARPERS FERRY NHP, W. VA.—Some 800 Maoist demonstrators descended on this normally sleepy river town Oct. 27, chanting, "Power to the workers . . . death to the fascists." The demonstrators numbered almost twice the population of the town, which contains the historical park marking the site of John Brown's raid on the Federal arsenal in the 1850s. More than 100 Park Policemen and rangers and the six-man Harpers Ferry police department kept order.

PADRE ISLAND NS, TEX.—That Mexican oil spill, which had threatened the beaches here, apparently has drifted beyond the Continental shelf, according to the Coast Guard. Back in August, small oil blobs rolled in on the beaches for 2 weeks, and visitors headed home in droves. September and October visitation was reportedly 40 percent below normal. On Oct. 16, Mexican and American experts succeeded in capping the oil well of Campeche, Mexico, slowing the 10,000-barrel a day spill to a trickle. Now Texas tour operators are saying, "Look, everyone, no oil."

EUGENE O'NEILL NHS, CALIF.—NPS will soon take over maintenance of the historic "Tao House," in the first of a series of steps leading to actual ownership and operation of the home of the famed playwright. Park Service planners will prepare a long-term general management plan and a historic structures report for the 22-room house and surrounding grounds. The Eugene O'Neill Foundation wants to transform Tao House into a national center for performing arts.



Yellowstone National Park.



Padre Island NS, Tex.



50 years ago

The death of Stephen T. Mather, the Service's first director, occurred 50 years ago, on Jan. 22, 1930. In 1964, four of his successors in office participated in a ceremony dedicating the Stephen Tyng Mather Home in Darien, Conn., as a Registered National Historic Landmark. As photographed on that occasion they are Newton B. Drury, Horace M. Albright, George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Conrad L. Wirth.

The bats of Carlsbad

Park Technician Mark Struble and fourth grade students at Puckett Elementary School in Carlsbad, N. Mex., show off bat drawings. The student's art work was one recent activity in a study of bat and mammal behavior, as part of Carlsbad Caverns National Park's Environmental Education Program. The program has included a variety of activities from energy awareness presentations to all-day field trips at an environmental study area at the Rattlesnake Springs unit of Carlsbad Caverns.





Books

"Along the Trail: A Photographic Essay of Glacier National Park and the Northern Rocky Mountains" is the latest publication of the Glacier Natural History Association.

Photographs were culled from the thousands taken by the late Danny On, who was killed in a skiing accident earlier this year. The text is by David Sumner.

According to Earle Kittleman, cooperating association coordinator for the Rocky Mountain Region, "Each photograph, culled from the thousands Danny took, represents Danny at his best moment—as he stalked the wily mountain lion, patiently approached a group of timid pronghorn, or waited for the right pattern of sky and shadow to capture Glacier's lakes, valleys and summits. Among the particularly sensitive images is one taken from only inches away of a glacier lily sprouting on a sea of melting ice crystals."

Mr. On was serving as the director of the Glacier Natural History Association at the time of his death, and his photography collection was bequeathed to the association.

"Along the Trail" is published at \$20 for the custom cloth edition, and \$10.95 for the paperback, with a 15 percent discount offered by Glacier Natural History Association to its members or members of other NPS cooperating associations. Address orders to: Glacier Natural History Association Inc., Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936. Enclose \$1 per copy for postage and handling.



Letters

To the Editor:

The August issue of the "COURIER" and John Vosburgh's fine lead article regarding the first ten Directors of the National Park Service brings back pleasant memories of the many years in a career working with seven of those ten wonderful men.

During a college vacation I was a seasonal ranger at Mt. Rainier then under Park Superintendent Roger W. Toll when I first met Stephen Mather.

A second summer vacation was spent at Rainier and following that as I was about to finish college Roger Toll, then at Rocky Mountain National Park, offered me the place as Chief Ranger there and I

accepted. Later I became Assistant Superintendent there and had become much better acquainted with Mather.

