

A Lasting Legacy

A CCC Enrollee's Return to Grand Canyon by Pam L. Cox



"There is another story I suppose I can tell you," 92-year-old Louis Purvis chuckled, with a twinkle in his lively blue eyes. "I'm pretty sure the statute of limitations is up by now." This got our attention. "Tell us more," Ranger Bob Audretsch coaxed. "This sounds like a good one!"

In March 2003, Bob and I had the pleasure of hosting Louis and Marie, his bride of 61 years, during their four-day visit to Grand Canyon National Park. They had not been to the canyon since 1993, and their visit marked a very special event. Through the generosity of the Grand Canyon Association, Louis and Marie came to

the canyon from Fort Worth, Texas, to help celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Louis Purvis was 23 years old when he first saw the Grand Canyon in 1934. He did not come as a tourist, to gaze into the depths of this natural wonder, to have his photo taken on the rim, or to dine in El Tovar Hotel. Louis came to work, and by doing so, he helped save his family from the desperation and despair of the Great Depression. He came as an enrollee in the CCC.

When President Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933, unemployment rates had

risen to more than 25 percent. The newly elected president sought ways to alleviate the economic depression that gripped the country. His plan was to get young men back into the workforce and, at the same time, wage a war against the destruction of this nation's natural resources. Created by an act of Congress on March 31, 1933, the CCC put Louis Purvis and, over the life of the program, 3.5 million additional young men back to work.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 26, whose families were on relief, were eligible to enroll in the CCC. Clothing, shelter and food were provided to the men in return for the work they performed on state and federal lands. Working eight hours a day, five days a week, they received a salary of \$30 per month. However, the government required that each worker send \$25 home to their family. In this way, the most popular of FDR's New Deal programs directly benefited 17 million people through the darkest days of the depression. At the same time, millions of acres of public lands were improved through the efforts of these hardworking young men.

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Above: Ilyse Goldman smiles as author Louis Purvis signs her copy of The Ace in the Hole: A Brief History of Grand Canyon Company 818 of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The book signing took place during the park's 70th anniversary celebration of the creation of the CCC on March 31, 2003. NPS photo by Mike Quinn



When Louis arrived at the Grand Canyon in the spring of 1934, he was immediately sent to work in Camp NP-3-A near Phantom Ranch. As a member of Company 818, he worked on the North Rim in the summer and moved to the canyon floor in the winter months. During his two-year enrollment at Grand Canyon, Louis helped build the Phantom Ranch swimming pool, assisted in the construction of the Clear Creek and Colorado River Trails, and worked on the trans-canyon phone line.

Today, throughout Grand Canyon National Park, the fruits of the CCC workers' labors can be seen. Trails they built are still used by thousands of hikers each year; trees they planted still offer shade on a hot summer day. CCC-constructed rest houses on the Bright Angel Trail give weary travelers respite, and the rock wall along the Rim Trail on the South Rim provides safety to visitors. This is the legacy Louis Purvis and the men of the CCC left for us and for future generations at the park. But the legacy doesn't stop here. In a little over nine years, the CCC established 800 state parks, constructed 125,000 miles of roadway, built 13,000 miles of trail, strung 89,000 miles of phone line, created 52,000 acres of campgrounds, restored 4,000 historic buildings and planted nearly 3 billion trees. There is no question that the CCC helped to preserve our state and federal lands, but the Corps also preserved an entire generation of young men, Louis Purvis among them.

The 70th anniversary celebration at Grand Canyon was a huge success. Louis and Marie were VIPs at a special ranger-led interpretive walk honoring the CCC men at Grand Canyon and highlighting the work they did. Well over 100 visitors and park employees attended the walk. With trails historian Mike Anderson, Louis recorded an oral history for the park's museum collection. A highlight of his visit was the opportunity for Louis to share stories with members of the park's trail crew. These men and women truly understand the work the CCC performed.

During his visit Louis took time to sign copies of his book, *The Ace in the Hole: A Brief History of Company 818 of the Civilian Conservation Corps* (see back cover) at the Yavapai Observation Station GCA bookstore. Louis had the opportunity to chat with dozens of visitors about the CCC, many of whom shared their stories about relatives who had been in the Corps. All of them shook his hand and thanked him for the work he had done. Several children came up to Louis to talk with him, some simply out of curiosity about the elderly gentleman in the wheelchair. Each of those children walked away knowing they had met someone special.

