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Urban projects widen Park Service horizons

By Grant W. Midgley
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The morning fog that often enshrouds Point Loma has lifted, and far below bright sunlight sparkles on the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean and San Diego Harbor.

Accompanied by park rangers, a group of six persons in wheelchairs begins a tour of Cabrillo National Monument. The guests take photographs of the magnificent view from the visitor center, then the group sets a leisurely pace for a visit to other parts of the national monument. An important stop is the statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Portuguese explorer who, in the Service of Spain, sailed up this coast in 1542. More pictures are taken here, all along the way and at the last stop, at the old Point Loma Lighthouse.

This is a Camera Walk, originated at Cabrillo in 1976 as a Bicentennial project by former superintendent "Tommy" Tucker, and reinstituted in 1979 for the Urban Initiative. Using polaroid cameras purchased by the park, "we are able to provide the participants with an efficient learning tool that becomes their 'eye of the mind' to capture on film memories of a special visit," said Tom. Six individuals, either mentally or physically handicapped, were invited for each walk, and each visit was arranged to meet their requirements. And Cabrillo gave each a small photo album for their pictures.

The United Cerebral Palsy Association of San Diego wrote to say that participants "always return to the center with lots of news to share with the others about their adventures at Cabrillo."

Cabrillo was just one of more than 40 areas of the National Park System participating when former Director Whalen launched the Urban Initiative early in 1979.

For special interpretive activities, $1.4 million of FY 1979 money was provided, but some parks put on their Urban Initiative programs without additional funds.

"The Urban Initiative Program is much more than newly funded special programs," Whalen had said. "To a gratifying extent, it is also the continuation of—and increased attention to—the remarkable array of interpretive and visitor services already offered to urbanites."

Camera Walk participants leave the statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Cabrillo NM, Calif.

Responsibility for the Urban Initiative (UI) was assigned to Deputy Director Hutchison.

Stated purposes of the program were:

- To identify and undertake activities to meet needs of urban populations.
- To help city dwellers enhance their understanding of natural and cultural heritages and the need to preserve them.
- To develop programs to inform these people on the availability and uses of national parklands and historic sites.

A memorandum to the field listed several possible categories of UI activity: Making citizens more aware of the environment; expanding NPS involvement with local people in job training, conservation, recreation and education; increasing understanding of recreational opportunities like hiking, backpacking and water sports; and advancing cultural opportunities—arts, exhibits, music, plays and handicrafts.

The UI covered a wide range of areas and projects, from developing studies at Gettysburg National Historical Park, Pa., to learning about Tlingit Indian handicrafts at Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska, and from interpreting the role of black soldiers in the West at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., to exhibiting living history at Fort Pulaski National Historic Site, Ga.

(Most participating parks presented more than one program, and it is not possible here to mention nearly all of them. COURIER has discussed the Urban Initiative previously, and has carried short descriptions of a number of projects.)

As it happened, the Urban Initiative served three groups most directly—children, the elderly, and handicapped persons.

Some UI activities left permanent community benefits. One of these was carried out at Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.-N.C., where an Appalachian Resource Center has been set up. It fills a need that has been growing for many years for more easily accessible information about the cultural traditions of the Southern Highlands, traditions that embrace such topics as the Appalachian dulcimer, mountain food customs and the making of quilts and chairs. The Center's major effort is the development of education resource "packages" for use by schools and community groups in the Asheville, N.C., metropolitan area. Housed at the Center is an expanding library of film, slide and tape presentations, albums and cassette tapes of traditional music, and selected books and journals.

"As an environmental education and community service program, the Resource Center has met with exceptional response within the region," says Gary Everhardt, Blue Ridge superintendent.

Jerry L. Schober, superintendent of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, says that their UI objective was "to give children from the public housing areas an opportunity to

Urban initiative, 1979, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo.

participate in traditional arts and crafts activities, to enhance their knowledge of the history of westward expansion, and to help them perceive the memorial as an integral part of their urban environment."

The youngsters learned how American Indians made paint by heating with animal fat a mixture of ground-up earth colors and crushed berries, which they then used to paint hides, cave walls, cliff faces and parts of the body.

JNEM duplicated this practice somewhat, mixing powdered tempera colors. Using either brushes or twigs, the children painted symbols and stick figures to tell stories, or made pictures of exhibits in the Museum of Westward Expansion. They also tried "sand painting," first applying designs with white glue, then sprinkling on sand dyed with food color.

An outstanding fact about the UI program, Deputy Director Hutchison has pointed out, "is the extraordinary number of outside groups that have cooperated with NPS. These include community organizations, governmental units, church bodies, commercial enterprises, labor and educational organizations, and social clubs."

A noteworthy example of such support occurred at Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, where the fourth annual Spanish Christmas Celebration was held the second week in December. (The Spanish first celebrated Christmas in this region in 1776.)

The 1979 event featured traditional Spanish dancing, the Procession of the Posada, Mariachis, and Pinatas. (The Procession reenacts the effort of Mary and Joseph to find a place to lodge in Bethlehem, the Pinatas are large clay animals filled with candies, and Mariachis are brass and string bands.) The celebration was sponsored by NPS, the Fort Point and Army Museum Association and the San Francisco Spanish-speaking community. Numerous other community and religious groups were involved, and funding assistance came from many business and other organizations. More than 4,000 persons participated or watched.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, in cooperation with the City of Chicago, entertained senior citizens, bringing in by bus groups of about 50. The first stop was Bailly Homestead, where the visitors watched demonstrations of crafts from the early 1900s. After lunch, the group spent a relaxing afternoon at the beach. While enjoying a pleasant day, participants discovered what is available for them at Indiana Dunes. Evaluations were requested, and these quotes illustrate the visitors' appreciation:

". . . a well-planned excursion . . ."

". . . a very sweet touch was your guitar and sing-along session . . ."

". . . a beautiful park, the first I had seen of it, and the whole day was greatly enjoyed by all . . ."

The largest of several Urban Initiative projects undertaken by the Pacific Northwest Region was an 8-month presentation of "Gold Fever." This play was presented under contract by the University of Washington School of Drama at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park—Seattle Unit, on weekends from June through September. And the play was taken on tour, showing more than 200 times throughout the Puget Sound vicinity. Performances with a signing interpreter were arranged for the deaf.

The 40-minute show depicts the life and times of a stampeder during the great Klondike Gold Rush of the late 1800s. The author tells his story through use of the miner's letters and diary, live folk music, and slides of old photographs.

Twenty organized groups and many individuals enjoyed a summer program at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Activities ranged from providing sign language interpretation at the front desk and on the trail to taking mentally retarded adults on half-day hikes. One cooperative project comprised bus transportation from and to Denver, a visit to Moraine Park Visitor Center and a 2-hour discovery walk on the Cub Lake Trail. The Estes Park Lions Club provided dinner, breakfast and overnight accommodations for a group of deaf-blind adults.

"Most of these activities elicited extremely positive responses from participants and group leaders," said Superintendent Chester Brooks. Chet also praised the help given by a VIP volunteer.

De Soto National Memorial, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, Fla., presented three principal UI programs, one for seniors and handicapped persons, the other two on solar energy and environmental education. A "people reached" analysis showed this:

Number of programs	182
Persons participating	2903
Kinds of people:	
School pupils	415
Aged	2212
Regular visitors	240
Special populations	36

Superintendent Richard F. Hite reports that the response has been so good, especially from the senior citizens and handicapped groups, that the park is working to extend and expand programs for future years.

Cape Cod National Seashore found UI an opportunity to introduce children from greater Boston to the outdoor world and the natural and historical

Children from Boston enjoy the beach at Cape Cod NS, Mass.

features of the cape. Recruitment and transportation were contracted to the Youth Enrichment Services (Y.E.S.) organization of Boston.

At the park, two rangers met the youngsters. An introductory talk covered a ranger's job, purchase of Cape Cod lands, and rules to be observed for the day. An "overwhelming" point of interest was the great beach of the national seashore. Accordingly, many activities were conducted there. Lifeguards demonstrated water safety and lifesaving techniques. After a luncheon barbecue, the young visitors collected "sea critters" (which, of course, were put back) and shells and rocks, and took a swim in the ocean.

"The 3:30 departure always came too soon," reported Superintendent Herbert Olson, "and with much reluctance the children boarded the buses for the return trip to Boston. But memories of the day remained to be related to families and friends at home, stimulating further curiosity and anticipation of a return to Cape Cod. . . ."

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Mass., offered three summer programs for children. Numerous activities relating to 17th-century crafts were undertaken, among them wool washing, carding and spinning, cheesemaking, weaving with cardboard and wooden looms, making bottle dolls, stringing seed beads and sewing patchwork. Youngsters also participated in gymnastics classes and special tours of the area. The gymnastics instructor and her assistant both were VIP volunteers.

The season ended with a celebration of the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Saugus. The park presented a week of historic events, exhibits and fireworks, and held a reception for 250 town officials and invited guests.

A "Day in the Parks" at Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., brought to this popular barrier island area youth, minority and handicapped citizens who usually do not have the opportunity of visiting. Fire Island paid for transportation to the seashore and provided interpretive services. In 1979 this program served 5,500 Long Island residents ranging in age from kindergarten pupils to senior citizens.

For the third year, the national seashore conducted its "Parks to the Communities" program, designed to let the summer occupants of the island—some 40,000 persons—know about the services, facilities, plans and philosophy of the National Park Service. A seasonal interpreter presented 60 nature walks, slide programs and other services.

Utilizing Floyd Bennet Field as its site, Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., conducted "Ecology Village," a tent camping project to teach children about the earth and sea as food sources, and the importance of energy conservation. Three village campsites were used, located in a pine grove planted more than 10 years ago as part of the Keep America Beautiful program of which Mrs. Lyndon Johnson was a principal sponsor. More than 1300 children participated in 2-day sessions at the camp. Following the success of the summer season, Gateway conducted several autumn programs at Ecology Village.

Cooperating to get the village opened were the Appalachian Mountain Club (campsite design), the Job Corps (building orientation and crafts rooms) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (clearing campsites). Participating recreation groups were required to send leaders to a 2-day workshop that included a night camp-out.

Statue of Liberty National Monument reported that of four UI programs, the most successful was a School Reservation activity. More than 550 groups registered for it on Liberty Island and 345 at Ellis Island. The program included winter educational workshops, walking tours of the islands in the spring and fall, and films with follow-up discussions. A Brooklyn public school chose the American Museum of Immigration for its "adopt a museum" program, and a special exhibit room for older and handicapped received much wider use than had been anticipated. The national monument also conducts school workshops on use of the Museum.

Independence National Historical

An international folk dance group at the City Gardener's Harvest Fair, Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.

Park, in Philadelphia, presented an experimental program to 72 groups of children attending kindergarten through third grade . By letting the youngsters touch reproduced objects from the past, they were introduced to differences between life in the 18th century and our own. Based on answers to questionnaires, the teacher response to the program was "extremely favorable," and it was continued through the fall.

Writing on the relationship between Independence Park and the School District of Philadelphia, which he described as "long and unique," Superintendent Michael P. Marcase also noted:

"Each year, approximately 25,000 children from all the Philadelphia Public Schools visit the park . . . for specially designed curriculum-oriented lessons."

