

COURIER

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Now, river running's for almost everybody

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"River Running"—the phrase quickens the pulse and brings to mind huge-standing waves, pliable rubber boats running foaming rapids and a unique sense of adventure.

River running on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park has become one of the most popular visitor activities the park affords. Unfortunately, this exhilarating experience has not been available to the wheelchair-bound visitors until recently. Superintendent Merle Stitt and River Unit Manager Marv Jenson feel this opportunity should be made accessible to all visitors who desire the experience.

Traditionally, the description "accessible to handicapped persons" has been interpreted as defining facilities that make it possible for disabled people to move from place to place unaided. This is fine for developed areas where public-use facilities can be designed and constructed or modified for such accessibility. In primitive or wilderness areas where development of facilities is not appropriate, such as through a wild stretch of the Colorado River, even wheelchair-accessible paths to the river bank are not feasible, either economically or environmentally speaking. Paved wheelchair paths and the necessary cuts and fills would be an intolerable intrusion in any wilderness area.

Disabled people value primitive, undeveloped areas and the enjoyment of the wild as much as do able-bodied people and should, if they so desire, be able to enjoy the maximum possible approximation of the wilderness experience enjoyed routinely by able-bodied visitors.



River Manager Sam West with Steve Stone, wheelchair-bound river runner.

Superintendent Stitt and Manager Jenson thought so and set about proving that river running is "not just for able-bodied adventurers any more."

By a happy set of circumstances I became involved in the exciting project. Stitt and Jenson contacted Denis Galvin, Manager of the Denver Service Center, and Denis, in turn, told me about the project. It was a lucky day for me and I agreed—enthusiastically—to participate in the effort.

The plan was for me to accompany river managers Steve Martin, John Thomas and Sam West on a routine oar-powered river patrol in mid-August, 1979, beginning at Lee's Ferry and ending at Phantom Ranch. The 97-mile float trip took 6 days and we rode through some of the most violent—and famous—rapids on the Colorado River.

*Steve is wheelchair-bound.

Our arrangements were not elaborate. I was provided with back support by rearranging the stowage of the waterproof river bags containing our clothes and sleeping bags but still assuring the proper weight distribution in the boat. Short lengths of the extra rope we carried along, secured to solid portions of the craft, provided my handholds. Getting to the site of take-off by Service dory and into and out of the river craft to beach and camp each night was no problem—for me. I was not at all reluctant to be the "transportee" after a day's rough ride through those rapids!

The project was a success from all viewpoints. It was a "first"—the first routine river run to combine the big water with a wheelchair! In the past many people with physical disabilities have made the Colorado River rapids run, among them, that other notable "first," Major John Wesley Powell, a one-armed Civil War veteran. But we were first with the wheelchair!

Another big gain is the new dimension of "accessible." The project demonstrated how relatively easy it is, and by what simple means, to provide disabled people with the opportunity for a great new and exhilarating park experience in fairly primitive wilderness conditions of both river running and beach camping. It's not at all expensive. All it takes is a little extra effort, good, innovative planning, tools and materials at hand, and a lot of good humor and consideration!

Another definite gain is in the attitudes of people confined to wheelchairs. For many, seeking to be independent, it has been psychologically unacceptable to be carried from place to place. But now, it seems a small and reasonable price to pay for the exciting experience, to be carried over short distances of backcountry, onto

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...River (Continued from page 1.)

and off a river boat, or onto and out of a Service dory. It was for me. In a relaxed spirit, wheelchair-bound participants may comfortably be carried to points of interest along the river's side canyons, heretofore inaccessible to them, so that they may share with others the real-life experience of wilderness, so different from anything they could have imagined.

As for me, now I know how the pioneers felt. What am I saying? Heck, I am a pioneer!

Outdoor Recreation Planner Steve Stone enjoys fishing along Colorado River's side canyons.



Historic preservation means using it

(Editor's Note: Making better known the management role of Cultural Resources within the Park Service is part of the job of Ross Holland, assistant director for Cultural Resources. Following are excerpts from Holland's article, "The Park Service as Curator," that appeared in the August issue of National Parks & Conservation Magazine.)

Stephen Mather, the Park Service's first director, and Horace Albright, his assistant director, who later became director himself, had a strong interest in our Nation's cultural heritage; both of them believed that historical and archeological parks had a logical place in the National Park System.

Since then, Congress has steadily added to the number of historical and archeological parks in the care of the National Park Service, until today more than 200 of the 320 units in the Park System fall into this category.

The astonishing fact is that the inventory now in progress of all the sites of cultural significance in the Park System—scenes of historic events, battlefields, archeological sites and locations of cultural interest in the natural parks—will probably outnumber even the Park Service's recent count of the historic man-made structures in its care, which totaled more than 70,000.



A mule-powered barge makes regular scheduled runs up and down the lower end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP, Md.-D.C.-W.Va.

The problems of managing this huge inventory of cultural resources are enormous. Though the Park Service's tendency has been to manage all parks in much the same way, there is nevertheless a fundamental difference between a natural park, which is dynamic, and a historical one, which is static. Forests are constantly growing and changing; historic scenes normally must be frozen in time. If a tree is destroyed, it is possible to grow another one; if a historic structure or object is lost, it is gone forever and cannot be replaced. So the question is, how do you provide for use of a structure without using it up? How do you arrange for the handicapped to visit a historic house without damaging the integrity of the structure? How can the park manager give the visitor a sense

of the historical environment when present-day surroundings intrude so heavily upon the scene? How does the park manager defend the integrity of the battlefield of Gettysburg, for example, from the commercial interests crowding in upon it?

Interpreting a historical or archeological park for the visitor can be far more difficult than interpreting a natural area. Telling the story of an erupting volcano or the history of the carving of the Grand Canyon seems simple compared to portraying the colony of artists who worked with St. Gaudens in Vermont or explaining the complex interaction between the pueblo Indians and the Spanish priests at Pecos, N. Mex.

In the process of managing its many

More word on Down Under

Grant W. Midgley
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

(Editor's note: An article that appeared in the November issue on Australia's first national park covered the ceremony marking its centennial. Here are additional facts on the park's character and history.)

Americans are proud (and perhaps a bit smug?) about the fact that Yellowstone was the "first national park in the world," and that its establishment led a conservation movement resulting in the formation of national parks and equivalent reserves in more than 100 nations.

Yet, far-sighted citizens in other countries had splendid visions too, and some acted about the same time we did to reserve choice land areas. Last year was the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the world's second national park.

Royal National Park, in the State of New South Wales, Australia, was created April 26, 1879, an area of 7,284 hectares (18,000 acres).

(When founded, the area's name was simply "The National Park," and permission to add "Royal" was granted

by Queen Elizabeth II after a visit in 1954).

After Yellowstone, it was 17 years until the U. S. authorized other national park areas—Casa Grande Ruins in 1889 and Sequoia, Yosemite and Kings Canyon (then named General Grant) the next year. Meanwhile, Australia established Royal, and Canada, in 1887, reserved Banff National Park.

At birth, about all Yellowstone and Royal had in common was the name "national park." They could hardly have been less alike—in size, location, character and administration.

Yellowstone was 2 million acres of remote wilderness, inaccessible to all but a handful of Americans. Royal, less than 1 per cent of Yellowstone's size, was located close to Sydney, then and now

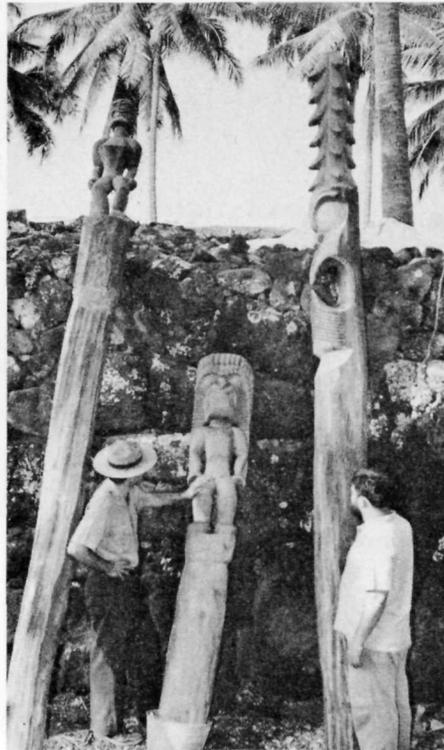
(Continued on page 4.)

Photo by Fred Mang, Jr.



Rug room at the Hubbel Trading Post NHS, Ariz.

cultural resources, the Park Service continues to move ahead on new fronts in preservation. Park Service archeologists are leading advocates and practitioners of the "new archeology" that focuses on the conservation rather than the excavation of archeological sites. For the past 7 years, NPS, which is the recognized leader in this field, has been developing remote sensing techniques to identify and study



Four replicas of ancient Hawaiian temple images are inspected at Pu'uhonua o Honaunau NHP, Hawaii.

archeological sites by means other than excavation.

The Service is now exploring the possibilities of adaptive use of the historic structures in its care. Because it is responsible for more structures than it can maintain properly at a time when the Park Service is expanding while appropriations are shrinking, new means and sources of revenue must be found to keep these buildings from crumbling



Visitor center at Wright Brothers NM, N.C.

and becoming eyesores. Buildings that are used are less likely to deteriorate; therefore, the Service is developing a program whereby it will rent its unused buildings—where appropriate—to private and commercial interests and use the income thus generated for their upkeep.

