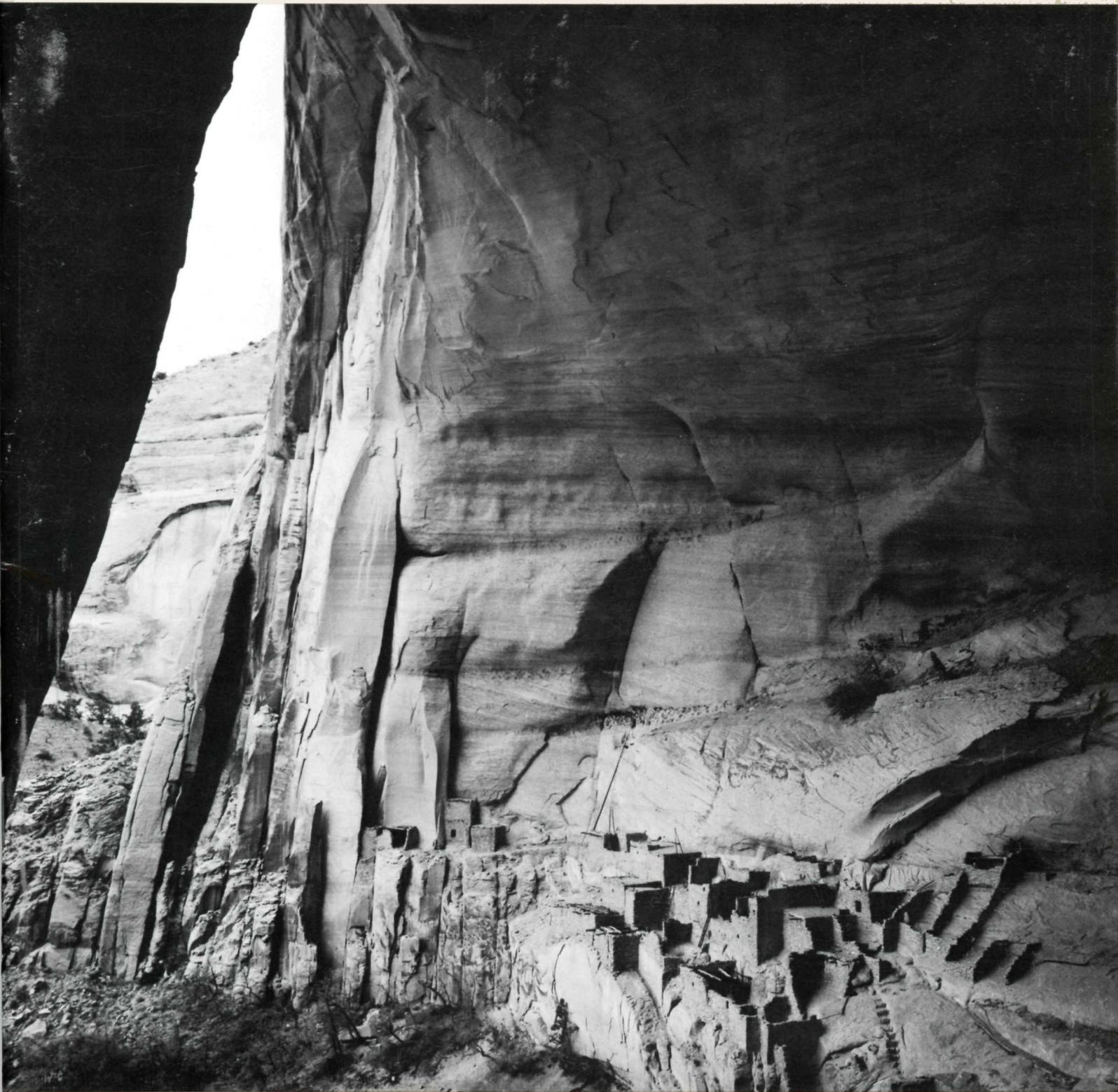


COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

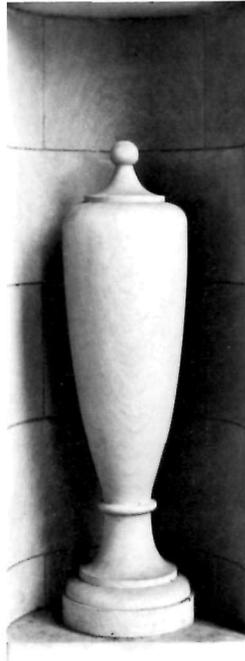


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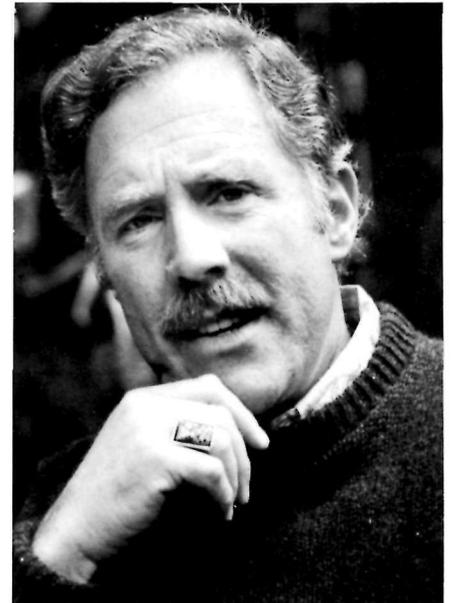
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The 135-room structure called **Betatakin**, or "ledge house," in Navajo National Monument, Arizona, is exposed dramatically here by David Muench. It is a brilliant example of photography as an interpretive tool, and, like the David Muench Portfolio incorporated into this issue of the Courier, it gives witness to the important role the National Park Service plays in historic preservation in the United States.



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YELLOWSTONE: A GREAT OPPORTUNITY



Something special happened this summer and fall when the American people learned about the fires in Yellowstone. I say "special" because it was an unsolicited and unanticipated phenomenon. Although I have always felt that most Americans place a great deal of importance on conservation, the overwhelming concern for the well-being of Yellowstone that was expressed by the American public took even me by surprise. Based on what happened this summer not only at Yellowstone but throughout the West, I am convinced that there exists in this country a deep respect for the land. Once the extent of the fire threat to Yellowstone became known, the Park Service immediately began to receive calls. They came from all across the country. They came from those who wanted to help, in some way, any way, essentially in whatever way we wanted.

Many people's instinctive thought was to give trees. Why not reforest Yellowstone? After a fire, the natural inclination goes to rebuilding. To most people, reforesting is a kind of rebuilding. It allows people to feel they are erasing the painful traces of fire. However, with regard to natural areas, we have a different view, and we need to help the public understand the role and value of fire in ecosystems. Fire allows for new life, and inevitably, on nature's own time schedule, there will come new, natural regeneration for the Yellowstone ecosystem. At the base of scorched timber will flourish young green meadows and, in the case of Yellowstone, fire will open the lodgepole pine cones, dispersing the seeds to generate a new forest.

A strong interpretive message explaining the role fire plays in the natural order of things is critical, which is why the Service has developed an informational brochure on its fire policy as a first step. Indeed, once we begin to get the story out—to explain, by way of the brochure and by word of mouth, that we manage parks as natural systems, that fire is an important component of that natural system, that we only allow native plants in parks, and that most of the park will regenerate naturally without the aid of reforestation—people will respond. They will want us to tell them the best way to help Nature bring back Yellowstone.

There are many ways in which people can be involved. I should say at this point that it will take a lot of commitment and resources and patience to let Yellowstone do what it needs to do *at its own pace* and as it is naturally best. Early estimates of recovery costs come in at more than \$20 million. The price is high, but there are many things we can do to assist Yellowstone in the process of its recovery. Bridges and trails need to be rebuilt; new signs need to be posted; 18 miles of power lines that have been destroyed now might be put underground. Dead and downed trees adjacent to roads and developed areas will need to be removed. We could also benefit from gifts such as chainsaws, chippers, vehicles and computer mapping systems. There even may be opportunities for some people to volunteer their time or some special expertise. The possibility

of a program similar to that of the CCC might benefit young people as well as help in the restoration of Yellowstone.

Although we cannot rely solely on public donations, we have a great opportunity here to allow the American people to express their caring for Yellowstone. The assistance of others in helping us accomplish this important work is greatly appreciated, and should be cultivated as well as properly channeled.

As you know, allowing nature to take its course without jeopardizing park resources, property and human lives, has been the basis of our fire policy since the late 60s. I believe this approach to be a sound one; however, the fires occurring under this summer's

unusual conditions have brought our policy into question. If, indeed, further scrutiny reveals the policy to be lacking, I will be the first to suggest it be revised. But until that determination is made, I believe it is our responsibility to clearly and concisely inform the public about our policy, as well as its scientific basis and its ecosystem management purposes. We *do* have a policy on the books, and we need to make sure people know what, in fact, it is. Recently, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture have appointed an interagency fire policy task force to review our and other land managing agencies' fire policies in parks and wilderness areas. The Park Service is being well represented on this task force by Alaska Regional Director Boyd Evison and Western Regional Chief Scientist Dr. Bruce Kilgore. It is hoped that a draft report by this group will be available by mid-December. I will keep you informed of their findings.

Although the media has generated a great deal of public sympathy and interest toward Yellowstone, it also has provided a great deal of misinformation, or maybe I should characterize it more correctly as a lack of information, about what took place there. Yellowstone is *not* a charred wasteland; the fire did burn through areas totaling more than one million acres. But fire doesn't burn evenly, so much of the vegetation within those areas was not touched. We need to make sure the public knows that. We want to encourage people to visit the park, for it now offers the opportunity to see nature at work, to see first-hand the regeneration process.

We have much thinking and many actions to undertake ourselves. Clearly there also are going to be many issues to address in the upcoming months that we will have to deal with. The issue of supplemental feeding of wildlife is an obvious one to me. Already the press is beginning to report predictions ranging from improved conditions for wildlife to mass starvation. People have been writing to voice strong concern for the wildlife and to advocate feeding programs. While I can't say now whether we will want to do supplemental feeding or not, I do know that an immediate reaction is not appropriate. No one knows with a high enough degree of certainty at the moment what impact the fires will have on

(continued on page 40)

FROM THE EDITOR

Like most big cities, Washington, DC, casts a spell on those who linger too long. We forget that other places exist outside the rapid tempo that is city life. When we do slip away and then return, it is as if from another world. Starry-eyed yet wistful, we carry about us for a short while the charm of that other place. Maybe we feel a bit of regret that the trees aren't as healthy and the night not as dark in our own backyard, but gradually even this realization vanishes. Life becomes familiar, comfortable, safe. We take out the garbage and ask no further questions about where it goes. Indeed, our trash tends to reflect our success—junk yards testify to the technological distances we have come: vacant warehouses stand as monuments to industrial change; bumpy, littered city streets indicate that we have places to travel, and travel fast.

Generations ago, Native Americans moved across the land, marking summer and winter pastures with their occupancy. Now archeologists piece together details of their culture out of the trash heaps they left behind. These might disclose a bit of potsherd, an arrowhead, a whetstone, whatever modest item they no longer could use.

Our trash heaps by comparison are far more awesome. They contain toxic chemicals, products that release noxious fumes as they decompose, other materials that may never decompose. We introduce compounds to the atmosphere that until our lifetimes never have been free to act and react with the natural compounds of the earth. What effect will their presence have? Will they significantly alter our lives? Will the lives our children lead have about them the health and stability their grandparents and great-grandparents knew? Even the amount of waste littering new construction sites makes us wonder if the earth around it will ever produce again.

And, of course, even the parks are not safe. The very oases we champion, the very gifts we intend as reminders to our children of who we were and of who they are, fall prey to the evils of the age, because irresponsibility touches all things. Nature's currents sweep acid rain across

the parks. Must we now build huge canopies over millions of acres (as one research group did above a small Scandinavian water system) so as to contain this menace?

Furthermore: denying themselves the opportunity to think in holistic terms and feeling threatened by a freely blowing blade of grass, overzealous developers bring pseudo-suburbia to the very borders of the national parks. Such actions imply their expectation that *tomorrow* will care for itself. But we know that tomorrow never does—that it is *today* that prepares for the future, and that a problem not set right in the present only intensifies, becomes another little bit of personal litter for our children to clean up or to pass on.

Within this context, the November issue of the *Courier* is offered. Historic preservation may be only one function of the national park system, but it is a function, like the rest of the system, that is experiencing great stress in stressful times. How do we and our constituents—a very small force in the overall scheme of national and international decision-making—do what is right for these invaluable reminders of our past? Where do we find the strength not only to do what we must do in our own lives (to pay the rent, buy the food, stay happy) but also to face our most awesome responsibility to the future—the act of assuring that the present is healthy enough to pass on?

In every language and in every style of expression, the world's greatest philosophers have tried to come to terms with the eternal pull-and-tug, the *yin and yang*, that is existence on this planet. Inevitably, we all realize, there are those who must destroy and there are also those who must preserve. Only when the members of one group outnumber the other, and those of us who could do something throw up our hands, is balance lost. And when balance is lost, so is much that is beautiful and delicate and irreplaceably valuable. What evolves is never what was. What evolves is different, and this in part may be good. But with such evolution also comes a deep sadness, an unshakable sense of remorse, that some part of the glory of life has gone away.

LETTERS

The August issue of *Courier* was a timely and interesting presentation on preserving our maritime heritage. Congratulations from a retiree who is having another kind of maritime experience cruising aboard our 42' ketch—at this time riding out the winds and rain of Hurricane Gilbert that roared by our anchorage at the southwestern corner of Puerto Rico at a luckily safe distance.

The *Courier*, however, left me with a large question in need of an answer: if NPS and the preservation movement have only slowly, even reluctantly, come to understand the significance of our maritime heritage, what other elements of our culture and national patrimony remain outside the bounds of conventional wisdom?

The NPS experience in maritime preservation has been repeated in earlier times. Historic preservation itself was (and no small number would argue still is) outside the main concerns of NPS leadership. Ditto battlefields and other commemorative sites. Ditto the urban parks. Ditto the sites associated with former Presidents and other notables of the arts or literature.

In a manner often associated with government bureaucracies, NPS has often been very reluctant to take on a new or broader role or responsibility. The Service's admirable passion for standards of uncompromising quality has sometimes blinded it to beauty and significance seen and understood by others. Sometimes new departures are dismissed summarily by the argument that the national park system cannot be all things to all people. But such dismissals beg the question.

The subject is an important one because it illuminates the Service's deepest perceptions of itself. It is interesting that the role of the national park system and the Service seems rather more clear to people and institutions outside of government.

Would the integration of new responsibilities be easier or more successful if the Service had a new or clearer understanding of itself? Are the NPS futurists asking the right questions? What will be the subject matter of the next theme issue of *Courier* to treat a comparable new frontier?

Dwight F. Rettie

Recently, Mia Monroe of Muir

Woods was quoted by the *Redding Record Searchlight* (July 28, 1988) as saying: "They're being loved and petted to death. Under almost any gauge, Muir Woods' caring capacity has been exceeded." I don't know whether Ms. Monroe was misquoted or whether she has coined a new phrase, but the concept of a "caring capacity" deserves to enter our vocabulary. If carrying capacity is the ability of an ecosystem or cultural site to absorb the impact of visitors without impairment, then caring capacity must be the ability of an ecosystem or cultural site to absorb the operational decisions of the managing agency without impairment. Using such a concept would force use to alter our thinking. Instead of an emphasis on use ("How many visitors can we get around this geyser without damaging it?"), we would focus on the resource ("What facilities can we provide at this geyser without visitors being distracted by the facilities or each other?").

Other concepts could come into play, such as Freeman Tilden's "planned inaction" or D. P. Moynahan's "benign neglect." Admittedly, minimal development would be emphasized as well as appropriateness. These issues have been debated for years without resolution, but the concept of a caring capacity might refocus attention on preservation while using the resources rather than the present emphasis on preservation in spite of use.

Lee Hanson

I read with some interest the letter from Mr. Kemper in the August *Courier*. Unfortunately, I have read and heard many such comments in the past.

In Mr. Kemper's defense, I would expect few park visitors to be critical of a park's ecological status for a couple of reasons. First, the NPS does a good job when it comes to visitor services, and this performance is seen in public opinion polls where the NPS consistently ranks very high. Second, I suspect most park visitors have neither the professional background or initiative to spend what in most instances is their vacation critically assessing the subtleties of the ecosystem status of national parks.

However, while it is usual for the Director of the NPS and many superinten-

dents (and visitors such as Mr. Kemper) to state that the parks are in "good" shape and for numerous critics to state the contrary, the truth of the matter is no one really knows. No park has a scientifically credible documentation of its past history, or a current inventory and monitoring program coupled with long-term research that will permit an objective, professional assessment of its ecological status. This doubt as to the ecological condition of many parks was even admitted by the NPS in the early 1980s State of the Parks messages to the Congress.

In these reports, one topic alone—air quality—adequately serves as an example of our ignorance. By NPS admission more than 70 percent of the perceived air quality threats to the national parks needed additional research to document its presence or potential impact. Outside professional assessments likely would raise this percentage. Globally, everywhere we have been able to sample air quality we have found contaminants. What we do not know is their effects. The national parks are receiving the same inputs, and with very minor exceptions we do not know their effects. And this is but one source of threat to park resources.