In the parklands and historic sites in and near Washington, D.C., National Capital Region expanded cultural and recreational activities of significance to various age and nationality groups. Following are examples of these projects:

At Frederick Douglass Home, the Everyday Living Program informed fourth grade students on techniques and practices of the 19th century relating to food preservation and use of herbs, types of clothing worn, and grooming.

A series of evening programs at Clara Barton National Historic Site took up such topics as Victorian Washington, preservation of Clara Barton House, energy usage in the 19th century, and Clara Barton and the Red Cross.

Glen Echo Park presented a participation-in-the-arts program for the elderly, events and activities of special interest to Afro-American and Latin communities, and arts education for handicapped adults.

At Theodore Roosevelt Island, interpretive walks were conducted in Spanish and Vietnamese, and "outreach" programs were provided for these language communities nearby.

Rock Creek Park trained urban group leaders in environmental matters, and conducted arts, crafts and games projects designed to attract ethnic groups.

Regional Director Jack Fish said these experiences had given NCR "new insights into the problems of making park sites and facilities more appealing and accessible to the many different groups that make up the urban population."

Citing the experience of NCR and other UI participants, Deputy Director Hutchison singled out transportation as a major limiting factor to enjoyment of the parks by city dwellers.

"Clearly, the difficulty that elderly, handicapped or low income persons have in getting to and from parks becomes paramount," he said. "In a few parks, we were able to help out last summer, and are doing so again this summer, but we must give much more thought to this problem."

Hutchison declared that lack of funding for an Urban Initiative program in FY 1980 is disappointing to parks and patrons alike.

A handicapped group enjoy nature studies, Rock Creek Park, D.C.

Senior participants compose poetry, Glen Echo Park, Md.

"Regardless of fiscal restrictions, we should try to carry out as many of the same activities as possible, some perhaps in reduced form, some with more volunteer help and some with more cooperation from others," he said.

The Deputy Director noted that he gives much credit for the success of the Urban Initiative to the park managers and interpretive people who were involved.

"In most cases, interpretive staffs were on the front line in the 1979 UI effort," he said. And Hutchison believes the Urban Initiative was most worthwhile for both the Service and the communities served.

"NPS staff learned much about the people of their localities, their backgrounds and interests," he said. "We left the Park Service's 'calling card' at thousands of homes in many parts of the Nation. We have shown urban communities that we are truly interested in them, and how we contribute to a better quality of life for their cities."

Threats to the national parks

By Robert L. Herbst, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Cornelius Hedges, one of the early explorers of the Yellowstone area, in the late 1860s wrote these words:

"It seems to me that God made this region for all the people and all the world to see and enjoy forever. This great wilderness does not belong to us. It belongs to the Nation. Let us make a public park of it and set it aside. . .never to be changed, but to be kept sacred always."

This was an incredibly prescient vision for an age whose keynote was "tame the wilderness"—the faster the better and no holds barred.

But somehow the United States rose to that vision. Its people, in their wisdom, created the first System of national parks anywhere in the world and set about to establish a tradition broad enough and deep enough to contain the cream of our natural heritage, the signal landmarks of our historic passage, and islands of recreation where human spirits and sinews could be exercised, human batteries recharged.

Today that System is under the same set of sledge hammer attacks that menace the environment at large. Air, water and soil, in the various combinations that have made them precious to us as a people, are threatened with the wastes and destruction that "too much" has brought with it. We have been the most-favored nation in our development and affluence; now we find that the piper who played such a seductive tune is standing at the doorway of every escape hatch as we flee the poisonous wastes our successes have generated—holding out his hand for payment.

Parks are no exception.

The boundaries we have drawn around our national park areas have not held back the smudged air and soiled water. No invisible filters frisk the breezes as they blow into the Grand Canyon, dimming the views that visitors have driven thousands of miles to glimpse. No security guard inspects the raindrops as they deliver acid to the heart of our most pristine lake and forest country.

The "State of the Parks" report, gathered at the request of Representatives Phil Burton of California and Keith Sebelius of Kansas, is a litany of the kind of blurring of our national splendor that we all are increasingly familiar with in our everyday lives. In a nutshell, the initial findings from 310 of the 323 areas that make up the National Park System, indicate that land, air and water quality are suffering from a combination of smoke and toxic chemicals from outside the parks, private land holdings within the parks, and logging and energy exploration activities adjacent to parks.

It would be easy—and fatal—to lump "threats to the parks" into a single package and attempt to persuade the Congress to grant us huge additions to our budgets and extensions to our personnel ceilings in order to deal with it. This is not the way to deal—either with the Congress or with the threats to parks.

The list that has been tentatively pulled together represents the best estimate of present park managers and the threats it describes are as diverse as the areas that make up the System. While such a list is instructive as an exercise in alerting the public, the threats it enumerates have yet to be scientifically substantiated, and in any event cannot be dealt with as a package.

The only way to turn this rising tide of degradation is to recognize its particular forms in the particular areas where these forms are occurring. To do this will require expertise in many fields.

Science, which in the past has been relegated to orphan status, at last is being put to work on behalf of the resources in our care. And beyond science, we are determined to build into our park resource management and maintenance programs the day-to-day capabilities to recognize, to evaluate, and to take corrective actions as the needs arise.

This is the tack we intend to take—the one that we are in fact already taking.

As we move at the park roots level across the entire System to meet identified threats, we will be acting at the same time—through our interpretive programs and public participation activities—to present the National Park System as part and parcel of the whole American scene—not as some elitist craft manned by, and for, the favored few.

The parks are our first line of defense only because the standards we have set for them are the highest. When parks are seen as troubled, we can only know that the same trouble—trebled—awaits our cities and suburbs.

The direction and momentum is established; only the point at which we draw the line remains to be determined.

The National Park System represents the finest natural and historic pieces of our Nation's glorious past; it also constitutes the solid, pragmatic framework on which we hang today's "story" (tomorrow's history) and around which we recreate and restore our national sense of being.

In other words, parks are not something separate from the rest of the Nation or its people. They are part of our national being, and when they are threatened, so are we and so is the Nation as a whole.

When we think we aren't quite well, we take our temperature. If the thermometer registers a degree or two above normal, we don't faint or call an ambulance. We *do* take corrective action.

That is where we stand with regard to the national parks. The condition is not good. It is also not disastrous. The fact that we recognize the need for corrective action is a start. The resolve to tackle the problems at their roots—in the individual park areas—through sensible, sensitive management and maintenance regimens, is, I think, the right decision.

We plan to keep the public well informed as we address this problem of repair and redirection. As this Administration's emphasis on citizen participation draws more and more people into planning and decision-making roles with regard to Federally owned and managed lands and resources, we are going to find out just how well people understand the problems and their own part in creating and curing them.

If the parks have been doing their environmental education job, then the foundation for good, effective citizen action is in place. We are going to need all the understanding and support we can muster to stem the tide of largely human-generated degradation.

Superintendents can give us their subjective impressions, and research scientists can give us their objective assessments, but eventually it is human beings who will make the decisions and negotiate the trade-offs.

The national parks are the crown jewels in our enviable U.S. environment, and any dimming of their luster signals a similar slippage in the quality of the national environment as a whole. Our national parks also represent a truly national standard of excellence—one that Americans in overwhelming numbers have indicated they cherish and would not want to see diminished.

This makes the National Park System a place where the highest environmental quality and the highest commitment to that quality coincide.

For this reason, I welcome the "State of the Parks" report; it provides the opportunity to meet what amounts to a national challenge on grounds where the Nation is most likely to respond well.

As we prove that we can cope with these problems in the parks, we will be developing skills and attitudes for coping with the same problems outside the parks.

New Hall rededication

By Charles A. Bentley
Public Affairs Specialist
Independence National Historical Park

Retired Marine Corps General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., took part in the rededication of New Hall at Independence National Historical Park on May 9. During the past year, New Hall has been closed while new exhibits were being designed and installed. The exhibits portray the founding of the Marine Corps in Philadelphia in 1775, and the exploits of the Corps during the American Revolution. The exhibits are a joint effort by the National Park Service and the Marine Corps Historical Center.

Originally built in 1791 by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, New Hall for its first 2 years housed the office of the first Secretary of War, Henry Knox, and his staff. In 1958, the original structure, then in a very poor condition with little of the original building intact, was torn down. Reconstruction began shortly thereafter, and since June 1965 a military museum has been housed in the reconstructed New Hall.

Col. F. Brooke Neihart, USMC (Ret.) Independence NHP Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood, and former Marine Corps Commandant, General Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

New Hall will also be the permanent home of fourteen major paintings by Lt. Col. Charles Waterhouse, USMCR, depicting Marines in the Revolution. Waterhouse, a World War II combat veteran, completed the series in honor of the 200th anniversary of the Corps.

Military and ceremonial units at the dedication included the Marine Corps Field Band from Quantico, Va., a Marine Corps color guard, Philadelphia's First City Troop, representatives of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and a detachment of Continental Marines from Rhode Island.

Also taking part in the ceremony was Acting Mid-Atlantic Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., and Independence National Historical Park Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood.

Following the ceremony, the Friends of Independence National Historical Park hosted a reception in City Tavern.

Carlsbad Caverns 50th anniversary

Director Dickenson became the first National Park Service Director in 16 years to have visited Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex., when he participated in marking the park's 50th anniversary on May 17.

Shown here in the Caverns' Big Room shortly before the anniversary ceremony are (left to right) Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus, New Mexico's Governor Bruce King, Russ Dickenson and Carlsbad Cavern's Superintendent Donald A. Dayton.

Earth Day in the Park Service

The 10th anniversary of Earth Day, April 22, featured commemorations and activities of a varying nature throughout the National Park System.

At Rocky Mountain National Park, the park was officially dedicated as an International Biosphere Reserve in ceremonies presided over by Superintendent Chester L. Brooks. He unveiled a bronze plaque at the headquarters visitor center.

Dr. Beatrice Willard, noted alpine specialist at Colorado School of Mines and former chairperson of the Council on Environmental Quality, gave brief remarks. She said, "Rocky Mountain National Park is one of the many biosphere reserves throughout the world where man's impact on his environment will be studied and compared with other segments of our environment." Dr. Willard was instrumental in getting Rocky Mountain designated as an International Biosphere Reserve, a project sponsored by UNESCO as part of its "Man and the Biosphere" program.

Students from Park Elementary School in nearby Estes Park participated in Earth Day events. The second and third graders entered in an art contest posters and mobiles relating to energy conservation. Fifth and sixth graders attended a special interpretive program commemorating Earth Day.

Across the country at Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., 150 fourth graders from a nearby elementary school flew kites and threw frisbees and played other environmental games using wind

power. A poster contest was held. Park Interpreters Patrice Ferrell and Sam Shute and VIP Margaret Merlino coordinated activities.

Earth Day festivities at Acadia National Park began at sunrise atop 1,532-foot Cadillac Mountain. Tom White of Trenton, Maine, starting by playing "Amazing Grace" on his bagpipes. This also began the many events planned to commemorate the Year of the Coast. Two days later, Ben Emory, executive director of the Maine Coast Heritage Trust, received an NPS appreciation award from Superintendent W. Lowell White. Since 1970, the Trust has promoted the wise use of coastal land and assisted in acquiring scenic easements for NPS.

At Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., Superintendent Robert L. Deskins welcomed 187 smallfry and teachers for a day of environmental awareness, including slide programs, craft demonstrations and a 5,000-meter foot race in which 141 runners participated. Boyd Evison, assistant director for Park Operations, spoke to the little ones on energy conservation. Oldtimer, Roe Estes, now retired, demonstrated the carving of torch sticks from hickory wood. Prior to the use of electricity, these torches were thrown along dark passages and overhanging ledges in the cave to light the way for visitors.

At Virgin Islands National Park, the island residents participated in a clean-up campaign. Everyone from cab drivers to campers, government employees and schoolchildren pitched in, according to Park Interpreter Pat Mortenson.

Superintendent Robert L. Deskins holds the ribbon for Assistant Director Boyd Evison at the Earth Day dedication of Mammoth Cave's new environmental center. Photo by Ann Matera, Hart County Herald, Ky.

Participation in Earth Day activities by school groups. Virgin Islands NP, V.I.

Photo by Abegail Callwood.

General Grant exhibit

Richard T. Greener.

A special exhibit at General Grant National Memorial, N.Y., this summer highlights the life and accomplishments of the prominent black leader, Richard T. Greener.

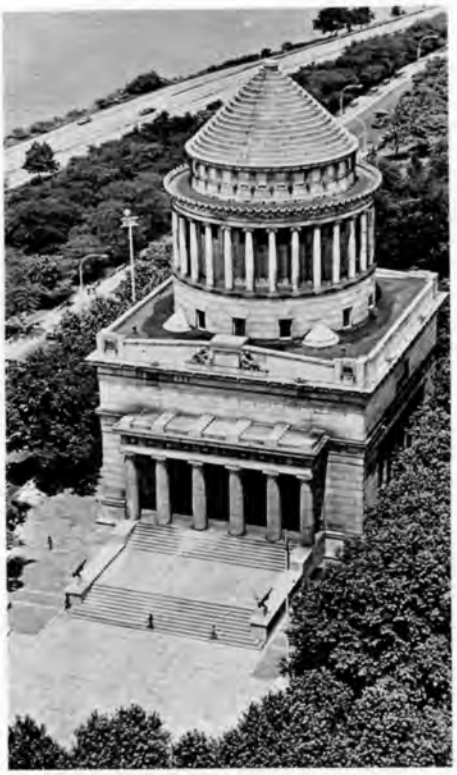
Greener was a personal friend of General Grant's and played an important role in the construction of the building popularly known as Grant's Tomb.

The exhibit, sponsored by the Park Service, was planned by David M. Kahn, curator, Manhattan Sites, and Ruth Ann Stewart of the Schomburg Center for Black Research of The New York Public Library. It will be on display from June 4 through Oct. 31.

The exhibit focuses on the milestones of Greener's long and distinguished career. Born the son of free black parents in Philadelphia in 1844, he was the first black to enroll at Harvard College in 1865. It was there that he began a life-long friendship with Ulysses S. Grant.

After graduation, Greener became active in black education and was a professor at the University of South Carolina during the Reconstruction period of the 1870s. When the university

(Continued on page 8.)



A memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, General Grant NM, N.Y.

was closed by the South Carolina legislature in 1877, he became professor and later dean of the law school at Howard University in Washington, D.C. During the next several years, he became nationally known as an intellectual and spokesman on black issues.

After Grant's death in 1885, Greener was selected by the Mayor to serve on the Grant Monument Association of New York City. He was selected because of his personal friendship with Grant dating back to his Harvard days as well as his prominence in the black community. At the Association's first meeting, Greener was elected its secretary. He later became a trustee when the Association was incorporated.

As secretary of the Grant Monument Association, Greener became its chief administrative officer. He ran its office, conducted its correspondence, and was the Assocation's principal spokesman. He was also active in soliciting contributions for the building fund. Most importantly, he fostered the project during the protracted planning process and successfully guided it through problems of poor design and petty rivalries among Grant supporters. Greener stepped down as Secretary of The Grant Monument Association in 1892. But his loyalty to Grant's memory never faded and he served as a trustee of the General Grant monument until his death.

Greener was an active member of the Republican party throughout his life. It was the practice of the Republican party to appoint prominent blacks to certain consular posts in recognition of the importance of the black vote. Accordingly, Greener applied to the Foreign Service and was appointed to the politically important post of Vladivostok, Siberia, by President McKinley in 1898. He held the position until 1905. After he returned to the United States, Greener assumed the role of elder statesman, writing and lecturing with unflagging interest on the status of blacks in America. He died in Chicago in 1922.

National Maritime Museum of GGNRA

Artifacts and pieces of the gold-rush ship Apollo, which was discovered 55 years ago during construction of a garage for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, were presented to the National Maritime Museum of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, in a public ceremony April 23.

John J. Balles, president of the bank, made the presentation after the historic artifacts and a journal of the three-masted ship's voyage from New York to San Francisco in 1849 were delivered to the museum by armored car.

John H. Davis, who was acting general superintendent of Golden Gate at the time, said the artifacts would be put on display for the general public.

In his remarks, Balles noted that the artifacts were discovered during the excavation for an underground garage at Sacramento and Battery Streets behind the Federal Reserve Building. The bank will soon move to a new location. The only portion of the ship that was uncovered was the stern, which had been used as a bar and eatery after the rest of the ship was converted into a warehouse and surrounded by land fill.

After discovery of the Apollo, bank officials became interested in the history of the vessel beneath their building and acquired the log book of Joseph P. Beach, a 21-year-old merchant marine officer, a map of the ship's route, and other letters and memorabilia. These were also donated to the museum.

After the ship reached San Francisco, the crew deserted for the gold fields, so Beach—whose father owned the Apollo—had her beached and converted into a warehouse. The upper portions of the ship were destroyed by a fire on May 3-4, 1851, along with two nearby ships, the Niantic and Euphemia, as well as a large part of the city.

According to Beach's journal, 67 passengers were crowded aboard the 120-foot long, three masted, 420 ton full-rigged ship. The young gold seekers paid $75 for the trip which lasted 8 months.

Acting General Superintendent Jack Davis accepts historic artifacts from gold rush ship Apollo from Bank President John J. Balles, as Deckhand Tamerlane Hallaj carries historic pieces of the ship that sailed around Cape Horn in 1849. Photo by Kristi Humphrey.

The bows of the ships Apollo (at left) and Niantic have street access in this inaccurate San Francisco sketch by artist Frank Marryat.

The Apollo Saloon with the brig Euphemia in the foreground.

Eisenhower farm home opened

The farm home of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower at Gettysburg, Pa., was opened to the public June 15.

The Eisenhowers officially transferred the property to the Government in 1967, but Mrs. Eisenhower continued to live at the farm until her death last year. It was the only home President and Mrs. Eisenhower ever owned.

Their farm was designated as a national historic site by Congress in 1967 and is administered by the superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park.

The farm home is furnished much the same way as it was when the former First Family lived there. Many of the furnishings—including paintings by General Eisenhower—have been donated or loaned to the Park Service to help re-create the atmostphere at the farm.

"We are deeply indebted to Ambassador John S.D. Eisenhower for his public spirited actions in ensuring that most of the furnishings remain with the house," said Director Dickenson. "As a result, millions of Americans will gain a richer understanding of the former President's life at the farm."

President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower's home near Gettysburg, Pa.

Paradise Inn receives face-lift

Paradise Inn, a fixture at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., since 1917, will receive a $2.8 million face-lift during a 2-year rehabilitation project which began this spring.

Although work will be going on throughout the summer, the Inn will be open to the public with all services available.

Work slated for the lodge includes installation of a permanent bracing system to allow the building to support the heavy snow accumulations of Paradise. In the past, extensive temporary bracing was thrown up each winter and removed in the spring—an expensive and time-consuming process. The building will receive completely new electrical wiring, a fire suppression sprinkler system, and fireproofing in corridors, guest rooms and fire escape. Work will also provide increased access for the handicapped, and many other improvements designed to improve the life and safety of the structure. "Rehab" work in the guest rooms will be deferred until after the summer season.

The Paradise Inn is on the National Register of Historic Places and is built in the particular architectural style called rustic stick, which was popular throughout the Park System at that time.

Paradise has been visited by some famous persons including former President Harry Truman, the Crown Prince of Norway, Shirley Temple and Sonja Henie.

The Inn for years was the site of the silver skis competition. It was billed as the "wildest annual ski race on the North American continent." The race was discontinued after several years because of some fatal accidents.

Paradise was also the site of the 1934-35 Olympic tryouts.

Much of the Inn's colorful history can be attributed to Paul Sceva who headed the group which was responsible for the building's construction.

For over 60 years, the Paradise has withstood some of the severest winters on the North American continent. After remodeling is completed, it should be ready to weather many more years of wear and tear.

Guam park commemorates WWII

News about the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, has reached the COURIER office in Washington, D.C.

A draft of the General Management Plan was completed in early June, outlining how the seven units of the Guam park will be used to commemorate World War II in the Pacific region; and public hearings were held June 2-11. Ron Mortimore, a planner in the Western Regional Office, conducted the meetings. The seven units of the historical park are: Asan Beach, Asan Inland, Piti, Nimitz Hill, Mount Renjo/Mount Chaco, Agat and Mount Alifan. Asan Beach is expected to receive the most visitors. At that unit will be the main park building and war memorial, access roads to the pillboxes, caves, gun emplacements and other war relics and exhibits of WW II.

Superintendent T. Stell Newman recently announced the appointment of Gordon Joyce as park ranger of American Memorial Park, Saipar . He has been employed by the NPS since 1967.

Keeper of the flame

By Ronnie Spiewak
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

Few of us would haul ourselves 300 feet up a narrow winding staircase and ladder with as much zeal and enthusiasm as does Charlie DeLeo of the Statue of Liberty. Charlie's job is to keep Miss Liberty's torch in good working order.

A maintenance worker, Charlie takes on this task and many others with special reverence and with gratitude. As he will tell you, the spectacular view he has of Manhatten Island in early morning is inspiring in itself. But more than that, Charlie looks on his job as a great honor. The unofficial title he's given himself, "Keeper of the Flame," speaks of the depth of his pride.

Charlie calls himself "an ordinary kind of guy from the East Side of Manhattan." He felt somewhat adrift in the early 70s, back from duty in Vietnam and looking for work. But something clicked on a trip to Grand Canyon in 1971. A lasting impression the park rangers gave him inspired Charlie enough to consider work with the National Park Service as something he might like to try.

In 1972, he applied for work at the Statue of Liberty and took a WG-3 laborer position enthusiastically. After a few months, he was promoted to a career conditional appointment as maintenance mechanic's helper, the position he currently holds. His duties include work as assistant plumber, carpenter, grass mower and window washer.

Today Charlie's true love is the official climb he takes every Monday, up the secondary structure, through the Statue's right arm and onto the catwalk that encircles Miss Liberty's torch, 305 feet above New York Harbor. Once "ascended" he washes down some of the torch's 200 panes of glass and checks for blowouts and needed repairs in the four powerful but precious vapor lamps that light the way for ships and small boats some 50 miles into the Atlantic Ocean.

Generally, his trip to the torch and back is uneventful. Occasionally, however, Miss Liberty has her moments. Charlie will never forget the stormy April morning in 1977 when he was caught in a rainstorm on the catwalk. Lightning struck her tablet and caused a concussion in the building that shook Charlie to his knees.

