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New River Gorge National River, W. Va.



The New River Gorge story

By Tom Wilson
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What has got its name backwards, flows the wrong way, will be a public park largely in private ownership, contains ghost towns, and is one of the truly spectacular but relatively unknown additions to the National Park System?

The answer is the New River Gorge National River, W. Va. The national river was created by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.

The New River, despite its name, is one of the oldest rivers in the world, one that had established its course in the Mesozoic Era before the development of the Appalachian Mountains.

As the mountains were uplifted, the river cut through them, maintaining its meandering course and developing some of the most spectacular gorges in the East. The steep, often near perpendicular, walls range from 700 to more than 1,000 feet high through its 52-mile segment in the national river. The canyon is from a half to a mile wide and protects a wide variety of plants and animals.

The river flows rapidly through the gorge, creating one of the best white water runs in the eastern half of the Nation. And the river, unlike all others in the area, runs from east to west and eventually merges with the Gauley River to form the Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio.

Because its meandering course carries it through a wide variety of geological formations and a drop of 512 feet in 56 miles, the New River Gorge has perhaps the best white water for rafting east of the Mississippi. It has all six classes of white water, and is heavily used by rafters.

Fishermen, too, find the river a wonderful resource, with the New River

classed as the best warm water fishery in West Virginia. State-record-size fish have been taken from its waters six times.

A recent rafter down the New River, Director Bill Whalen, said "this river is one of the real treasures in the East. It offers a wonderful variety of experience and a fascinating mix of nature and history to appeal to visitors."

Whalen also noted that "our management must have a high degree of flexibility and sensitivity to protect this resource with the least disruption to a very interesting and traditional way of life."

While there will be some land acquisition for essential Federal facilities, the river generally will be protected through the use of scenic easements and other cooperative agreements.

The New River developed along with the dinosaurs, and served as a protected pathway for plants and animals moving north or south in rhythm with the ice age.

And although its steep sides and rugged terrain have protected it from agricultural and most commercial exploitation, the gorge has been populated by man—principally to extract its most obvious commercial resource, high grade bituminous coal easily converted to coke.

Although roads are few, the river is paralleled by a railroad for its entire length. The railroad brought people and provisions in and took the coal out. Fortunately, the mining was done underground so surface disruption is minimal.

Shifting economic fortunes have closed most of the coal mines. Thirty once-prosperous communities in the valley are now populated only by ghosts and memories. Eight well established communities remain on the periphery of the park and provide tourism and support facilities.