It is good to recall climbing Longs Peak with him, his daughter, and the first lady to be Attorney General of the U.S.

One autumn day in 1928 I received a message from Stephen Mather advising me of a troublesome situation at Hawaii National Park. That was followed by a personal letter offering me the Park Superintendent position there, which then covered the areas on both islands of Hawaii and Maui. Having advised me of trouble, Mather stated acceptance was my decision but that rejection would not be against me.

I accepted and years before airplanes whisked across the Pacific, I took the enjoyable steamship trip to Hawaii to join as a member of Mather and Albright's corps of park superintendents. I landed at Honolulu on Thanksgiving morning to be met by George Armitage the organizer and first Director of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau.

Horace Albright became Director of NPS following Mather's death. Over the years Albright taught me much. To do with little and to do it well. Washington was far away but he (Albright) backed you and you had his trust.

There followed superintendent positions at Zion, Bryce Canyon, Hot Springs, and Rocky Mountain under Albright and Cammerer.

When in 1937 the Service regionalized under Cammerer it was a privilege to join Carl Russell, Frank Kittredge and Herb Majer as a Regional Director. My territory was the Middle West and Rocky Mountain States with headquarters at Omaha.

Newton B. Drury became NPS Director while I was at Omaha. Later changes placed me at Richmond, Va., as Regional Director of the entire eastern U.S., and included Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, still under Newton Drury.

When Drury returned to his interests in California, I continued as Regional Director under Director Arthur Demaray, successor to Drury.

Conrad Wirth, who had done such masterful things for the Service, succeeded Demaray and complimented me to be with him in Washington, D.C., as Assistant Director for Operations.

Connie, I admired and enjoyed working with, and when, after a few years in Washington, D.C., the far west drew me back, he let me choose my own transfer to Superintendent of Sequoia-Kings Canyon parks in California.

Still later, Conrad Wirth asked me to again join the Regional Directors, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., to become Regional Director for the Southwest.

Following a few years there, Director Wirth appointed me as "Special Assistant

to the Director" as part of his personal staff and to perform special assignments throughout the Service for him and report directly to him.

When Mr. Wirth retired, it was then my pleasure to continue as Special Assistant to his successor George Hartzog until my own retirement in 1965.

A simple statement that I am proud to have shared the times and events of the first seven Directors of NPS has grown to quite a tale.

I send you my personal regards,

Thomas J. Allen
262 Mockingbird Circle
Santa Rosa, CA. 95405

Women's Conference

The first NPS Women's Conference, held Nov. 13-16 at the Sheraton International in Reston, Va., has been hailed a success by both participants and NPS Directorate. More than 80 NPS women representing diverse positions and grade levels came from NPS areas all across the Nation to participate in the Conference. They formulated and presented to Director Whalen a set of recommendations to improve the status of women and their careers in the Park Service. Highlights of these recommendations and a conference report will appear in a special edition of the COURIER in January.

People on the move

ABELL, Arthur J. Jr., Admin Officer, Ozark NSR, to Same, Valley Forge NHP
AHO, John H., Park Ranger, Point Reyes NS, to Same (Forestry & Fire Mgmt.), to Olympic NP
AMOS, Wayne R., Gardener, President's Park, NCP, to Gardener Foreman, White House
AUGHENBAUGH, Dustin M., Civil Engineer, Maintenance Div, SWRO, to Same, Park Operations, SWRO
BELL, Denise A., Clerk-Typist, Park Planning Div, RMRO, to Clerk Steno, Curecanti RA
BLANK, Matthew W., Engineering Draftsman, Park Planning, RMRO, to Same, Curecanti RA
BLAUSER, Charles E., Cartographic Aid, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Appalachian Trail Project Office, WASO
BROOKS, William A., Farm Worker, Fort Washington & Piscataway Park, to Tractor Operator, Area I Grounds Maintenance, NCR
BUDGE, Charles A., Supv Park Ranger, Park Operations, SWRO, to Park Ranger, Alaska Area Office