In the past it has seemed that the only one guarding the bridge—like Horatius—has been the National Park Service; therefore, we welcome the rising interest in our cultural parks now being manifested by some of the military history organizations as well as the support so strongly demonstrated by the National Parks & Conservation Association. We will need this support if we are to do justice to the cultural heritage the Nation has entrusted to us.

Photo by Cecil W. Stoughton



Red-necked wallaby, one of many species of kangaroo.

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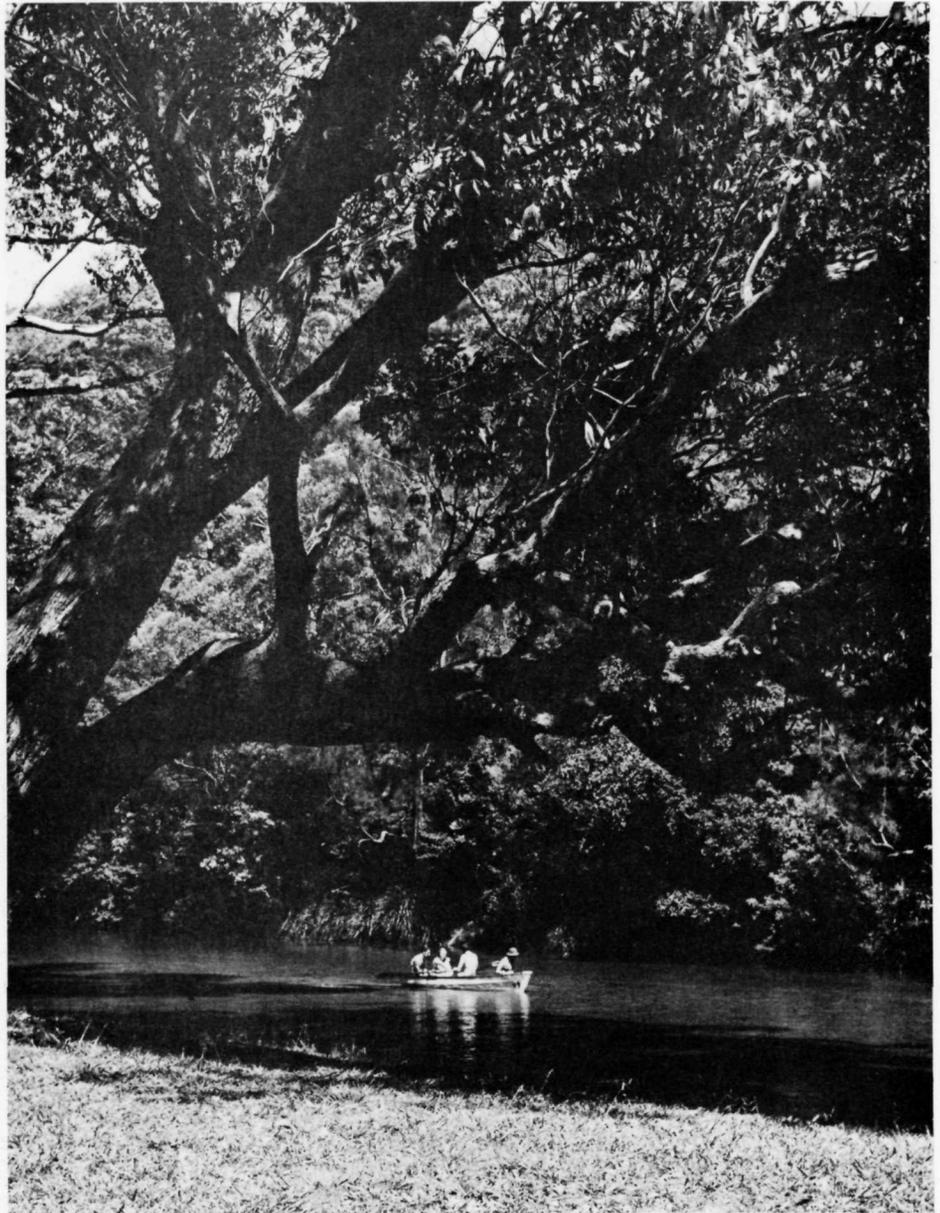
Australia's largest city. Part of the land, composed of sandstone heaths, was available because it was not suitable for farming or "pastoral pursuits" (grazing), and most of the rest had been set aside for a railroad that was never built. The park added acreage later when mineral leases were not renewed.

Congress put Yellowstone under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, but appears to have had no idea how it wanted the area administered. Its principal aim was to prevent private exploitation. A superintendent was appointed, but he had neither funds nor staff.

By contrast, Royal was administered by a trust. The trustees felt that improvements to the park should be paid out of the revenues generated there, and various enterprises were initiated. Seldom, if ever, were revenues sufficient for the park's needs. Still, sheep and cattle grazing and gravel extraction continued until the 1960s.

Royal National Park is situated on Australia's East Coast, 32 km (20 miles) south of Sydney. Its present area is 36,700 acres. Thirteen miles of surfing beaches and sandstone cliffs lie along its ocean front. Behind the beaches, the terrain rises into a series of ocean front ridges, reaching 500 feet above sea level. Many brooks and creeks intersect the land. The Sydney sandstone region is very rich in plant species; dunes are colonized by salt-supporting grasses, and the heath in spring (September-October) displays myriad blooms.

Royal is famous for its birds—700 different types, among them parrots,



A peaceful row up the Hacking River.

Photos by K. Gillett.

cockatoos, herons, gulls, sooty oystercatchers and satin bowerbirds. Wallabies, ringtail and possums also inhabit the park, but are not often seen by visitors.

Sir John Robertson, who served five times as Premier of New South Wales (NSW) is given most of the credit for establishing Royal National Park.

This land supported aboriginal tribes for thousands of years. Especially along the coast, they enjoyed an abundance of foods, including many varieties of fish, shellfish, sea birds, mammals, and fruits, seeds and roots. The park contains many aboriginal cave paintings and rock engravings, and oft-repeated themes are fish, humans, kangaroos and flowing water.

In addition to recreation pursuits, Royal has been used to harbor camps for the unemployed, and, under what were called "permissive occupancies," residential camps. The Australian military made use of the park during World War II, and other martial maneuvers and encampments have been conducted there.

Public facilities have been constructed over the years—guest houses, a club house, a youth hostel, a public bathing ground, a playing field and a boathouse. In 1925 a cabin was built for the use of scientists wishing to make biological studies, and the Royal Zoological Society of NSW has conducted much research in the park.



Wattamola Beach.

The trust introduced exotic species of both plants and animals. A deer park was established in 1925, and several different species put on exhibition. Soon many deer escaped, the size of the herd increased quickly, and according to *Australia Habitat* magazine, their descendants remain a problem today. Fish hatcheries and an aviary were also put in, but were gone by the 1950s.

In the 1920s, the public began to object to inappropriate uses, and ultimately many changes were made. For instance, the park stopped the collection of wildflowers, a practice that had seriously depleted plant life.

Australia today has several hundred national parks and other reserves,

including historic sites. Their parks arrangements appear even more complicated than the U.S. National Park System! No doubt such complexity is due to the fact that Australia's land and water resources are under the jurisdiction of the States, who manage the equivalent of both State and national reserves in the U.S.

The NSW Minister for Planning and Environment, Paul Landa, touched on this point in a recent statement on the park's centennial.

"People often question how a national park can be 'national' when it is administered by a state organisation," he wrote. "Since Federation in 1901 the states have had responsibility for their



Yellow-tailed black cockatoo.

Crown Lands and for nature conservation. They are therefore the highest competent authority to manage these areas. While ever the international criteria are used in naming a national park, then its significance is to the nation and the world, not just the state."

The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, established by the Commonwealth Government in this decade, administers very few areas. Rather, it performs such functions as assisting the states through cost-sharing for purchase of lands and nature conservation.

As was the case during the Yellowstone centennial, the hundredth birthday of Royal National Park was made the occasion for celebration of past achievements and reflection on the shape of things to come. The government and conservation community of New South Wales have marked the centenary with speeches, special publications, and articles in periodicals.

Writing in *The National Parks Journal*, Allen Strom, a founding member of the NSW Parks and Wildlife Association, notes a parallel in the responsibilities that face NPS and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service: "Like its counterpart in the United States, (the Service) runs the risk of trying to placate the community demand for use of national parks and nature reserves by providing more and more unlimited access. The national parks are not playgrounds but a visit to Royal, Ku-ring-gai or Kosciusko at the appropriate time would certainly convince the visitor that such is the purpose of national parks. The Service has had from the very commencement of its operation, a legacy of inappropriate usages in many places and most unfortunately, an assignment and an emphasis on national park usage to the detriment of its many other imperative functions."

Smokies 'official' bio reserve



(Left to right) Superintendent Dave Beal; Malcolm Hadley, MAB program specialist, UNESCO; SER Deputy Regional Director Jim Bainbridge; and Richard J. Myshak, Deputy Asst. Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Jim Ryan
Public Affairs Officer, SER

Great Smoky Mountains National Park was officially recognized as an International Biosphere Reserve in ceremonies held Oct. 25 at Newfound Gap on the North Carolina-Tennessee border.

A bronze plaque designating the park's status was presented to National Park Service and Department of the Interior officials by Malcolm Hadley of Paris, France. Hadley is director of the Man and the Biosphere Program under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Accepting on behalf of Interior and the National Park Service were Richard J. Myshak, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; James L. Bainbridge, Associate Regional Director, Southeast Region; and Merrill D. Beal, Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains.