What was the story Louis shared with Bob and me that night? Well, in the middle of the night on Christmas Eve of 1935 at the CCC camp near Phantom Ranch, Louis and a fellow enrollee by the name of Duncan decided to liven things up in the quiet camp with the aid of a large amount of



black gunpowder. Don't worry, no one was hurt. Even though it has been 68 years, it might be best to let a bit more time go by before the entire story is told, just in case there is no statute of limitations on that sort of thing.

Pam L. Cox is a ranger in the National Park Service's Division of Interpretation at Grand Canyon. During the summer months, she is stationed at Phantom Ranch.

Above left: CCC work leader Louis Purvis tells park visitors and staff about the construction of the trans-canyon telephone line by the CCC in 1934. NPS photo by Mike Quinn

Above right: Louis Purvis discusses the construction of the Colorado River Trail by the CCC, noting that the workers decided the trail would be named after the first worker killed during construction. Purvis proudly told the crowd that no one died during the project, so the working name during construction, the Colorado River Trail (often shortened to River Trail today), remained. GCA photo by Todd R. Berger

The Animals in the Library

by Susan C. Eubank



The Grand Canyon National Park Library contains many astonishing items for Grand Canyon Association members to peruse. GCA members enjoy full circulation privileges at our library, and the diverse items available are of great interest to many who support GCA. The library's strengths are natural history, post-European contact history, hiking, archaeology and native peoples of Grand Canyon and the surrounding Colorado Plateau. There is also a large section on the history and management of the National Park Service.

The library's collections on animals in Grand Canyon National Park are of particular interest. The library contains approximately 700 books on wildlife. The collection includes recently published titles, such as *The California Condor: A Saga of Natural History and Conservation* by Noel F. R. Snyder (San Diego: Academic Press, 2000). We also have classics like the two-volume *Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind* by Laurence M. Klauber (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1956). This is still considered the most comprehensive book available on those irascible creatures. Many other books in the library's collection are much more specific to the region and are hard to obtain through most public libraries. An example is *Birds of the Hopi Region: Their Hopi Names, and Notes on Their Ecology* by Maitland Bradfield (Flagstaff: Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, 1974).

The library's collection of investigative reports will also fascinate many. When outside researchers complete a study at the park, they are required to deposit the products of their research—journal



Photomontage by Ron Short

articles, reports, even CD-ROMS—in the library. An example is “Juvenile Growth of Native Fishes in the Little Colorado River and in a Thermally Modified Portion of the Colorado River” by Anthony T. Robinson and Michael R. Childs, *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 21 (2001): 809–815. Although these products may, in part, be beyond the scope of the lay reader, I find many to be highly readable and to add greatly to my understanding of the web of nature here at the park. Because the researchers are required to deposit these items, the library has a built-in “clipping service” for publications pertinent to Grand Canyon that we would not normally subscribe to or buy.

I hope this article has tempted you to come visit and learn about our animals, or whatever aspect of Grand Canyon National Park interests you. To

browse the online catalog, log on to www.library.nps.gov and limit your search to Grand Canyon National Park. If you want to visit in person, the library's hours are Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Please call (928) 638-7768 or e-mail Susan_Eubank@nps.gov to ensure that the library will be staffed when you arrive. Come visit and enjoy!

Susan C. Eubank is the librarian of Grand Canyon National Park.

Above left: The Grand Canyon National Park Library has a diverse catalog of books and other materials related to Grand Canyon and the surrounding region. Pictured are just a few wildlife titles from the library's collection. GCA photo by Todd R. Berger



GCA photo by Todd R. Berger

GCA Awarded Grant of Photography Package

The National Park Foundation, in conjunction with Kodak, Proud Partner of America's National Parks, has awarded Grand Canyon Association a grant of a Kodak Professional Digital Camera package, valued at over \$2,800. The purpose of this grant is to enhance the visitor experience by assisting GCA in creating educational and outreach materials. GCA is grateful for the generosity of the National Park Foundation and Kodak, and we look forward to developing quality materials with this gift.