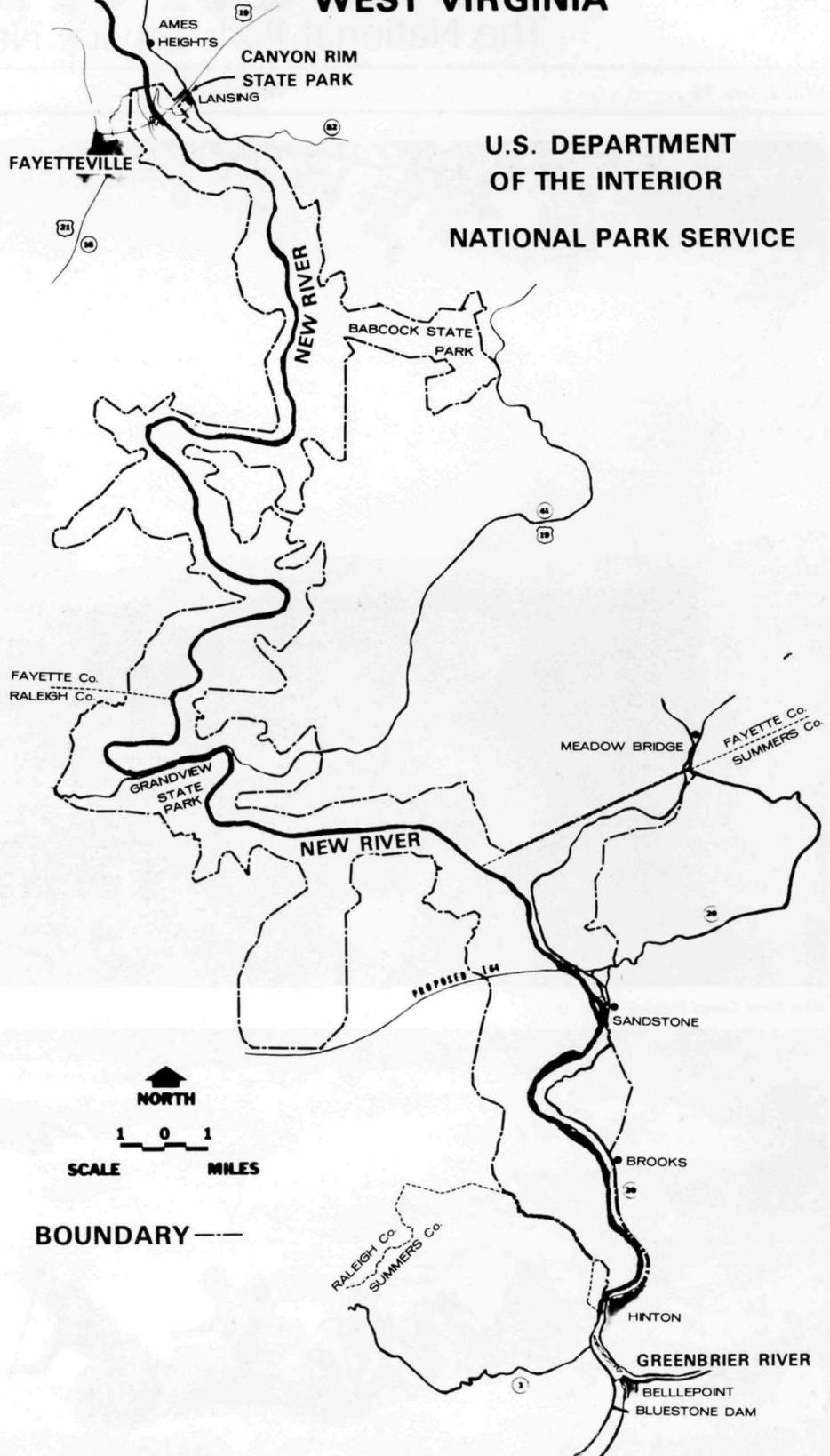
For the millions of Americans living in eastern America, New River Gorge National River provides an exciting new opportunity to enjoy the outdoors.

(Editor's Note: James W. Carrico, a veteran of nearly 20 years in the Park Service, has been named the first superintendent of the New River Gorge National River. See page 20 for story.)

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER

Fayette, Raleigh, and Summers Counties

WEST VIRGINIA



U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Year of the Visitor: A lot of little extras

By Candace Garry
Public Information Specialist, WASO

"What are we doing for the Year of the Visitor program? Oh . . . just a lot of little things I guess. For example, when visitors come into the visitor center we usually offer them a free cup of coffee, ask them where they're from, chat with them informally, and just try to make them feel all fuzzy warm inside."

—Don F. Adams
Supervisory Park Ranger
Lincoln Boyhood NM, Ind.

Making someone feel fuzzy warm inside and offering them a cup of coffee. It doesn't sound like much, does it? Yet it is exactly this kind of "little thing" that helps the Year of the Visitor program in our national parks take on its true meaning. The program identifies a whole new awareness of the significance of the visitor's special needs and desires. The importance of the visitor to our national parks is nothing new, but the need to re-evaluate our services to the visitor is.

When Director Bill Whalen launched the "15-month official program" in May, he said he hoped that the spirit and enthusiasm generated during that period would build upon itself and represent the beginning of renewed dedication to the visitor in our national parks. The Year of the Visitor is not something to be laid aside when the 15-month period is over.

According to a recent informal survey of nearly all 321 units in the Park Service, the Year of the Visitor program appears to have deeper meaning than the mere slogan implies. In spite of budget constraints and a gasoline-starved summer season, Park Service spirit and morale soar as evidenced by the imaginative and inexpensive ways in which many individual areas continue to interpret and implement the Year of the Visitor program.

Several areas are doing little things, but in a big way and at no cost. Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., for the first time allowed visitors inside their Highland Lighthouse this summer. It didn't cost a penny and it delighted a lot of visitors.

Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif., decided to do something for the high percentage of foreign visitors there in the summer season. In their visitor center they added a huge glass panel with the words "Year of the Visitor" mounted on it in English and in several foreign languages. What makes this

unique is that they ask the visitors themselves to write the phrase in their native languages. The visitor does, and into the display it goes. Visitors become involved and feel important; and monument personnel will have a good idea at season's close just how many countries were represented.