Also present for the brief ceremony on a chilly morning were NPS Chief Scientist Dr. Ted Sudia, and Donald King and Jay Blowers of the Department of State.

Great Smokies was declared an International Biosphere Reserve on Oct. 26, 1976 and has been an extremely active participant in the Man and the Biosphere Program even though official designation did not come until 3 years later.

The bronze plaque presented by Hadley will be permanently mounted at

Newfound Gap, one of the most popular visitation points in the park.

After the October ceremony, principals and guests were treated to hot coffee, ham and sausage biscuits by enrollees from the Oconaluftee Job Corps Center. They were helping to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Job Corps Program.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park is one of only 33 International Biosphere Reserves in the United States and of only 162 in 42 nations throughout the world.

All areas were selected because they represent outstanding examples of the world's major ecosystem types. They provide a standard against which the effect of man's impact on his environment can be measured.

In cooperation with the Man and the Biosphere Program, Great Smokies is developing a system for long-term measurements that will permit monitors to detect changes, if any, in such things as vegetation, animal populations, and air and water quality.

In the words of Superintendent Beal, who served as master of ceremonies for the plaque presentation, "This monitoring system is designed to provide information that will help us make management decisions that could avoid or reverse trends that might be harmful to the park and its resources."

Gateway's geodesic into how food

Manny Strumpf, Public Affairs

Many city youngsters have never stopped to think about where their food is produced. Some even express the notion that there are food-producing machines in their neighborhood supermarkets or groceries.

For many of these children, live vegetables and fruits are a wonderful eye-opener. For others, just seeing, touching and tasting freshly picked produce is an experience they'll long remember.

At Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., two prototype domes, 23-feet in diameter, play an important role in environmental education for inner-city children. The geodesic dome system, modeled after a dome at Fordham University, provides a unique interpretive connection between the physical, natural and engineering sciences and emphasizes how to apply appropriate technology to build energy efficient structures at relatively low cost, to bring the human factor into urbanized environments and to stretch resources, according to John Tanacredit, environmental education specialist at Gateway.

The domes were constructed in cooperation with Cornell University Cooperative Education Service to focus primarily on a labor intensive and low capital utilization of resources with an urban area.

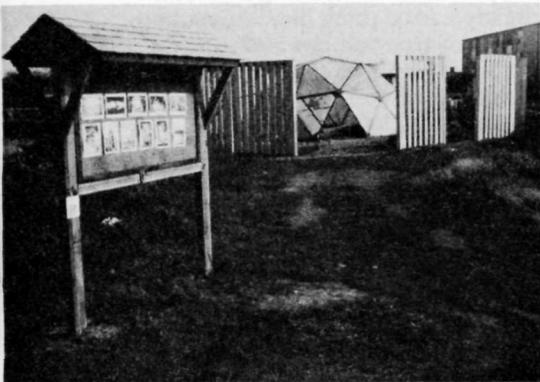
Vegetables in the domes are grown in raised beds, which are filled with soil, peat moss and composted horse manure from the Park Police stables at Gateway. This rich mixture allows for the planting of vegetables close together. Synthetic fertilizers and chemical pesticides are avoided to guarantee safety of school children who visit the domes regularly.

There is high humidity within the domes. This, coupled with low levels of evaporation, helps vegetables to grow rapidly. Winter temperatures range from 40 to 50 degrees in the evening to 80 degrees during the day; summer temperatures are controlled by opening vents in the domes.

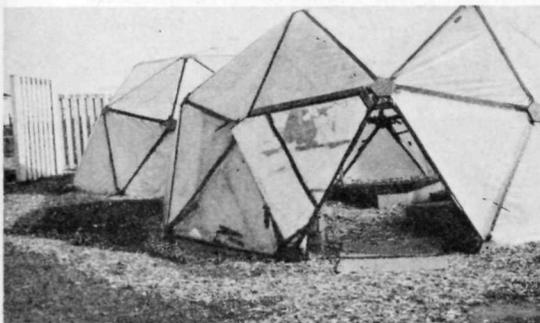
In the relatively short history of Gateway's geodesic dome program, it has been a definite source of information. It is hoped that continued operation will further stimulate local and area school children who visit Gateway to look at nontraditional systems as alternatives to our present energy consumptive society and bring home the inter-relationships of all natural events; to take complex scientific data and make it palatable to the general public, making individuals from the inner-city more self-sufficient.

domes provide insights is produced

Specialist, Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.



Grounds of the inner-city program at Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.



Geodesic domes used for growing vegetables at Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.



Inner-city children learn the inter-relationships of all natural events at Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.



Photos by Brooks Vaughn.

'Young Faces, Young Eyes' exhibit



Year of the Child exhibit at the American Museum of Immigration, Statue of Liberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.

Photo by Brooks Vaughn.

Holly Bundock
Public Affairs Specialist, NARO

Under the feet of the most photographed woman in the U. S. and above the masses of visitors that troop onto Liberty Island daily, three fifth grade classes from New York presented a special Year of the Child exhibit to the American Museum of Immigration at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, N. Y.-N. J. It complemented a general exhibit called "Young Faces, Young Eyes."

The symbol of the Year of the Child, an abstract figure within the United Nations peace wreath, was fashioned by kids in P.S. 85 in the Bronx from a tin foil-covered plywood frame. When completed, it was 7-feet tall and stood at the entrance to the special exhibit featured in the AMI through the summer.

After studying their own families and communities to create a personalized interpretation of the history of immigration, fifth graders from Valley Stream School prepared a diorama of the Lower East Side of Manhattan, which was the first U. S. neighborhood for many foreigners. Also highlighted was an 8-foot square mural of the immigration port—Ellis Island—and family albums, all

in conjunction with the school curriculum.

The other fifth grade class involved, from Brooklyn's P.S. 124, researched ethnic costuming with assistance from the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They created a display of puppets dressed as immigrants from the turn-of-the-century, using odd bits of colorful fabric.

The rest of the special exhibit includes the twenty-three seldom seen photographs of the immigrant children and were culled from the Museum's own collection and from out-of-print books for the display, "And They Call Us A Problem: The Immigrant Child, 1880-1930." This photo collection will serve as a traveling exhibit at the close of the season, sponsored by Moët and Chandon, producers of French champagne.

The American Museum of Immigration, located in the base of the Statue of Liberty, maintains many of the records from the days when Ellis Island was an immigration/inspection center for the nearly 16 million foreigners who came into the country between 1890 and 1954.

Use of smaller vehicles saves energy

When a park ranger needs to drive to a distant spot in the park, what's the most economical way for him/her to get there? The answer to these and other energy-conservation related questions will unfold soon in a major study underway to develop a Servicewide Mechanical Equipment Management System.

Such a system should make operation of NPS vehicles more efficient and economical. It will be designed to reduce fuel consumption by Park Service vehicles through better management techniques. By acquiring vehicles with better mileage ratings, the Service can also improve its fleet's average MPG rating. The study, to be conducted in two phases, will document existing NPS fleet management and energy use reporting

practices. A questionnaire has been pre-tested in 15 parks and will be sent to all NPS areas in January 1980. Included in the questionnaire are sections on Preventative Maintenance and Repair, Energy Consumption and Reporting, Cost Accounting and Procurement, and Interagency Motor Pool vehicles.

The new system is expected to be in operation by early 1981. According to NPS Energy Coordinator John Duran, information gained in this study will "help to identify management actions that can be taken to improve fuel economy in the entire National Park System."

In addition, data from the vehicle fleet management study should also show where non-traditional ways of transportation can be used instead of cars

and pickup trucks. Some parks have already started using bicycles, mopeds, Cushman-type vehicles and motorcycles. For example, Petersburg National Battlefield Park, Va., is using bicycles to pick up litter along roadsides and trails. They expect to save at least 100 gallons of gas a year with their new method of transportation for litter pickup. Arches National Park, Utah, and Arkansas Post National Monument, have both replaced their GSA vehicles with Cushman-type motor scooters that they use to collect fees and patrol the campgrounds. NPS Directorate are encouraging employees to conserve energy by using these smaller vehicles wherever possible since "every little bit helps!"

Photo by Bill Thomas.



General Superintendent Lynn H. Thompson (on right).

NPS charts historic liberty ship

In dockside ceremonies at Bethlehem Shipyard in San Francisco, Lynn H. Thompson, general superintendent of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, accepted the historic World War II Liberty ship *Jeremiah O'Brien* on behalf of the National Park Service. The freighter will be restored with funds raised by the National Liberty Ship Memorial as a monument to the two million men and women who built and sailed 2,751 of them during the dark days of World War II when they supplied an embattled free world. Thomas J. Patterson Jr., Western Region Director of the Maritime Administration, presented the documents chartering the ship to Thompson when the vessel arrived under her own steam at San Francisco on Oct. 6. The freighter, built in 1943 at South Portland, Maine, is scheduled to be delivered to one of the Fort Mason piers of the national recreation area next May.



Bird photographers pose with exhibit of their work at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.

Photo by Brooks Vaughn.

Photography is for the birds

Freelance photographers proved they were "for the birds," when Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge at Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., opened an exhibit on Oct. 22.

Photographs were donated to introduce visitors to the refuge. The exhibit also included interpretive information explaining water quality management and habitat diversity.

In addition to maintaining the wildlife refuge, the Jamaica Bay unit attracts school children throughout the year for educational programs on wildlife and related subjects.