Against All Odds

Reflections on a “Lost” Ponderosa Pine

by Timothy A. King

When I read accounts of a ponderosa pine growing deep within the Grand Canyon at an elevation of 3,400 feet, thousands of feet below its brethren on the lofty rims, I did not pause long before setting out in search of this most out-of-place of ponderosa pines.

I ventured into the canyon with little expectation of actually finding the tree, because everyone knows ponderosa grows only on the rim, not *in* the canyon. Ponderosa pines are emblematic of the Transition Zone, which encompasses much of northern Arizona's high country, including both rims of the Grand Canyon. But this ponderosa pine was rumored to thrive in the Lower Sonoran Zone, where extreme desert conditions—summer temperatures in excess of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and annual precipitation averaging less than nine inches—prevail. The predominant vegetation in the zone includes barrel cactus, prickly pear cactus, and other common desert species. It is difficult to envision a more hostile environment for a ponderosa pine.

Early accounts of the enigmatic tree date from 1915, when intrepid adventurer and photographer Emery Kolb told of ascending the precipitous Inner Gorge and pausing to document the botanical oddity. Local hiking legend Gale Burak made use of this reference in a 1993 article featured in the *Ol' Pioneer*, journal of the Grand Canyon Historical Society (formerly known as the

Grand Canyon Pioneers Society) when recounting her own search for the tree. Burak's gripping account of that successful trek and a long-ago conversation with a friend sparked my own interest in the ponderosa.

As I descended into the canyon, I undulated with the trail as it ribboned in and out of side drainages, some containing unexpectedly lush microclimates. Could one of these harbor a rogue ponderosa? As I hiked farther into the gorge, nagging doubts about my ability to locate the tree crept into my mind, but these were tempered by the peaceful silence found within the magnificent landscape I traversed. Even if I didn't find the tree, the chance to spend some time in this profound place made the effort more than worthwhile.

On the third day of this adventure, which was the latest of several attempts to locate the ponderosa in more than a year of searching, I broke camp in the subfreezing predawn. Silently, I regarded this day as my last seeking the tree. I stepped off the Tonto Trail about a mile east of Horn Creek at a spot I suspected led to “Mystery Canyon” (so named decades ago by Edward Abbey), said to be the access point to the “lost” ponderosa. I followed the drainage downward through increasingly challenging terrain and seemed to be nearing the right place, but instead found myself stranded on a block of sandstone forty feet above the floor of a brushy slot canyon. I sensed I was close to my objective, so it seemed cruelly absurd to find myself in such a precarious position.

After a moment of panic, I summoned a Zen-like focus, executed a bit of sweaty maneuvering, and somehow managed to circumvent the formidable barrier. Scratched up and shaken, I took a moment to recover my senses before setting out again. After a hand-and-foot descent down a treacherous slickrock chute, I bushwhacked my way through chest-high brittlebrush. I rounded the cliff face on an exposed ledge, gripping the crumbling rock tightly, and listened as the roar of the powerful Colorado River filled my ears.

Absorbing the sun-baked panorama from the ledge, I decided to take advantage of the flat spot and pause for lunch. As I loosened the laces of my boots, a flash of green to my left stopped me short. I shaded my eyes and looked toward what my peripheral vision had detected; what I saw caused me to laugh out loud: I had found my quarry. An orange-barked ponderosa pine hidden in a shadowy crevice, looking wildly out of place, stood at a distance of perhaps 100 yards from my lunch spot. I jumped to my feet, trading water

bottle for binoculars, and marveled at the scene.

I edged over to the tree, and soon found myself standing next to the mythical ponderosa. There it stood, a piece of the Transition Zone, sheltering its equally out-of-place companions: a pinyon pine and several lush shrubs. I listened as the branches of the ponderosa hummed in the wind. How had this particular tree managed to survive here? Had a seed, perhaps dropped by a bird, taken root in the most unlikely of places? Here, in the hottest, driest part of the canyon, it seemed laughable, but the irrefutable evidence stood before me.