Andersonville National Historic Site, Ga., found yet another way to get visitors more directly involved. They held a special "Photographer's Weekend" this summer in honor of the Year of the Visitor. The prints were later displayed and park visitors voted on the winners.

Almost every area is trying to do something special for the Year of the Visitor, notwithstanding the sometimes limited resources. Park personnel at Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., produced their own special folder commemorating the program. Outside artists are expensive, so the 11-year-old son of a park ranger did the cover drawings on the folder (in exchange for a fishing trip with Dad, of course). An apt description for the lad's contracted artwork is: first rate!

Attitude adjustment and increased awareness

A majority of the areas surveyed interpret the Year of the Visitor program as an incentive to take a closer look at their own visitor relations and concentrate on a bit of attitude adjustment from within their own ranks. Such serious business can also be fun, as demonstrated by Glacier National Park, Mont. Here, the superintendent formed a committee of three division heads to award outstanding employees for their visitor service this year. This exemplifies a sort of internal incentive program for employees to walk that extra mile for the visitor. Several employees nominated fellow employees throughout the summer and the committee recently selected the winner of the "Year of the Visitor award." The tangible award was a book of the winner's choice from the Glacier National History Association. However, for winners, the intangible rewards represent even more.

In addition, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore held a 3-day training session for the Year of the Visitor program to orient employees to the program—its meaning and implementation at their area. They hired a training specialist from the University of Wisconsin to conduct workshops; and skits were performed on how to deal with and better serve different kinds of visitors.

Energy awareness and visitor contact

Increased visitor contact and energy conservation. It's an impressive goal for the Year of the Visitor, isn't it? Several Park Service units are meeting it, with minimal cost and minimal effort.

Colorado National Monument has instituted a moped service. Park personnel now get around the park by use of mopeds rather than other park vehicles. This serves as a good example of conservation of energy to the visitor, and also enables employees to have closer contact with visitors.

Many visitors were not especially eager to drive their cars long distances through Park System areas in this energy-conscious summer season. Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument, Tex., remedied visitor concern by using a van to give park tours for those who wanted them. This visitor service provides transportation and at the same time gives park personnel an additional opportunity to talk with visitors.

And, a "See Valley Forge Without a Car Program" was the center of a lot of media attention this summer as the park stressed train service to Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., and operated a shuttle bus service between the train station and the park. Also at the park bikes were, and still are, available for a small rental fee.

Examples of energy-related programs throughout the National Park System demonstrate a genuine concern for the visitor's special needs at a time when energy shortages pose problems for us all. Some areas concern themselves with energy shortages that go beyond the recent gasoline crisis.

One such area is Shenandoah National Park, Va. The park this summer developed an energy conservation exhibit at their visitor center that includes a description of their in-park recycling program for paper. Energy related interpretive programs, including discussions on alternative energy sources and natural energy systems, have also been instituted.

Perhaps one of the more innovative methods of dealing with energy awareness is at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-W.Va. Here Alternative Energy Workshops are being conducted, where community members and visitors display self-invented energy devices.

(Continued on page 4.)

Increase in off-site programs

"If visitors can't come to us, whether it be because they can't get gas or because they are disabled, we will take our program to them!" That sums up the feeling of a lot of Park System units that have increased off-site interpretive programs in this Year of the Visitor.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky.-Va.-Tenn., developed a catalogue of off-site programs and audiovisual materials available for schools, community organizations, nursing homes, and museums. The park also developed a "special" for the elderly, both on-site and off-site. John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site, Mass., among others, is doing the same.

Emphasis on handicapped facilities and maintenance

Smoothing out ramps for those visitors on wheelchairs, improving restroom facilities and helping disabled visitors get around a little more easily are now a major focus in many of the Nation's 321 Park System units. Walnut Canyon National Monument, Ariz., added a special picnic table designed for handicapped visitors this year. It's a small gesture, with big significance.

And when they say it's "crucial to recognize the needs of special populations," at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., they mean business. The park initiates contact with handicapped and elderly groups, inviting them to the park for special activities and tours designed specifically for them. There is concentration on braille interpretation and hiring handicapped personnel at the park to administer programs for the handicapped.

Community service and involvement

In this Year of the Visitor some areas are reaching into the community for support and mutual understanding. Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg., held a special night for business people in the community in an effort to educate them about the park and encourage their involvement in living history programs. Living history programs are enriched because local folks add to visitor enjoyment.

A few parks have gone beyond their own area to address the role and mission of the National Park Service. They show exhibits including other park areas and they make themselves available for questions about these areas.