As the one and only person permitted into the Statue's torch, Charlie's job is truly unique. He has adored Miss Liberty for as long as he can remember. Now as a young man of 32, the Statue of Liberty epitomizes many of his own values—ingenuity, independence, perserverance —values he has fought to keep through his own hard times.

Charlie DeLeo. Statue of Liberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.

In 1976, inspired by the vitality of the National Park Service and his own sentiments on the Nation's 200th birthday, Charlie wrote a poem about America and submitted it on a whim to the *New York Daily News*. But the *News*, more taken with Charlie than his poem, developed a human interest story that hit the front pages and snowballed. Across the Nation, the media picked up and packaged the story of Charlie DeLeo—the inspiring tale of an ordinary guy with a heart of gold. Since 1979 DeLeo has been working with a Los Angeles screen writer who is interested in adapting his lifestory for film and last February DeLeo was featured on NBC's new show "Real People."

While often what the media produces can be said to be "hype," the reality of Charlie's faith and wisdom goes a long way. A champion of the needy, he has donated thousands of dollars from his own modest salary to charities around the world. In the last 5 years he has sent some $12,000 to Mother Teresa of Calcutta, last year's Nobel Peace Prize winner. Several years ago, he cleaned out his bank account and took out a loan for $1,500 to send to a needy Indian mission. And when Charlie landed his job in 1972, he provided support to six orphans through a number of children's organizations. For the last 14 years he has given literally gallons of his blood to hospitals in the New York area.

Says Charlie of the recent fame, "It has given me a vision that God has put me in a position to help people and this is what I want more than anything."

Charlie's praise of the National Park Service is boundless. He seems to be continually uplifted by the enthusiasm, talent, and support of his co-workers, including Liberty Island Superintendent David Moffitt, Chief of Maintenance Jimmie Benton, and Chief Ranger Mike Tennent. Like you and me, these men are more than Charlie's co-workers, they're part of his family, the "Park Service Family."

Statue of Liberty torch. Note Charlie with upraised arm, upper left of photo.

Chief of Maintenance James Benton (on left) with Boat Captain Harry McManamy, Statue of Liberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.

'Extraordinary dedication'

By Michael D. Tennent
Chief, Visitor Services
Statue of Liberty National Monument

Most NPS people tend to associate tales of extraordinary dedication, service above and beyond, etc., etc., with more traditional park areas. The transit strike in New York City last April provided ample proof that such spirit is alive and well in the Big Apple.

As hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers struggled to find ways to get to work, Harry McManamy, part-time boat captain for the Statue of Liberty, took it all in stride. Harry, who lives in Far Rockaway, about 30 miles from the Statue, simply packed his essentials—uniform, lunch, tools, books, etc., jumped on his 20" folding, balloon-tired, one-speed bicycle and pedaled the 30 miles to work. Nothing exceptional? Perhaps I should mention that Harry is 78 years old!

"A truly remarkable expression of dedication to his job and responsibility," is how Superintendent David Moffitt described Harry's effort.

"We're all proud to be associated with Harry. It's individuals like him that make the National Park Service the best people-serving agency in the Federal Government."

Statue of Liberty maintained its normal operations and provided services to 48,000 visitors during the 13-day strike—which included the busy Easter weekend.

"Without Harry's and other employees' extra efforts we would have had to close down. We had people leaving their homes at 4 a.m. and not getting back until after 8 p.m. They biked, walked, and carpooled.

"The example set by Harry and the others are typical of people who believe in the value of what they are doing. It is not a belief reserved only to the more traditional parks. Congratulations and thanks to all."

Super Redmond's energy savings

By Manny Strumpf
Public Affairs Office

Rock Creek Park in the Nation's Capital is one of the oldest and is the largest natural park in an urban area. It has more than 2,500 acres of parkland, historic buildings, riding stables, an 18-hole golf course, nature paths and a highly traveled parkway.

And while Superintendent Jim Redmond is proud of Rock Creek Park, on any given day he'll be apt to discuss recycled manure and mulch, electric vehicles and conservation of energy.

You see, Rock Creek as a national park may be quite old, but Redmond and his staff are extremely modern in their views about saving our vital energy supplies and taxpayer money.

In fact, the superintendent and his crew continually think conservation and recycling, and their ideas are being transformed into positive results.

For example, by agreement with the City of Washington, D.C., leaves picked up from local streets are deposited at a designated area of Rock Creek Park. With more than 100 horses ridden and stabled at the park, there is also plenty of manure.

The park mixes the manure and leaves into a rich mulch. A special air hose transforms these ingredients into a rich soil supplement which is used on the park's flower beds and other areas. "If we had to buy an equivalent amount of commercial fertilizer, our budget would increase by at least $25,000 a year," Redmond says. In addition, this program reduces the need to travel outside the park to obtain compost and the need to haul manure away.

By using a log shredder to convert downed trees and limbs, which fall across and block highways, into wood chips which are sprinkled around the park, the superintendent estimates additional savings of $25,000 or more, plus the added benefits of preventing soil erosion and preserving trails.

In 1978 the park turned off 90 percent of the lights in the Zoo tunnel and saved $1,000 per month.

This past April, in order to reduce energy consumption, 500 street lights were turned out on roads north of the Zoo tunnel to the Maryland State line.

Results of this decision, an estimated saving of $65,000 a year in electricity and fewer auto accidents, because motorists have been noted to lessen their speed on the roads where lighting was reduced. In terms of energy, Redmond estimates 47,200 gallons of oil will be saved.

The park's staff is continually seeking "the little things that add up."

At the suggestion of Safety Officer Gene Strong, they converted as many lawnmowers as possible to alcohol, thus saving more gasoline.

Picking up the idea from the electric golf carts used at Rock Creek Park's links, the park purchased two electric vehicles that were adapted for management and maintenance uses such as deliveries, trash pickup and other functions. Several hundreds of gallons of fuel are conserved each month as compared to the fuel consumption of conventional vehicles these carts replace.

In some of the old historic buildings, retrofitting and new techniques of covering windows to conserve heat have been initiated.

Large lawn areas were converted to meadows to reduce the need to cut grass frequently. An added benefit, according to Resource Management Chief Bob Ford, is increased vegetation and wildlife diversity in these areas.

Jim Redmond modestly credits the energy savings to adopting basic ideas to meet everyday needs.

However, savings in 1979 of 10 percent in electricity, 2.5 percent in natural gas and 2 percent in gasoline, and saving money in labor by recycling natural resources is a step in the right direction towards helping our Nation and its taxpayers to become energy independent. "With the street light turn-off, we look for even bigger savings in 1980," Redmond says.

Riffey makes forty

The summer of '42. "That's when I first came here," explains John Riffey, unit manager of the Tuweep area deep in the northwest section of Grand Canyon National Park.

John, born and raised near Mancos, Colo., worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps in Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and the Forest Service in Colorado before going to Colorado A&M (now Colorado State University), where he earned a Master's degree in forestry and range management. John taught school for a year after leaving college, but in August 1942 he was given his first permanent Park Service assignment at the Tuweep Area. He has been at Tuweep ever since, save the 2 years he spent with the military in World War II. "That's about 34 years I've been here," he says. And, you can tell by the smile on his face that he has enjoyed every minute of it. When former Superintendent Merle Stitt* presented John his 40-year Federal Service pin, last winter, John said, "Has it been 40 years? It certainly doesn't seem like it."

Eloquent, always full of wit and an instant friend to everyone he meets, John does it all at Tuweep. He is probably the only combination manager, interpreter, ranger, and maintenence chief in the Service, Stitt commented. He does everything from the paper work to meeting practically every visitor entering the Tuweep Area. His backcountry patrols are frequent. He can overhaul an engine. He runs the road grader and much more.

By vehicle, Tuweep is usually accessible by traveling 65 miles of dirt road from Highway 89 to the north near Fredonia, Ariz. This is probably the main reason Tuweep only receives about 5,000 visitors a year, John says.

At 69, John still pilots "Pogo," his personal plane, which he ties down at the dirt air strip about a mile from his residence. The strip, which he has designated Tuweep International Airport, is located on Bureau of Land Management land. The hangar isn't the typical kind found at most airports, but John tells that the electric fence, which surrounds the vertically placed boards trying to resemble a fence, helps keep the cattle out. He's not worried about other intruders. John adds on a down-note that "Pogo" has given him a lot of good years of service, but he's planning to sell him in the near future.

John's wife Meribeth is an ornithologist and botanist. "She loves the canyon as much as I do," he says. "But she doesn't get to spend as much time here as I do. During the school year, she is a professor at Western Washington University in Bellingham."

When asked what has been the greatest change since his time at Tuweep, John quickly answers, "The vegetation." In earlier years, before Grand Canyon National Monument was proclaimed, and even after, livestock grazing occurred far beyond what the land could support. Now that it is being phased out, the vegetation is returning to what it should be, he says.

In 1968, John received a quality step increase for his outstanding work, and in 1969 was presented the Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award.

There probably aren't too many people, and perhaps none, in the Service today who have been stationed at one area and live in the same park quarters for 34 years as John has. If they have, however, it is certain that they have become as synonymous to their area as John Riffey has to Tuweep.

*(Editor's Note: See obituary of Mr. Stitt *on page 23.*)

Former Superintendent Merle Stitt presented John Riffey with his 40-year pin last winter at Grand Canyon NP.

John Riffey's personal plane "Pogo." Grand Canyon NP.

Crosse to Fort McHenry

Juin Crosse has been appointed superintendent of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Site in Baltimore, Md. Ms. Crosse, who was former superintendent at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site in Arizona, replaces Dennis E. McGinnis who retired from the Fort McHenry post in January.

Ms. Crosse comes to this urban park from a historic site in rural Arizona that preserves for present-day visitors a stagecoach-era trading post, most of whose customers were Navajo. Among her accomplishments as superintendent was the completion by NPS of a long-range development plan for the site, the culmination of 10 years of negotiations with the Navajo Tribe.

Taking steps to preserve the resource, she gained regional funding for a 3-year program to restore deteriorating furnishings from the John Lorenzo Hubbell era.

Ms. Crosse entered Government service in 1963 as a clerk-stenographer for the U.S. Weather Bureau. In 1966, when she and her husband moved to New York, she transferred to Fire Island National Seashore. In 1974 she was selected for the Department of the Interior's Manager Development Program. She has worked at Redwood National Park, Calif, and at Hubbell Trading Post, as well as at the Southern Arizona Group. In 1974 she received a Special Achievement Award from NPS.

Juin Cross.

Mo Khan in Saudi Arabia

Mohammed A. "Mo" Khan arrived in Saudi Arabia early this year to assist in that country's development of its first national park, a million acres of mountains, desert and seacoast near the Red Sea.

The park, to be known as Asir Kingdom Park, is in Asir Province at the extreme southern end of the country. The park will be all inclusive: historic areas, natural areas and recreational areas with campgrounds and areas for sports.

Mo will serve 2 years as a park management specialist to Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Agriculture and Water, and his prime responsibility will be to assist in obtaining the services of a trained staff of park managers available for duty when the park officially opens late this year.

The Park Service has been working with the Department of Agriculture and Water to devise a complete park plan that will include development of seven park sites, among them a visitors center, a Red Sea beach site, an administrative-maintenance complex, and campground and picnic facilities. Saudi park employees will be trained in park management and maintenence.