Perhaps this bizarrely incongruous denizen of the Inner Gorge was a relic from an earlier geologic time, the latest of a series of “lost” ponderosas sprouting and pollinating each other, in situ, over time. Or, more likely, a subsurface spring or seep had nourished a stray seedling decades ago and continued to provide sufficient moisture to ensure the ponderosa's survival. Puzzling over this, I began to realize how dynamic and resilient the vegetation of the Grand Canyon can be. The mysterious existence of this tree is proof of the tenacious nature of living things and provides mute testimony of our limited understanding of natural processes. I felt satisfaction in finding the tree, but also an odd sense of disquiet. Maybe this place had no need to be discovered; perhaps there are things in this world that exist simply for their own benefit and not to provide fodder for seat-of-the-pants adventures.

I meditated on these concepts for a while, enjoying the juxtaposition of the swaying pine above me and the merciless desert below. Stirred back to reality, I noted it was getting late. Shouldering my pack, I hiked up and away from the magical spot, keenly aware of how much brittlebrush and white-knuckle scrambling lay ahead.

Timothy A. King is studying for his Master of Arts in Forest Ecosystem Dynamics at Prescott College and serves as the spring 2003 Grand Canyon Association/Grand Canyon Field Institute intern.

Above left: The author begins his search. Photo by Timothy A. King

Left: The elusive, totally out-of-place ponderosa pine at 3,400 feet in the inner canyon. Photo by Timothy A. King



Grand Canyon Association— A Proud Partner 2002 Annual Report

The year 2002 was excellent for the Grand Canyon Association (GCA). GCA's net worth increased by 2.9% from \$3,558,000 to \$3,661,000. Publication sales topped \$4,883,000, the second highest sales year in our 70-year history. Field Institute and Membership revenue remained strong. Liquidity and overall cash position improved during the year. Donations to Grand Canyon National Park for 2002 were \$1,348,000. Cumulative donations to support science and education in the park now total \$19,671,000.

The Grand Canyon Association is a proud partner of Grand Canyon National Park. As a World Heritage Site and the most visited natural resource site Earth, Grand Canyon National Park is truly a jewel to be treasured by this and future generations.



Grand Canyon Association Statement of Activities

Year ended December 31, 2002

Revenue and support

Sales of publications, less discounts	\$ 4,883,000
Less cost of sales	<u>2,376,000</u>
Gross profit	2,507,000
Field Institute services	217,000
Donations	33,000
Memberships	119,000
Investment income	(153,000)
Housing rental income	27,000
Other income	<u>47,000</u>
Total revenues and support	2,797,000

Expenses

Selling	581,000
Program	269,000
Administrative	459,000
Depreciation	<u>62,000</u>
	1,371,000

Increase in net assets before Aid to National Park Service	1,426,000
Aid to National Park Service	<u>1,348,000</u>
Increase in net assets	78,000
Net assets at beginning of year	<u>3,188,000</u>
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 3,266,000</u>

Grand Canyon Association Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2002

Assets

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 760,000
Accounts receivable	28,000
Merchandise inventories	778,000
Other current assets	<u>57,000</u>
Total current assets	1,623,000

Property and equipment

Buildings and improvements	1,712,000
Furniture and equipment	<u>599,000</u>
	2,311,000
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,168,000)</u>
Net property and equipment	1,143,000

Other assets

Art collection	208,000
Investments, long-term	<u>687,000</u>
	<u>\$ 3,661,000</u>