I think the Mr. Chase-NPS fusillade, over which almost unbelievable amounts of energy (mostly heat, little light) have been spent, is another example. While Mr. Chase has successfully attacked the credibility of NPS research/resource management policy, neither he nor the NPS can adequately document or scientifically defend their opposing views regarding the status of selected components within the Yellowstone ecosystem. And the status of many just changed again as predicted by Dr. William Romme in 1982 (*Ecological Monographs* 52(2):199-221).

In closing, public opinion, both pro and con, generally focuses on the short-term, readily visible issue. I believe the NPS has succumbed, comfortably, to opinions like those expressed by Mr. Kemper. It seems to have forgotten that it was established, in large part, to provide the professional and political leadership essential for the long-term perpetuation of the national parks. Foremost, this includes knowing the status of their natural and cultural resources. Thus the long-term perspective must be included in all NPS policy and practice, and the decisions resulting from such a perspective increasingly will run counter to immediate public

opinion. For the NPS to reassert its leadership over the fate of the national parks will require a level of professionalism and moral commitment not now present within its ranks.

Robert Stottlemyer
Michigan Technological University

Thank you for "Computers in the Wilderness—A Second Opinion." It sounds like something I've been saying for several years now.

In *Megatrends*, John Naisbitt states, "The great lesson we must learn from the principle of high tech/high touch is a modern version of the ancient Greek ideal—*balance*." With the increasing role of high technologies in the everyday lives of Americans, there is an increasing need for "high touch" experiences. The NPS is in an ideal position to offer that balancing nourishment for the human spirit.

By interjecting computers and other high technology paraphernalia into the visitors' national park experience, we may, in fact, be despoiling the very kind of experience for which they have come to the park.

For example, there is an increasing use of more and fancier audio-visual techniques in park interpretation. Americans are exposed to expensive, complex audio-visual productions out of Hollywood frequently in their everyday lives. But we can offer the visiting public something unique: contact with a human being who knows, understands, and loves the resource and knows how to share both that knowledge and that enthusiasm.

Like the authors, I believe computers and A-V programs have an important place in the parks. I simply feel we must use them with caution. We must not forget that an interpreter's role is to facilitate interaction between the visitor and the resource, not to interject artificial barriers between the two.

The appropriate use of high technology in each park is a judgment call by park managers. In wilderness areas, let us please err on the side of caution.

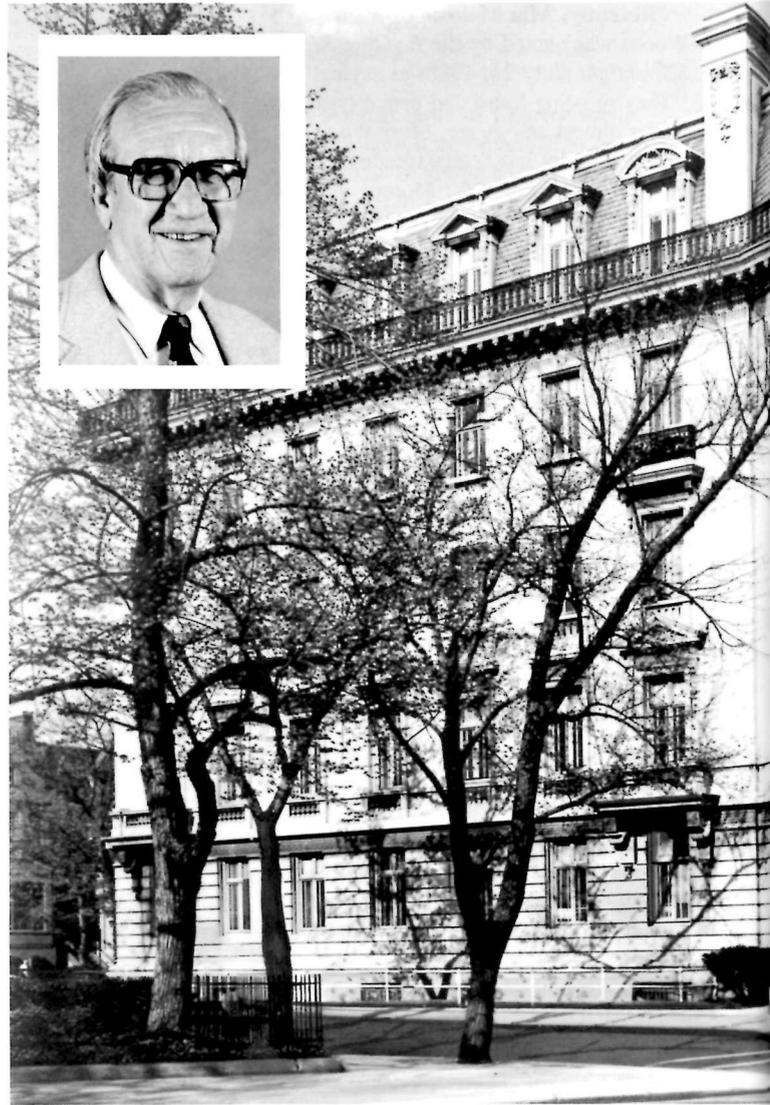
Vicki B. Webster
Crater Lake

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL TRUST

TURNING POINT FOR AMERICAN HERITAGE.

On Wednesday night, June 15, 1988, my good wife (the one who has stayed the course through 42 years of marriage) and I walked into Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC, to see the new musical play, "Elmer Gantry." It was a special occasion, for it was close to marking the 40th anniversary of an extraordinary day in my life—the day I set up an office on the third floor of the building that had been turned into a warehouse after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It proved difficult to pay full attention to the play, good as it was, for my mind constantly leaped back in time to the events that led to my appointment in 1948 as executive secretary of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, set up primarily to get Congressional legislation for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

It was Jerry Rogers who suggested that I reminisce here about the leading role played by the Park Service in broadening and nationalizing the historic preservation movement in the United States. It's a pleasant charge, and the story starts with the man who was chief historian of the Park Service at the time, Ronald F. Lee. I'm almost certain that it was he who had suggested—to the horror of my very Republican father—that I be named historian at the Roosevelt Home. I'm equally sure that it was Ronnie, determined to have a Service-trained historian in the Council position, who pushed for my appointment there. It led to an invitation to Washington in the spring of 1948 to meet the men and women who had helped to found the National Council the year before and who now were ready to activate its program. Among them were David Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art; General U. S. Grant, III, an engineer and planner who was vice president of George Washington University; Louise DuPont Crowninshield, staunch and active preservationist; and Newton Drury and Arthur Demaray, director and associate director of the Service, both firm supporters for a private, non-governmental body to espouse the historic preservation cause.



Earlier I had seen and talked with two men critical in the planning, Horace Albright and George McAneny, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, both initiators in the earliest phases.

The new position was offered to me and I went back to Hyde Park in a quandary. The Home, with all of the problems attendant on devising an effective interpretive program, was fascinating; the old servants quarters of the Vanderbilt Mansion also provided a great place to live, and our first son was scheduled to be born in a few months' time.

The dilemma was resolved by the great lady who had become our friend, Eleanor Roosevelt. An acute observer and an ever-helpful aide in opening the Home to the public, she seemed to realize almost instantly the implications of what was proposed. The preservation movement was at a crossroads. It was necessary for the National Park Service to take a leading role in enlisting private sector support of preservation activities and mak-



ing it aware of the disappearing American heritage. She was encouraging, and she didn't see how I could resist the challenge.

I couldn't. In mid-August 1948, I went to Washington. After I found an apartment, I had to find an office and an assistant. The Council felt it could afford the assistant but not the office. That led to a visit to the Ford's Theatre building, unrestored but in the hands of the Service, rent-free. It *wasn't* elegant and it was a long climb up to the two third-floor rooms, with furnishings scrounged from a sub-sub-basement of the Interior Building. What it needed to fill it out was a paragon of an assistant, whose attributes I described to an incredulous chief of personnel for Park Service. And yet several days later he called me to say that the young woman I described had just come into his office to inquire about a job. Generously, he added, "Talk to her and if she won't accept your job, I'm going to offer her one." Bless her soul, Betty Walsh (today executive vice president and treasurer for Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, KY) was willing to gamble

This former luxury apartment building at 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, in Washington, DC, was renovated for use by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Among former tenants of the building, constructed in 1917, were industrialist Andrew Mellon and British art dealer Lord Duveen. The National Trust encourages others to find new uses for old buildings in order to preserve them. Inset is photograph of F. L. Rath, Jr.

with her future. As a result we were at the center of the private national historic preservation movement and the effort to get a National Trust in the days ahead.

We had the expert advice of Park Service personnel, of course, but Betty and I soon realized we were the only ones being paid to think constantly about a non-governmental preservation program for a very large country. Fortunately, we quickly came to know many, if not most, of the men and women active in state and local preservation and historical societies. With their vital help we became missionaries, scattering our preservation seeds and trusting that some would fall on fertile ground.

The two most important accomplishments of the next year were the criteria for selecting historic sites and buildings, and the compilation of a report for establishing the National Trust. Both were based largely on ideas generated in the Service and were reviewed by committees of distinguished men and women interested in the preservation cause. As a result, on October 26, 1948, President Harry S Truman signed legislation creating the Trust. Thus, the first phase of the movement to stem the thoughtless, frequently willful, destruction of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture came to an end. What had happened was due in large degree to Park Service people willing to put strong foundations under the dream. And, as this special preservation issue of *Courier* shows, it is still the Service, now aided by a large, non-governmental constituency, that is playing a leading role in the historic preservation movement.

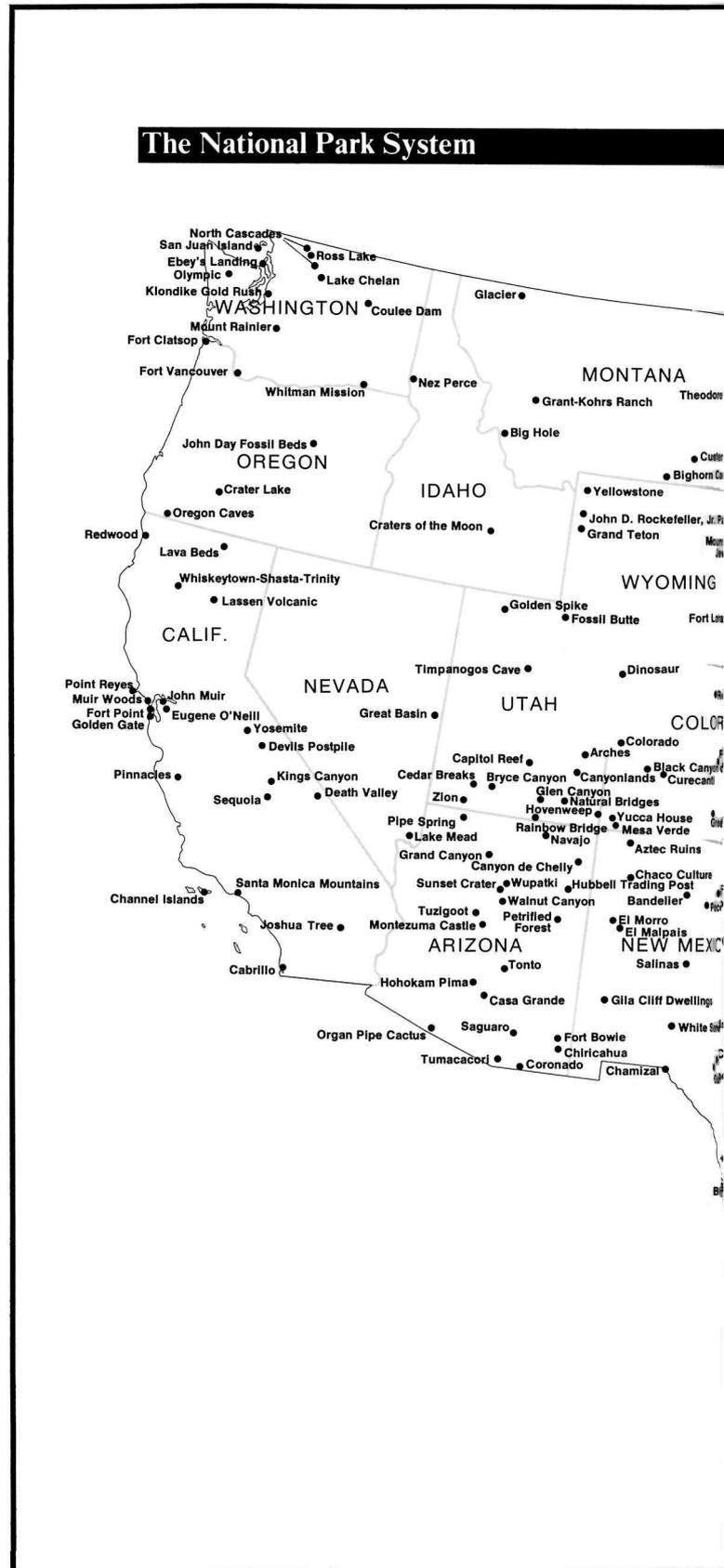
Frederick L. Rath, Jr., resides in Cooperstown, NY, where he is busy with research, editing, writing, and consulting after a long career in historic preservation.

ON THE GETTING AND GIVING OF ADVICE

The National Park Service needs all the advice it can get. Any body of professionals does, and no professional feels threatened by advice. The NPS is one of the most professional services in the United States, so it has not shied from advice.

Of course, advice may just be a euphemism for political persuasion, or bias, or plain cantankerousness. One person's advice is another person's pressure. So when the National Park System Advisory Board was set up in 1936, the legislation made it clear that the Board was to consist of knowledgeable, well-traveled, nonpolitical men (and later women) who understood the transcendent values that the very notion of a national park system represents. Over the years many individuals have served on the Advisory Board, and not all of them have been knowledgeable, well-traveled, or nonpolitical, but in the main our Secretaries of the Interior, who appoint the members of the Board, and the Board members, who elect the Chairman, have remembered their charge, more or less.

Until Secretary James Watt decided to do away with the Council to the Advisory Board, there were 27 or more such knowledgeable individuals upon whom the Park Service could call, collectively and on occasion individually, for their wisdom. The Board, which consists of twelve persons appointed for non-renewable terms of four years each, had standing behind it a kind of alumni body, the Council, which consisted of all the former members of the Board, up to a travelling limit of fifteen, who wished to continue to attend Board meetings. A four-year Board term is too short to learn all the ropes; the problems of the parks are too intense and, while unremitting, too diverse in the rich particularity of their specific expression from unit to unit, to make a Board very effective if it consists largely of learners, or is burdened with the dead weight of even two or three political appointees, all of whom have only four years in which to master the subject. So with the abolition of the Council, on the declared grounds of budget, a good bit of the continuity went out of the Board. It is a good group of people today, as it generally has been, but there is little laying on of hands from one generation to another.





The National Park System (continued)

Alaska



Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves, counted as separate units of the National Park System. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.

Guam

War in the Pacific

Hawaii

USS Arizona Memorial
Kalaupapa
Haleakala
Puukohola Heiau
Kaloko-Honokohau
Pu'uhonua o Honaunau
Hawaii Volcanoes

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

San Juan
Virgin Islands
Buck Island Reef
Christiansted

This is too bad. The national park system is about the laying on of hands. Our park system—any national park system—is a collective statement about what a nation and its people believe to have been its most important historical experiences, its most singular achievements; about what it believes its most representative and inspiring landscapes to be; about its aspirations for the future. I like to compare the national park system of the United State to a great university, with 341 branch campuses. Educational institutions thrive on advice and demand continuity, for there must be people present with the historical memory of past mistakes and triumphs, who can speak of both without fear of loss of promotion and without political purpose. This the Board did, and when populated with knowledgeable friends of the system, does; but perhaps it did its task better when supported by those, the members of the Council, who had laid their hands on the shoulders of those to come. The parks represent transcendent values, and transcendence can be protected only by vigilance, tough-mindedness, and a clear and informed knowledge about the parks. I once met a member of the Advisory Board who had, before appointment to the Board, visited precisely one unit. Four years is not long enough to master the other 341 courses in the curriculum, especially when the senior faculty has been forcibly retired.

My educational analogy has historical point. The predecessor to the Advisory Board was the Committee on the Study of Educational Problems in the National Parks. Appointed in 1928, the Committee was charged with reporting on “the educational possibilities of the national parks.” Over the years the Committee, and its successor Boards, included such figures as Isaiah Bowman, the geographer, or Clark Wissler, the anthropologist. There was Alfred Knopf, the publisher, and Horace Albright and Sigurd Olson and Frank Masland and a host of naturalists and knowledgeable supporters. They all knew that the parks were educational as well as commemorative in their intent.

The Advisory Board provides advice to the Secretary of the Interior. It is, as its title makes clear, advisory only. A wise Secretary uses it as a sounding board, and the sound he gets out of it will only be as resonant and helpful as the collective wisdom it contains. But a Secretary may reject the Board’s advice and may even be wise to do so. Indeed, the knowledge that its advice may be ignored helps give the Board its independence.