The proposed park will be comparable in size to Glacier National Park, Mont. Goats and sheep graze over much of the area's grasslands, while baboons, leopards, jackals and birds of prey inhabit other parts of the region. Its elevation ranges from sea level to nearly 10,000 feet, the highest point in the kingdom. The year-around climate is mild.

The cooperative project is being carried out under the direction of the U.S. and Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission. Under the joint agreement, the Saudis pay for all costs, including salaries, travel expenses and equipment. Development of Asir Kingdom Park, expected to take 2-1/2 years, will cost an estimated $27 million.

The U.S. team is working with the Director General of Agriculture and Water for Asir Province.

New park rangers at Lassen

Superintendent Bill Stephenson has announced the arrival of Park Technician Michael Wilson and Supervisory Park Ranger Thomas Nash at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. Wilson came to Lassen from Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev. Nash and his wife, Gail, came from Shenandoah National Park, Va.

Wilson has had previous Park Service assignments at Big Bend National Park in Texas and Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico. He also served with the Park Police for 4 years. Wilson will be in charge of fee collection at Lassen and will be living at park headquarters in Mineral.

Nash is a native of Maryland and attended the University of Maryland, where he was graduated with a B.A. degree in agronomy. He worked as a seasonal park ranger at Yosemite National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and at Rock Creek Nature Center, a unit of National Capital Parks. He also worked at Independence National Historical Park and at Shenandoah National Park, Va., prior to coming to Lassen. The Nashes will be living at Manzanita Lake during the summer months and at park headquarters in Mineral during the winter.

Mark Mendoza to SWR

Mark Mendoza has been appointed personnel officer for the Southwest Region.

Mendoza replaces Jose Cisneros who was appointed superintendent of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex.

Prior to joining the Park Service, Mendoza served as senior specialist with the Policy Evaluation Division in the personnel office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Dallas. He held that position for the past 8 years.

Mendoza, a native of Anthony, N. Mex., attended the University of Texas at El Paso. He served in the U.S. Army in 1962 to 1964, at which time he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal.

YACC at Gateway NRA

Officials at Gateway National Recreational Area, N.Y.-N.J., have publicly acknowledged the role of YACC personnel who participated in the recent decontamination of ordnance from Sandy Hook Unit. The YACCers assisted teams of Army explosives experts and NPS personnel who combed the beaches in April. The Sandy Hook unit had been closed since last November when unexploded ordnance, some dating back to the turn of the century when Sandy Hook was a military proving ground, was discovered.

NPS gift to FWS

A Walter Weber painting, "Trumpeter Swans over Yellowstone Wilderness," adorns the Fish and Wildlife Service's Southeast Regional Office in Atlanta's new Richard B. Russell Federal Building. The gift, presented by Southeast Regional Director Joe Brown to Ken Black, Southeast Regional Director for USFWS, symbolizes the spirit of cooperation between the sister agencies. The valuable Weber original was painted in the mid-1930s in memory of George M. Wright, first chief scientist for NPS.

Ken Black (on left) with Southeast Regional Director Joe Brown.

Back to school for Powell

Measuring the carbon monoxide levels in the entrance stations and noise levels in snow plows, investigating employee accidents, and developing a safety program for visitors and employees of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in California are all in a day's work for Safety Manager Richard C. Powell.

Powell recently completed studies at Central Missouri University to upgrade and improve his safety management skills. This course of study gained him a M.S. degree in industrial safety, but the degree was incidental to his acquiring skills needed in the park's program.

"Going back to school after being away for so long was a real challenge," Powell said. "I had to put my brain in a different gear to face the term papers, class presentations, exams, and endless hours of studying."

Powell did well. He completed the year and a quarter of studying with nearly a straight A average and made the school's honor roll. Because of his Park Service background, he was guest speaker for several of the classes.

"Safety management is a complex and technical profession," Powell concluded, "but it is rewarding because our efforts help employees and visitors work and play with less risk to their health and safety."

Safety Officer Richard C. Powell (on right) setting up carbon monoxide monitoring equipment and showing Ranger Bill Crawford how to use it, at Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs, Calif.

Fourth annual Ranger Rendezvous

By Richard B. "Rick" Smith
Park Ranger, Director's Office, WASO

It all started in the fall of 1977. A small group of rangers and technicians got together in Grand Teton National Park. What brought us together was a desire to renew friendship and exchange information about what was going on in our respective parks. Although no one went to the Tetons with the specific idea of forming any kind of an organization, most of us soon concluded that there was a need for an association to provide a means of communication for those of us in the ranger business. We additionally felt that such an association could offer advice from park people to the Director and his staff on the numerous challenges we face as a Service.

What has happened since then is beyond even our wildest expectations. There were 31 of us at that first meeting in the Tetons, the original members of the Association of National Park Rangers. We now have over 500 members. At each subsequent ranger rendezvous, the first at Rocky Mountain, and last year at Shenandoah, an increasing number of people throughout the Service have looked to the Association for leadership on a broad range of problems facing the NPS. These annual meetings have become forums for wide ranging discussions on issues such as uniforms, the merit promotion plan, mobility for duel career couples, and the 025/026 dilemma. They have also been the scene of some memorable parties, particularly last year's bluegrass dance on the final evening of the Shenandoah Rendezvous.

The 4th annual Ranger Rendezvous is scheduled for Oct. 11-15, at Rock Lane Lodge in the heart of the Ozark Mountain country. Within a 3½-hour drive there are parks that represent the diversity of the System: Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Mo., George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo., Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark.-Okla., Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kans., Buffalo National River, Ark., Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., and Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark.

It is this very diversity that we hope will serve as the theme of the Rendezvous. The National Park System has grown tremendously in the last several years, not only in numbers of acres and areas, but also in complexity. Many of the recent additions are non-traditional in the sense that the values for which they were established and which must be interpreted and protected are unlike those of the "Sequoias" and the "Gettysburgs." As rangers and technicians, we must be able to respond to these changes while maintaining our abilities to operate within our more traditional areas of responsibility.

As in previous years, the Rendezvous will provide information to attendees on new trends and directions in the Service. We are pleased to announce that Director Dickenson has elected to be the keynote speaker on Saturday night, the 11th. Deputy Assistant Secretary David Hales has agreed to lead one of the workshops on how the Service and the Department cooperate to provide leadership for those of us in parks. Other workshops will spotlight activities in which we have interest.

The Association will also conduct its business. Of particular importance is the election of a new president and secretary-treasurer. We will also ratify a constitution and review our progress toward incorporation as a non-profit organization.

Details of the Rendezvous and the agenda will appear in future issues of the *ANPR Newsletter.* Copies are available through the editor, Rick Gale, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023.

Koevenig leaves for Alaska

Eugene Koevenig, facility manager at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S.Dak., has accepted a similar position at Glacier Bay National Monument, Gustavus, Alaska.

Koevenig, a native and resident of Hill City, S.Dak., began working with the Park Service at Mount Rushmore in May 1960. He received several promotions until becoming chief of Maintenance in August 1967. Superintendent Edwin L. Rothfuss says, "Gene will be greatly missed. He served Mount Rushmore with distinction. . . ."

Gene's wife, Eve, who also contributed many hours at Mount Rushmore as a VIP (Volunteers-in-the-Park Program) will be joining Gene in July.

People on the move

ABBETT, John P., Supv. Park Ranger, MRO, to Park Manager, Colonial NHP.
ALLEN, Melvin E., Payroll Clerk, MRO, to Supply Clerk, MARO.
BLAKE, Lawrence A., Park Ranger, Scotts Bluff NM., to Same, George Washington Carver NM.
BOWDEN, Bryan B., Secy, Mount Rainier NP, to Personnel Clerk, Mount Rainier NP
BOWMAN, Judith M., Clerk Typist, NCR, Secy., NCR
BOYLE, Joseph L., Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA, to Supv. Park Ranger, Lowell NHP
BRITTON Ellen V., Supv. Park Ranger, Statue of Liberty NM., to Park Manager, Fort Frederica NM
DEVINE, Dale L., Admin. Ofcr., Rocky Mtn. NP, to Same, Yosemite NP
DI MATTIO, Terry M., Park Ranger, Cabrillo NM, to Same, Whiskeytown NRA
DOVE, Harry L., Maint. Mech., Mount Rainier NP, to Same, Fort Clatsop NM
FUNK, Laurence D., Program Analyst, Gateway NRA, to Budget Analyst, WASO
GIVEN, Roy, Park Ranger, Apostle Islands NL, to Supv. Park Ranger, Zion NP
GREENE, Joyce P., Clerk Typist, NCR, to Secy., Kennedy Center
HEACOCK, Charles E., Eng. Equip. Opr., Sequoia NP, to Same, Olympic NP
HUFFMAN, Gerald D., Maint. Mech. Foreman, GWM Pkwy, to Same, Harpers Ferry NHP
JENSEN, Gregory L., Park Ranger, NCR, to Supv. Park Ranger, Mount Rushmore NM
KOEVENIG, Eugene J., Fac. Mgr., Mount Rushmore NM, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Glacier Bay NM
LINDSTROM, Montana L., Clerk, Yellowstone NP, to Equip. Spec., Yellowstone NP
LUKENS, William M. Jr., Park Mgr., Saguaro NM, to Same, Padre Island NS
MARKS, Richard W., Park Mgr., Fire Island NS, to Same, Grand Canyon NP
MOREHEAD, John M., Park Manager, Isle Royale NP, to Same, Everglades NP
NASH, Thomas C., Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP, to Same, Lassen Volcanic NP
NICHOLS, Theresa, Park Ranger, Mound City Group NM, to Supv. Park Ranger, Hubbell Trading Post NHS
O KANE, David A., Supv. Civil Engr., Yosemite NP, to Civil Engr., SRO
PYLE, Lavella R., Clerk Typist, Mesa Verde NP, to Secy., Mesa Verde NP
RAMIREZ-Diaz, Elias, Park Tech., San Juan NHS, to Same, De Sota NM
RIVETTS, Michael A., Carpenter Helper, Salem Maritime NHS, to Maint. Worker, Cape Cod NS
RONEK, Roger L., Admin. Tech., Bent's Old Fort NHS, to Same, Santa Monica Mts. NRA
SIGLIN, Roger J., Supv. Park Ranger, SRO, to Park Ranger, SRO
SINGER, Francis J., Wildlife Biologist, Great Smoky Mts. NP, to Same, Glacier NP
SMITH, James W., Heavy Equip. Mech., Glacier Bay NM, to Same, Mount Rainier NP
WILSON, Michael M., Park Tech., Death Valley NM, to Same, Lassen Volcanic NP