Jamaica Bay is one of several units comprising Gateway. Some of the others are Staten Island, Sandy Hook and Floyd Bennett Field.

Park Briefs

FORT LARNED NHS, KAN.—The fate of prairie dogs living on this section of the Old Santa Fe Trail is being debated. A committee of five NPS biologists and consultants recently visited the affected area south of the fort to view the prairie dog town. The trouble is the prairie dogs are digging their burrows in historic wagon ruts, causing them to erode, and the colony has expanded because there are no natural predators in the area. NPS had prepared plans to poison the animals, but a controversy arose over this solution.

GRAND CANYON NP—The latest twist in the battle over the burros has been an offer by the New York-based Fund for Animals to round up the unwanted critters at the Fund's expense. They want to hire five cowboys, 20 horses and five mules and build corrals to herd the burros and drive them up and over the steep slopes of the canyon. The group plans to spend \$120,000 for the job and set up an adoption program. What some call a comedy of the absurd continues, but one NPS veteran says: "How can we let the Grand Canyon, one of the seven natural wonders of the world, be ruined by a few jackasses."

YELLOWSTONE NP—Visitor facilities will face major renovations over the next several years, according to Superintendent John Townsley. Townsley believes Government money will have to be used to provide the needed facilities because private industry couldn't bear the cost of improvements. The park plans to purchase \$19.9 million in facilities from the Yellowstone Park Co., former concessioner. The superintendent also voiced confidence in the new concessioner, TWA Services, Inc.

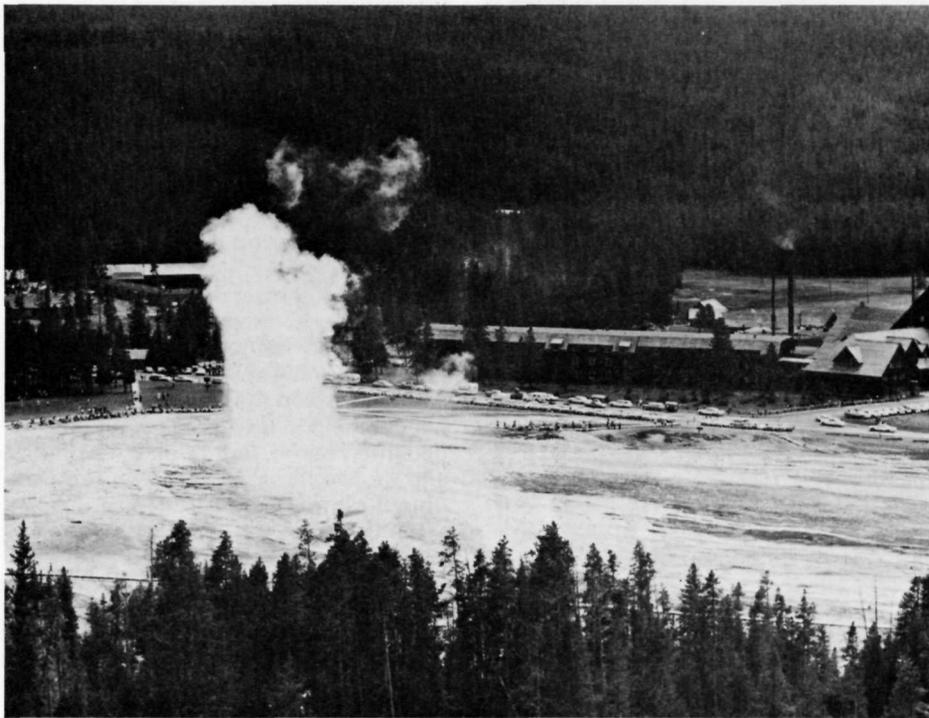


Photo by Bud Dutton.

Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

Old Faithful with hotel in background, Yellowstone NP.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, D.C.—Demonstrators claiming membership in communist and veterans organizations barricaded themselves in the monument's observation deck, 500 feet above ground Nov. 12. The participants strung out a pro-Iranian banner before U.S. Park Policemen climbed the steps to the top and made 11 arrests, ending the 25-minute occupation.

INDEPENDENCE NHP, PA.—A self-portrait of Philadelphia painter Charles Willson Peale was sold to the Park Service Nov. 1 for \$67,500 at the estate sale of the late Chestnut Hill socialite Julia Biddle Rush Henry. Park Curator John Milley outbid a private buyer over the telephone for the portrait, which Peale painted around 1791. He said the painting will be paid for by the Friends of Independence Park and will hang in the Second Bank of the United States.

VISITOR CENTER, D.C.—The National Bookstore is a small, but valuable, resource located next to the train station in the Nation's Capital and is passed daily by thousands of commuters. That's too bad. The store contains one of the best collections of books on the national parks in the country. Also included are many books of American history, biography, social and current issues and works on the Washington, D.C., region. If you're in the neighborhood, stop by and take a peek. For out-of-area people, the bookstore operates a mail order service. For a catalogue send \$1.25 to the National Book Store, National Visitors Center, 50 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002.



Alumni News & Notes



Bessie Arnold is 101

Mrs. Bessie Arnold of Tucson, Ariz., looking as attractive as ever, posed for this photograph on her 101st birthday, Oct. 21. Mrs. Arnold, daughter of Frank J. Haynes, photographic concessioner in Yellowstone National Park for over 20

years, spent much of her childhood in the park. Last year, when she became 100, she was showered with greetings from President Carter, Director Whalen, and friends and admirers.

Ranger Bingaman heard from

The COURIER recently heard from oldtime Yosemite National Park ranger, John W. Bingaman, who retired in 1956.

Bingaman was a ranger at Yosemite for 35 years, and during that long service he handled many assignments from fire fighting through playing host for VIPs. He is the author of several books, including "Guardians of the Yosemite," which is the story of the first rangers of the park; and "The Ahwahneechees," which deals with the Indians of Yosemite.

John writes: "When I retired in 1956, we (Martha and I) built a little modest home in Palm Desert, Calif., and had a travel trailer which we enjoyed, going to

different parks and visiting our families and friends during the summer.

"Martha became ill after we retired, and gradually grew worse and died in 1970 after a long illness. I met Irene, a very nice widow in Palm Springs and we got married and soon after moved to Stockton, Calif., where Irene works for Social Security."

He continues: "We have been fortunate in our very happy marriage and have enjoyed some wonderful vacation trips, seeing much of our USA. We had a fine trip to Hawaii, a cruise to Mexico and through the Panama Canal, and two cruises to Alaska. . . ."

Garrisons VIPs at Glacier

News of retiree Lemuel A. "Lon" Garrison recently arrived by post, telling of a summer spent at Glacier National Park, Mont., where Lon and Inger served as VIPs.

Lon retired as the director of Albright Training Center, Ariz., in 1973, to take on academic duties as a professor at Texas A & M University.

He writes that he was assistant superintendent of Glacier from 1942-46 and of how this return trip rekindled his warm memories of the park. "I was almost a new seasonal ranger again. Mainly, I just talked. I spent some time on visitor information tasks. I participated in the park seminar series. . . . My seminar topic was simply 'Glacier, Then and Now!' The excellent crew of young rangers and interpreters . . . were sincere, able and eager young people.

"Their faith in the future of conservation is encouraging!

"Inger . . . shared these adventures. She joined me in the taping hours and in most public contact duties.

"It was an exciting summer—and unfortunately just before we left for home, Inger fell and broke her right wrist. She saved the camera, but we needed help in driving home and our daughter, Karen, flew in from Virginia and we had the dividend of her company on our return journey."

On the way back to College Station, Tex., the Garrisons stopped off to visit John and Elaine Townsley at Yellowstone National Park; Chet and Ebba Brooks at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., and Regional Director Glen Bean and his wife, Lois.

Glacier Superintendent Phil Iverson has asked the Garrisons back for another season of VIPing next year.

If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with unexpected success in common hours.

—Henry David Thoreau.