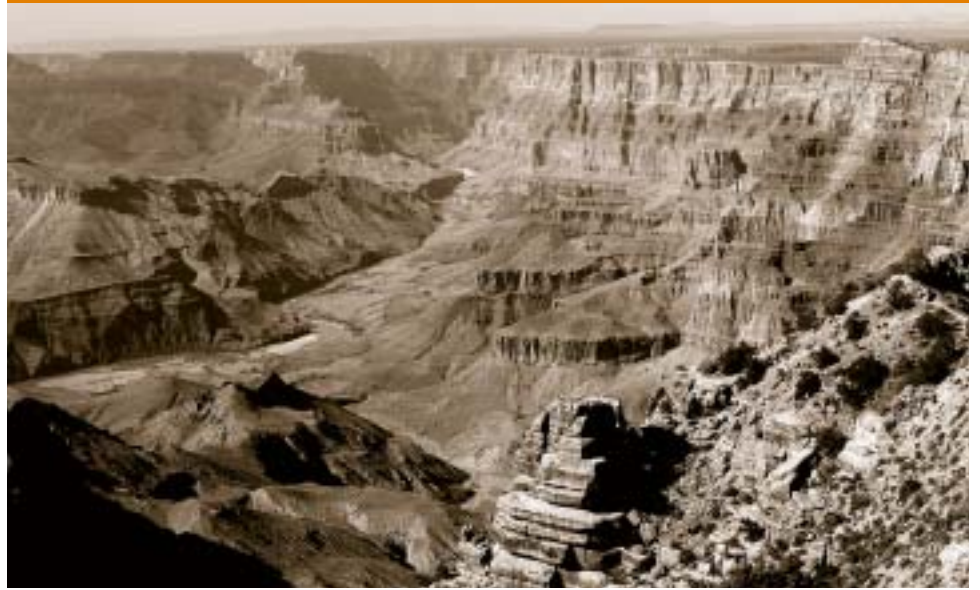
Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities

Trade accounts payable	\$ 165,000
Accrued payroll and related taxes	9,000
Customer deposits	111,000
Other current liabilities	<u>110,000</u>
Total current liabilities	395,000

Net assets

Permanently restricted net assets	21,000
Temporarily restricted net assets	201,000
Unrestricted net assets	<u>3,044,000</u>
	<u>3,266,000</u>
	<u>\$ 3,661,000</u>



A New Look at Desert View

by Brad Traver

Desert View was once the end of the road. In the teens of the last century, before the government created the National Park Service or Grand Canyon National Park, construction crews punched a road through the rim forests from the Grandview area to a place twenty-five miles east of Grand Canyon Village where one could get a “painted desert view.” After completion of the highway, the owners of El Tovar—the Santa Fe Railway—established a tent camp at Desert View for guests desirous of an overnight adventure. In the 1930s, a buzz of development activity centered on Desert View. Architect Mary Colter designed and oversaw construction of the landmark Desert View Watchtower, completed in 1932 and dedicated on May 13, 1933 (2003 is the 70th anniversary of the historic tower). In addition, crews extended the road eastward to connect with U.S. 89 in Cameron, and the National Park Service built facilities for staff stationed in the area. Concessioners constructed individual buildings at Desert View in 1955 and 1983, and the NPS reconstructed the parking lot in the 1960s, but Desert View remained largely unchanged during and after the NPS’s Mission 66 development program, which modernized park facilities from coast to coast between 1956 and 1966. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the park service constructed a water supply line, a few homes, and an ambulance bay out of sight of the road.

As the number of park visitors climbed from 1 million per year in the late 1950s to nearly 5 million per year in the 1990s, the sheer mass of visitors overwhelmed park facilities during the busiest times of the year. In 1991, the park began

to develop a formal strategy for continuing to protect natural resources while accommodating the increasing numbers of visitors. The park service adopted the resulting plan, known as the General Management Plan, in 1995.

The General Management Plan calls for the banning of most cars from Grand Canyon Village; visitors would get around the most popular areas of the park on the South Rim using transit and trails. However, the plan also recognized that Desert View Drive, an east-west section of Arizona 64, had become an important road in northern Arizona and could not be restricted without serious consequences. Therefore, with through traffic continuing between Grand Canyon Village and Cameron, and the only visitor services for the entire fifty miles of that trip being those available at Desert View, the plan recognized that expansion of parking there was a critical need. The site for that expansion would be back from the rim so that most of the noises of industrial tourism would be away from the viewing area and the historic Watchtower.

In 2001 and 2002, park managers produced a more detailed site design for the Desert View area, based on the overall concepts of the General Management Plan. This summer they are putting the plan into action. The hairpin turn at Desert View—remnant of the extension of the once dead-end road to Cameron in the 1930s—will be softened slightly as the road is pulled back from the rim. The park service will construct a new eastern entrance station, about a half mile downslope from the current station toward the park boundary, and a new parking lot. The park

service will also construct a transit station in anticipation of future bus service between Desert View and Grand Canyon Village. Walking trails will connect the new parking lot with the Watchtower and other visitor facilities. One of the historic buildings adjacent to the walking trails could be remodeled to become restrooms in the years to come. NPS will plant native trees and other plants in the land freed up by the relocation of the parking lot and the hairpin turn in Desert View Drive.