The Board spends much time on issues relating to cultural resources. Of course, every park is a cultural resource, as every park is of historical value. Yellowstone is no less a historic park than a natural one, and the prairie grasses of Pipestone National Monument are surely as natural as the quarry is historical. The distinction between cultural and natural units is as unreal as the distinction between humankind as historical or biological entities. Still, the Board no doubt spends more time these days on issues relating to what conventionally may be styled cultural resources. All nominations to National Historic Landmark status come before the Board, which thus safeguards the nation’s sense of historical integrity. There can be no higher educational value. Unless the Board helps the Service to protect and interpret the visible reminders of our invisible past that the great historical parks represent, the time is rapidly approaching when a substantial portion of the American people will declare that Yorktown does not speak of their Revolutionary War, that Manassas does not testify to *their* Civil War, that John Muir National Historic Site does not commemorate *their* movement.

Then the Board will be faced with its greatest challenge, will have to put all political division behind. For the Board must never forget that dual function of all education: to preserve the very best, the most representative, and the most instructive of the past, while pressing forward to prepare for the future, to help a people innovate, learn, and define for themselves what their new goals may be. The Board will need to respond to and respect the democratic realities of the future, realities that will be expressed in profound demographic, linguistic, and cultural change, while throwing out the sheet anchor of respect for all that has gone before. There have been men and women on the Board who understood the dramatic tension between past and future, and no doubt there are now. When ignored, they are the System’s conscience; when heard they are just one tiny contribution to the continued professionalism of the finest, and one dares still to hope, the most independent-minded national park system in the world.

Robin W. Winks, the Randolph W. Townsend Jr. Professor of History at Yale University, is a former chairman and member of the National Park System Advisory Board.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE FUTURE OF THE PAST

What do Manassas National Battlefield Park, Waterford National Historic Landmark District and Snee Farm have in common with Saguaro National Monument, Devil's Sink Hole National Natural Landmark, and Yellowstone National Park? Three things: (1) they are nationally significant cultural and natural resources officially recognized by the United States; (2) the National Park Service is entrusted with the duty to protect them, or at least to promote their preservation; and (3) they are threatened by forces far beyond the power of the National Park Service.*

Inadequately planned private development, often more accurately described as unplanned, poses potential harm to these and many other nationally significant resources. In most cases, acquisition of fee simple title to more land would not solve the problems but would only move the battlefield of conservation vs. development to a new sector. Federal preservation laws, far more effective on behalf of cultural resources than natural, were crafted in the 1960s to prevent harm by federal agencies rather than today's private sources of harm. The Constitution is widely, although by no means exclusively, interpreted as reserving power to regulate





Historic Salem Church (c. 1844), showing increased development around the Fredericksburg area, as well as the difficulty involved in preserving the historic scene so as to tell the full and accurate story of the resource. Photo by Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP.

private property to the states, and the states traditionally delegate that power to local governments. "Like it or not," Director Mott said in July 1986, "the fate of nationally significant resources is in the hands of local governments."

Now to multiply the problem. What about the 48,000 entries in the National Register of Historic Places that are not nationally significant but are the warp and woof of our national heritage? What about the ponds, woodlands, hedgerows, and fields that provide habitat, unlisted on any register, that will be abandoned as human use crowds in? What about such a presumably commonplace thing as rural scenic beauty? Have you noticed that it is not so commonplace anymore?

When the first European settlers landed on these shores, their already ancient value system found perfect expression and with great, wasteful speed the wilderness was subdued. By the beginning of the twentieth century there was clear evidence that development did not always equate with improvement. The United States had set aside the first national parks and actually had begun efforts to repair earlier damage. Yet old habits change slowly. Throughout the twentieth century we have simultaneously but inconsistently protected and laid waste to natural values. Especially in this century we destroyed so many historic places that many cities, towns, and rural neighborhoods saw their interesting individuality replaced by dull homogeneity. We are only now, in 1988, nearing the end of a very long period during which an absolute right to alter the landscape has been presumed, and immediate and personal gain automatically overcame long-range concerns and the interests of the general public.

This is a time both encouraging and dismaying. The old waste will soon end, but our capacity for destruction has become greater than ever before. Much more will be lost during the time when Americans are at last coming to grips with their destructive tendencies, but positive signs are clear. When the National Park

Service courteously urged upon Loudoun County, VA, the duty to regulate suburban development threats to Waterford National Historic Landmark District, a few county supervisors reacted with the anti-government tirades that have been so effective for the past twenty years. Yet it was those individuals who were defeated soon afterward for re-election, rather than the supervisors who wanted to confront and deal with the problem.

When Director Mott urged Prince William County, VA, officials not to allow their own local zoning to be used with enormously harmful effect to Manassas National Battlefield Park, the county chairman responded that the Service should mind its business inside the park. She surely did not anticipate the subsequent outpouring of protest on a nationwide scale—but, most importantly, from her own constituents.

Similar examples can be cited from throughout the United States. With abundant exceptions it is becoming more politically popular to take care of natural, scenic, recreational, and historic resources. Yet if old habits of despoliation die hard, the fundamental American distrust of government will die even harder. Not far from Manassas and Waterford, and very close to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, C&O Canal National Historical Park, and Antietam National Battlefield, we attempted last year to designate South Mountain Battlefield a National Historic Landmark. The rural Maryland landowners rose up and prevented designation, using a provision of law that allows a majority of private landowners to block designation through formal objections. Newspaper accounts poignantly portrayed landowners who had moved to South Mountain because of its rural character and who did not want the Park Service coming in and changing things! These individuals rejected their best means of defense even as suburbia marched up from Washington more resolute by far than McClellan in 1862. No doubt some owners harbored the secret desire to profit from development, but the publicly-expressed fear

was that the Service would buy their land and move them out. No amount of correct information could overcome that fear.

What then do Americans want? Clearly Americans want to have their cake and eat it too. This means that our job is never going to be uncomplicated. I have asked people during the past few years what they expect of the Service. The answer I receive is expressed by a single word—leadership. They take for granted the leadership-by-example that the National Park Service provides inside the parks, but they want more. They are concerned about the problems we face inside the parks, worried about problems on the periphery of parks, and alarmed about problems in their own home towns. They see, as we do, that the problems of the parks and their home towns are related. They believe, as I do, that the Service must be active in helping the public to understand the issues and to arrive at solutions. They do not want passive bureaucracy. They expect the Service to advocate the full range of values and programs that have evolved from “the National Park idea.”

We can begin by using those values and programs, not only for their enlarged purposes, but for the fundamental purpose of protecting the parks. Since 1966, the National Park Service has developed an extremely effective network of state historic preservation officers. These individuals operate statewide historic preservation planning systems that deal with history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These systems actively advocate the preservation of such resources; they cover every acre of ground within the fifty states and nine other jurisdictions. They have more than 400 local governments supporting them from within and this number is growing rapidly.

Other elements of the “external” historic preservation movement, especially the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s “Main Street” program, have developed a wide variety of ways to reconcile forces generally presumed to be opposites, for example: historic preservation and economic development. The historic preservation field has had uncanny success in confronting its critics, absorbing them, and converting them into preservationists. In doing so it has learned lessons about development and mobilization of community support. Combined with our own knowledge of how to use the national park system units for the same purposes, we could do far more than we have done to show leadership and simultaneously to protect the parks against inadequately planned private development.

As we go about this, several problems will need to be overcome. Park superintendents and staffs, and certain regional and service center personnel will have to overcome the attitude that working





Gettysburg Tower when first under construction. Photo by Richard Frear, 1973.

with outside preservationists is a nuisance, especially in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Concurrently, state historic preservation officers and certain others will have to stop punishing those same individuals for things beyond their control, such as the administrative requirements of the federal/state program, or the budget proposals for grants-in-aid. They also will have to stop seeking out and flaunting National Park Service shortcomings for the purpose of underscoring some unrelated political position. More specifically, all of us must reconcile the differences between statewide historic preservation plans and park cultural resource management plans. These have been developed by different people for different purposes. We cannot afford the waste of throwing either away for the sake of the other, but they must be made mutually supportive.

Many parks are far along this course and are deeply involved in projects intended to encourage historic preservation beyond park boundaries and also to enlist preservation forces on behalf of park protection. Many others have yet to take the plunge. What is being done now will have to be described in another article. The same is true for Director Mott's call to improve overall coordination with state historic preservation officers, state outdoor recreation liaison officers and state park directors. Pacific Northwest Regional Director Charles Odegaard will be leading this initiative.

The task will be even more difficult in non-cultural resource areas. The outdoor recreation state liaison officers operate on a far less comprehensive scale than the state historic preservation officers. Some states have state natural heritage programs, but many do not. There is no federally-legislated network out there to deal with natural, scenic, or recreational values, and one is badly needed.

This article will inspire a few wistful moans about cutting back and dealing only with the nationally significant resources inside park boundaries, but it cannot be done. Neither natural nor cultural resources are respecters of boundaries. They tend to exist on both sides of the line, and some of them fly, swim, walk, or slither back and forth across it. Anyway, who wants a national park system surrounded and besieged by things opposite all it represents? Retreat and retrenchment are roads to decline, and this is not what the American people expect of us.

*Jerry L. Rogers is Associate Director, Cultural Resources. *As this article goes to press, the threat to Snee Farm has been averted by adding the farm to the national park system as Charles Pinckney NHS.*

MAKING HISTORY IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

HORACE ALBRIGHT'S INFLUENCE ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

My father loved to say, "I was born on January 6, 1890, with history in my bones." He liked to add that this occurred, not in the historic silver-mining town of Candelaria, NV, where the family lived, but rather in Bishop, CA, because "my mother was there." He bragged that his birth preceded those of Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in 1890!

History became a living thing for him through the experiences of family members, especially his grandfather, Horace Marden. The latter had come to California in 1851 via the Isthmus of Nicaragua and married Elizabeth Bourland who had arrived by covered wagon from Arkansas. My father often traveled with his grandfather, hearing first-hand tales of the Mexican and Civil Wars, the Gold Rush, the Oregon Trail and encounters with Indians. He never forgot any of it.

The story of my father's arrival in Washington in 1913 and his refusal to begin work at the Interior Department over that first weekend (thus losing two days' pay) has been told many times. However, it may not be known that he used that time to visit historic sites and describe them in a 16-page letter to his future wife, Grace Noble. During the next few years, he spent his time (when not at work six days a week, going to law school and trying to create a national park service) tramping the trails of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, sailing to Mount Vernon and hiking the route of the Union Army to Manassas and back. Even then history was a vital, living thing to Horace Albright, and he saw historic preservation as a multi-faceted goal: protect material culture (Indian ruins, battlefields, old buildings) as well as natural wonders to give Americans, as he put it, "a sense of pride in this marvelous melding of cultures in this most beautiful of lands."

His initial step in this direction was when he wrote the first *Annual Report* of the National Park Service in 1917. There he noted the national monuments and military parks in other departments of the government and, citing the Antiquities Act of 1906, he slyly pointed out the "advantages to be gained by bringing all of the parks and monuments together for development under a single authority." He posed the question, "Would it not be the logical thing to place all of these monuments under the department that is most interested in their promotion?" The Interior Department, of course.

The prolonged illness of Park Service Director Stephen Mather kept my father in Washington until 1919, organizing the new bureau. When the former returned, my father tendered his resignation. Refusing to accept this, Mather challenged him, "See what you can do to make Yellowstone a model for our parks."



Horace M. Albright in Yellowstone.

Horace Albright never refused a dare, and a few months later he reported to Mather that he envisioned his park not only as a magnificent natural wonderland but as an area of historic value as well. The director was a "scenic park" enthusiast and had little interest in historic sites, so my father quietly proceeded with his own plans. Among other things these included saving the Army's records of their administration from being destroyed (by hiding them on the top shelf of his closet) and preserving the atmosphere of old Fort Yellowstone by adapting the old buildings to Park Service use.

Beside being superintendent of Yellowstone, my father was assistant director (field) and, as such, had the opportunity to ob-



Horace M. Albright with (l to r) Nelson Buters (Clerk, City of Morristown), Edward Mills (lawyer and bank president), Lloyd W. Smith (retired financier and donor of Jockey Hollow), Clyde Potts (mayor of Morristown, NJ, one of the prime movers in the park's establishment), Grey Higbie (Morristown Chamber of Commerce), Verne Chatelain (chief historian), and Superintendent Tom Dolan.

serve all areas in the Service and make recommendations for additions to the system. He was particularly interested in preserving the culture of Native Americans, largely because he had grown up among the Paiutes of the Owens Valley in California where his mother and father had been active in assisting their Indian friends. He encouraged Superintendent Jesse Nusbaum at Mesa Verde to strengthen and restore the great cliff dwellings with the help of Utes and Navajos. In 1924 he gathered up animal skulls, hides and antlers after the harsh Yellowstone winter, loaded them on his big white sedan and delivered them in person to the Zuni people of Arizona. He always said it put the Zunis "back in the business of religious ceremonials" before they lost their knowledge of them. Later when the buffalo herds had to be thinned out, he packed "mountain oysters" (buffalo testicles) in dry ice and sent them to the Rio Grande pueblos for their puberty rites. Throughout his Park Service career, he tried repeatedly to create new units dedicated to Native Americans and the preservation of their culture—Palm Canyon, Pajarito, Canyon de Chelly, Wupatki, Escalante, among them. Some he won. Some he lost.

My father believed that the Park Service was too limited in scope. Mather was a western "nature man" while Albright felt extension east of the Mississippi was necessary. With their mutual respect and admiration these friends never came in conflict. Mather encouraged Albright but retained his emphasis on western parks while Albright, always a "Mather man," used every opportunity to further his ideas if they did not conflict with his "chief."

Throughout the 1920s many efforts were made by my father and his friends, both in and out of Congress, to acquire the monuments and military parks in the War and Agriculture Departments, but all met defeat. The tragedy of Stephen Mather's severe illness and resignation in 1929 set the stage for Horace Albright to finally attain his goal. As he said when he succeeded to the directorship of the Service, "My job, as I see it, will be to consolidate our gains, finish up the rounding out of the park system, go rather heavily into the historical park field—our logical expansion is in the direction of taking over and managing the national military parks, the national monuments under the War Department, and other areas rich in historical sentiment."

Although my father always maintained he followed Mather policy, in reality he shifted emphasis immediately. Congressmen nationwide had to be recruited, for without their interest and financial support, the Service couldn't expand, and most voters lived in the East at that time. They deserved national park areas, too, my father felt. Another reason for eyeing historic sites so plentiful in the East was that there was little federal land for scenic parks outside of the West.

Opportunity came in the form of a request that the Park Service help in the reconstruction of George Washington's birthplace, "Wakefield," for the bicentennial of his birth. Congress appropriated the money when "Wakefield" was proclaimed a national monument. Quickly my father consolidated areas of Yorktown and Jamestown into Colonial National Monument.

Unexpectedly he was faced with a real problem. Park Service



Gettysburg landscape, circa 1959. Photo by Jack E. Boucher.

architects had discovered foundations some distance from the "Wakefield" reconstruction, ones they felt were the originals. He studied the alternatives and decided to let the construction continue but emphasize that no one really knew where the house had been or what it looked like, that the reconstructed "Wakefield" was simply a memorial to George Washington built in the style of an 18th-century Tidewater plantation. My father felt that this golden opportunity for the Park Service to be associated with historic preservation was worth gambling his personal reputation on.

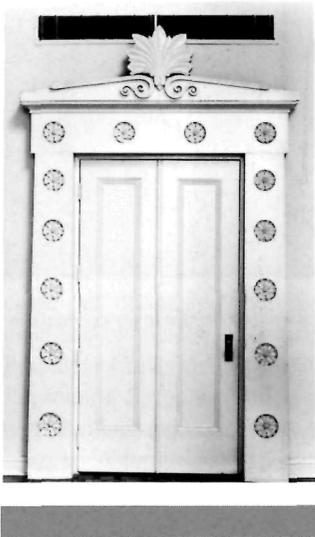
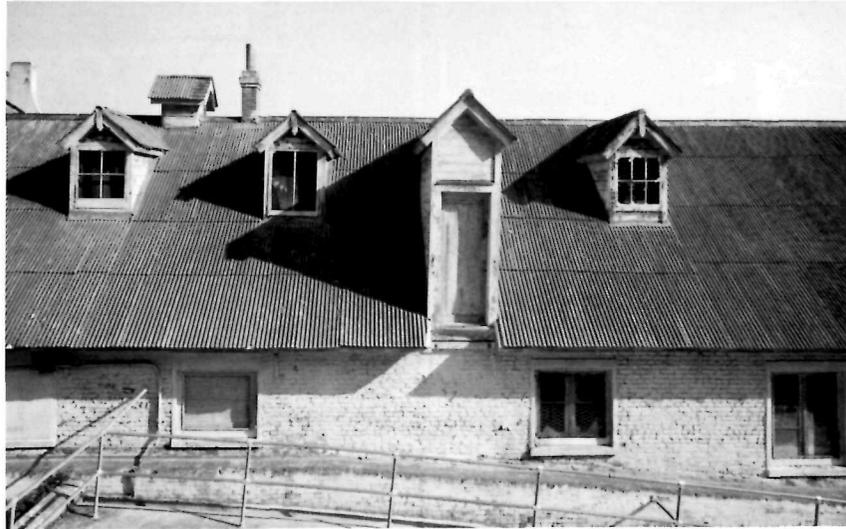
The story of my father's day-long excursion to Virginia with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 9, 1933, is well known. Riding on a jump seat behind the president, he finally had a golden chance to outline his plans for an all-inclusive National Park Service, one that protected and interpreted historic as well as natural sites. Roosevelt was very responsive. When they arrived back at the White House toward evening, he gripped my father's arm and said, "Albright, I think you deserve this opportunity. Go to it."