A prime example is the development

of a new outreach program at William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio. Information about other areas in the National Park Service is available and an effort is made to help visitors plan their vacations beyond the park. Local media coverage of this particular service has been outstanding. One local TV station is doing a series of 20-second messages informing viewers of this service and suggesting that viewers contact the park for planning assistance.

The list of activities focused on the Year of the Visitor goes on, far too long to give all the credit that is deserved right here. The important thing to note is that each and every Park System unit is contributing to the program in some way.

Maybe it's just that free cup of coffee to make a person "feel all fuzzy warm inside," or maybe it's that special picnic table for handicapped visitors, or maybe it's just a bigger smile. Then again, maybe they're not doing anything different from last year; rather, they are doing it in a different way.

Many observers and park personnel interviewed have pointed out that "there is nothing special about this year—EVERY year is the Year of the Visitor." Indeed it is! But there IS something special about this year—maybe it's just a whole lot of little things.

Hoover girls crank out cider

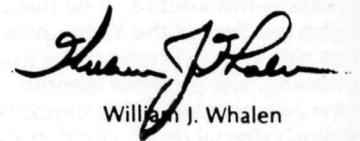
These charming volunteers crank out fresh apple cider and serve up samples to visitors at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa. The 100-year-old cider press in the background will see action each weekend this fall.

These high school girls, in their 1880 costumes, have also worked at piecing a

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to the NPS staff and individual Park Service areas that have contributed so much to make the Year of the Visitor program the success that it is.

That extra effort, whether it be a new exhibit, a special tour or event, or just a few extra kind words, is what it is all about. Thank you for your confidence in and support of a program that marks only the beginning of a renewed dedication to visitor service.



William J. Whalen



(Left to right) Diane Maske, Cathy Gibson, Teresa Maher and Julie Weismann serve apple cider at Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa.

It's the Year of the Visitor!

In Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., where every year is the year of the visitor, the announcement that 1979 would be "The Year of the Visitor" came as something of a surprise. It was soon realized, however, just what National Park Service Director Bill Whalen really meant. With high visitation, low funding, and personnel ceilings, it plainly meant that all park employees would have to steal a slogan from Avis and "try harder."

What could be done here in a park that had over 3 million visits in 1978? We could steal another secret to success, this time from the field of sports: "go with something that worked in the past." For instance, the experimental shuttle bus system tried for the first time during the summer of 1978 on the Bear Lake Road was the obvious course to follow. This system took an almost unbearable situation of traffic and parking crowding, and turned it into an opportunity for the visitor to leave some of his or her big city problems behind and enjoy the scenic grandeur of the park undisturbed. It provided an alternative to the family car, traffic congestion along the Bear Lake Road, and the possibility of not finding parking at Bear Lake itself. It allowed everyone to consider joining in the energy conservation movement. So, the first step was to continue this service—the next, to expand it.

Beginning on July 14 and continuing through September 3, additional shuttle buses ran from the Moraine Park Campground to the Bear Lake Shuttle Parking Area with intermediate stops at the Moraine Park Visitor Center, Hallowell Park, and Glacier Basin Campground. Van service went from the Moraine Park Campground to the Fern Lake Trailhead, with stops at the Cub Lake Trailhead and the picnic area, halfway between these two trailheads. What does all this mean to the visitor in "The Year of the Visitor?"

It simply means a number of alternatives that will allow use of the park without moving the family car. It can mean as little as using the bus merely to get to Bear Lake or as much as to open up a whole new world of hiking possibilities for visitors of all ages on some of the park's 300 miles of trails. The 9-mile, mostly downhill, hike from Bear Lake to Odessa and Fern Lakes and ending in Moraine Park offers a typical example. In prior years it would have required leaving one car at the Fern Lake Trailhead while another was used to transport the party to Bear Lake. And, of course, a return trip to Bear Lake following the hike to retrieve the car left there. With the expanded shuttle system, the family car can be parked at the Bear Lake Shuttle Parking Area or left at a campsite in Glacier Basin or Moraine Park. Many of the trails which tie back into the Bear

Lake Shuttle Parking Area or one of the campgrounds from Bear Lake are chiefly downhill hikes. This allows all types of people, old or young, acclimatized or not, to enjoy the natural resources that have made this park world-renowned. To assist in determining just which trail is best fitted to individual capabilities, shuttle information, including maps, is available at each bus stop and graphically offers many hiking possibilities.