CLARK, Glenn O., Supv Park Ranger, Virgin Islands NP, to Park Mgr, Fort Scott NHS
 DETRING, Reed E., Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Glacier NP
 FOGLEMAN, Malcolm C., Concessions Analyst, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Concessions Mgmt Spec. Operations, WRO
 FRIPP, Melvin, Jr., Maintenance Worker, Amistad RA, to Purchasing Agent, Amistad RA
 GREENE, Jerome A., Historian, PN/W Team, DSC, to Same, SE/SW Team, DSC
 GREGORY, Bruce P., Landscape Architect, NC Team, DSC, to Same, Big South Fork Nat'l River & Recr Area
 JACKSON, Celia, Supv Park Ranger, Independence NHP, to Park Ranger, Maggie L. Walker NHS
 JAMES, Theodore, Maintenance Mechanic, Statue of Liberty NM, to Same, Everglades NP
 LANG, Sandra H., Park Ranger-Intake, Saratoga NHP, to Supv Park Ranger, (Historian), Fort Stanwix NM
 LINCK, Dana C., Archeologist, Alaska Area Office, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
 LOCKWOOD, Clyde M., Jr., Supv Park Ranger, Independence NHP, to Same, Glacier NP
 LOWENTHAL, Larry, Supv Park Ranger, Fort Stanwix NM, to Park Ranger (Historian), Springfield Armory NHS
 LUSTER, Theodore H., Grounds Maintenance General Foreman, Tree Group, George Washington Mem Pkwy, NCP, to Maintenance Mechanic General Foreman, Rock Creek Park
 MACKENZIE, Mona Faye, Clerk-Typist, Yellowstone NP, to Park Tech, Buffalo NR
 MANGUM, Neil C., Supv Park Ranger, Ozark Nat'l Scenic Riverways, to Park Ranger, Custer Battlefield NM
 McCALL, James P., Electrician, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Yosemite NP
 PARNELL, H. Les, Appraiser, Olympic Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Planning & Resources Pres, PNRO
 PETRICK, Kyra D., Concessions Mgmt Spec, Lake Mead NRA, to Concessions Analyst, Operations, WRO
 RING, Richard G., Supv Park Ranger, Glen Echo Park, to Same, Interp Rec & Res Mgt, George Washington Mem Pkwy, NCR
 SYNDER, F. Melina, Clerk-Typist, Chamizal NM, to Sec, Alaska Area Office
 TAYLOR, Gregory V., Maintenance Worker, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Same, Joshua Tree NM
 VALENCIA, Elias B., Park Ranger, Pecos NM, to Same, Palo Alto Battlefield NHS
 VEITL, Charles A., Park Mgr, Operations, MWRO, to Same, Interp & Visitor Services, WASO
 WRIGHT, Catherine M., Sec, Operations, NCR, to Same, Office of the Regional Director, NCR

Deaths

Dr. Richard Pilant

Dr. Richard Pilant, who originated the campaign to establish George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo., more than 30 years ago, died Sept. 22 after a long illness. He was 71.

In 1955, his dream came true and the national monument was dedicated. He received the pen used by President Roosevelt to authorize the monument. He worked for 10 years at the monument.

He is survived by his sister, Helen Stephens, of Indianapolis.

William P. Kelly

William P. Kelly, a program analyst with the Denver Service Center, who was stationed in Washington, D.C., died Oct. 18.

Funeral services were held Oct. 22 at Holy Spirit Catholic Church in Annandale, Va.

He is survived by his wife Carmen of the home at 5070 Harford Lane, Burke, Va. 22015.

Norah Roberts

Mrs. Norah Roberts, widow of H. K. (Bob) Roberts, died on Sept. 23. She was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., but spent more than 50 of her 86 years in Richmond and Williamsburg. She leaves a daughter, Phyllis Roberts, of 1316-B Mount Vernon Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Mrs. Roberts had many friends in the National Park Service.