Consolidation plans were quickly submitted, and, on August 10, 1933, all military parks and national monuments administered by the War and Agriculture Departments, together with the parks and public buildings in the District of Columbia, were transferred to the National Park Service in the Interior Department.

On the same day my father's resignation as director became effective. After twenty years' service in the government, he felt he had accomplished his prime goals and could move on. He said, "At last we had a real National Park Service, stretching from one ocean to the other and from Canada to Mexico, covering the whole range of conservation and historic preservation." He lived to be ninety-seven years old, but his interest in, and support of, historic preservation never ceased.

Marian Albright Schenck worked with Horace Albright on a number of his papers and presentations during the later years of his life.

THE PARK SERVICE AND THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION MOVEMENT, 1933-1988



When President Franklin Roosevelt authorized the transfer of military parks and monuments to the Department of the Interior in 1933, the National Park Service was far from ready to field a program in history. Arno Cammerer had succeeded Horace Albright as director, and none of the principal executives under him had training in the field of history. To be sure, historian Verne Chatelain had several years experience in the Washington office, and two young field historians had been interpreting Colonial NHP, but questions remained. Could the new Roosevelt administration create a comprehensive program for acquiring and interpreting historic sites? Could the Service staff such a program?

Measures to counter the Great Depression provided an effective answer to these challenges. The emergency programs and the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps led to the employment of scores of trained historians who had no hope of getting academic positions, and many of them found the task of directing the restoration and educational programs in various parks to be an interesting alternative to the teaching positions they had been trained to occupy. At the same time, largely through the influence of Horace Albright, the Rockefeller interests in New York financed a study of preservation legislation in Europe to prepare for drafting a law that would chart a new federal history program. The result was the drafting and passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which outlined Albright's ideal of a National Park Service, not a new federal agency, that would preserve and interpret both historic sites and scenic wonders.



Plunkett-Meeks House at Appomattox, restored as an office under the Mission 66 program. Photo by Jack E. Boucher.



By 1937, a staff of comparatively young historians led by Chatelain's successor, Ronald F. Lee, was implementing the various initiatives mandated in the new law. They started a national survey of historic sites that might be included in the federal program; they set up restoration and interpretive programs for the historic properties administered by the Service; they did research to support the work of the new and distinguished Advisory Board in establishing criteria for selecting the most important sites according to established historical themes; and they began to assist public officials and local historical groups all over the country. There was no limit to the vision shared by these pioneers. It seemed possible, with the labor force provided by the federal works programs, that the Park Service would become a major force for education in American life. After all, the 1930s were characterized by a renewed interest in the study of the American heritage. An understanding of the struggle of the past might make it possible to face the trials of the present.

World War II and the decade of the Cold War shifted national priorities from emphasis on the ideals of the past to concentration on defending the free market economy as the "arsenal of democracy." The care and study of historic buildings were unimportant in the face of nationwide highway programs and urban renewal, while an increasingly mobile public was flooding to historic properties given only minimal care during the war. Ronald Lee and a relatively small group of alarmed preservationists sensed that the best answer to this dilemma might be the creation of a federally-chartered National Trust for Historic Preservation, using the resources of private enterprise to lead a national preservation movement. As secretary of the board and with an executive secretary of his choice trained in Service practices, Lee believed that he could guide the evolution of this new organization, created in 1949, to perform tasks the Service had not been able to carry out.



Ronald F. Lee, an important voice in the historic preservation movement.

Eventually the Park Service and the Trust separated into their normal spheres as the former undertook a massive public program called Mission 66, a ten-year plan intended to upgrade all its activities, while the latter gained strength and operated more intensively on the private front. Soon visitors could notice the changes in their parks as historians and their colleagues in allied disciplines planned new visitor centers and conducted wide-ranging inventories of historic places. Concurrently the influence of the Trust was being felt and acted on throughout the country.

The historical administrators who had joined the Service in the 1930s now made another important contribution to the historic preservation movement in the 1960s, with the help of younger colleagues. Under the leadership of director George Hartzog, the

quiet rebuilding of the 1950s led to an activism that mirrored the temper of the new and crucial decade. Just as Mission 66 reached its goal of reviving park facilities, the Park Service and the National Trust once again joined hands to formulate principles that resulted in the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In it the Park Service was again designated the principal preservation arm of the federal government, but now the historians, archeologists, and architects had to administer guidelines for enrolling new sites on the National Register, along with creating a program for issuing grants to public and private groups for the maintenance and restoration of historic buildings. Once more it became clear that a new government department was not the answer; the National Park Service would carry out the ambitious assignment.

After 1967 a new Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation under Ernest Connally became the center for an increasingly active program identifying and assisting in the preservation of a bewildering array of historic structures. Sites of "local" importance now could be listed on the new National Register, along with the National Landmarks that had been selected through theme studies. Grants-in-aid made it possible for groups to restore buildings with careful adherence to federal guidelines. And all during this period from 1967 to 1977 new sites came into the park system. It was a heady time of expansion almost equal to the excitement of the pre-war years. New staff came out of graduate programs founded only a few years before. Encouraged by funds appropriated for events connected with the 1976 Bicentennial, these professionals realized that the horizons for the Park Service were wider than ever, and the challenges matched them. By the middle 1970s it was clear that federal departments would have to care for their older buildings in an acceptable way, and developers could apply for substantial tax benefits for the renovation of commercial structures. With the Service overseeing these nationwide programs, the results were dramatic.

The final years of the 1970s were characterized, however, by a national trauma, probably stemming from such diverse causes as unsolved social problems, inflation, and the uncertainty that came out of the Vietnam War. At the same time the history program of the Park Service ran into a serious obstacle when President Carter decided to create a Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, uniting the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation with the Park Service. The resulting confusion within the history branch created a great deal of uncertainty about the future of historic sites work in the Service. Another abrupt change came with the Reagan administration under the new Secretary of the Interior, James Watt. The budget priorities of the incoming executives called for no funds to go into historic preservation work, either in the National Trust or in grants-in-aid. Somehow the National Register program would have to go on hold while the Service concentrated on maintaining and interpreting its own sites.

Throughout the last decade, the Park Service and Congressional leaders have managed to keep the minimum funds for historic preservation available for state programs and the



Another Mission 66 project had Crater Lake NP maintenance workers building a stone retaining wall at a rim drive overlook. Photo by Jack E. Boucher.

Trust. They also have been able to keep up with most of the National Register process, and the historic areas within the park system have been carefully maintained. The 1980s have proven to be a time for stock-taking, a careful study of the evolution of programs so that the professional staff can carry out the difficult mission of preserving and interpreting the visible elements of American history. The mandate for this work has been clear since 1935, and the 1966 act only added new duties and new obligations. Although the American people may be only dimly aware of their existence, a dedicated staff of historians, architects, and archeologists have been carefully studying the historic sites that make up the park system. In addition, Service professionals have learned to work well with private and state organizations to administer the vast survey and renovation programs mandated during the 1960s and 1970s.

As a result, the historic preservation base in the National Park Service seems strong. A large part of the American heritage has been saved in spite of some significant losses, and Americans today are more aware than ever before of their background and heritage. Much of the credit belongs to the men and women of the Service who have labored conscientiously through the years to achieve that end.

Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., the Jay P. Walker Professor of History at Principia College, Elsau, IL, is the author of Presence of the Past and Preservation Comes of Age, which trace the history of historic preservation in the United States to 1950.

BACK TO THE FUTURE— THE EISENHOWER FARM IN GETTYSBURG

Ever since the official opening in 1980, I've been frequently asked what I think about the job the National Park Service has done at the Eisenhower Farm in Gettysburg. My stock reply is "Great. I recommend you go, and if you do, be sure to notice the fences." As a farmhand from 1958 to 1964, I painted those fences many times, and I claim them as my main contribution to the growth and development of an oft-visited and important American historic site.

I'm also proud of my input in the Park Service interpretation of the farm. Through the years, the staff has asked me questions. I don't know all aspects of its history, and I am an amateur when it comes to the techniques of interpretation. But I can say that I knew the farm and that every time I visit, the place improves.

That it does is a matter of painstaking research and skill on the part of Park Service professionals. The Park Service has been able to take full advantage of certain favorable circumstances—e.g., the availability of people who worked at or visited the farm and the happenstance that the Eisenhower farm, unlike other similar places, did not pass through a number of hands before it was acquired by the Department of the Interior. Indeed, Grandad made a bequest of the farm in late 1967, and Mamie maintained it for ten years after his death, mindful that it would be open to the general public.

This is not to say there have not been challenges. As it passed into Park Service hands in 1979, the farm reflected Mamie's distinct era, her ten years there alone. The problem since has been to restore it to the times the Eisenhowers lived there together. Hence, Park Service personnel plan new exhibits and extension of the tour to emphasize the farming operation, which was Grandad's prime interest. Today, the farm buildings are being upgraded; the cottage that housed overnight visitors in the early 60s will be restored in time for the centennial of Dwight Eisenhower's birth, in 1990. Farm equipment will soon be hauled out of storage for display and use. For me, to observe this restoration process has a somewhat eerie "back to the future" feel. Gradually, the farm I knew as a boy is reappearing.

I should add that the restoration underway is no reason to postpone a visit. On the contrary, the renovations give the truest flavor of the farm at its peak from 1959 to 1965. At no point was the farm truly "finished." After all, my grandparents waited most of their married life to acquire a place like it, and from the time they bought the Redding farm in 1950 (after thirty odd moves in 35 years), they were ceaselessly improving it, as though packing 50 years of home improvements into fifteen. A lot had



A view of the Eisenhower farm. Be sure to notice the fences.

to be done. Several of the buildings they bought dated back more than a hundred years. Ike and Mamie had independent ideas of what each wanted in their own place—five years passed before Mamie finished redoing the residence, and Grandad's quest to convert a chicken and dairy operation into a cattle farm lasted five more. To a boy and farmhand, it seemed that a new project was in the works every year: periodic renovations of the 1887 Pennsylvania frame barn; installation of a pond for emergency water supplies; conversion of a garage into guest quarters; installation of a helipad; conversion of the milkhouse into a security shed; construction of a Quonset hut; installation of cattle guards and special feeders; renovation of a show barn for the Angus herd Grandad started in 1957; installation of a putting green; and so on.

The one exception was the residence, which did not change much, if at all, after 1960. It is the focus of the tour and worth seeing—tourists frequently remark that the rooms are so lifelike that they expect the Eisenhowers to arrive at any minute. Skillful interpretation retains the ambience perfectly, and one need go no further than "Mamie's house" to gain an indelible impression of the Eisenhowers, of their values and aspirations, of their lives and times.

And while the residence was Mamie's prime interest, the "accumulations" on display are those of a marriage and a shared



Aerial view of the presidential and retirement home of General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Eisenhower NHS.

odyssey—an historic one, though not so atypical as one might think. The Eisenhowers were born and raised in the 1890s at the threshold of the technological takeoff of this century. Like their contemporaries, they experienced the transition from horse and buggy to the automobile and the airplane. They saw the advent of spacecraft, the computer, and the television, and experienced unimagined prosperity, along with the Depression and two world wars. For the Eisenhowers and their contemporaries, life was spent in trying to keep pace, and in searching for constants and tranquility in a changing and perilous world. At Gettysburg, the Eisenhowers found something approaching tranquility in a timeless setting.

The current official tour tells that story. It begins inside the main entrance after a quick walk through the gardens and barn. The first room on the left is the formal living room, featuring furniture, paintings and displays that evoke their pride in achievement—their years in Europe and at the White House. Across the hall is the dining room, evoking 19th century Denver where Mamie grew up, and Iowa where she was born. The upstairs rooms are ornate in the style of the hotel suites they stayed in after the war. Granddad's office and den down below on the south end are early American. Part of the original property, the den's large stone fireplace dates back to 1750 when the Eisenhowers farmed in the Lykens Valley 50 miles away. The musketry above the fireplace is a reminder that the house was probably a Confederate aid station during the battle of Gettysburg. The kitchen is pretty modern, and the sun porch, where my grandparents spent their evenings, is equipped with up-to-date conveniences—an electric buzzer connecting the kitchen, a wide screen television set with remote control, low-cost furnishings, and a contemporary sliding glass door that provided a fine view of the east pastureland and inspiration for Granddad's painting.

The residence is interestingly eclectic. With any imagination, one can sense the Old West, Pennsylvania before the Civil War, Versailles, West Point, Washington, and the space age, all within

the confines of a house not much bigger than a comfortable suburban home. That they lived in times of progress and peril is accentuated by nearby Gettysburg, a settled and prosperous, Pennsylvania-Dutch town and the site of the greatest battlefield in American history.

Again, I rarely miss a chance to praise the job the Park Service has done and is doing in maintaining and restoring the Eisenhower farm. I emphasize "restoring" because the job of restoration is not done—and maybe it shouldn't be. The Eisenhowers spent fifteen years improving the farm because it was their first and only home, chosen because their experiences had taught them that people must stay in touch with the basics, that caring for land and leaving it better was a worthy aim in itself.

They succeeded in making the farm a better place. Tourists today visit an operational farm. The fields are leased out to area farmers who cultivate crops with implements acquired in Granddad's tenancy. I hear that cattle herds some day may return. Projects, including a museum on the top floor of the barn, are under way. Every so often, I hear about a gathering there sponsored by an organization from Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington. They are drawn to the farm by the beauty of the setting, by its historical significance and that of surrounding Gettysburg.

That is what the Eisenhowers strived for—a farm, a sanctuary, a meeting place and an enhancement of Gettysburg. The Gettysburg farm became all of that and, thanks to the Park Service, remains that—a fitting and living memorial to Ike and Mamie Eisenhower. As I say, I recommend a visit. And if you go, be sure to notice the fences.

David Eisenhower, who is between engagements as a professor of political science, is the author of Eisenhower: At War 1943-1945, the first of three volumes on his illustrious grandfather.

FROM THE SIDELINES, AN ENTHUSIASTIC VISITOR

The late John Riffey, for more than thirty years superintendent of Grand Canyon NM, used to keep a supply of homemade cookies at his headquarters-home in Tuweep, AZ, to reward the few hardy visitors who made the rugged trek along sixty miles of unpaved, rutted road in order to look at the splendid view of the Colorado River from Toroweep Overlook. While the view itself was spectacular, Riffey's hospitality—combined with his personal warmth and tall tales—made the trip magic. No one who visited Toroweep Overlook in those days could ever forget the place, or Ranger Riffey.

It is not historic structures, not scenery, but people who make national parks succeed or fail. The extent of commitment, enthusiasm and imagination of NPS staff determines whether we park visitors have a memorable experience or go away disappointed.



Former Grand Canyon Superintendent John Riffey (l) swapping yarns with the author (r) and nephew (in sunglasses). Photo by Tryntje Van Ness Seymour.