This expanded service worked as well as (or better than) last summer's Bear Lake Shuttle. So in 1980 we should see it continued throughout the entire summer season. It will help provide more and better services for the visiting public and will help make every future year a "Year of the Visitor." To borrow another phrase, this time from Greyhound, "Take a bus and leave the driving to us!"



Larger buses run on the extended shuttle system during peak use times. Rocky Mountain NP, Colo.

'Him'-icanes ravish southeast parks

With the exceptions of Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss., and Virgin Islands National Park, Southeastern parks escaped hurricanes Frederic and David with little or no damage.

At the Florida portion of Gulf Islands, Frederic ripped away about 4 miles of the road leading to Fort Pickens, destroyed an entrance station and wiped out dunes, parking areas, boardwalks, and picnic

shelters. On the Mississippi side, about 1,500 to 2,000 trees were knocked down or damaged and the dock at Fort Massachusetts lost some of its deck.

Hurricane Frederic also caused about \$100,000 worth of damage to buildings and roads at Virgin Islands. Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, received minor damage from Hurricane David.

The Washington, D.C., area was hit

hard by David's wind and rain.

Rock Creek Park suffered more than \$350,000 damage to trees, bridges, bike trails, road surfaces and the recently installed Parcourse exercise trail.

George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va., lost 360 trees—the greatest destruction occurring at Fort Hunt. NCR estimates it will take 2 months and cost \$250,000 to repair the parkway damage.

Deaf visitors get the word

From July 2nd to Labor Day, deaf visitors to Yosemite National Park found a sign-language interpreter working in the Valley Visitor Center. Special summer programs were presented in sign language and voice when deaf visitors attended. Other programs had a sign-language interpreter. The addition of a sign-language interpreter was made possible by funds allotted to make the park more accessible to special populations. Communication access for people with hearing impairments is in keeping with Director Whalen's designation of this year as the "Year of the Visitor."

Other innovations at Yosemite made it possible for deaf visitors to more fully enjoy the park. Seasonal interpretive staff were trained in techniques of communicating with deaf visitors and given basic information on deafness. This training was done by the teamwork of deaf consultant Dale Dahl from the Center for Independent Living in Berkeley, Calif., and Maureen Fitzgerald, sign-language interpreter, who worked the summer season at Yosemite. Maureen continued sign-language classes through August with weekly classes in the Valley and workshops in the outlying Wawona and Tuolumne areas. The installation of a teletypewriter (TTY) phone made it possible for deaf people with their own TTYs to call the park directly. Information receptionists at the visitor center were trained to operate the TTY and successfully answered typed questions about the park. The Yosemite National Park TTY number is (209) 372-4726. The TTY number and other services provided for deaf visitors were publicized in the *Yosemite Guide* as well as to organizations serving deaf people throughout California and other States.

More than 90 hearing-impaired people were known to have visited Yosemite during the summer season of 1979. These visitors made close to 200 contacts with park staff by the end of August. A deaf woman who has been a frequent Yosemite visitor commented that this was the first time that she could take advantage of the fascinating history, geology and Indian lore presented in interpretive programs. But deaf people were not the only visitors to enjoy seeing programs in sign language. After an introductory nature walk, one hearing visitor commented that the presence of a sign-language interpreter enriched the walk for her family and added a new dimension to the program. And the father of a deaf son remarked, "I hope your funding is extended because the

word is spreading in the deaf community and you will see twice as many deaf visitors next year."

As other parks follow Yosemite's step toward opening the national parks to the enjoyment of deaf visitors, these keys to a successful program might be noted:

1. Consultation with deaf people
2. A qualified sign-language interpreter

3. Publicity in the deaf community
 4. Staff education about deafness
- While Yosemite will retain the distinction of being the first national park to institute sign-language interpretation and TTY service, other parks will follow the trend set forth in the Year of the Visitor, and accommodations for visitors who are deaf will no longer be a novelty.



Visitor Rosemary Ortiz asks the name of a tree as other deaf visitors look on. Yosemite NP.

Sign-language interpreter Maureen Fitzgerald interprets for Ranger Naturalist Eileen Berrey and Dale Dahl at Yosemite NP.



Handicapped employees hold vast resources

By Lynn Guidry
Personnel Staffing Specialist, WRO

Man is known by the company he keeps; companies are known by the people they keep. The NPS has always been very selective in its hiring, but with nothing less than the cream of the crop to choose from, why not be selective?