The newer site design does differ from the 1995 General Management Plan in a few ways. Among other things, the parking lot called for in the master plan will be smaller than proposed, but expansion will be possible in the future. The parking lot will have fifteen tour-bus spaces, more than double the number of spaces currently available, and Desert View will have for the first time designated RV parking sites—twenty-two in all. The work you see ongoing this summer at Desert View will construct the new parking lot, relocate the road, and build the new entrance station. Park managers expect construction will be complete by the end of the year.

Over the winter of 2002–2003, construction began on new employee housing and a new water tank with its associated equipment, and crews moved utility systems to prepare for the road project. This points out the exceptional coordination effort that this work has required. Not only must the sequence of work be correct, but what appears to be a single activity is really many different projects, each with its own challenges and funding sources.



This summer, visitors to Desert View will experience short traffic delays. For the time being, visitor information and the Grand Canyon Association bookstore will remain between the Watchtower and the grocery store.

Ultimately, to avoid another expansion of facilities at Desert View in forty or so years, restrictions on park access may be necessary. However, for the shorter-term future, once the plan is fully implemented, a drive to Desert View will give visitors a good opportunity to see the Grand Canyon, camp out, get some park information, and buy a meal and a souvenir—the national park experience that has been a part of our culture for generations.

Brad Traver leads Grand Canyon National Park's Project Management Team and was one of the authors of the 1995 General Management Plan.

Above left: Summer is in the air at Desert View, and road construction and other projects seem to sprout construction barrels everywhere near the eastern entrance to the park. GCA photo by Todd R. Berger

Center: Of course, the construction on the rim will not affect the view from Desert View, one of the grandest of the Grand Canyon. GCA photo by Todd R. Berger

Right: Despite the construction, all facilities, including GCA's bookstore and the Desert View Watchtower, are open for visitors. GCA photo by Todd R. Berger



GCFI Helps Music Festival Celebrate 20th Anniversary by Mike Buchheit

“Spectacular,” “breathtaking,” “miraculous.” Each September such lyrical words fill the crisp autumn air at Grand Canyon—but they are not limited to those peering over the rim. The chorus on the edge is joined after dark by those clustered in the historic Shrine of the Ages. However, passing the tissues in this venue has more to do with Bach the composer than Brightly the burro.

Celebrating its 20th year, the Grand Canyon Music Festival (GCMF) will take the stage this September 5–20, bringing its unique blend of classical, jazz and American Indian-inspired music to Grand Canyon visitors and residents alike. The festival was the brainchild of Robert Bonfiglio and Clare Hoffman—two accomplished musicians who obliged a request to perform impromptu at Cottonwood Campground at the base of the North Rim for a retiring ranger. Since that first performance, and with the support of the National Park Service and a host of local and regional supporters (including Grand Canyon Association), GCMF has emerged as one of the preeminent musical events in Arizona.

Rarely can one find such a feast for all the senses. The intoxicating mix of world-class views by day and world-class music by night has fostered a loyal following over the years. To celebrate GCMF's 20th anniversary, Grand Canyon Field Institute (Grand Canyon Association's field seminar program) is offering a special class that will stimulate the eyes and ears (and feet for that matter). A course description follows. Call GCFI at (866) 471-4435 for more information or to register. You may also register online at www.grandcanyon.org/fieldinstitute. We hope you can join us! For more information on the Grand Canyon Music Festival, visit their Web site at www.grandcanyonmusicfest.org or call (800) 997-8285.

“Words and Music: A Classic Grand Canyon Experience” September 18–20

Featuring: Trio Solisti and collaborating artists, composer Paul Moravec and former interpretive ranger Katie Sullivan. Members fee: \$195.00

Music has long played a central role in the human experience at Grand Canyon. From American Indian flutes to the bongos and banjos of the boatmen—those visiting Grand Canyon have often turned to song as a means of putting their experience into context. For the past two decades, the Grand Canyon Music Festival (originally called the Grand Canyon Chamber Music Festival) has taken the lead in this arena by bringing world-class musicians to the park each fall. The popular concert series marries the natural beauty of the canyon with classical and contemporary music.