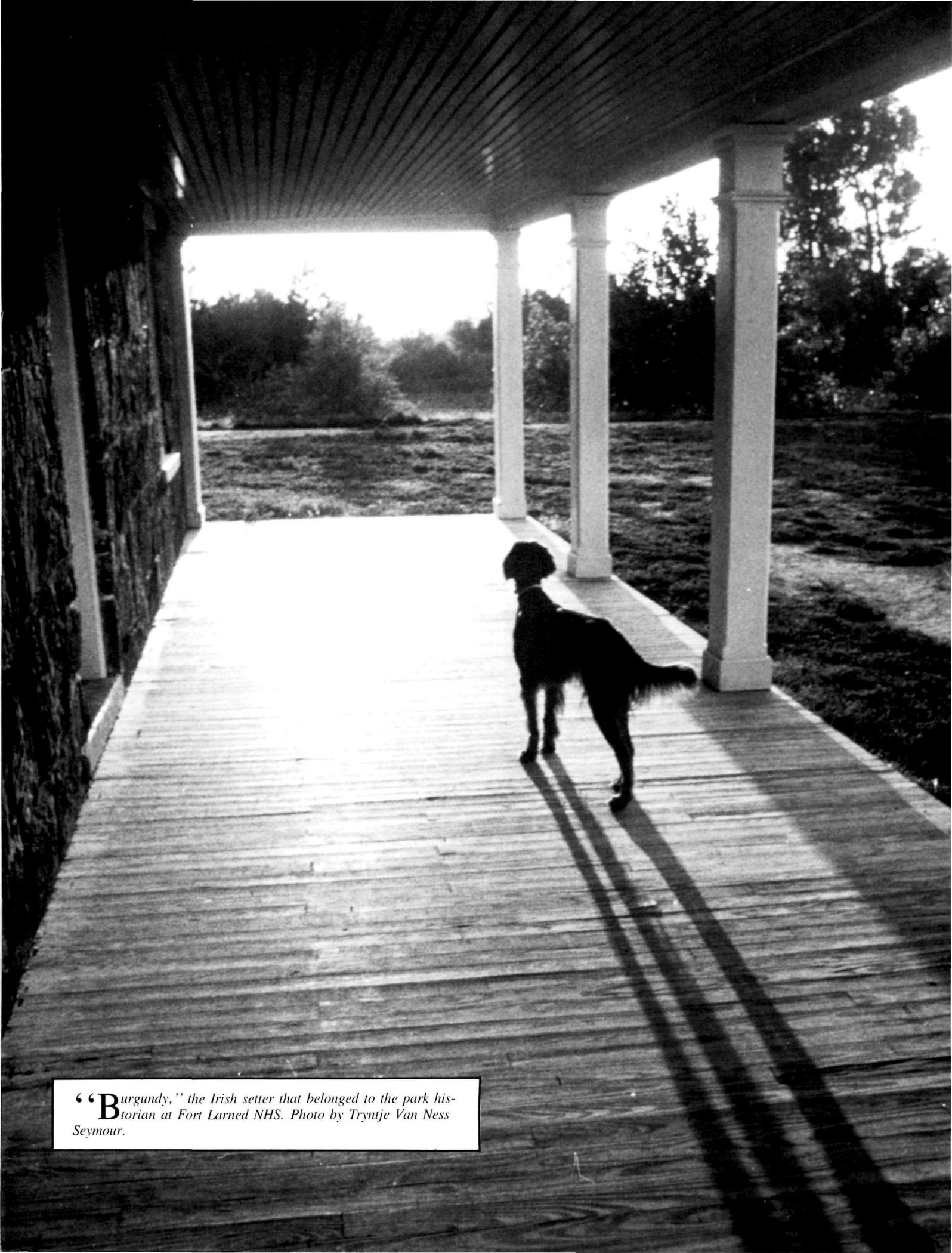
My family began annual summer camping trips across the country from the East Coast to the Southwest and West in 1971, using a small travel trailer borrowed from my brother, Thaddeus. We planned our route each year to visit as many NPS sites as possible. By now, we have visited a substantial majority. Most of these visits have been invigorating for mind and spirit. But some have been busts—park sites with wonderful possibilities that missed the mark by a country mile because of lack of effort, attention or imagination by park personnel.

One particularly exciting early experience occurred in 1975, the year we decided to explore the full length of the Santa Fe Trail. We headed off for one of the few authentic standing relics along the trail—Fort Larned NHS in Kansas, then still in process of restoration. When we arrived, the setting sun made the fort's sandstone barracks look like solid gold. There was no campground. We parked in the fort's parking area. The only other vehicle there was an NPS staff car. Walking around behind the officer's quarters calling "Hello," we found the sole occupant—Thomas Lucke, then an NPS historian living at the fort. He was enthusiastic and welcoming.

The young man owned a gentle pair of Irish setters, mother and daughter. "Burgundy," the mother, joined us for our Coleman-stove-cooked supper. As we were getting ready to turn in, we suddenly heard the blare of a bugle playing a call I remembered from World War II—"Tattoo." Later the recorded bugle sounded "Taps." We were awakened at 5:30 early next morning by a brisk rendition of "Reveille." Although no overnight visitors could have been anticipated, the park historian had programmed the full daily cycle of Army bugle calls to give a touch of authenticity to this frontier military outpost.

At breakfast, "Burgundy" reappeared, full of enthusiasm, and led us on a tour of the fort, now washed in brilliant morning sunlight. After we cleaned up and packed our gear, the historian offered to show us what he was doing. He took us to his office and let us examine photocopies of original reports and correspondence sent by the fort commander to Washington around the time General Winfield Scott Hancock led his military expedition to Fort Larned in 1867. The historian also introduced us to the wonderful world of military records preserved at the National Archives—available to anyone interested in learning about the Plains Indian Wars.

It was an electrifying experience. Now, fifteen years later, our family has visited dozens of engagement sites and searched out the remains of almost all of the outpost forts—all because of the commitment, enthusiasm and imagination of one young NPS historian.



“Burgundy,” the Irish setter that belonged to the park historian at Fort Larned NHS. Photo by Tryntje Van Ness Seymour.



Stone marking construction of commissary at Fort Larned, built during the year General George Armstrong Custer camped his 7th Cavalry at the fort on the eve of the Plains Indian Wars. Photo by Tryntje Van Ness Seymour.

Our experiences with other NPS personnel have been equally stimulating. There was a gifted, storytelling ranger who described "The Wild Bunch," during a campfire talk at Arches NP in Utah, which led us off to find the home of Butch Cassidy, and to explore the gang's storied hideout at Capitol Reef. A role-playing woman ranger at Gettysburg presented the work of volunteer nurses who came forward after the tragic Civil War battle to care for the wounded, an experience that caused me to research and publish the story of Cornelia Hancock in a later book. A high school science teacher/seasonal ranger at Colorado NM demonstrated to a group of us on a nature walk how to whistle "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" above the mouth of an anthill and cause the ants to come marching out at full gallop. These and many more NPS people deserve kudos for their work.

But there also are some sour notes that can be added from the visitor's perspective, not universal complaints but complaints that are frequent enough to be disturbing.

A sense of intellectual quest and challenge seems to have

departed many NPS historic sites in recent years, as trained historians have left the scene. Today's staff often shows impatience with questioners hungry for information. Too many sales shops seem to concentrate more on note cards than on relevant background reading. Many exhibits have grown dusty and uncared for. Staff excitement from ongoing research and programs has simply evaporated.

Lack of imagination and historical perspective characterizes too many of the newer interpretive exhibits. Letters from conscience-stricken petty thieves have become major display items at Petrified Forest NP and Haleakala NP. A videotape of wild horses was commissioned to interpret the Bill of Rights at Federal Hall NMem in New York City. The literary history display at "The Wayside" in Concord, MA, is a case study in fancy graphics and vapid content.

Campfire talks too frequently resemble a form of punishment for the youngest members of the NPS staff. Sing-song voices and lackluster delivery have taken over one of the Park Service's most valuable public education traditions. In addition, isolationism and turf-consciousness is too widespread among senior NPS personnel, who seem to forget that historic sites are part of a total fabric of places and events making up a larger picture of American history. Too few sites provide information on nearby non-federal historic sites of possible interest.

Now, some constructive suggestions for the future:

The Park Service should establish a national or regional committee to encourage publishers to reprint background books for sale at NPS sites (cf. the "Bison Books" reprint program of Nebraska University). My leading reprint candidate, John Anderson's *Night of the Silent Drums*, tells of the early slave uprising on St. John Island, directly associated with ruins still standing in the park area.

The Park Service also should publish auto tours for visitors to each of its sites, showing how to visit nearby places related to the same theme (e.g., Northeast Revolutionary War Trail; Santa Fe Trail; Oregon Trail).

Historians, naturalists and other researchers should be enlisted to help prepare top-flight materials for campfire programs. Administration of the programs should be turned over to teachers hired as seasonal rangers, to gifted storytellers on the regular NPS staff, or to local civilians hired expressly for the purpose. Campfire programs potentially reach millions of visitors each year, and should be a highlight of every park visit that offers evening programs.

On behalf of my fellow taxpayers, I salute the career people who have made our national parks and historic sites the finest of all federal programs. For almost two decades our summer vacations have centered on NPS sites. Like ungrateful children, however, we hunger for even better things from the Park Service in the future.

Whitney North Seymour, Jr., is a "country lawyer" in mid-Manhattan and formerly served as United States attorney (SDNY). His father worked as a seasonal ranger under Horace Albright at Yellowstone in 1919.

BEYOND PRESERVATION



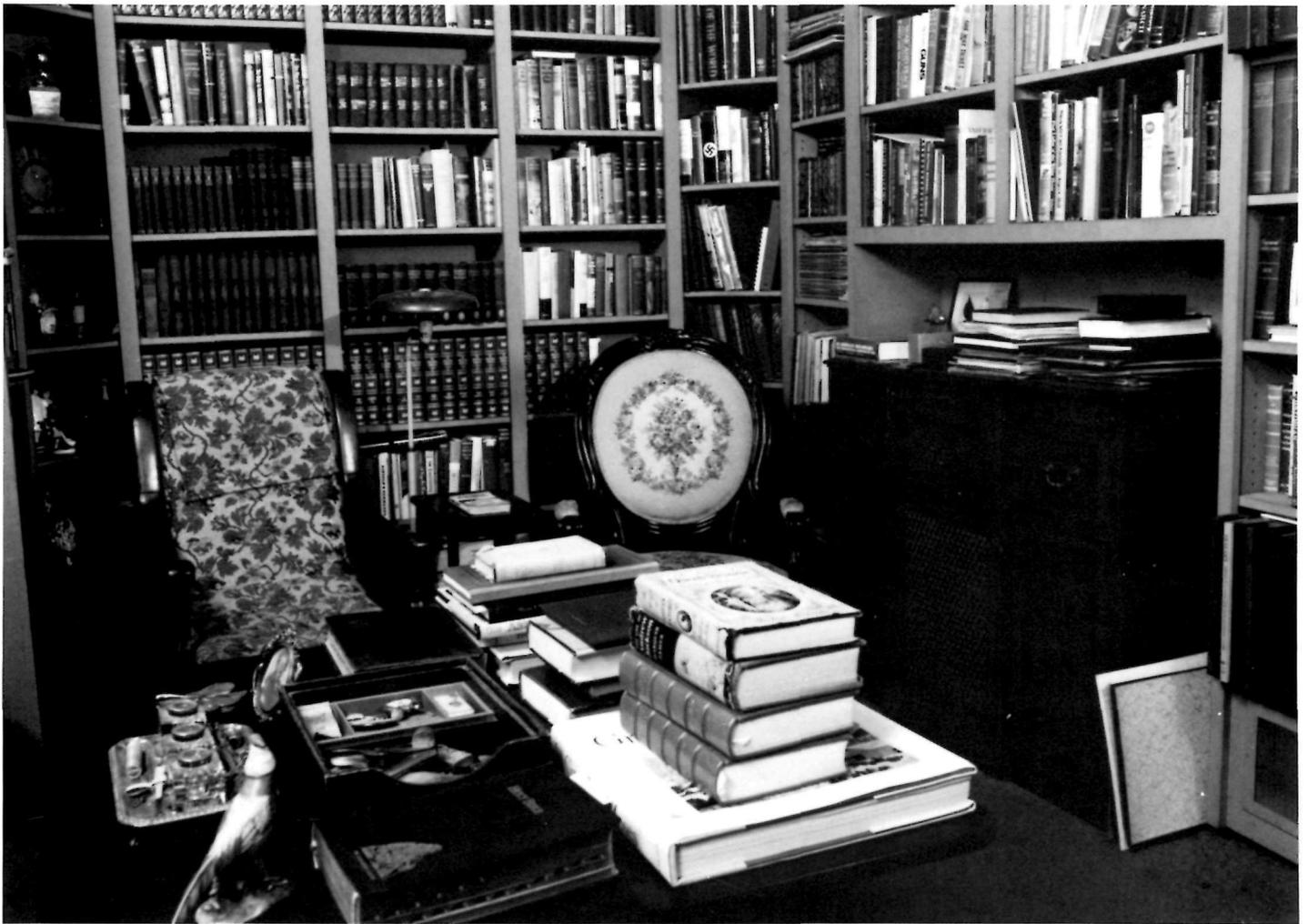
Admittedly, preservation of important sites and structures is a worthy end in itself, but almost from the beginning the National Park Service has endeavored to give meaning to that which has been preserved through educational activities described as interpretation. The parks and historic sites provide bully classrooms, and generally the Park Service has used them well.

I was impressed with that when, in preparation for writing this article, I visited the site nearest my home, Harry S Truman NHS in Independence, MO. This substantial—although quite unpretentious—Victorian house, located on a pleasant, tree-shaded street in the older part of Independence, was the home of the 33rd president, a house he lived in and loved throughout much of his life, and to which he returned after his years in the White House.

Truman died in 1972; the Park Service acquired the house in 1982, shortly after Mrs. Truman's death. The furnishings used by the Trumans were generally intact—the President's hat and coat

hung in their accustomed place in the hall. So the initial task was one of simple preservation. Additionally, of course, the Park Service had to prepare the house for public visits, while protecting it and its furnishings against a steady stream of visitors. Both were successfully accomplished. Indeed, the superintendent recently acquired quarters away from the site where the artifacts can be curated under ideal conditions of humidity and temperature control, then entered into the NPS computerized catalog—a truly remarkable achievement.

In working with the structure itself, the Service carefully observed the dictum, "Better preserve than repair, better repair than restore, better restore than reconstruct." Protection for the furnishings is achieved without physical barriers through an ingenious combination of contrasting carpets to indicate the walkways, and electronic warning signals. The house indeed looks "lived in."



The library was Harry Truman's favorite room in his house, the place where he spent considerable time reading, writing, and listening to music.

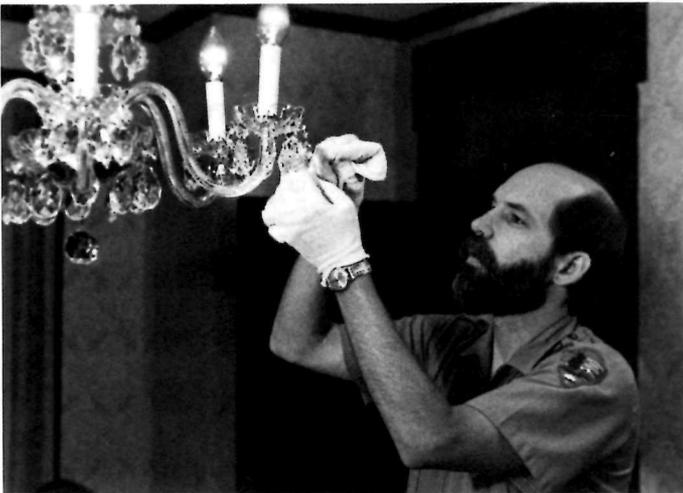
I attached myself to a tour—only eight people at a time are permitted—and was impressed at how successfully the new ranger “peopled” the house—to use Freeman Tilden’s felicitous expression—as he guided us through. For many, these tours are emotional as well as educational. They realize that one of our greatest presidents came from simple, unpretentious surroundings and returned to them following the pomp and glitter of the White House. Superintendent Norman Reigle told me that visitors often comment, “Why, this is just like grandma’s house,” and frequently they can be seen dabbing their eyes as they leave. In the Truman house the National Park Service has successfully combined preservation with patriotic commemoration.

It has done the same at many other sites. As Barry Mackintosh concludes in the article he wrote for *The Public Historian*, Spring, 1987, “If historical interpretation by the National Park Service has faced challenges and displayed shortcomings, its overall

influence has been positive, making many Americans aware of important aspects of their heritage that they had long forgotten or never learned about in school. Visitors to historic sites have gained a sense of presence and immediacy with past events that has often stimulated the most latent interest in history. It is safe to say that park presentations have been a good deal better than most other popular treatments of history.”

Yet even the most ardent enthusiast must admit that there is room for improvement. I have a few modest suggestions.

In retrospect, the 1960s decision to emphasize communications skills above all else in interpretation did much to detract from the Service’s ability to fulfill its interpretative mission. Happily, that decision has been reversed, and some progress has been made toward replacing mere “communicators” with discipline specialists who can also communicate. There need to be more of them, and their opportunities for research and professional development need to be expanded. A truly effective system of leaves-of-absence for research would pay great dividends for the Service as well as for the individuals concerned. I expect that the Horace M. Albright Employee Development Fund will go a long way toward filling this gap.



Park staff take great care to conserve the artifacts of the Trumans' life, all with the goal of telling the story of the site to visitors. Photos by Michael Shaver.

Indeed, I would hope that the recommendations of the National Parks and Conservation Association regarding research would be given the most careful consideration, and the way found to adopt many of them. That the Park Service needs more money for research almost goes without saying. There also needs to be a greater commitment to research at all levels, especially research independent of specific planning and development projects. I would like to see greater encouragement given NPS researchers and interpreters to interact with their peers in academia, particularly through attendance at professional meetings and conferences. For many involved in historic preservation, the important meetings are those of the historical associations. It is true that for many years academic historians showed little interest in the National Park Service, but that attitude is changing. The historical associations have become advocates for the Service; the time is right for developing more effective interpersonal relationships. These could lead to productive arrangements with state and local educational institutions as well as with colleges and universities.

The current revival of interest in American history provides the Park Service with the challenge and opportunity to further enhance its interpretive programs nationwide. (Perhaps it is no accident that the movement in the Park Service to substitute generalists for subject-matter specialists occurred at a time when interest in American history was on the wane and that its reversal occurs during a time of renewed interest in the nation's past.) To meet the challenge and take advantage of the opportunity before it, the Park Service will require increased financial support for preservation, research and the continued development of the role and importance of interpretation.