But how many of us have explored the vast resources available in the handicapped population—13 million in the U.S. alone! Many of these persons possess qualifications and skills that are relevant to park operations. Could a quadriplegic with a B.A. in Park Administration be of any assistance in your park?

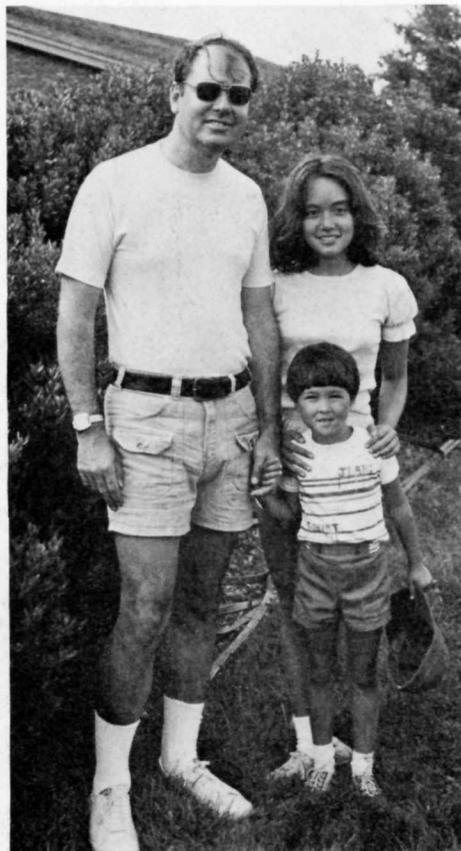
The Western Region has over 30 known handicapped employees on its rolls. Many of these persons are severely disabled, and are functioning exceptionally well in their positions. Supervisors are often under the misconception that a handicapped person cannot perform in the job because “the file cabinets are too high” or “the telephone can’t be answered by a deaf person.” Job modifications can easily be accomplished to accommodate these people.

The San Francisco Community Rehabilitation Workshop (CRW) recently selected the WRO as their “agency for the month.” David Glassberg, employment preparation counselor for the hearing impaired, selected a group of CRW clients to attend an orientation to the work world. They were given a tour through the WRO and learned how each division functions. Their interest in the NPS was so great that two of the students were employed in the WRO as a result of their visit.

Jeff Samco, park technician at Yosemite National Park, has this to say about his NPS experience, “As a field interpreter the past 4 years, I have greatly appreciated the opportunity to develop and demonstrate my potential. The entire staff has been willing to help compensate in the few areas where my limited sight restricts me. On the other hand, I can sometimes deal better with special populations and add a dimension of breadth to the staff as a whole.” There are lots of people like Jeff who are available for employment. Why not take a look around before filling your next vacancy . . . and perhaps add a dimension of breadth to our staff?



David Glassberg, employment counselor for the hearing impaired, with Lynn Guidry, Personnel Staffing Specialist, at orientation workshop.



Cape Cod logs 63 million visits

On the same day that NPS celebrated its 63rd anniversary—Aug. 25—Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., honored its 63 millionth visitor. William Hever, with his two daughters, Jennifer, 14, and Amy, 5, from Old Tappan, N.J., were making their first visit to Cape Cod when they just happened in at the Salt Pond Visitor Center at the right moment. They spent about a week in the area; and they were given a bag of “goodies”—books, postcards, patches, etc. Cape Cod National Seashore celebrated its 18th birthday on Aug. 7.

'Urban initiative' — a many-faceted success

In St. Louis, children weave baskets and rag rugs, learn Indian crafts and games, and are taught to cook as it was done on the American frontier . . .

In San Francisco, the Park Service shows 125 community organizations what enormous value a large urban park has as a resource for their activities . . .

In New York, school-age youngsters, senior citizens, handicapped persons and community leaders together live in a unique Ecology Village and learn about environmental conservation . . .

These activities—at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Gateway National Recreation Area—are just three examples of how parks made the most of last summer's initiative.

Those three, and some 40 other innovative projects—primarily in or near urban centers—were financed with \$1.4 million in FY 1979 funds.

One of the program's objectives, as envisioned by Director Bill Whalen, was to focus increased attention on NPS's "remarkable array of interpretation and visitor services offered to urbanites."

For an urban project, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore brought to the park ten groups of senior citizens from Chicago. They visited Bailly Homestead for a craft demonstration, then had lunch and spent the afternoon enjoying interpretive programs and relaxing in the sun.