BANKS, Gloria M., Secy., Santa Monica Mts. NRA, to Same NCR
DURAN, Joe A., Civil Engr. Tech., SRO, to Maint. Worker Leader, Wupatki NM
EDWARDS, Janet M., Park Tech., Fort Frederica NM, to Staff Asst., Santa Monica Mts. NRA
FISHER, Catherine M., Dist. Clerk, Yellowstone NP, to Fiscal Clerk, Yellowstone NP
GACHES, Lawrence R., Auto Worker, Sequoia NP, to Heavy Equip. Mech., Lassen Volcanic NP
GREEN, Magaly M., EEO, Harpers Ferry Cent. to Same, WASO
GRIFFIN, Sally E., Park Tech., NCR, to Same, Lightship Chesapeake
HARTLEY, Terry J., Maint. Worker, Chiricahua NM, to Engr. Equip. Opr., Point Reyes NS
HOLLAND, James S., Ecologist, DSC, to Park Ranger, Everglades NP
HONAHNIE, Reuben F., Park Tech., Wupatki NM, to Same, Sunset Crater NM
HUGHES, Jacob W., Pers. Mgmt. Spec., WASO, to EEO Spec., WASO
ISAACSON, Scott W., Park Tech., Golden Gate NRA, to Same, Sequoia NP
MALLOY, Katherine T., Supv. Park Tech., Gateway NRA, to Procure. Clerk, NCR
PICKELNER, Joel M., Paralegal Spec., WASO, to Park Mgr., Fire Island NS
PINNEKE, Stanley W., Maint. Worker, Olympic NP, to Maint. Mech., North Cascades NP
ROBINSON, Kenneth L., Water Treat. Plant Opr., Death Valley NM, to Sewage Plant Opr., Mount Rainier NP
SNOW, Betsy L., Secy., Acadia NP, to Admini. Asst., Fort Clatsop NM
SNOW, Ray W., Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Same, Theodore Roosevelt NP
SPICKA, Colleen A., Park Ranger, NCR, to Supv. Park Ranger, C&O Canal NHP
VAN COTT, William F., Park Tech., Sunset Crater NM, to Same, Wupatki NM
WARREN, Billy F., Park Tech., Lake District, to Park Ranger, Chickasaw NRA
WEBB, William C., Park Tech., Natchez Trace Pkwy., to Same, Great Smoky Mts. NP
WILCOX, Janet P., Clerk, PNRO, to Pers. Clerk, PNR
HACKETT, Sue A., Park Ranger, Colonial NHP, to Supr. Park Ranger, Fort Necessity NB

Retiring

Arnberger retires

Leslie P. Arnberger, associate director for Operations in the Southwest Region, has retired after more than 35 years of service.

Born in Grand Forks, N.Dak., Arnberger began his career with the Park Service as a seasonal ranger at Grand Canyon National Park during the summers of 1945, 1946 and 1947, while completing his college education at nearby Arizona State College at Flagstaff (now Northern Arizona University). He received a degree in natural history in 1947 and later did graduate work in wildlife management at Utah State.

In 1948 Arnberger was named to his first permanent position as park ranger at Casa Grande National Monument, Ariz.; and served in other areas in the Southwest and at Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.

He became superintendent of Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., in 1965 and in 1967 was transferred to WASO as deputy assistant director, Operations.

Other assignments were as superintendent of Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., and Yosemite National Park. In 1971 he was given the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award.

Les and his wife, Gale, plan to remain in Santa Fe.

Henneberger retires

John W. Henneberger, superintendent of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Ga., retired from the Park Service in late June.

Henneberger, 55, was appointed as Chattahoochee's first superintendent in August 1978, shortly after President Carter signed into law legislation making the area part of the Park System.

A 33-year veteran with the Park Service, Henneberger began his career as a park ranger at Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., after receiving a degree in forestry from the University of New Hampshire.

He served in staff and managerial positions at a number of parks and NPS regional offices. Prior to moving to Atlanta, he was manager of the Denver Service Center.

John and his wife, B.J., will remain in the Atlanta area, where he will continue to be involved in environmental issues and white water recreation activities in the Southeast.

Retiring

(Continued on page 16.)

Retirees

James J. Bailey
Walnut Canyon NM

James K. Baker
Hawaii Volcanoes NP

Jack D. Bertram
Death Valley NP

Verna F. Blackburn
Lake Mead NRA

Irene R. Bottino
Western Regional Office

Robert Breazele
Grand Canyon NP

Richard M. Brown
Point Reyes NS

Donald H. Cameron
Point Reyes NS

Harold K. Crow
Yosemite NP

Charles C. Cunningham
Western Regional Office

Roy O. Curbow
Joshua Tree NM

James F. Davidson
Joshua Tree NM

John Dong
Western Regional Office

Franklin B. Elliott
Yosemite NP

Robert D. Gibbons
Western Regional Office

Andrew Gray
Western Regional Office

Barbara M. Grier
Golden Gate NRA

John T. Griffith
Death Valley NM

Vincent M. Hefti
Redwood NP

Joseph J. Hejny (dec.)
Western Regional Office

Eugene D. Hemple
Yosemite NP

Blanche P. Henderson (dec.)
Western Regional Office

Mary L. Hinson
Saguaro NM

Wyly Huggins
Yosemite NP

Arthur Irwin
Casa Grande NM

Eunice G. Jackson
Western Regional Office

Jeanne H. Jang
Western Regional Office

Grace J. Jarboe
Santa Monica Mts. NRA

Donald L. Johnson
Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs

Harold R. Jones
Western Regional Office

Larry D. Kraai
Petrified Forest NP

James D. Law
Yosemite NP

Olive Leavitt
Western Regional Office

Leonard M. Lebovitz
Western Regional Office

Bernice Lewis
Western Regional Office

Mazine M. Martinez
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA

Durand S. Metcalf
Western Regional Office

Ronald N. Mortimore
Western Regional Office

Zoltan Muttnyansky
Western Regional Office

Francis L. Nick
Grand Canyon NP

Joseph L. Orr
Western Regional Office

Woodrow B. Peppers
Western Regional Office

Marie C. Poka
Western Regional Office

Alice H. Quist
Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs

Jayne M. Ramorino
Western Regional Office

Elaine L. Riegelhuth
Western Regional Office

Robert E. Ringrose
Yosemite NP

Eugene C. Saeugling
Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs

Joan H. Siddens
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA

Agnes B. Smith
Western Regional Office

Don S. Squire
Walnut Canyon NM

Doris M. Starkovich
Western Regional Office

Warren F. Steenbergh
Western Archelogical Center

Robert E. Steyer
Golden Gate NRA

Merle E. Stitt (dec.)
Grand Canyon NP

Stanley T. Taguchi
Hawaii Volcanoes NP

Ted W. Terry
Grand Canyon NP

David D. Thompson
Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs

Lynn H. Thompson
Golden Gate NRA

Betty S. Tucker
Western Regional Office

Thomas R. Tucker
Cabrillo NM

Ruth Uzar
Western Regional Office

James B. Valder
Tonto NM

Raul L. Valdez
Golden Gate NRA

Jack Wheat
Golden Gate NRA

Harold B. Willinghim
Yosemite NP

James W. Willingham
Yosemite NP

Claude J. Worsham
Pinnacles NM

Lewis S. Zenter
Western Regional Office

Bond J. Browning
Harpers Ferry Center

James M. Mulcahy
Harpers Ferry Center

Woodbridge M. Williams
Harpers Ferry Center

Betty C. Kerns
Harpers Ferry Center

Daniel D. Feaser
Harpers Ferry Center

Wilbur E. Dutton
Harpers Ferry Center

Russell J. Hendrickson
Harpers Ferry Center

Vincent F. Marcionette
Harpers Ferry Center

David H. Wallace
Harpers Ferry Center

Francis C. Hampton
Gettysburg NMP

Calvin R. Hardrick
Colonial NHP

Richard L. Housden
Shenandoah NP

Lewis s. Layman
Independence NHP

Vincent N. Mauro
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Dennis E. McGinnis
Fort McHenry NM & HS

John V. Meehan
Shenandoah NP

Leonard P. Miller
Gettysburg NMP

Elmer L. Musser
Hopewell Village NHS

Herbert C. Randlett
Fort Necessity NB

Raymond L. Smith
Assateague Island NS

Ernest G. Sych, Sr.
Colonial NHP

Charles F. Atwood, Jr.
Delaware Water Gap NRA

James R. Carbaugh
Eisenhower NHS

Joseph W. Dougherty
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Thomas Dougherty
Independence NHP

Rebecca M. Eisenbeis
Colonial NHP

Norris Fields
Petersburg NBP

Nathan B. Golub
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Leonard D. Yeo
Isle Royale NP

John W. Wright, Jr.
Midwest Regional Office

Mary A. Abele
Jefferson Nat'l. Expansion Memorial NHS

Robert L. Lagemann
George Rogers Clark NHP

Faith M. Clark
St. Croix National Scenic Riverways

Glen B. Fauble, Jr.
Midwest Regional Office

John F. Weiler
Midwest Regional Office

Russell S. Gilbert
Fort Scott NHS

Richard W. Saari
Isle Royale NP

Woodrow R. Bugge
Isle Royale NP

Donald F. Dosch
Midwest Regional Office

Annette C. Powers
Jefferson Nat'l. Expansion Memorial NHS

Marguerite Lawler
Midwest Regional Office

Robert M. Linn
Midwest Regional Office

Kenneth M. Wyckoff
Theodore Roosevelt NP

Edward W. Wolfe
Yellowstone NP

Andrew C. Wolfe, Jr.
Denver Service Center

Lynn R. Williamson
Yellowstone NP

Clarence R. Warner
Badlands NP

Jesse J. Steen
Denver Service Center

Richard J. Shaw
Grand Teton NP

Willard Sharp
Badlands NP

Frank M. Neil, Jr.
Denver Service Center

David K. Moorehouse
Denver Service Center

Robert E. Merrill
Wind Cave NP

Wallace L. Mayers
Denver Service Center

Roy B. Marchington
Yellowstone NP

Leona S. G. Lumsden
Yellowstone NP

S. Lebrun Hutchinson
Denver Service Center

Walter Hosey
Zion NP

David H. Hannah
Theodore Roosevelt NP

Richard L. Holder
Denver Service Center

Charles L. Heathershaw
Badlands NP

Robert J. Haines
Rocky Mountain NP

Arnold H. Gustavson
Denver Service Center

Lester H. Gillett
Yellowstone NP

O. William Esch
Mount Rushmore NM

Francis C. Christopher
Yellowstone NP

Frederick W. Caresia
Grand Teton NP

William T. Blassingham
Yellowstone NP

William G. Armstrong
Yellowstone NP

Dwight L. Hamilton
Rocky Mountain NP

Two former supers conduct seminars

Two former superintendents of Big Bend National Park, Tex., returned to their former stomping grounds in May to share their knowledge and expertise with current employees.

Ross Maxwell and Lon Garrison reverted to the service of the Republic for a 2-day seminar on "National Park Service Philosophy and Resources."

Garrison, former Yellowstone superintendent and Albright Training Center director, spoke on the early NPS years—the Mather-Albright days—and how the Service got its start. Later, speaking on the Mission '66 Program, he said, "the 10-year effort, begun in 1956 was to 'catch up' on park facilities . . . anticipate future needs . . . and recognizing that development is the best preservation tool, work to prevent indiscriminate use."

Big Bend's first superintendent, Ross Maxwell, who loved geology said,"there could hardly be a better way for me to pursue this field than by service at Big Bend" (from 1944-52).

Seminar participants were treated to an afternoon with "the man who wrote the book," as Maxwell led a field trip through the western part of the park, interpreting geologic features.

Former Big Bend NP, Tex., Superintendent Lon Garrison (on left) and Superintendent Robert C. Haraden leading seminar at park.

One of the more exciting seminar leaders was Dave Sleeper, who kept seminar participants awake with his unique outdoor program called "Desert Dance," which presented intriguing glimpses into his work with slides and a discussion of his style of interpretation. His technique involved getting the attention of the visitor focused on the resource.