NPS history notes

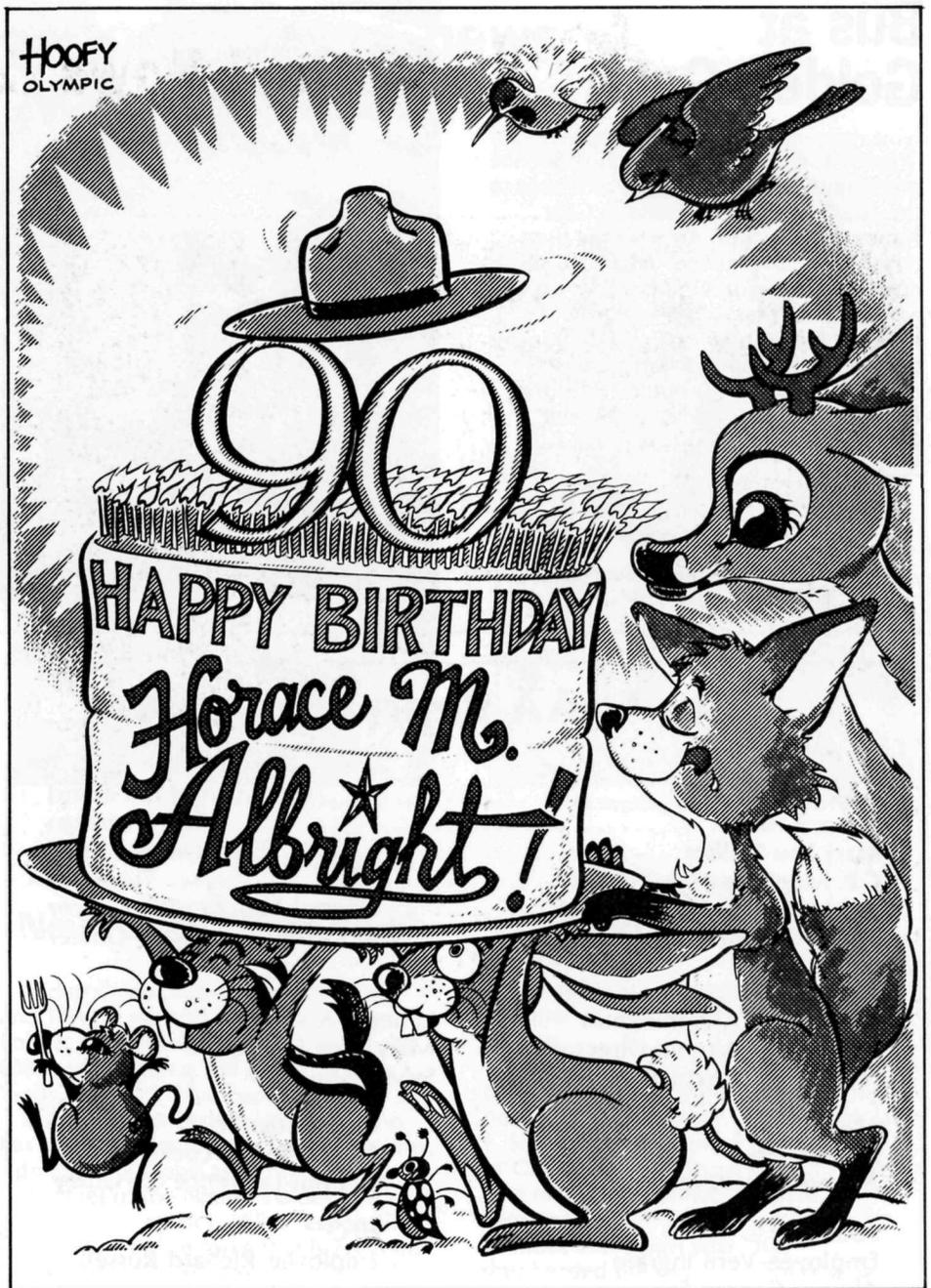
My friend Amelia Fry—now Mrs. Rex Davis of Washington, D.C.—has sent me a list of the taped, and transcribed, interviews on “forestry, parks, and conservation” carried forward under the long-running Regional Oral History project at the University of California at Berkeley. A great many of those interviews were conducted by the then Mrs. Fry and it is interesting to note how many of them were with National Park Service people, or about them, as follows.

- Comments on Conservation, 1900-1960, 53 pages, by Horace M. Albright and Newton B. Drury.
- Development of the Naturalist Program in the National Park Service, 49 pages, by Harold C. Bryant and Newton B. Drury.
- Forest Protection in the National Parks, 126 pages, by John D. Coffman.
- Parks and Redwoods, 772 pages, by Newton B. Drury.
- The National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, 143 pages, by Newton B. Drury and Herbert Evison.
- Cruising and Protecting the Redwoods of Humboldt, 86 pages, Newton B. Drury and Enoch P. French.
- Conservation and Politics, 120 pages, by Newton B. Drury and Joseph W. Kowland.
- Accountancy, Mountaineering, and the National Parks, 376 pages; interviews conducted by Francis P. Farquhar that included one with Ansel F. Hall, Yosemite National Park ranger.
- The National Parks, 1965, 92 pages, by George B. Hartzog, Jr.
- The Interpretive Naturalist, 61 pages, by Loye Homes Miller. It will be remembered that, with Harold Bryant, Dr. Miller initiated the Yosemite nature guidance program in 1920.

—Herb Evison

When NPS people travel

“We live with a group here who can’t understand why anybody ever leaves town; they insist that the only reason that accounts of alumni travel appear in the COURIER is that the travelers are seeking publicity.” Such was the comment of an alumnus who is an observant traveler and who writes in lively and interesting



fashion about his travel experiences. But he refuses to let me pass any of it along to COURIER readers, and that is their loss.

Park Service alumni—and employees—do considerable traveling in foreign lands, and it must be admitted that much of it, though enjoyable to them, is not the stuff to excite much interest among COURIER readers. If Bill and Samantha Jones take a 25th wedding anniversary trip to Great Britain and France and Italy, that certainly warrants a brief Alumni Note, but unembellished by accounts of things they did—that most travelers do—or of the things they saw that have already been described a thousand times.

During the almost 20 years that, off and on, I have been supplying Alumni Notes to the COURIER, I have tried to place sensible limits on what I wrote about alumni travel. However, it has been a pleasure to write it if (1) the account contained information that could be helpful to other travelers or (2) covered places that few travelers see or activities that few of them experience or (3) could offer wise or amusing comment by the traveler. I believe that COURIER readers, generally speaking, will find such items of interest whether they are about old friends or complete strangers. Am I right—or wrong? —Herb Evison

Bus at Golden Gate

Jenny Langner extended a Park Service greeting to visitors who rode a city bus to the countryside of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for the first time. The San Francisco "Muni" buses, charging the regular 25¢ fare, ran on 45-minute schedules to the Marin Headlands of the park. With free transfer service, any resident of San Francisco could reach the great outdoors during the summer and autumn, under the program paid for by the National Park Service.

San Francisco "Muni" bus goes to Golden Gate NRA, Calif.



Photo by Kristi Humphrey.

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At Large-Conrad L. Wirth

Gifts

The COURIER has several new donations to the Employees & Alumni Association Educational Trust Fund to report this month.

First of all we'd like to correct the error that appeared in the October round-up. The donation in memory of Jane Ramorino's father, Mervyn F. Reidy, Sr., was listed twice—once in her name and once in his. There has also been some misunderstanding about how many gifts were received in his name. It was only one. Due to space limitations other gifts to the fund were listed in the same paragraph. We are sorry for any misunderstanding.

Now, the recent gifts include: \$473—proceeds of the 5th annual Frank Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament; \$39.85 from the Southwest Region Superintendents' Conference; \$100 from the Federal Women's Club of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., and, finally, \$500 from the women's organization of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.

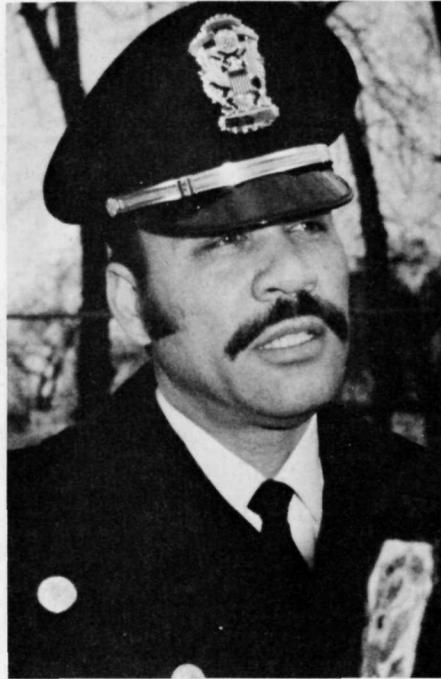
The face and character of our country are determined by what we do with America and its resources.

—Thomas Jefferson.

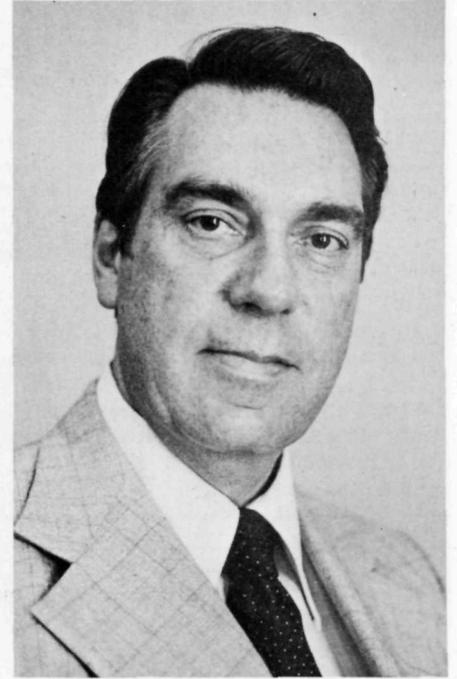
NPS people in the news



Dr. Richard H. Briceland.



U.S. Park Police Chief Parker T. Hill.



NAR Regional Director Richard L. Stanton.

Briceland appointed

Dr. Richard H. Briceland has been appointed Associate Director for Science and Technology for the National Park Service.

Park Service Director Bill Whalen announced the selection of Briceland, an environmental scientist and administrator with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Dr. Briceland holds a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and M.S. and B.S. engineering degrees from the University of Iowa.

In addition to his 4 years with EPA, Briceland served for more than 3 years as director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. His service as a member of the Illinois State cabinet under Governor Dan Walker was on an intergovernmental loan from the U.S. EPA.

Briceland also worked for 8 years with the Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va., a Federal contract research firm; and 5 years with the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, Conn. He also served 3 years with the Air Force between high school and college.

Whalen said the National Park Service
(Continued on page 14.)

New park police chief

Parker T. Hill, former assistant chief and 18-year veteran of the U.S. Park Police, has been appointed chief of the 660-member force. He succeeds Jerry L. Wells, who retired in September.