In cooperation with local authorities, Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex., has developed an environmental education program for schools that is being put into operation this fall.

DeSoto National Memorial, Fla., put together four programs: an off-site one on the national memorial's history for senior and handicapped persons, one on environmental education for pupils in grades 3-5, one on solar energy given on weekends, and a two-part project to appeal to Spanish-speaking people.

In Washington, D.C., Theodore Roosevelt Island initiated interpretive walks given to the communities that speak Spanish and Vietnamese. The island's natural history was emphasized, and multilingual signs, posters, brochures and buttons were produced.

Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., interpreted the role of black soldiers in the post-Civil War West, specifically the noted "Buffalo Soldiers" of the U.S. Cavalry stationed at the fort in 1867-69.

Reinstating a Parks to People program, Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., began camera-walks for persons

handicapped either physically or mentally. Group members recorded their experiences with Polaroid cameras, and the pictures were put into albums to be taken home.

Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., organized a day camp project for young people from inner-city Boston. It served more than 4,600 participants between the ages of seven and seventeen, principally through environmental education activities.

Mt. Rainier National Park sponsored an introductory tour for community leaders of disadvantaged groups of the Seattle-Tacoma area. A main objective was to familiarize the leaders with the area's attractions of interest to inner-city residents and those with physical or mental impairments.

This month, at Edgar Allen Poe National Historic Site, Pa., stories and

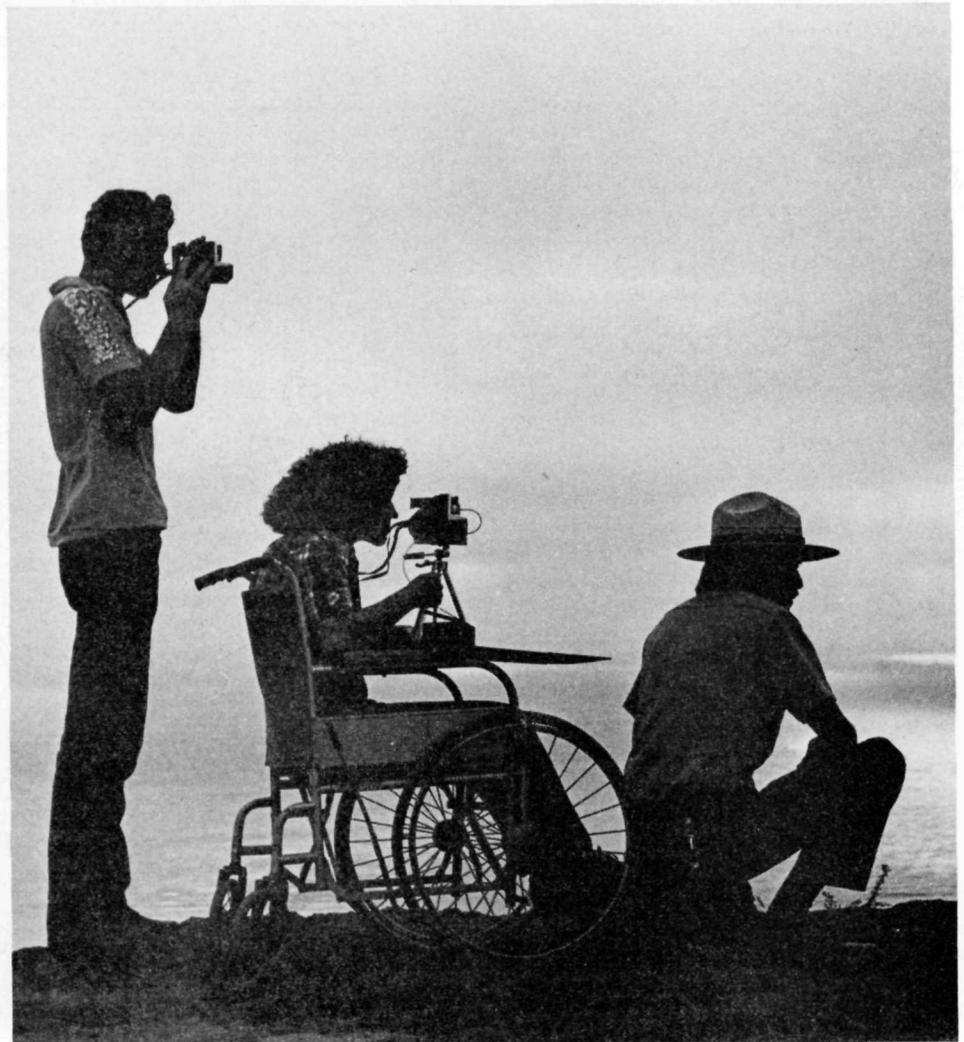
activities based on the famous author's work will be presented to school groups and children from an adjacent housing project. Materials and program plans were prepared during the summer.