Big Bend Superintendent Robert C. Haraden plans to make such seminars an annual event.

Ninth annual Carlsbad Caverns Art Show

(From left) honorable mention Nora Robertson for "Midnight Majesty" (oil); third place Evy Diamond for "Fearless Flight" (pastel); Carlsbad Caverns Superintendent Don Dayton; first place Pearl Woods for "The Sentinel" (oil), and second place Pat Benson for "Plains Prince" (oil).

Freeman Tilden: A celebration

By James V. Murfin
Cooperating Association Coordinator

He never wore a ranger's hat, or a green uniform, or a gold badge, but he was one of us. We sat spellbound in his presence, and, I suppose, through the legacy of his writings, we will for years to come. We laughed at his wit one moment, and at the very next marveled at the elegance of his prose, his wisdom, his uncanny ability to make us see ourselves as others see us.

He would have scoffed at the term *guru* (no doubt inwardly pleased), but to so many of us he was just that—guru, teacher, mentor, magician of words and thought, as close to a true philosopher as any of us will come.

Freeman Tilden and the National Park Service were synonymous for 39 years of *his* life—and for most of *our* careers. And, oddly enough, it almost never happened.

It was the winter of 1941 when Freeman, already 58 and a successful reporter, novelist, and playwright, looked for another "more serious" channel for his writing. One day at the Player's Club in New York he met a military officer who invited him to write about "heavy armament" for the army. He didn't know the first thing about the subject but was assured all material would be provided. He decided to do it, but, by a stroke of good fortune, just before he "joined up" he met Newton Drury, then Director of the National Park Service. Drury enticed Freeman with tales of Yosemite and Yellowstone and Grand Canyon and . . . and Freeman found what he was looking for. That day Freeman Tilden began a love affair with our national parks . . . and it never stopped until a few weeks ago.

Now every person ever associated with the Service searches for what this great man means to them—and he touches all our lives. It all floods back in a multitude of memories—from that training class introducation to *Interpreting Our Heritage*, published 23 years ago and still a viable document, to the human touch, the twinkle in his eye, the friendly greeting as though he had always known you, the charm with the ladies, his pluckiness with male comrades, the "put-on" and the "put-down."

Freeman was the master of the "put-on" and the "put-down." His targets were always those he knew and loved and though he seldom cracked a smile while doing it, he could convulse you in one breath and then in another, gently, oh, so gently, absolutely devastate you.

Freeman Tilden.

In 1958 Bill Everhart was in the San Francisco regional office when Freeman passed through. *Interpreting Our Heritage* had just been published and Bill was eager to "say something lofty" about the new book. "But I wasn't up to it and deserved exactly what I got!"

"Freeman," Bill said, "it's wonderful to see a first class mind at work."

"Why, Bill," Freeman replied with the slightest glint of mischievousness in his eyes, "that's nice of you to say, but I don't really have a first class mind. In fact, it's been so long since I've encountered a first class mind I'm not sure such a thing exists any more."

He paused, puffing hard on his familiar pipe. "Come to think of it, even second class minds are getting to be pretty scarce."

Then he smiled and delivered the punch line. "But, I will say this, Bill, among the third class minds, I have one of the better."

Once Freeman was asked what he thought of the Harpers Ferry Center library. "It's fairly small," he said. "I wrote everything that's any good in it."

I asked him one time to sign a copy of his national parks book, adding, jokingly, that it "might bring an extra buck or two if I ever decided to sell it." He wrote on the title page: "Always glad to help a poor feller in need."

In 1970 George Hartzog assigned 23-year-old Walt Dabney, a student trainee at Yellowstone, to accompany Freeman on a trip around the country to collect material for future writings on the parks. Freeman was 87 at the time. The trip was an odyssey that lasted 11 months from Florida to Canada to California, through more than 50 park sites. Those who saw them off choked back their envy and waited, patiently waited for what Freeman would have to say. He said it in *Who Am I?*, an elegant statement on what national parks are to you and me, published by the Service in 1975.

Walt's journals from that trip—he wrote every night—are a treasury of Tilden wisdom and wit:

On self-importance:

"When a man begins to think of himself as indispensable, he should ask himself where."

On big business and industry:

"You can cannibalize without eating your fellow man."

On interpretation:

"I've been working with the concepts of interpretation for about 25 years, and I still don't know what it is, though I've got some ideas, and I've written a lot of definitions. But I was never completely satisfied with them. It's something individual, something that comes from knowledge and doing, but you've got to feel it. It's not just relating facts, but making facts live and tell a story.

"The National Park Service should dig into its personnel and find people who have writing potential. It should use

them to write environmental themes that might be published as free literature.

"We should expand our emphasis on education. Our parks are the greatest natural classrooms available. We must use them to teach people the basics of ecology. We've been doing this for a long time, but we've got to do it better and on a bigger scale."

On religion and death:

"I have to believe that some power started the cosmos. My finite mind cannot believe anything else. If you want to give this power the name 'God,' then I believe in God. I guess that makes me religious.

"I don't concern myself with life after death. It's none of my business. I'll find out when I get there and not before. It would be nice if some part of you went on living after your physical body is gone, especially if you were able to retain your knowledge and a recollection of life—if you continued to learn and broaden yourself. I'm not afraid of death."

Angus Cameron, Freeman's editor for many years at Knopf, remembered him as a real pro. "He was a good writer with a style that was both lean and sensual, and he went about doing a job with economy, dispatch, and understanding. I always found him a man who could take criticism and turn it to his own ends."

Afred Knopf, publisher-emeritus, who gave his name to three of Tilden's books, and who is himself 88, calls Freeman simply incredible. "I heard from him just a few years ago," Knopf said. "He was reading Spengler's two-volume *Decline of the West*. Can you beat that? In his 90s and still a scholar."

Freeman would have enjoyed the tributes being paid him. He was a humble man, not vain, but he loved being the center of attention. He had something to say to all—young and old—and he was happiest when he had an audience. Those fleeting moments are precious to the many who knew and loved him, and we will always remember.

Freeman Tilden was a remarkable human being, one of that rare breed of original thinkers whose imagination was captured by the national parks and who blessed us with his presence. If he was our *guru* then, are we his disciples? It's a challenging thought. His writings surround us as a guide—insights into the human issues of our century. Best that we renew Freeman's faith in us when he wrote of NPS interpreters, "steadfast in their efforts to reveal the truths behind the appearances." He spoke out of the experiences of his lifetime of seeing the past and future as aspects of the present. It is ours to carry on this tradition—an unbounding love for nature and mankind. *We* are his legacy. We *are* his disciples.

Freeman Tilden has been gone 2 months now. Already it is too long.

FREEMAN TILDEN: A Bibiography of Books and Plays

The following chronological listing is from the Library of Congress. It is this writer's understanding that there were as many as 25 or 30 books and plays written before Freeman joined the Service. If this is true, they are not in the LC card catalog. Information would be appreciated. There is no available bibliography of the vast number of Freeman's magazine and newspaper articles.

That Night and Other Satires, Hearst's International Library, 1915 (Fiction).

Second Wind: The Plain Truth About Going Back to the Land, B.W. Huebsch, 1917.

Khaki, How Tredick Got Into the Way, Macmillan, 1918 (Fiction).

Enter Dora—Exit Dad, Samuel French, 1922 (Play).

Five O'Clock, (Freeman told Walt Dabney this play ran a year on Broadway).

Mr. Podd, Macmillan, 1923 (Fiction).

The Virtuous Husband, Macmillan, 1925 (Fiction).

Wild Money, Doubleday, 1927 (Fiction).

The Spanish Prisoner, Doubleday, 1928 (Fiction).

The World in Debt, Funk and Wagnalls, 1936.

Better See George, Harper and Brothers, 1941 (Fiction).

The Fifth Essence, an Invitation to Share Our Eternal Heritage, National Park Trust Fund Board, 1950.

The National Parks, What They Mean to You and Me, Knopf, 1951, 3 editions.

Interpreting Our Heritage, University of North Carolina Press, 1957, 3 editions.

The State Parks, Their Meaning in American Life, Knopf, 1962

Following the Frontier with F. Jay Haynes, Pioneer Photographer on the Old West, Knopf, 1964.

Who Am I?, National Park Service, 1975.

Freeman Tilden.

Director and former Director congratulate designer Hurley

Director Russ Dickenson (on left) congratulates Patrick A. Hurley of the Professional Publications Division, WASO, as the chosen winner of the Employees & Alumni Association's logo contest, as former Director Connie Wirth looks on. Pat will receive the prize of a Life Membership in E&AA; and the winning design will be placed before the E&AA Board of Directors at their next meeting, in September, for a decision whether to adopt it as the official E&AA logo. (Photo was taken in the Director's Office on May 29 by Clare Ralston.)

Ranger Anne Walsten teaches self-defense class

Screams and sounds of struggling were heard recently in Fritch, Tex. The sounds were traced to the Fritch Senior High School where 60 women were learning self defense tactics.

Lake Meredith National Recreational Area, Tex., and the Fritch Chamber of Commerce sponsored the course for area women. Park Ranger Anne Walsten instructed the course.

"With the increase in crimes against women, it is important that we know how to defend ourselves," said Walsten.

Slides were shown and hands-on training was used to demonstrate the various methods.

Walten is experienced in aikido; has worked as a police officer at Sedalia, Mo., for the Federal Bureau of Prisons at Springfield, Mo., and is a commissioned law enforcement officer at Lake Meredith, having completed 360 hours of training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Ga.

Park Ranger Anne Walsten (center) with participants of self-defense class, Lake Meredith NRA, Tex.

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An eventful 25 years

By Douglas L. Caldwell
Anthropology Division, WASO

A milestone in the annals of Park Service history—the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Employees and Alumni Association (E&AA) of the Park Service—will be observed with appropriate meetings and ceremony during the week of Sept. 22-25 at the YMCA of the Rockies at Estes Park, Colo. During these meetings, a tribute will also be made to the NPS Women's Organization, conceived at the same time as the E&AA.

It has been an eventful 25 years. Much has happened in our lives as a Nation, as a "service" organization and in our personal lives. We have seen six Presidents—Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter—occupy the Oval Office, and we have had six Directors of the Park Service—Wirth, Hartzog, Walker, Everhardt, Whalen and Dickenson—occupy the not-so-oval office on the third floor of the Interior Building.

We have witnessed our Nation placing men on the moon, and we, as a Nation, have undergone a sometimes painful questioning of our role as a leader in the international community. During these 25 years, we have witnessed a dramatic growth in the number of parks placed under our stewardship. They range from scenic rivers and trails to fragile ecosystems, to forts, ships of commerce and war, homes and work places of patriots, presidents, and poets, and to such monuments of national industrial and commercial genius as railroads, mills, and rockets. Many of these are in or near large urban population centers where an almost insatiable public need for the park experience has placed unforeseen management demands on the Park Service. Some of us look upon this increasingly urban orientation with alarm. Others of us see it as an unparalleled opportunity for providing a park experience to a wider range of people than ever possible in the past.

Whatever your views may be, and whether you are an active or retired Service employee, plan on joining us at the 25th Reunion. Meet with old friends and colleagues. Hear our leadership discuss where we, as an organization, are headed, and participate in the recognition of those individuals whose past endeavors have laid the foundation for an exciting future for the National Park Service.

Rocky Mountain NP, Colo.