Join us this September as Grand Canyon Field Institute hosts a three-day interpretive event featuring open rehearsals, lectures and live evening performances. As a component of the “Words and Music” residency program, Trio Solisti and collaborating artists, as well as composer Paul Moravec, will share their passion and performances. “Words and Music” will take the concept of “downtime” literally: The program includes descents into the canyon on a series of naturalist-led day hikes. Former Grand Canyon National Park interpretive ranger Katie Sullivan will lead these forays that will focus on the sounds and rhythms of the world's most famous chasm. Free camping on the rim is available.

Mike Buchheit is the director of the Grand Canyon Field Institute.

Your Member Dollars at Work

GCA and Park Activities Since the Last Edition of CanyonViews

March 3: Todd R. Berger joined the staff of GCA as Managing Editor.

April 13: Opening reception for Arts for the Parks exhibit at Kolb Studio. The exhibit continued through June 8.

April 25: Last day of work for David Blacker, GCA's Inventory Specialist, who accepted the position as Executive Director of the Death Valley Natural History Association. All of us at GCA wish Dave the best in his new role.

April 28: Tricia Lund, formerly GCA's Mail Order Manager, began work as Inventory Specialist. On the same day, Sharon Williams took over as our new Mail Order Manager. GCA welcomes both Tricia and Sharon into their new roles.

May 10: The North Rim GCA bookstore and other North Rim park facilities opened for the season.

June 16: Reception held at Canyon View Information Plaza to celebrate the hanging of Bruce Aiken's 6-foot by 9-foot painting *Shoshone Point*. Please stop in GCA's Books & More store to view this exceptional work of art.

June 19: Opening at Kolb Studio of "Time Below the Rim," an exhibition of Gary Ladd's photographs of the inner canyon and surrounding natural areas. Gary's work will be on display through September 28.

Calendar for Summer-Fall

September 5-20: Grand Canyon Music Festival. For more information, see story on page 7.

Member's Weekend, September 13-14

Join us for another fabulous weekend of programs for members only. We'll offer workshops, behind-the-scenes tours of park treasures, an opportunity to see a performance of the Grand Canyon Music Festival, as well as a wonderful meal at Shoshone Point. Watch for details to follow in the mail.

A Look Ahead: Upcoming Fall GCFI Classes

October 4-6: Desert Survival and Ecology; *Member's Fee: \$160*

October 11-14: Rainbow Bridge Llama Trek; *Member's Fee: \$1,175*

November 6-9: Toroweap Exploration; *Member's Fee: \$285*

Call (886) 471-4435 or visit GCFI on the Web at www.grandcanyon.org/fieldinstitute for more information or to enroll.

Get' Em While They're Hot

The Ace in the Hole:

A Brief History of Company 818 of the Civilian Conservation Corps

Author Louis Lester Purvis was one of the original CCC enrollees stationed at Grand Canyon, and his narrative of CCC camp life is a one-of-a-kind account of a unique time in American and Grand Canyon history. 144 pages. *Member price \$10.20 plus S & H*

GCA Denim Logo Shirt

Every GCA member will adore this comfortable and stylish blue denim shirt with a colorful embroidered GCA logo. These 100% cotton, long-sleeved shirts are available to GCA staff and members only, and cannot be bought in stores. Available in sizes S, M, L, XL, and XXL. *Member price \$38.25 plus S & H*

To order or for more information, call (800) 858-2808.

Canyon Views is published quarterly by the Grand Canyon Association to inform members of association and park activities. Please feel free to suggest topics of interest and information you would like to see in *Canyon Views*. Address all editorial correspondence to Todd R. Berger, Managing Editor.

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Grand Canyon Association is a non-profit 501(c)3 educational organization established in 1932 to assist Grand Canyon National Park in meeting its research, interpretation, and education goals. Memberships are available beginning at \$35.00 per year. To obtain more information about GCA or to become a member visit our Web site at www.grandcanyon.org or contact us by phone or mail: P.O. Box 399, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023; phone (928) 638-2481; fax (928) 638-2484.

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Grand Canyon Association

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