Then—and only then—can it go beyond preservation and take full advantage of the “bully classrooms” it has at its command.

James C. Olson, president emeritus at the University of Missouri, taught history at the University of Nebraska and earlier served as the director of the Nebraska State Historical Society. He is the author of several books on the history of the West.

THE THIRD BATTLE OF MANASSAS

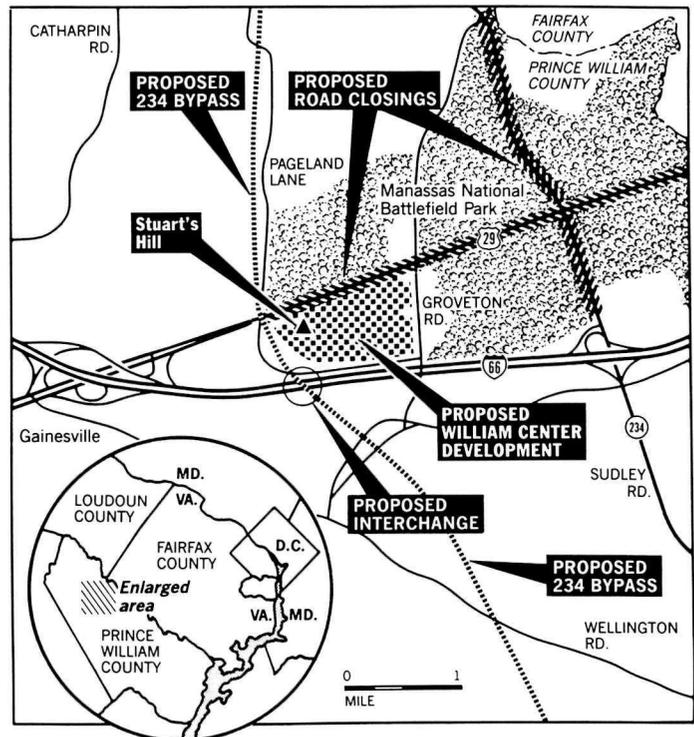
WHAT DOES IT MEAN? The temperature was 105 as we made our way through the drought-parched grass to the "Save the Battlefield" rally site at Manassas NBP. Joyfully we found that 3,000 others had also defied the miserable, sweltering weather to express opposition to the planned 1.2 million-square-foot retail mall on adjacent land, visible from the battlefield. Reenactors, in heavy authentic dress, made the past come alive and allowed us to better visualize the conditions under which our forefathers clashed and died on this site. All who were there—politicians, journalists, photographers, celebrities, military buffs, impassioned local citizens, and many children—joined in single voice to let the world know that the economic exploitation of this site was wrong, and that we would fight for its preservation with no less vigor than the others who had fought here before us.

Manassas, a classic **developer vs. preservation** case, illustrates the concern of some preservationists that federal law inadequately protects national landmarks from actions on adjacent private land. There are arguments on the other side: constitutional arguments about privately-owned property; economic arguments for "getting a piece" of the growth and development already rampant in sister counties; arguments for highway expansion to accommodate traffic well in excess of projections made a decade ago.

In this case, park boundaries do not fully encompass the site on which the Confederacy twice gave notice that the Civil War would be a hard-fought struggle lasting years, not months or weeks. General Lee directed the second battle of Manassas (Bull Run) from Stuart's Hill, a prominence within the land being developed for the mall.

The boundaries of Manassas Battlefield have been controversial for years. In 1973, the Marriott Corporation bought adjacent land for a "theme park." A 7-year battle ensued, leading to the expansion of park boundaries but excluding the current 562 acres in question. Not until 1986 were the County, the developer, and the National Park Service able to agree on a corporate park for mixed residential and commercial use. All might have proceeded without incident had the developer, Hazel/Peterson Co., not announced a change in plans in January 1988 to include a 1.2-million-square-foot, regional retail mall in the development, clearly visible from the battlefield and with the prospect of dramatically increased traffic on narrow park roads.

Voila! "The Third Battle of Manassas" was underway. A small group of local citizens, betrayed by the "bait and switch" tactics of the developer, formed the Coalition to Save the Battlefield. It was a "David and Goliath" situation, where indignant



Map by Dave Cook for *The Washington Post*.

citizens without any financial backing took on the largest developer in the state. However, news of the battle traveled quickly. Within weeks, three Congressmen proposed a "legislative taking" of the 562 acres in question. Tersh Boasberg and Jody Powell (a descendant of nine fighting men at Manassas) enlisted the pro bono services of an important lobbying firm and public relations experts. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Action, and other organizations quickly joined the cause, extending interest in the outcome far beyond the county, city, and state involved.

It is not surprising that Preservation Action is actively involved in the "Third Battle of Manassas" since the channeling of national indignation against the slighting of history and demolition of our heritage is what the organization is all about. Conceived in 1974 as a grassroots lobby for historic preservation, Preservation Action has been at the forefront of legislative activity in Congress ever since, pursuing laws that strengthen federal participation in the partnership that includes state government, local government, and the private sector. This has been done by maximizing constituent-to-Congressional member/staff contacts with a Washington-based staff directing the entire national operation.

In true grassroots fashion, good organization breeds success. The group's lobbying network coordinators, one from each state, respond immediately to any national lobbying needs. The coordinators plug into their own state and local networks and local citizens who develop an array of political contacts. The Lobbying Network is clearly credited with the continuation of Congress-



Thomas Edgar and brother Stephen of the United Youth Army of the North and South. Photo by Andres Alonso for *The Washington Post*.

Members of Civil War reenactment troop dressed in Confederate uniforms. Photo by Andres Alonso for *The Washington Post*.

sional appropriation of Historic Preservation Fund dollars for the states and National Trust (ranging between 25 and 30 million dollars) during the FY 1981 to FY 1989 period.

The grassroots interest in “The Third Battle of Manassas” simply reflects that every state and city has serious development vs. preservation battles taking place, but have been unable to garner the national headlines and attention of this battle. Preservation Action believes the nationwide threat, represented locally by the Manassas fight, can be overturned only by a change in law, not the application of existing law. While Manassas may have seized center stage for a legislative solution, all members of Congress—and preservationists—are keenly aware of threats to other landmarks and parks that beg solutions: Antietam, MD; Waterford, VA; Custer Battlefield NM, MT; Snee Farm, near Charleston, SC; and many more. The truth is that Manassas has become the impetus for aggressive new national policies and laws that protect, not compromise, our heritage.

Preservation Action takes the position that more federal funding is needed for historic preservation. The eight-year drought of federal appropriations has developed a backlog of preservation needs now reaching crisis proportion. Although this solution is opposed by the Administration, Preservation Action and other environmental organizations believe that the situation can be reversed by Congressional enactment of the American Heritage Trust Fund legislation introduced this year by Rep. Mo Udall (HR 4127 and S 2199). Designed to convert the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund into interest-producing trust funds, the program promises predictable, adequate dollars over the next several years to undertake the acquisition, grant activities, and planning programs necessary to preserve our heritage resources.

Congress must further extend protection of historic resources to include important landmarks outside federal jurisdiction that

are impacted by state, local government, and private actions. Historic resources must find their way into comprehensive planning at all levels of government as special resources, not to be demolished, altered, or compromised. The Endangered Buildings Act is being drafted for introduction early in 1989 to challenge all who might bulldoze or alter important historic resources. It is a bill that preservationists believe dignifies historic resources in the eyes of the law.

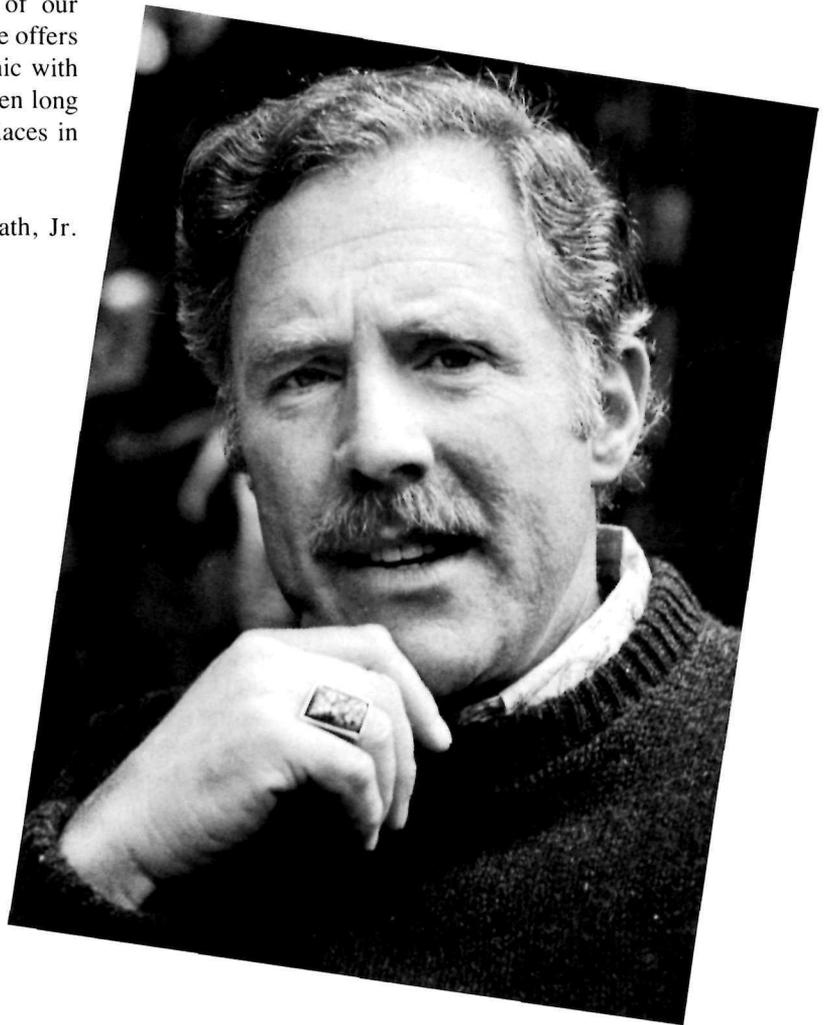
“The Third Battle of Manassas” may accomplish a great deal more than the resolution of a development threat to an important Civil War battlefield. Preservation Action has put its grassroots lobbying system into action to demand the elevation of conservation and preservation policies as a serious priority of the federal government. Policy change will happen only if Congress acts to put funds and protection into law by majorities that clearly signal the serious intent of the federal government to protect our heritage. The same policies will put state, local government, and the private sector, especially those pursuing broad growth and economic development, on notice that our history and heritage are not for sale to the highest bidder.

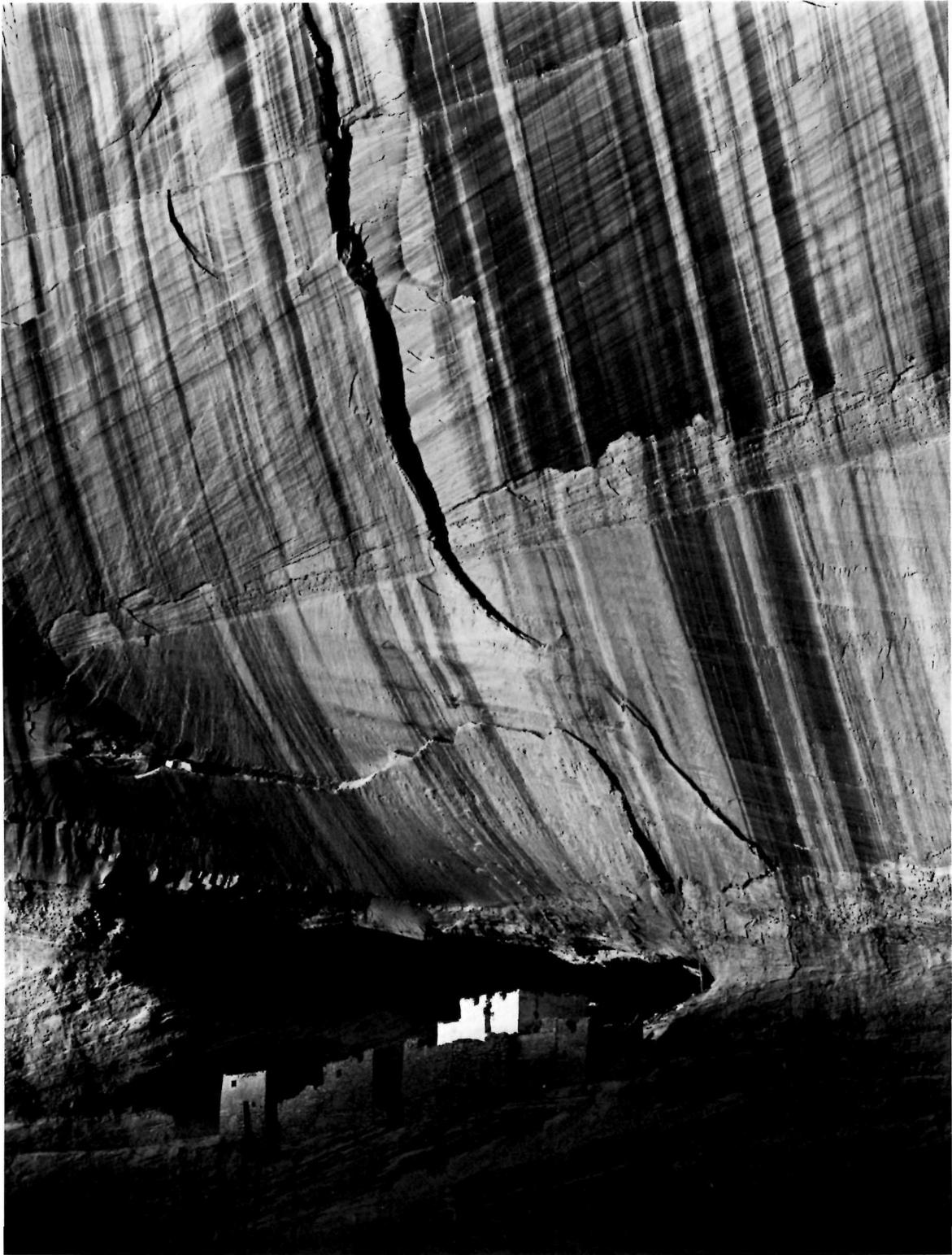
Nellie L. Longworth, president of Preservation Action, has directed the successful national grassroots lobbying activities since 1975. She also teaches a graduate level course entitled “The Politics of Preservation” at Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, and George Washington University. Preservation Action is a leading advocate of expanding Manassas NBP through acquisition of the site of a planned shopping and residential development. Although both the National Park Service and Department of the Interior favor a different position, this view is presented for the interest of readers.

A DAVID MUENCH PORTFOLIO

There always have been fine photographers in the National Park Service—George Grant, Abby Rowe, and Jack Boucher, among others—who have left an impressive archive. There also have been specialists attached to the Service like Emory Kolb, a legend at Grand Canyon for some 50 years. Likewise, a myriad of fine photographers outside the Service who have recorded both beauty and history in the parks—William Henry Jackson, Ansel Adams, and Josef Muench, for example. The son of the last, David Muench, is one of today's distinguished recorders of the sites and scenes in the parks. Through the years, he had learned that in every NPS area the history of our development as a nation is evident. To prove the point, he offers here a small selection of photographs that link the scenic with the historic, the past with the present. As Freeman Tilden long ago observed, national parks "are not merely scenic places in America. They are America."