Gala Silver Anniversary for E&AA

The combined Employees and Alumni Association Board Meeting and the 25th Anniversary Reunion of the founding of the E&AA, to be held at Estes Park, Colo., on Sept. 22-25, 1980.

EVENTS PLANNED:

Sept. 22,	Afternoon	Registration
	Evening	Social Gathering
Sept. 23,	Morning	Continue Registration
	Morning	E&AA Board Meeting
	Afternoon	Tour of Rocky Mountain Park
Sept. 24,	Morning	General Meeting of all E&AA Members
	Afternoon	Tour of Rocky Mountain Park
Sept. 25,	Morning	E&AA Board Meeting
	Morning	Kowski Gold Tournament
	Evening	25th Anniversary Banquet

RESERVATIONS

Group package rates (room plus three meals):

Single	$23.00 per day
Double	21.00 per day per person
Triple	19.00 per day per person

10% deposit is needed by Aug. 1, 1980.

YMCA is reserving two lodges of modern rooms with bath: total of 102 rooms. Any additional accommodations needed will be in cabins (2-3 bedrooms each) at the same price.

(cut here) -

Name ________________________ Employee ☐

Address ________________________ Alumnus ☐

____

MAIL IMMEDIATELY TO:

Roger K. Rector, Chairman, E&AA Board of Directors
Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86028

After Civil Service Reform: Do you appeal to OPM or MSPB?

In January 1979, the U.S. Civil Service Commission was dismantled and replaced by two new agencies—the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB). The purpose of the reorganization was to separate the Commission's responsibility for managing Federal employees from its responsibilities for ensuring merit principles and deciding employee appeals.

How does this reorganization affect you as a Federal employee? What kinds of issues would bring you in contact with these new agencies, and which issues would you take to which agency?

You would go to OPM to appeal a job examination rating or the rejection of your job application; the way your position was classified or your job was graded; a dispute about overtime pay; or a decision on an insurance carrier to deny a claim of an employee, annuitant, or family member.

With few exceptions (such as matters covered under negotiated agreements), other issues should go to MSBP. This would include denial of within-grade increases, adverse actions, removals or demotions based on unacceptable performance, reduction in force, denial of reemployment rights granted by OPM regulation, disqualification of employees or applicants by OPM based on suitability determinations, rulings on retirement applications and annuities by OPM, Hatch Act violations, and removal of administrative law judges.

Check with OPM or your personnel office to see what your appeal rights are on any specific issue. But if you have questions regarding procedures to be followed in making an appeal to MSPB, ask them or your personnel office.

One other factor affects where to appeal. The Civil Service Reform Act requires employees represented by unions to settle matters covered by negotiated procedures through those procedures.

There are three kinds of issues where you may either file a grievance under negotiated grievance/arbitration procedures or use the formal appeals system. You may use one method or the other, but not both. If you appeal under one method and don't like the decision, you cannot then appeal under the other method. The issues for which you have a choice are: prohibited discrimination; adverse actions (except suspension of 14 days or less); and removal or demotion for unacceptable performance. If the issue involves discrimination and you choose the negotiated grievance procedures, you can still request review of the decision by EEOC.

There are also a few issues excluded by law from being decided through negotiated grievance procedures. These concern prohibitions against political activity; retirement, life or health insurance questions; suspensions or removals for national security reasons; examination, certification, or appointment issues; and classification matters that don't result in reduction in grade or loss of pay. And, when making a negotiated agreement, an agency and a union may decide jointly to exclude additional issues from grievance procedures. If you wish to appeal an excluded issue, you may use the formal appeals system. If you have questions concerning coverage of negotiated grievance procedures, ask your supervisor or union representative.

Correction

In the May issue of the COURIER (page 9) you indicated that "Ellis Island was opened in 1976 for limited visitation, but has since been closed to the public." This is incorrect.

Ellis Island is alive and almost well, or at least, getting better. Although there is still limited visitation, ELLIS IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

—Superitendent David L. Moffitt
Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island MN, N.Y.

Photographs

We would like to include photographs of individuals who have received special honors or awards, those who are appointed to new positions, or those who have retired from the Service. Please send *only* good B&W prints of the person, along with other information, when submitting articles to the COURIER. Thank you.

Deceased

Grace Noble Albright

Former Director Albright and Mrs. Albright in their home, 1977.

Grace Noble Albright, wife of Horace M. Albright passed away on June 15th in St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica, Calif. Death was due to cancer of the colon region, and occurred after 3 weeks in the hospital. She was 89 years and 8 months of age. Her 90th birthday would have occurred on Oct. 23, 1980.

She was born in Alameda, Calif., and resided there and in Berkeley until her marriage to Horace Albright Dec. 23rd, 1915, nearly 65 years ago. They were both members of the Class of 1912 at the University of California, Berkeley, and both did an extra year of graduate work, Grace to secure a Calfornia Teaching Certificate, Horace continuing the course in the School of Jurisprudence (Boalt Hall).

At their marriage, Horace was a member of the staff of the Secretary of the Interior, and their first home was established in Washington early in 1916, the same year in which the National Park Service was authorized. Their honeymoon was a brief visit of 4 days at the Grand Canyon, not yet a national park, but after the law was enacted authorizing the National Park Service, they enjoyed a somewhat longer vacation in September in Glacier National Park, Mont.

The Albrights lived in Washington during World War I. Mr. Albright was engaged in organizing the National Park Service during the prolonged illness of

the first Director of the new agency, Albright being the first assistant director. Mrs. Albright, who had served as teacher in the Alameda schools before her marriage, and had been in active church and social programs, enlisted at the War's beginning in the work of the women of the Interior Department in making needed materials and equipment for the Red Cross, and was captain of the unit comprising ladies of the Park Service and miscellaneous agencies of the Department.

In 1919, her husband was appointed Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and field assistant to the Director, title changed later to assistant director (field) and lived in the West, with occasional visits to Washington, until Mr. Albright became the second Director of the Park Service in January 1929.

The Albrights lived in Washington until late in 1933, when Director Albright resigned to accept an executive post in the United States Potash Company, which mined and refined potassium products (potash among them) in New Mexico, but with headquarters in New York. Offices were in Rockefeller Center, but residence was in New Rochelle, a few miles north of New York City.

Mr. Albright retired in 1961, and the couple went back to their home State, California, where they have lived quietly and comfortably, for nearly 10 years in Westwood near the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.) and for the past 9 years in Sherman Oaks in the San Fernando Valley at the base of the Santa Monica Mountains. They travelled extensively in Europe, and in the Orient.

Funeral services for Mrs. Albright were held Wednesday, June 18th at the Church of the Flowers in Forest Lawn Cemetery, and burial was near Robert Mather Albright, their only son who died in November 1950. Services at the Church of the Flowers were conducted by Rev. George B. Hartzog, III, and his sister Miss Nancy Hartzog, now engaged in theological studies. Benediction was by Rev. Warren W. Ost, who flew to Los Angeles from Grand Teton National Park. Superintendent John A. Townsley of Yellowstone flew with Dr. Ost, and at the church services presented soil from Yellowstone and the flag that has been flying over park headquarters.

Grace Albright is survived by her husband, now 90 years of age, by their daughter, Mrs. Marian A. Schenck, by four grandchildren, and nine great grandchildren.

Merle E. Stitt

Merle E. Stitt, former superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park died June 8, at Tucson Medical Center in Tucson, Ariz. Stitt retired as superintendent in January of this year and moved to Tucson.

Mr. Stitt was born on Aug. 8, 1920 in Pennsylvania. He attended the University of Michigan where he received degrees in Forestry and Wildlife Management. He served with the Navy during World War II, and with the Air Force during the Korean conflict.

His first permanent assignment with the Park Service came in 1953 as a ranger at Grand Teton National Park. He was transferred to Yellowstone National Park and then to Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado as a supervisory ranger.

In 1957, Mr. Stitt became chief ranger at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. Four years later he became superintendent of Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. He was transferred to Washington, D.C. in 1962 and served 5 years as wildlife management biologist for both the Northeast and Southeast Regions of the Park Service. He was appointed regional chief of Resources Management and Visitor Protection in the Western Regional Office in 1967. In 1971, he became assistant director of Operations in that region.

Stitt was appointed superintendent of Grand Canyon in 1972.

The superintendency of Grand Canyon was to be one of the most challenging assignments of his career. Grand Canyon was experiencing a tremendous growth in visitor use. Increased visitation to developed areas on the North and South Rims created a need for better accommodations and services. In addition, increased visitation was experienced on the Colorado River and in backcountry areas of the national park.

In response to this critical transition period, Mr. Stitt initiated and completed the Grand Canyon National Park Master Plan, the Grand Canyon Village Development Concept Plan, the Grand Canyon Village Comprehensive Design Plan, the Wilderness Proposal, the Feral Burro Management Plan, and the Colorado River Management Plan. Howard Chapman, Director of the Western Regional Office is quoted as saying, "These have been major and difficult assignments and will provide the management direction for Grand Canyon for decades to come."

In an interview shortly before his retirement, Stitt responded to the question of whether he thought he had succeeded in preserving the Grand Canyon for future generations, "I'd have to say yes. I wouldn't leave it today unless I felt pretty good about it.

Richard Marks, Stitt's replacement as superintendent at Grand Canyon said, "Merle Stitt's contribution to Grand Canyon was extraordinary and will be vital to its future.

In 1978, the Arizona Wildlife Federation presented Mr. Stitt with the Thomas F. McCullough Award as the Outstanding Arizona Conservationist of the Year.

Mr. Stitt was the fifteenth superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park since its creation in 1919. He was buried in Grand Canyon cemetery on June 11, in a ceremony attended by family and close friends, and a memorial service was held June 12 at the Shrine of Ages in Grand Canyon Village.

Mr. Stitt is survived by his wife, Larna; brothers Robert M. Stitt of Tucson and Charles H. Stitt of Grand Prairie, Tex., and sisters Mary Waddell of Brighton, Colo., and Jane Clapper of Gettysburg, Pa.

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Lightship Chesapeake ready for service

After 40 years of service as a floating lighthouse, the Chesapeake was retired from the Coast Guard in 1971; and after refurbishment, was moved by the National Park Service to her permanent mooring site off East Potomac Park in the Washington Channel. Administered by National Capital Parks—Central, the floating "environmental awareness" exhibit is open year 'round. It has an average annual visitation of 25,000.

These days the mission of this proud ship, which is still fully operable, is primarily to teach visitors about the ecology of man and the diverse biological life of our inland waterways. Educational institutions of the Nation's Capital use the ship to supplement their programs in nautical and environmental studies. Also, programs to encourage environmental awareness are conducted for children and adults.

In August, to commemorate the Lightship Chesapeake's 50th Anniversary—she was built in 1930 in Charleston, S.C., and took her maiden voyage on Aug. 17 to her first duty station: Fenwick Island, Del.,—a trip will be made down the Potomac River on her own power. She will dock at the Torpedo Factory in historic Alexandria, Va., for a week of anniversary festivities.

Deck Officer and Acting Site Manager Bob Cooper says, with strong emphasis: "This is the park that *goes to the people*!"

—Naomi L. Hunt.

(Top photo) Lightship Chesapeake *moored off East Potomac Park in the Washington Channel, D.C.*

(Bottom photo) Park Technician Frank Hebblethwaite on Lightship Chesapeake *(at right, with back to camera).*

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