Hill is the first Park Police chief who has served as deputy chief of Operations, Administration and as assistant chief.

As chief of the Nation's oldest law enforcement agency, Hill is responsible for the Park Police force that is assigned to more than 50,000 acres of NPS lands, parkways, monuments and memorials in the greater Washington, D.C., area. Park Police officers are also assigned to other Service areas, including Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., and at each NPS regional office and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Brunswick, Ga.

Chief Hill's police career has spanned a cross-section of law enforcement and management responsibilities. He began his U.S. Park Police service in 1961 as a patrol officer and has worked in the Records and Communications Branches and as a field supervisor in the Planning Unit. He later commanded the Patrol Branch and then served as head of the Protection Division in WASO.

(Continued on page 14.)

Stanton to North Atlantic

Richard L. Stanton has been named regional director of the North Atlantic Region.

Stanton, previously regional director of the Mid-Atlantic Region, assumed his new post in December. He succeeds Jack E. Stark, who was named superintendent of Grand Teton National Park in August.

In making the announcement, Director Whalen pointed out that Stanton, in the past year "has shepherded the development of a half dozen newly authorized sites in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey."

Whalen also cited "his concern for developing new opportunities for minorities and women—both as NPS employees and park visitors—and his effectiveness in bringing the public into the park decision-making process. . . ."

A native of Washington, D.C., Stanton has more than 27 years of Federal service. He joined the Park Service in 1965 in Washington. He has served as chief of Land Acquisition for the eastern United States, as chief of Concessions Management for the Service and as associate regional director of the National Capital Region. He attended George Washington and American Universities in Washington, D.C.

...Briceland

(Continued from page 13.)

is fortunate to obtain an outstanding scientist and administrator with broad experience in environmental science fields, including air and water quality issues, and the administration of scientific programs.

Dr. Briceland's appointment as associate director will place him in charge of a wide ranging program of scientific research and the application of scientific knowledge to such diverse problems as control of non-native species of plants and animals, protection of park values from degradation of air quality, and preparation of natural ecosystems in some of America's most spectacular lands, including Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Grand Canyon National Parks. His programs will also encompass social science activities and inventories of the resources of the National Park System's 321 areas.

...Hill

(Continued from page 13.)

From 1975-77, he served as deputy chief of Operations and directed police operations for the Bicentennial and the Jimmy Carter Presidential Inaugural.

A native Washingtonian, he earned his B.S. degree in psychology from Howard University and is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy.

He, his wife and children reside in Silver Spring, Md.

Henderer elected

Jean C. Henderer, chief of the Office of Cooperative Activities, has been reelected to the Camp Fire Girls board of directors.

Ms. Henderer previously served on the board for the visually handicapped and will now be on the National Council for the Traditional Arts.

New assignments

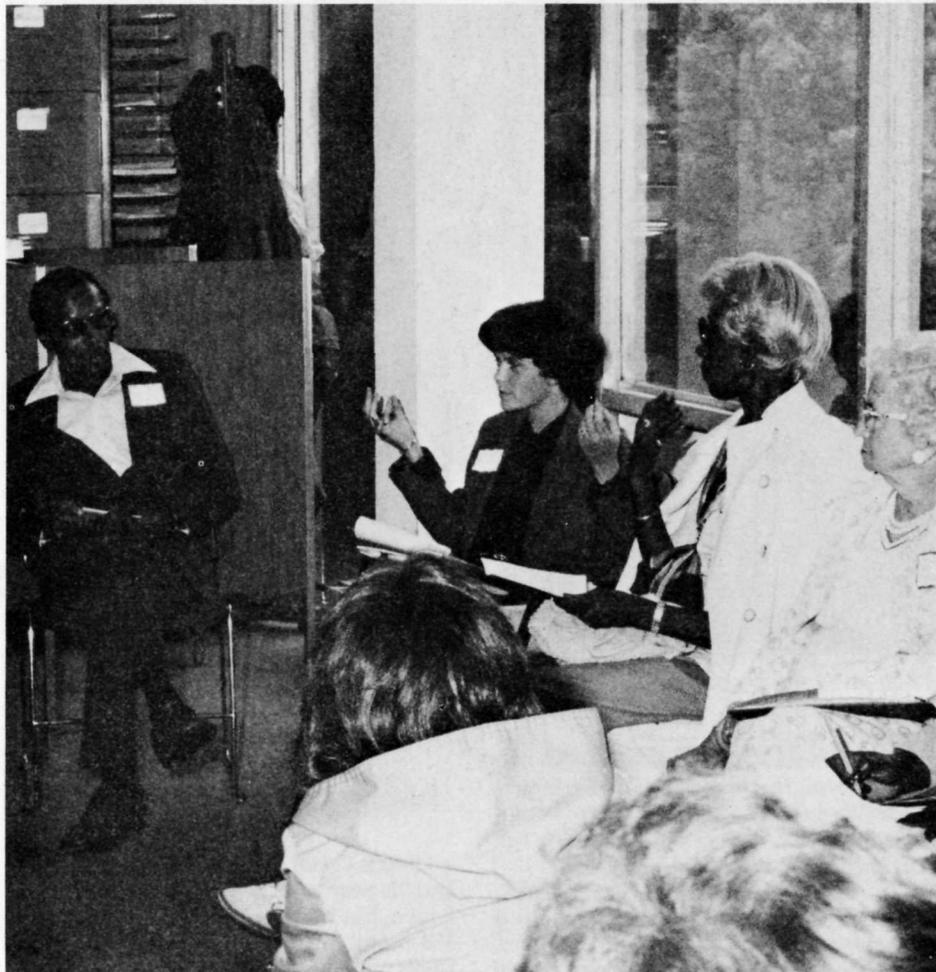
Reassignments for three Park Service officials were announced recently by Southeast Regional Director Joe Brown.

Two SER park superintendents—Lloyd Whitt, 58, of the San Juan National Historic Site, P.R. and James F. Kretschmann, 48, of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala.—are being transferred to Southeast regional headquarters in Atlanta.

Walter T. Bruce, 57, chief regional interpreter, will succeed Kretschmann as superintendent at Horseshoe Bend.

Another veteran park manager, Walter T. Berrett, 62, retired in December as superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon, Ga. Successors to the posts being vacated by Berrett and Whitt have not been selected.

Women's conference at Jamestown



Conference participants engaged in one of the discussion sessions at the Jamestown Conference on Women and Minorities, Colonial NHP, Va.

Colonial National Historical Park, Va., sponsored a conference for women and minorities Sept. 22 at the visitor center on Jamestown Island. The purpose of the conference was to focus attention on the contributions made by women and minorities in 17th-century Virginia, and to gather ideas from the participants on how Colonial should interpret the story of women and minorities to visitors.

About 50 people attended the conference from 37 local organizations.

Workshops and other activities informed participants about the history of Jamestown and the role of women and minorities in the 17th century.

Workshops included a slide presentation on Native Americans, given by Dr. James Axtell of the College of William and Mary, and a question and answer session on the black experience conducted by Dr. Thomas Bogger, a black historian from Norfolk State University. Park interpreters presented other workshops,

including a living history demonstration about English women in the colony, the story of black people and Native Americans.

Later, conference participants divided into small discussion groups, in which they gave their ideas on how to interpret the story of women and minorities.

An added bonus from the conference was the exposure of community organizations to the workings of the Park Service. At the beginning of the afternoon Sylvester Putnam, Superintendent of Richmond National Battlefield Park, delivered a keynote address about the relationship between women and minorities and the National Park System, which included a discussion of the EEO program within the Service. Putnam and James R. Sullivan, Superintendent of Colonial, answered questions from the audience about the employment of women and minorities.

Comprehensive Employment Training Act at Chick-Chatt

Ann Belkov, Superintendent, Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP, Ga.



Georgia's outstanding summer CETA worker Young Tom Arney, flanked by his parents, is shown meeting Governor George Busbee. Standing behind are Georgia Department of Labor Officials Bob Armstrong and Bill Fargason; and Woody Harrell, park interpreter at Chickamauga Battlefield.

For many of the parks' seasonal workers, the arrival of Labor Day is highlighted by a return to school. But for young Tom Arney, this past summer's work at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., ended with his selection as Georgia's Outstanding Participant in the CETA Summer Youth Employment Program, and a meeting with State Governor George Busbee. Busbee praised Arney for his outstanding achievement and performance. "You have set the finest of examples. In short, we're mighty proud of you."

Arney, a victim of cerebral palsy, worked with the Interpretive program at Chickamauga Battlefield. His primary duties included portraying soldier and pioneer life in the park's living history program on Snodgrass Hill. Arney had to deal with the hot, humid Georgia weather and the wool, period uniforms. However, the sound of the Civil War rifles and the boom of the 12-lb.

Napoleon cannon didn't bother him, for young Arney is deaf.

Tom's co-workers were impressed by his dedication to the job, and willingness to learn. However, the park staff found Tom was able to teach them far more than they could teach him. Within a few days, he had the living history crew finger spelling, and by the end of the summer, he had taught them enough sign language to communicate easily. According to Chief I&RM Ed Tinney, "Tom was always patient with us, especially if we were slow or made mistakes in our signs."

On rainy days, Tom helped out the cooperating association's bookstore, restocking shelves and pricing items. He seemed a study in perpetual motion, constantly looking for additional ways to help out. In sign language, he explained "God doesn't like lazy people."