Clifford J. Harriman

Clifford J. Harriman, a National Park Service land acquisition and water rights specialist for 16 years until his retirement in 1972, died on Oct. 5. He was 72.

Mr. Harriman joined the Service in 1937 as a district ranger in Shenandoah National Park, Va. He had previously worked for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and, as a student, for the Forest Service.

In 1938, he was transferred to Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., where he became chief ranger.

While there he attended night classes and subsequently was admitted to the Mississippi State Bar and also became a member of the Virginia State Bar.

From 1956 to 1966, Mr. Harriman was chief of the lands and water rights program in the regional office at Richmond. In 1966 he came to the Washington office where he organized and headed the land acquisition program at the Eastern Service Center. In 1967 he was assigned to the Office of Program Standards and Evaluation, in charge of land acquisition policies.

Mr. Harriman was born in Dodd, Wash. In 1939 he was married to June Taliaferro of Harrisonburg, Va., who survives him. He is also survived by two sons. The home address is 123 East Street, N.E., Vienna, Va. 22180.

Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or in misfortune at their own pace like the ticking of an old clock.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

U.S. Department of the Interior
 Secretary Cecil D. Andrus
 Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
 Robert L. Herbst



National Park Service
 Director William J. Whalen
 Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison
 Chief, Office of Public Affairs, Priscilla R. Baker
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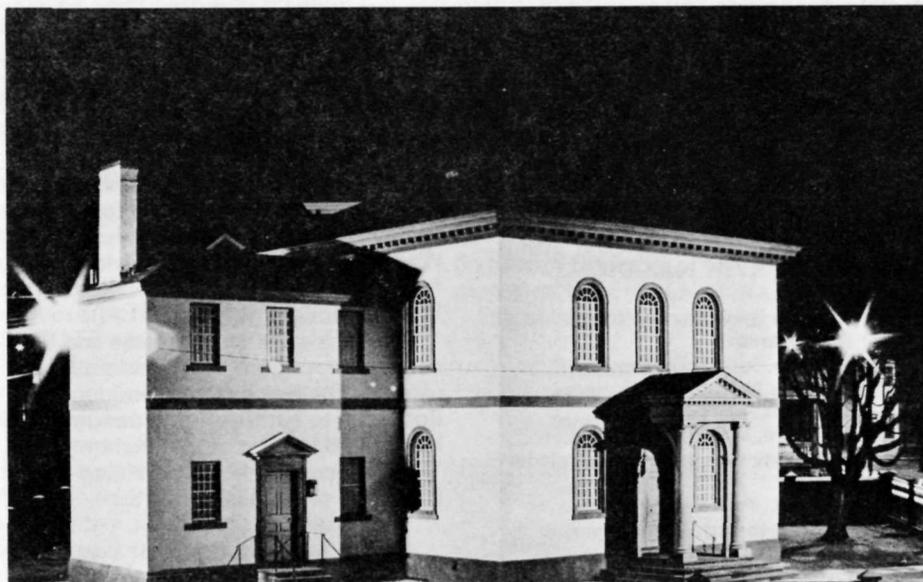
Tel (202) 523-5277

Happy Holidays

Light glows over the synagogue

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.

Designated Mar. 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. NPS lends technical assistance for preservation of the building under a cooperative agreement with the two congregations.



Touro Synagogue NHS, Rd. 1s.

Wolf Trap rings in holiday season

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Vienna, Va., invited its friends and neighbors to its tenth annual Carol Sing on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9.

The U. S. Marine Band, conducted by Major John Bourgeois, along with choirs from the metropolitan area, directed by Bill Miller, led the audience in singing yuletide favorites as well as the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's MESSIAH. The traditional finale, "Silent Night," was accompanied by a candlelight procession from the Filene Center.



Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Vienna, Va.

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

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