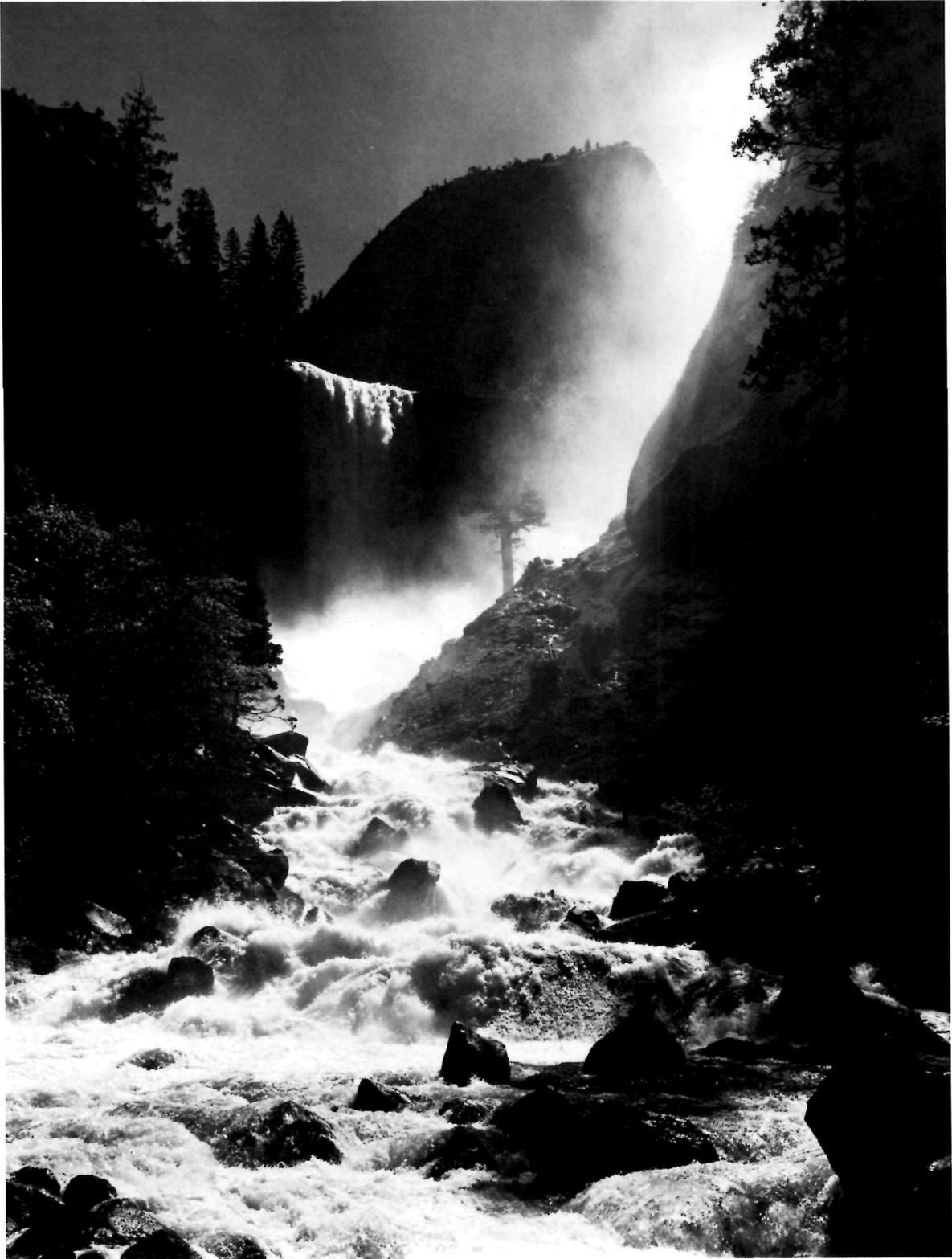
F. L. Rath, Jr.





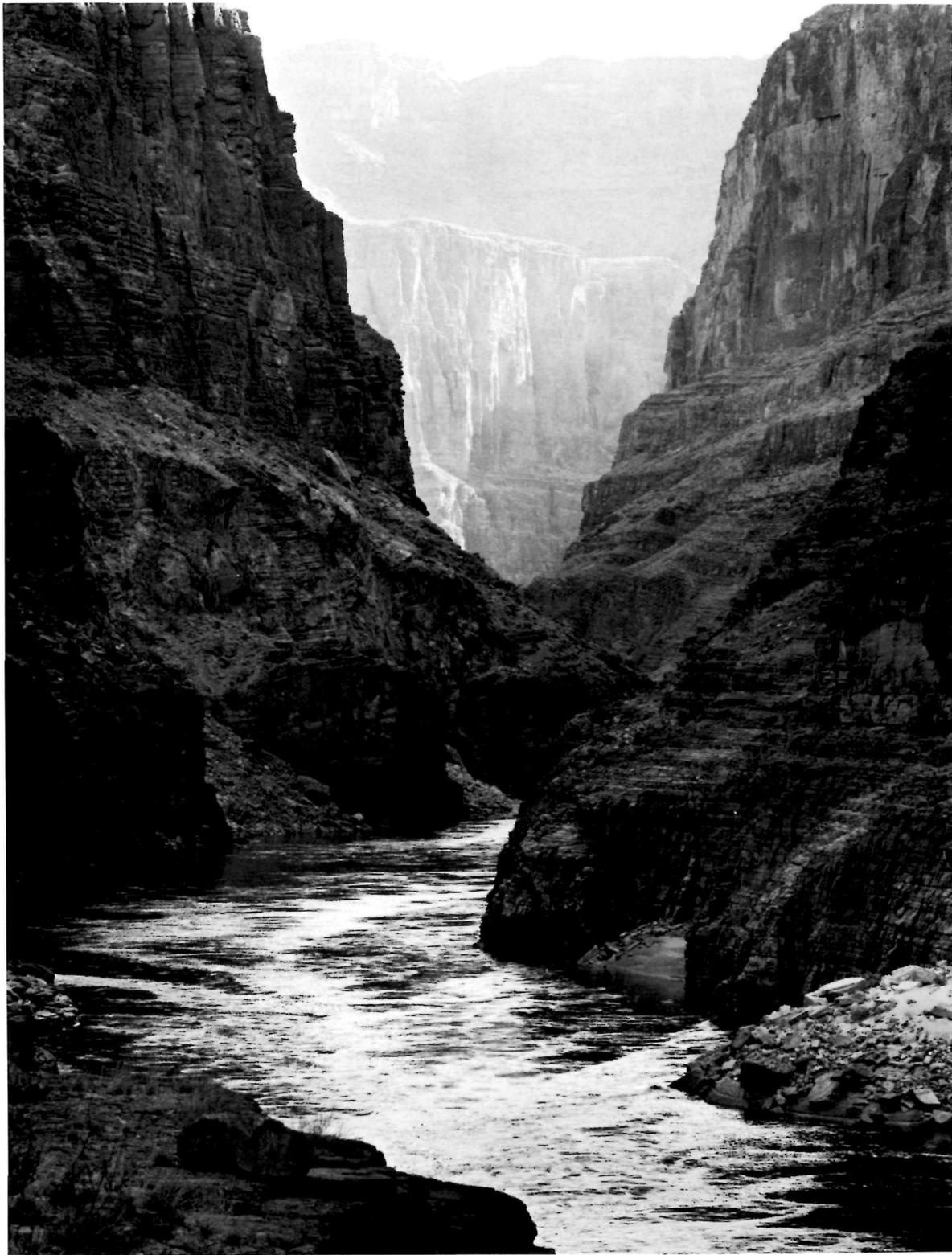
Humankind came by way of the Bering Strait to the North American continent some 15,000 years ago. By 1100 A.D. the pre-historic Pueblo Indians descended from those migrants were carving out of Can-

yon de Chelly their amazing cliff dwellings. Here are the Whitehouse Ruins, dramatic evidence of a significant era in the American past.



When during the first half of the nineteenth century the white man came to the Merced River and Vernal Falls (seen here), the fame of the Yosemite Valley began to spread slowly throughout the United States. Finally, in 1864, in spite of the pressures of the Civil War, Congress passed and Abraham Lincoln

signed a bill that granted the valley and the adjacent grove of sequoias (with their "historical significance," as Freeman Tilden acutely noted) to California as a state park. It was a vital step toward the establishment of a national park system uniting the scenic and the historic.



Viewing the Grand Canyon gives a sense of infinite time to historic preservation in the national parks. Here one sees the distant past and stands in awe, en-

thralled not only by its shimmering and evanescent beauty but by the realization that one is witnessing a panorama that took two billion years to develop.



The boiling springs and geysers of Yellowstone stunned but didn't silence John Coulter and Jim Bridger, explorers and trappers early in the nineteenth century. Born storytellers, they spread the word of this fabulous region—of geysers like Castle, pictured here. Their tales (and the ones that followed) stirred

the imaginations of their fellow Americans and led finally to the birth of the national park idea in the Yellowstone area in 1870. The final step was then taken: Congressional and presidential action in 1872 to establish the first park echoed throughout the world.

PARK BRIEFS



While a workhorse helicopter scurried busily overhead, 100 volunteers that included boy and girl scouts, members of outdoor groups, park neighbors and others, cleaned the Pacific shoreline of **Olympic NP** of some eight tons of trash and debris this past May. It marked the fourth consecutive year of

the volunteer cleanup campaign, under the direction of West District Ranger Howard Yanish. The debris was bagged and transported by volunteer helicopter to a municipal landfill at Forks, on the Olympic peninsula.

Jim Harpster

A spirit of cooperation between two federal land managing agencies prevailed as a new NPS-USFS Visitor Information Center was dedicated June 11. Operated by **Pictured Rocks NL** and **Hia-watha National Forest**, the facility serves one million lakeshore and forest visitors. Park and forest employees work side by side to provide information on the natural and cultural resources of the 71,000-acre lakeshore and 860,000-acre forest. A special exhibit focuses on the similarities and differences in resource management of the two agencies. Dedication of the cooperative facility con-

cludes years of work by Lakeshore Superintendent Grant Petersen and Chief of I&RM Deryl Stone. Says Superintendent Petersen, "The concept of shared facilities with the Forest Service predates current managers and should be attributed to earlier visionaries. Some 23 years ago, Hugh Beattie, the first superintendent of Pictured Rocks, and Al Edmunds, considered by many to be the father of our Great Lakes area seashores, mused how well such cooperative ventures would serve visitors to the region."

Gregg L. Bruff

One of the most widely recognized, longest lived and highly revered symbols of Hawaii is the Hawaiian flag, believed to have remained relatively unchanged since the first banner was commissioned by King Kamehameha I in 1816. Recognizing this, Mayor Dante Carpenter proclaimed Hawaiian Flag Day to be July 31—Hawaii's official independence was restored July 31, 1843, in a formal and grand ceremony with the raising of a Hawaiian flag on what is now Thomas Square in Honolulu.

The mayor's proclamation was received by Park Ranger

Ernest Young of **Pu'ukohola Heiau NHS**, who coordinated the program. A special presentation on the meaning of the flag was given by Patrick Ka'ano'i. He also presented the site with its own Hawaiian flag. Frank Puhī, a pure Hawaiian and a maintenance worker at the park, was named as the Kahu (keeper). So far, there are three places where the Hawaiian flags are kept: one at Iolani Palace, one at Mauna 'ala Royal Mausoleum, and one now at Pu'ukohola Heiau NHS.

Rose Fujimori

Hingham (MA) Girl Scout Troop #4464 recently earned their Peoples of the United States badges though a project developed by **Adams NHS** superintendent, Marianne Peak. The fifth and sixth graders worked for the badges by researching the many historic figures associated with the neighboring city of Quincy, especially the Adams family. Projects included poster painting, discussion groups and

the publishing of a paper on "Historic Quincy." Group discussions contrasted Colonial lifestyles with those of the present and focused on what these differences meant to the young girls. "From this project, the girls each gained something unique," said Peak, who is now designing a program for other youth groups interested in learning more about their community.

When American-Soviet Peace

Walkers stopped at **Herbert Hoover NHS** this past summer, they enjoyed typical American refreshments. More than 300 walkers and community members gathered at a picnic shelter in the park for watermelon and lemonade. After the refreshments, they toured the site's historic buildings. Many were reminded that Herbert Hoover headed relief efforts when famine struck Russia in 1921. The Soviet government appealed to the world for help, and Hoover offered the assistance of the American Relief Administration (ARA). At the height of the famine, America was feeding 18 million Russian people.

Marek Cerny, a 22-year-old computer technology student from Prague, has seen **Yosemite NP** from a much different perspective than most. He participated in Yosemite's International Voluntary Work Camp. Cerny was joined by ten other volunteers from Germany, Spain, France, Denmark, and the U.S. The volunteers spent three weeks in Yosemite Valley, helping with park maintenance projects that ranged from painting buildings and tables to collecting wildflower seeds. "I had never seen a bear or coyote before coming here," Cerny said. "Actually, I had never hiked or backpacked either."

NEWS

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission has asked federal agencies, institutions, and other groups to participate in the **1988 and 1989 Heritage Action Projects** in the spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Director Mott has stated, "...the undertaking of Martin Luther King, Jr. Heritage Action Projects offers opportunities for greater Park Service involvement in efforts directed toward eliminating social ills and building greater substance into the national observance." According to published guidelines, the overall approach to projects should be "people doing things with people for people." Examples of such projects are: job training, park improvement programs, and community service projects. Projects should be completed before the expiration of the Federal Holiday Commission on April 20, 1989. Additional information may be obtained through contacting regional or center equal opportunity offices or Charles K. Rattley, Black Employment Program Manager, at 202/343-3099.

The following essay is the work of **Jane Hu**, a student conservation aide from China who worked at Golden Gate NRA last year. Says Loretta Farley, Federal Womens Program, "The essay might be of interest to other NPS employees as it gives an international perspective and insightfully shows the value of our parks, especially in urban areas."

"Shanghai lay drowned in the ocean of its populace. Through its humid evening, they resembled a whole landscape on the move." This description comes from Colin Thurbon's book *Behind the Walls* and the picture is only too familiar to anyone who has been to Shanghai or who, like me, has to live there: Cars, trucks, and other vehicles hoot and creep their way through millions of pedestrians, for whom traffic lights seldom work. A horror-stricken cyclist rides away, cursing at the driver, whose bus has just narrowly missed hitting the bicycle. Long lines form for anything: a bottle of fresh milk, a newspaper covering the 13th Party's

Congress, a *jin* of pork, a ticket to a pop concert, and most commonly for a rush-hour bus. When someone jumps the queue—and indeed many youngsters do—the snake of men starts to wriggle. The anger can be so great that one can almost see the little tongues of hatred and helplessness flickering in their eyes.

My old roommate, Dong-chen, wrote me from Shanghai when I was in America, "I am bored to death by the noises of metropolitan Shanghai. Whatever advantages the city offers cannot be compared with a moment of quiet in the meadows, staring at the high heaven and conversing with the stars."

My youngest aunt, back from a trip to Huangshan, told me excitedly, "When I saw the peaks of mountains veiled and unveiled by the clouds, I felt I could contain so much within me... if only I never had to return to Shanghai."

After having spent three nights in a sleeping bag in Yosemite Valley, waking each morning to the huge granite rocks on my right side and the vast sky above me, I too have found the thought of returning home equally miserable. My one-year absence from Shanghai and the consequent exposure to two new worlds (one a small Midwestern town and the other a national park) has turned Shanghai into a strange place. If home is where the heart is, then Shanghai is definitely not the kind of place where my heart can be at home....The music of life was richer when I was in the small town of Beloit and later at Golden Gate NRA. We had barbecue parties and picnics from time to time. Seated around the garden table, we would talk about Emily Dickinson, Christianity, China, Graceland, problems troubling the whole world and us as individuals....I owe such positive communication to the freedom from congestion in these two areas. To quote Edward Abbey, "Every man needs a place where he can go to go crazy in peace" and "bottled up" people "tended to find their outlet for surplus energy through war on their neighbors."

Much open space still exists in the U.S., a country larger than China but with only half its population, so clashes between men are less necessary. Conquests of physical space give Americans a sense of power, a taste of adventure and an opportunity of self-testing. Other human beings have become their companions in this struggle, sharing

with joy and pain. Besides, Nature offers communion with birds, with water—resulting in personal musings and peace of mind.

These needs...are ill satisfied in Shanghai. We cannot conquer anything unless we aim at some human target. For indeed, what else do we see? What has reduced our own chances, comforts and convenience in life but the members of our own species—these people with yellow skin, black eyes and black hair, these descendents of the Dragon. But the dragon has to take off its golden robe too, when it feels it's time to show its scar and lash out blows for revenge. So we attack verbally, making each other in a Chinese phrase "spikes of the flesh and nails of the eye." There is little to connect us because we are already too much connected....If we put our heads together and keep our bodies as far apart as possible there may be ways out: birth control, single-child families, efforts to be patient, efforts to learn to love our neighbors as we love ourselves, even possibly the establishment of an urban park, like Golden Gate NRA where families can take a dip in the ocean water, letting the splash of waves mingle with loving whispers.

Jane Hu



Twenty-seven-year-old Queensland ranger **Felicity Savage** from Morningtown, Australia, is a five-year veteran of Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service. This summer, in Yosemite NP, she has been sharing and learning new skills in park management. Instead of her usual work on the Great Barrier Reef with sea turtles, seabirds and other marine life, she has been working

with law enforcement rangers, releasing peregrine falcons, tagging bears, and participating in the other aspects of the complex management of Yosemite NP. Savage says she has been overwhelmed by the open heartedness of the American people and their willingness to make her training program a success. For information on the International Park-to-Park Program, contact Yosemite Valley District Naturalist Bruce Fincham at 209/372-0293.

■

Stephen T. Miller, superintendent at Fort Davis NHS, has been appointed to the superintendency of Fort Scott NHS. Previous assignments have included the superintendency of Navajo NM and supervisory park ranger for El Morro NM.



■

Harry C. Myers has been named superintendent of Fort Union NM. He comes to the position from the superintendency of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial. In his new capacity, Myers will oversee the operation of a key defensive point on the Santa Fe Trail occupied from 1851 to 1891. "I'm looking forward to working and living in New Mexico and overseeing the development and growth of the fort in the next several years," Myers said.

A W A R D S

During his summer visit to Pictured Rocks NL Director Mott presented seasonal laborer **John Ely** with two NPS suggestion awards for the "better ideas" he developed. As a member of the



lakeshore's trails crew, Ely experienced first-hand the difficulties of carrying the various tools required for the work. In response, he designed a "backpack chainsaw carrier" that made the tools easily accessible and eased the burden of the pack by stabilizing its contents.