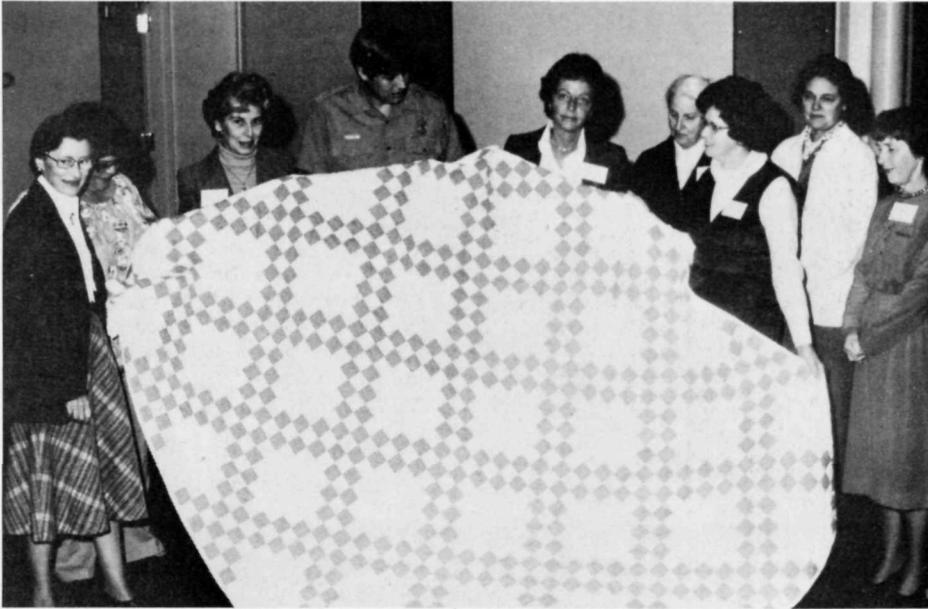
Tom was excited about his trip to Atlanta and his meeting with the

governor, but he was more interested in being able to work at Chickamauga again next summer. And the park hopes to have him back.

As superintendent, I have become aware that Tom Arney is an example of how beneficial the CETA program can be. "Careful screening and proper placement in meaningful work has led to a number of successful CETA assignments here at Chick-Chatt. I credit both the close cooperation of the Georgia Department of Labor, and the extra effort of our staff in providing summer jobs for these young people. But Tom Arney is something special, and I credit him for being an inspiration to all of us."

As Bob Armstrong, manager of the local labor office, put it: "The world has judged Tom Arney to be handicapped. Maybe he is, but we don't think so. We all have handicaps. We all have problems. Tom Arney does not, and we envy him."

'Appreciation Night'



Valley Forge NHP, Pa., recently held an "Appreciation Night" for its Volunteers-In-Parks (VIPs), their friends and families. An Irish 18th-century hand-made quilt was presented to Superintendent Gil Lusk by VIP Jackie Magann and members of the quilting committee.

Nez on loan to Bronx

George Nez of the Denver Service Center was placed on loan to the South Bronx Development Corporation in New York City as of Sept. 1.

Nez will provide park planning assistance for the "revitalization" of the South Bronx, a particularly hard-hit urban area characterized by abandoned and burnt-out apartment buildings and vacant, rubble-strewn lots.

Manhattan master builder, Edward Logue, heads up the development efforts. His innovative "clean up and green up" plan calls for an inventory of all deserted buildings. The savable ones would be boarded up for later rehabilitation. The remainder would be promptly demolished and all vacant land turned into parks, playgrounds or community gardens, using "sweat equity" or labor from the communities.

YACC hero at Rocky Mountain



Big Thompson River in Rocky Mountain NP, Colo., where YACC enrollee Bob Benkendorf rescued a drowning visitor.

Bill Ciocchetti
Truck Driver, Rocky Mt. NP

What does it feel like to be a hero?

This question was asked of Bob Benkendorf, a YACC enrollee at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., after he and other Road Crew members rescued a man in danger of drowning in the Big Thompson River.

Bob, a fellow Road Crew employee and I were involved in a rather chilling rescue of a park visitor July 25. Returning to park headquarters across a bridge over

the Big Thompson River, our trio spotted a man in trouble in the river, just barely clinging to a rock. Bob and Mike Conklin waded into the river, first offering the man a coat and then a belt to hold on to. Both were lost in the water.

Mike and Bob then tried a different approach. Holding onto Mike's legs, Bob, a passing visitor and I formed a human chain. In this position Mike lunged for the man, caught him and the three of us reeled him in.

I then flagged down a passing ranger and asked him to bring assistance for a

second man who was sitting on a rock in the middle of the river. A ladder was brought and placed on a rock on the shore and tilted to the stranded man on the rock. With the assistance of the rangers, he, too, was brought in.

Recalling his experience, Bob shuddered, "The water from the snow melt was so cold, it took your breath away."

Bob said that next morning he woke up with the flu, called in sick and went back to bed.

It's all in a day's work for a hero!

Leisure & Recreation confab



Participants in the International Conference on Leisure & Recreation take a break during their tour of El Morro Fortress at San Juan NHS, P.R. (Kneeling far left is Tom Thomas, who represented the NPS International Affairs Division.)

Follows awarded

Donald S. Follows, an interpretive manager in the Alaska Area Office, recently received the Association of Interpretive Naturalists highest regional award for significant accomplishments in the fields of natural history and cultural interpretation.

Since 1975, Follows has served as "key" person associated with the creation of Kenai Fjords National Monument.

The award was presented at the 7th annual workshop of the Pacific Northwest Region in Juneau, where the conference theme was: "Alaska: An Interpretive Frontier."

Is yours missing?

Due to space limitations, not all of the articles contributed could be included in this issue.

As space permits, articles not included will be published in subsequent issues of the COURIER. Please continue to send us your ideas, letters and contributions.

—Naomi L. Hunt, Editor
National Park COURIER

Bradberry appointed to Indian Council

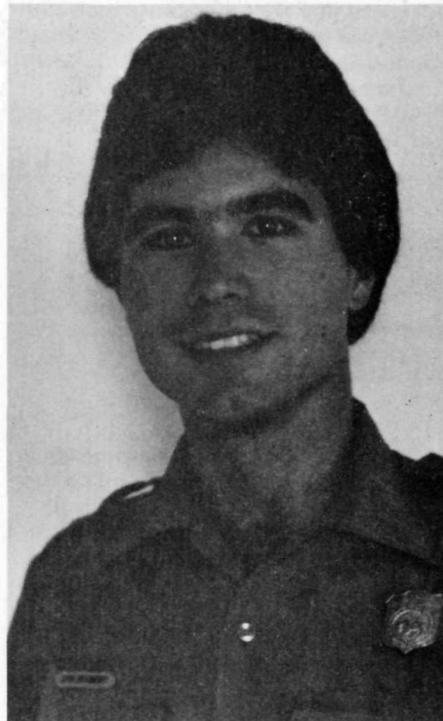
John F. Bradberry.

John F. Bradberry, sub-district ranger, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla., was recently appointed by Florida Governor Bob Graham to the Northwest Florida Creek Indian Council.

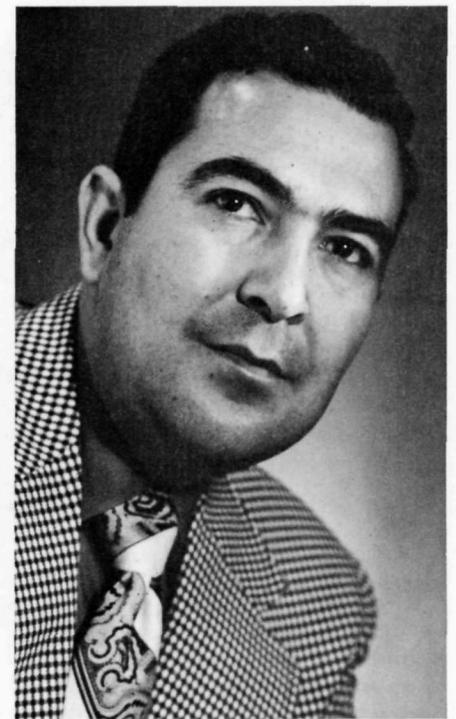
Bradberry was further elected vice chairman of the Council and was appointed chairman of the personnel committee and chairman of the manpower and training committee.

During his off-duty hours, 26-year-old Bradberry also represents Escambia County on the Florida Panhandle Health Systems Agency, maintains membership on the University of West Florida Santa Rosa Island Master Planning Committee, is an advisor to a local Explorer's Post and serves as a volunteer emergency medical technician on the "Life Flight" ambulance helicopter.

Bradberry, who holds an undergraduate degree from Virginia Tech., and a Master's degree from Clemson University, started with the Park Service as a seasonal ranger at Shenandoah National Park, Va., in 1974 and is the son of a retired U.S. Park Motorcycle Policeman.



Lopez leaves NPS



Levi E. Lopez, a 12-year NPS employee in the Southwest Regional Office, is leaving the Service to join the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado.

Lopez has served as finance officer for SWR, responsible for the payroll of about 600 employees.

William Dyer retires

Thomas Tucker retires

Thomas R. Tucker, superintendent of Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., retired Jan. 12 after nearly 40 years of service.

He started his NPS employment in 1940 at Yosemite National Park, and except for military duty, served there until 1962, when he was named chief ranger at Cabrillo. In 1963, he became superintendent there.

On Nov. 13, he received the Interior Department's Distinguished Service Award for his "outstanding management accomplishments and public relations activities."