Ely also observed that an enormous amount of time was spent hauling treated lumber to trail construction sites. A labor saving device was needed. Ely built a lumber-carrying cart that can be operated by one or two people. During a season of use, it proved sturdy, yet narrow enough to travel on hiking trails.

D E A T H S

■

Albert M. "Al" Gaddy, 60, passed away August 18 in Santa Fe after a long illness. A Missouri native, he joined the Service in 1968 as a supervisory personnel management specialist in the Mid-Atlantic Region, transferring first to the Pacific Northwest Regional Office and then to the Southwest Regional Office staff. He served in Santa Fe until his 1980 retirement. Survivors include wife Jean (2000 Zozobra Lane, Santa Fe, NM 87501) and two brothers. Memorial donations in Al's memory may be made to his favorite charity, The Salvation Army.

■

George A. Palmer, 80, died August 2 while recovering from a heart attack. George retired in 1973, after serving for 20 years as the assistant regional director of the old Northeast Region. He remained an active historian and researcher—offering the regional office and the parks his ability, expertise, and industry in preparing for the 1976 and 1987

bicentennial celebrations. And he continued to infuse his high standards of excellence and integrity in all of his activities. He conceived the idea for the 1776 and the 1787 daybooks, and the book *Independence*. In support of these projects he carried out many hours of research and oral history interviews. Having a vast knowledge of history and a prodigious memory for events long forgotten by most, he made himself available to those seeking counsel and advice. He also served several years as treasurer for Eastern National Park & Monument Association.

Born in Indiana, George earned a scholarship and a history degree from DePauw University, then a master's degree from the University of Minnesota, graduating Phi Beta Kappa. His NPS career began in 1933 as a CCC supervisor in the restoration and revitalization of the Petersburg and Fredericksburg battlefields. He became the first superintendent of the Statue of Liberty. Superintendencies followed at Fort McHenry NM&HS, and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, where he worked closely with Eleanor Roosevelt.

In retirement, he also was very active in Collingswoods, NJ, his home of 32 years. In 1983 he was named official historian for the borough, where he heightened the historic legacy of the community through many borough projects. The issue of the local paper, *The Retrospect*, carrying his obituary also carried his last column, "Collingswood—In Retrospect." And, the state of New Jersey General Assembly recently passed an Assembly Resolution recognizing his uncommon record of service. Life was history and history life for George Palmer.

Chet Harris

MEMBER NEWS

As **George B. Hartzog, Jr.**, signed copies of his book recently for friends and colleagues, he reminisced about the good times they had together. When Dick and Nellie Bowser took an extended summer vacation, they visited the St. Louis Arch (JNEM) and spotted *Battling for the National Parks*. After they bought a copy for their son, they asked E&AA to have it personally inscribed. George was happy to have a way to thank Dick personally for his help on the JNEM portion of the book.

Wayne Bryant said his inscribed copy would be a valuable addition to the national parks portion of his library, and Earl Hassebrock reminded George that he brought Earl into the Park Service. When they met on a plane many years ago, George enlisted him for the Service, and he still insists Hassebrock is one of his best recruits.

Howard Stricklin recalls working with George in the early 60s on the Long Range Review team in Washington, as well as at the Grand Canyon when George was Director of the Park Service. Chuck and Susan Watson also have fond memories of the days Chuck worked for George, while O.H. Van Zee ordered a copy of the book for the Pella, IA, library, to be inscribed "To the people of Pella, Iowa, birthplace of Lon Garrison." Pete Parry remembered that George appointed him to his first, second and third superintendencies.

E&AA is offering hard cover editions of *Battling for the National Parks* for \$15 (postage and handling included). If you wish an autographed copy with a personal inscription from Mr. Hartzog, just ask. Order your books from the Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

E&AA recently received a letter from John Henneberger that it would like to share. The letter gives interesting insight into NPS changes through the years. Says John: "I was in the Sequoia backcountry around Mt. Whitney for eight days and saw very favorable conditions there: clean campsites, trails well-kept, rangers visible, and an extremely high ethic on the part of the hikers. These creditable situations

contrasted to what I remember 40 years ago when I was there, when tin can dumps and deterioration of lake shores and trailside camping areas were the rule. The Service can be very proud of the progress that has been made in wilderness management over the years...Lo Lyness, the Rock Creek RS backcountry ranger, was with our party on and off for several days, as she was in a sort of roving capacity from Cottonwood to Shepard Pass, which was our general itinerary. I was greatly impressed with her energy, capability as a backcountry ranger, and dedication to the Service and the ranger's job. This felt very, very good. The tendency is to complain about some of the things that might be wrong with the Service these days...and miss or ignore all those fundamental strengths that have always been with us, which are daily exhibited by the people in the field."

July 22, 1988, marked a memorable 90th birthday for Beatrice Freeland when family and close friends gathered at the home of Rod and Phyllis Broyles in Calistoga, CA, for a gala luncheon celebration. Bea's son, Dixon, flew out from Virginia; her brother, Francis Blanchard, and his daughter, Betsy B. Burr, drove up from the Bay Area; and her cousin, Barbara B. DeWolfe, came from southern California for the day. Other good friends present were Marietta Voorhees, Margrethe and Allard Calkins, and Midge Burns, of Napa Valley, and Helen Kearney of Berkeley, a school chum. There was much good talk and laughter, and the day was pronounced a great success.

Although a 90th birthday may seem a mixed blessing to the one who's having it, this birthday was a triumph for Bea, who has many rich memories of husband Dixon's and her days in the NPS, and of her many friends scattered across the country. She keeps up with politics, the environment and the arts via books, TV, and newspapers, and keeps in touch with her beloved Park Service via the *Courier* and her several descendants. Two grandsons are NPS employees: Paul Broyles, a forester and resource management specialist at the Boise Interagency Fire Center; and Dixon David Freeland, a park ranger at Independence NHP. Granddaughter Serra F. Sampsell is

married to Rob Sampsell, a park ranger at Assateague NS. Other grandchildren live in Maryland, Colorado and northern California; Bea also has 8 great-grandchildren.

Beatrice Freeland has a lovely apartment at Silverado Orchards, 601 Pope St., #229, Saint Helena, CA 94574. Her best gift this birthday was a large scrapbook full of loving messages and warm memories of good old days from friends who knew her first at Wind Cave, Shenandoah, Grand Teton and Lassen Volcanic.

Fred (Rowe) Morrell and Marjorie Miles Hall helped to make a movie while working as Yellowstone seasonals in 1929. Detailed to work with representatives of the Cenegogue Corporation, a New York group specializing in "traveltalks," Marj went with them while they shot scenes for a two-reel film called "The Land of Bubbling Waters." Leo Lipp, a cameraman on the expedition, was reputed to be one of the country's foremost trick cameramen at that time. It was he who filmed the famous parting of the Red Sea in *The Ten Commandments*. Fred Morrell and Bob and Marj Hall are E&AA members.

Fred McLaren, 96 on February 5, has a new "toy" to help him with his rural, two-acre homestead outside of Poulsbo, WA. It is a little Honda tractor, which looks more like a golf cart, and helps him tend his 17 fruit trees and maintain a large garden. Fred began his NPS career as a ranger in Rocky Mountain NP in 1921. His four sons followed in his footsteps. They were all present for their dad's February birthday celebration. Fred and wife Ruth live at 21088 Little Valley Road, NE, Poulsbo, WA 98370.

What follows is a message from Jeanne Slatkavitz and her family to their Park Service friends: My children and I would like to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to all of you for your love, help and prayers during Roy's illness, and for your continued support to us since his death. Roy loved the National

Park Service, and the Park Service family loved Roy as evidenced in the living memorial to his memory at the International Peace Garden—we had the opportunity to attend the dedication of the Memorial Tree on May 14 at the Peace Garden. Words cannot express fully the gratitude my family and I feel for our Park Service friends. Thank you for all your goodness, and may God bless you.

■

Eugene B. Jester (1216 Cottage Place, NW, Canton, OH 44703-1155) wrote to say he was sorry about E&AA's difficulties with Terry Wood's fractured ankle and Lou Krebs' prolonged jury duty. He hoped they both recovered soon, and observed that even jury duty sometimes required a recovery period. He also complimented the Courier, saying he hoped he would see a color photo on the cover one day.

■

George H. Thompson, former land acquisition officer for Cape Cod NHS, died at home June 9, following a long illness. Joining the NPS in 1935, he held numerous positions in the fields of recreation planning and administration until his retirement in 1968. He is survived by his wife of more than 50 years, Pauline Davis Thompson (P.O. Box 923, Orleans, MA 02653); two daughters, five grandsons, one granddaughter, and two great-granddaughters. Memorial donations may be made to the St. Joan of Arc Church Building Fund, Canal Road, Orleans, MA 02653 or to the Education Trust Fund, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041. Thompson was an E&AA life member.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

American Rivers' President, W. Kent Olson, will co-host, along with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, a national conference celebrating the 20th anniversary of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. To be held November 18 and 19 at the Radisson Mark Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, VA, the open meetings will focus on ways to revitalize the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act,

new tools for advancing state river programs, coalition building, and much more. Contact Suzanne Wilkins, Kevin Coyle or Ken Olson at American Rivers, 202/547-6900.

■

The Audubon Wildlife Report 1988/1989, published by National Audubon Society in conjunction with Academic Press, Inc., is the fourth in a continuing series of volumes on wildlife management issues. The *Wildlife Report* features comprehensive analysis of an agency responsible for wildlife management, a section on major conservation challenges of the 80s, and in-depth species accounts. The 820-page report can be obtained for \$49.95 (hardcover) or \$24.95 (softcover). To order, call Academic Press at 1-800-321-5068.

■

Steven Elkinton is writing a book on the Washington area parks. The manuscript will span two centuries of history, from 1790 to the present. Anyone who has worked for NCR and has stories to share can contact the author at 5213 North 11th Road, Arlington, VA 22205.

■

Park Science, edited by Jean Matthews, regularly covers topics concerning endangered species. An index of the publication from 1981 to 1987 is available on floppy diskette from the Pacific Northwest Regional Library, 83 S. King Street, Suite 314, Seattle, WA 98104. See also *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin*, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program, Washington, D.C. 20240.

BOOK

■

One of the first Ronald F. Lee Fellowships set up by Eastern National Park and Monument Association was granted to James Arthur Glass, a graduate student at Cornell University. It was a wise investment, for it helped Glass to produce in 1987 an 893-page doctoral thesis entitled "The National Historic Preserva-

tion Program, 1957 to 1969."

The most important thing to note about this excellent study is that it shows conclusively the pivotal role played by the National Park Service, both during the period studied and again in the 1980s when innumerable Service personnel collaborated with the author by offering their materials or their thoughts (in letters or on tape) for his history. Since the National Trust for Historic Preservation over a nine-month period refused permission for the author to review its archives, the thesis is heavily weighted toward the significance of the Service—as it should be, for the Service was the primary force in conceiving and establishing the new national program during the period.

In so doing, it was responding to the "desire of preservationists for a means to restrain federally-sponsored destruction of historic sites and structures." The result was a high water mark in the history of historic preservation, the adoption of Public Law 89-665 in 1966, which the author reports "represented the fulfillment of the goal set by the National Park Service to reclaim its position of pre-eminence in the American preservation movement." It is a nice touch that the goal was visualized and attained primarily through the efforts of Ronald Lee, whose life was devoted to the Service and the historic preservation movement, and whose name was given to the fellowship that the author held.

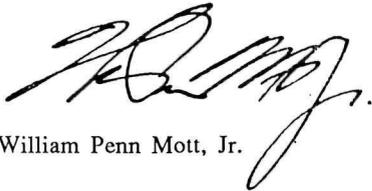
Preservationists everywhere are in debt to James Glass for his diligence, acumen, and perception; historians will find that his study is a vital source of information about the growth of the preservation movement during a critical period. The American Association for State and Local History, happily, has persuaded Dr. Glass to summarize his findings. The resulting booklet will be available in the fall of 1988 from AASLH Order Department, 172 Second Avenue North, Suite 102, Nashville, TN 37201; the anticipated list price is \$9.50 for an overview of what surely is a basic source in the history of historic preservation.

Frederick L. Rath, Jr.

The Director's Report

(continued from page 1)

Yellowstone's wildfire. Careful analysis and determinations must be made, taking into account the parks current wildlife population, the condition of the various species and the amount of habitat available. Once determinations about the impact the fires will have on wildlife are made, we will want to get information out to the public through the press and in other ways as to how we intend effectively to deal with the issue of wildlife preservation and, if necessary, supplemental feeding. Properly and effectively addressing these and other issues, including those now unforeseen, gives us the opportunity to portray accurately to the American people the role of fire in natural areas; to reinforce *their partnership with us* in this preservation effort; and to ensure not only the continued integrity of Yellowstone, but ultimately all parks as the heritage of this and future generations.



William Penn Mott, Jr.

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1989 Passport to Your National Parks commemorative stamps.

Guidelines for Submissions

1.) Prizewinners announced January 15, 1989. Eastern National will pay the photographer \$500.00 for the winning photograph in each category. If the winning image is a National Park Service slide/transparency or taken on government time, Eastern National will donate \$500.00 to the photographer's park to support the interpretive program.

2.) Submissions must be received in Philadelphia by November 15. Photography will be accepted for each of the following categories: National, North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, National Capital, Southeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountain, Southwest, Western, and Pacific Northwest regions.

Images of national parks hosting special events or anniversary celebrations during 1989 are encouraged. A brief statement about the celebration should be enclosed with the photographic image.

3.) Images of national parks previously featured on 1986, 1987, or 1988 Passport stamps will not be accepted.

4.) All submissions must be clearly labeled stating park name and image location; pho-

tographer's name, current assignment, and mailing address; category submission. (Indicate on slide or transparency.)

5.) All submissions must be originals of reproduction quality: 35 mm or 3" x 5" transparency.

6.) Eastern National will review all submissions and make final decisions. Images will be judged on quality, interpretive merit, and subject matter appropriateness. Lacking a suitable entry, Eastern National reserves the right to select a suitable photograph.

7.) Photographers agree that, by submitting their work for review, Eastern National may use the winning photograph for the Passport stamp and promotional purposes. All submissions will be returned to the photographers.

8.) Individual submissions are limited to ten (10) in any given category.

9.) Mail submissions to Dave Holt; Eastern National; 1989 Photography competition; 325 Chestnut St., Suite 1212; Philadelphia, PA 19106

10.) For information, call 1-800-634-9690.

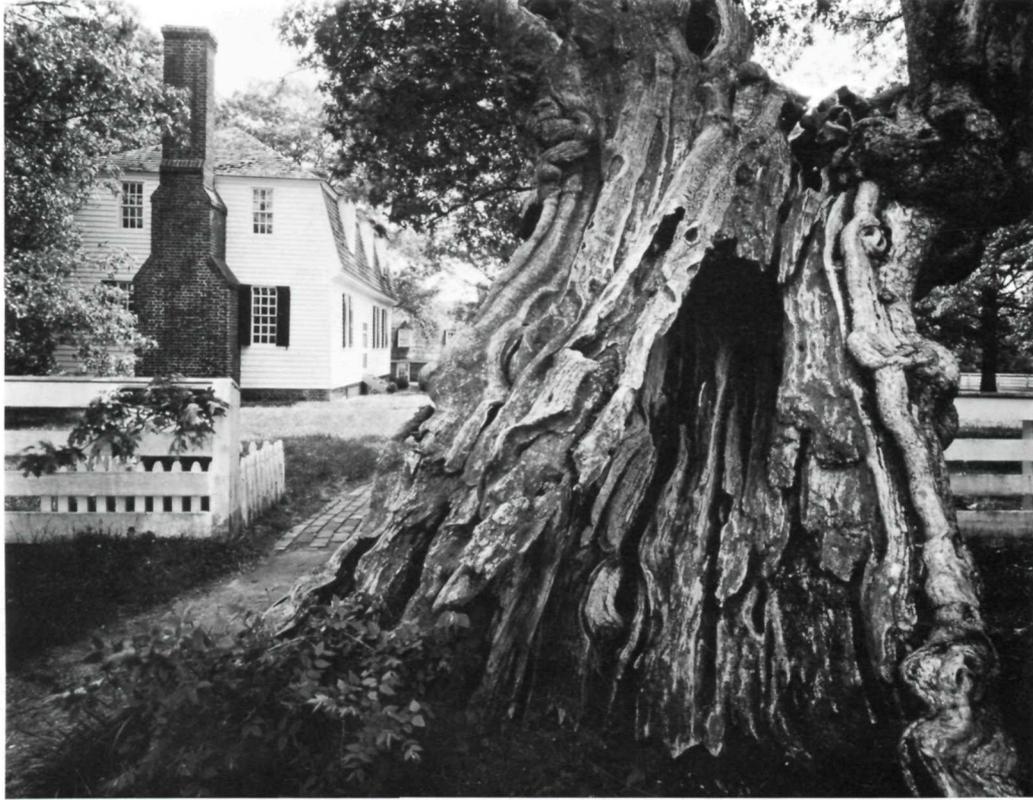
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