He has been very active in promoting the annual Cabrillo Festival and last year an official of Portugal knighted him as an officer in the Court of Prince Henry the Navigator, making him the only "Sir Tom" in the Park Service.

Tom and his wife, Evelyn have four children, two of them NPS employees.

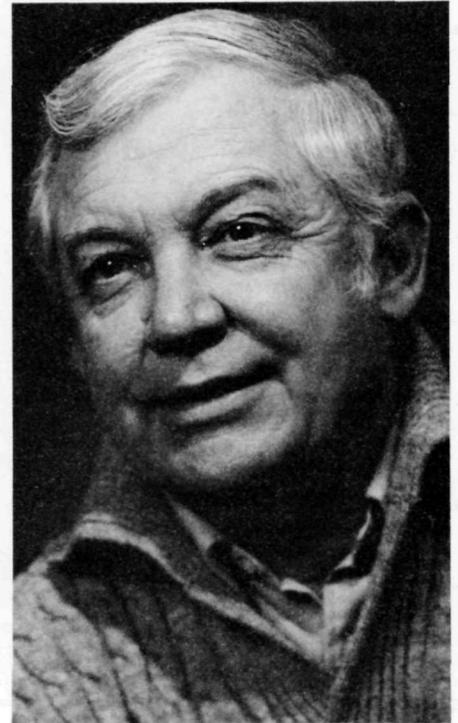
William E. Dyer, Southwest Regional environmental coordinator, has retired after 27 years of Government service. He was recently honored at a banquet of more than 100 persons in Santa Fe.

A McKinney, Tex., native, Dyer joined NPS after earning a degree in wildlife management from Texas A & M University.

His first permanent position with the Park Service was as a park ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.; he also served as park ranger at Big Bend National Park, Tex., as park naturalist at Grand Canyon National Park and chief ranger at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.

He held superintendencies at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark., and Lake Meredith Recreation Area, Tex. He also served as Job Corps Center director at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., and Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. For 4 years, he worked as visitor services specialist in the Washington Office.

Dyer and his wife, Myra (the daughter of Dixon Shelton) will reside in Paris, Tex.



Devereaux Butcher's paintings exhibited

Devereaux Butcher of St. Davis, Pa., is passionate about national parks. For nearly 40 years he lobbied for them, wrote books about them, explored them and worked to defend them from destruction. And, since 1973, he has concentrated on painting them.

For the first time in the Washington, D.C., area, Butcher's paintings of national parks and national monuments were recently shown at the National Wildlife Federation Laurel Ridge Conservation Education Center in Vienna, Va.

Butcher's oil painting of national park scenes are created partly from memory and partly from the thousands of color slides he took during visits.

"I'm in love with those parks," he says as he walks from a painting of the triple waterfalls of Zion's Emerald Pools Canyon to one of Sun Point in Glacier.

Butcher was with the National Park Association from 1942 to 1957, serving as both executive secretary and editor of the *National Parks Magazine*. In 1950, he and his wife, the former Mary Taft, began what he calls "the most exciting time we ever had,"—years of explorations of the parks.

The exhibit of 15 of his paintings ran from Nov. 2-27.

Moscow book fair

At the recent Moscow International Book Fair, Michael Frome's *The National Parks* was one of the featured works included in a display of more than 300 American books reflecting life in the United States.

The exhibit was sponsored by the Association of American Publishers and the Fund for Free Expression.

Frome's book contains over 120 full-color photographs by David Muench of 37 national parks and was published in 1977 by Rand McNally.

Another author, Jean Fritz, also well-known to Park Service hands, was included in the display with the book: *And Then What Happened Paul Revere*.



Books

An Author's Reception to announce the publication of *Morristown The War Years 1775-1783*, was held recently at Morristown National Historical Park, N.J. Over 120 people gathered to meet the authors, Judi Benvenuti and Mary Ann Cataldo.

The book consists of 108 color photographs depicting 18th-century scenes and events. The scenes, beautifully photographed by Judi, were

carefully staged to match quotations taken from 18th-century documents. Over 200 volunteers participated in recreating the scenes.

The book was made possible by grants from the U.S. Historical Society, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and Eastern National Park and Monument Association. The book was dedicated to Historian Harold Peterson.

Wolves of Minong; Their Vital Role in a Wild Community.

By Durward L. Allen. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1979. \$17.50 cloth. by Durward L. Allen Houghton Mifflin Co., 1979 \$17.50 cloth.

(Continued on page 19.)

...Wolves

Here is an addition to the top shelf of national park literature. Durward Allen, director for 18 years of the world-famous Purdue University studies of Isle Royale wolves and moose, has described that work admirably for a general audience. In a lively style that ranges between scientific and poetic, he presents the main findings of the research, what it was like to conduct it, a natural history of the island, and a well seasoned, deeply felt philosophy of wilderness.

This book will appeal to many kinds of readers. Wildlife specialists will enjoy the long-term, inside view of these studies, which have hitherto been reported piecemeal. Changing climatic and food conditions are shown to have a powerful influence on the predator-prey relationships and numbers. All nature buffs should appreciate the detailed observations of plant and animal life on the island and their intricate interdependencies. And any reader will vicariously experience the adventure of the research and plumb new depths pondering with the author the cycle of life and death and the meaning of this wild place for the human spirit.

Wolves of Minong demonstrates again the value of research for park management and interpretation. We are fortunate indeed that these research results have been communicated so widely and so well.

—Napier Shelton
Natural History Division
WASO



Letter

Mr. Henry W. Lutz
Executive Director
Appalachian Trail Conference

Dear Mr. Lutz:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 22, commending Assistant Secretary Robert Herbst for his efforts to protect the Appalachian Trail. As you know, this work enjoys the full support of the President, who specifically mentioned the Trail in his recent Environmental Message.

Your organization also deserves a great deal of the credit for the existence and protection of the Appalachian Trail. The extraordinary citizen efforts which go into maintaining the trail form a

necessary basis for the cooperative actions Federal and State governments are taking to make sure that this unique trail is protected.

Thank you once again for your kind letter.

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
and Policy
The White House

Deceased

Mrs. Doris Baker

Mrs. Doris Baker, 75, wife of Howard Baker, former NPS Associate Director and former Regional Director of the Midwest Region, died on Nov. 12.

Her survivors include, besides her husband, a son, Stephen, of Troy, Mich., two grandchildren, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews. She was a member of Dundee Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Nebr., where services were conducted.

A group of about 30 NPS retirees in the Omaha area plans to make a contribution to the Employees and Alumni Association Educational Trust Fund as a Baker Memorial. Other memorials to the fund may be contributed in care of the Treasurer, E&AA, P. O. Box 7144, Arlington, Va. 22207. Condolences may be sent to Howard Baker, 1616 North 58th Street, Omaha, Nebr., 68104.

I believe that the reason of life is for each of us simply to grow in love.

—Tolstoy.

Mrs. June Campbell

June Bohannon Campbell, the superintendent's secretary for many years at Shenandoah National Park, Va., died Nov. 23, after a long illness. She was 61.

She became sort of an institution at the park since she held the position of super's secretary for so many years while being the ninth generation of Campbell's thereabouts.

Born June 12, 1918, June attended a school in nearby Luray and was the class valedictorian in 1935. The fall of that year, she went to Strayer Business College in Washington, D.C., and graduated with distinction in 1936.

For the next 10 years, she worked in the Nation's Capital, and then landed a job as secretary to Superintendent E. D. Freeland.

Two babies followed, but by 1955 she was back to work full time, serving every Shenandoah superintendent to the present day.

She is survived by one son and a sister, both of Luray.

Dr. Arthur R. Kelly

Dr. Arthur R. Kelly, whose early archeological work at Ocmulgee, Ga., led to the creation of the national monument, died Nov. 4.

A professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of Georgia, Dr. Kelly joined the Smithsonian Institution after he received a Ph.D. from Harvard University.

It was during the Depression that he led an archeological mission exploring the ground of an old Indian settlement across the Ocmulgee River from Macon, Ga. He supervised the restoration of a Creek Indian village, a project started by the Smithsonian and carried on by the Park Service in the early 1940s.

He is survived by three daughters.

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



National Park Service
Director William J. Whalen
Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison
Chief, Office of Public Affairs, Priscilla R. Baker
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Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

It may have been the "Year of the Visitor." Then again, it may have been the energy crisis—but visitation at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore during Fiscal year 1979 has increased 132 percent to 1,992,131.

Attendance at interpretive programs increased even more dramatically. The number of students receiving individualized environmental education through September rose from 10,496 to 27,379 over the previous year. And 12,000 people streamed to a 2-day folk festival at the historic Bailly Homestead site.

Program coordinator Melissa MacKenzie (on left) introduces a park resident to inner-city children at Indiana Dunes NL.



With the increase in visitors came an increase in the diversity of programs. Eight-year-olds attended puppet shows while grandparents relaxed under an umbrella on the beach. Spanish-speaking youngsters from Gary got to hold a snake for the first time. And the hearing impaired got to enjoy the music of a folk festival through a deaf interpreter supplied by the National Park Service.



Park Technician Mike Dale helps to recreate a rendezvous between French Canadian Voyageurs and Indiana Fur Traders during the Third Annual Duneland Folk Festival. Indiana Dunes NL.

◀ A fur trading post at the Bailly Homestead was opened in the summer of 1979 at Indiana Dunes NL.



More than 10,000 students visited Indiana Dunes NL in the month of May for environmental education programs.



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