Another program at Golden Gate, "Discovering Our Past," records the story of the urban immigration of people of all racial and ethnic backgrounds—material that will be incorporated into the park's interpretive programs.

Deputy Director Ira Hutchison points out that these programs, all of high caliber, have been of great benefit to the Park Service as well as to the communities served.

"Most of these urban initiative activities have expanded NPS contacts with communities and local interest groups, and have made our staffs more sensitive to the needs of today's park visitor and park neighbor," he says.

Camera-walk for physically impaired visitor. Cabrillo NM, Calif.



Pro & con fume at Fire Island

By Joan Holl
Information Clerk, Fire Island NS, N.Y.

The old guard and the new met together on the 11th of September to discuss the past 15 years and what the future has in store. Superintendent Richard M. Marks had invited both supporters and adversaries alike to the new administrative headquarters on the banks of the Patchogue River, N.Y., to display the National Park Service work on the South Shore of Long Island and Fire Island.

Superintendent Marks recounted that recent past efforts have culminated in the acquisition, by donation, of the Fire Island Lighthouse Tract and the William Floyd Estate. The Seashore now has a new General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement, Dune District Seaplane Regulations, Vehicle Regulations, Area Development Concept Plans, authorization and funds for the Mainland Terminal Administration site, and will this year publish the final Island Zoning Standards.

The rehabilitation of the William Floyd Estate buildings has started and will continue into next year. It is planned that the manor house will be ready for formal opening by the 1981 summer season.

The Wilderness Study for the 8-mile zone of Fire Island is now under way and will be ready for public hearing in 1980. At the east end of this zone, the Youth Conservation Corps will construct a nature trail in 1980 equipped for handicapped visitors to the seashore.

In all, the seashore has traveled a long way in the past 15 years and with the momentum established, it looks like the new era will be exciting. As Superintendent Marks often states, "This is one of the crown jewels of the National Park System." Who can argue this?

Adaptive use — it's the way to go

For many of our historic structures adaptive use is increasingly being advocated—that is, utilizing historic structures placed in NPS care to serve Park Service needs without destroying the historic fabric or outward appearance. This allows managers to adapt space for administrative offices, museum exhibits, and in some cases as quarters, without having to resort to costly new construction.

But even more important, adaptive use extends the life of a building. It has been

proven time and again that a vacant building deteriorates much more readily than one that is lived in and used.

Wirth Hall (named in honor of former Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth) is a splendid example of adaptive use of a cultural resource. As the main building of Mather Training Center, W. Va., it combines administrative offices and classrooms within its hallowed halls.

Built in 1847 as quarters for the superintendent of the Armory at Harpers Ferry, it was a handsome structure situated on commanding heights surrounded by spacious grounds. The southern wing (the part closest to the dormitory) of the present structure, constituted the original building.

With the destruction of the Armory at the beginning of the Civil War, the building was taken over by the military, depending, of course, on what side was occupying the town at the time.

After the Battle of Antietam, the building served as headquarters for General Edwin Sumner, commanding general of the tough Union II Corps. And it was during that time—Oct. 1, 1862 to be exact—that President Abraham Lincoln and General George McClellan held a brief meeting in the former residence and there the President later spent the night. Unfortunately, no determination has ever been made as to the exact room where they met or where the President slept.

Wirth Hall, Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.



In honor of that occasion, members of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, who later camped on the grounds, named the road in front of the building, Lincoln Avenue. Unknown today by that name, this unimproved road still exists. It is used occasionally by maintenance vehicles and by those attending conferences or taking training at Mather.

After the war, the building was among four former Government residences that became the nucleus for the new Storer College, one of the first colleges established to educate the newly freed blacks.

The appearance of the building today is the result of a decision by the college in 1881 to greatly expand the structure to make room for its expanding enrollment. This included the imposing center part with its cupola along the north wing—identical to the original structure—that gave balance to the overall building.

In 1960, the Park Service acquired Storer College after it had closed because of lack of funds. But the tradition of Storer College remained, and the Service, through adaptive use, converted the main building into a first-rate training center, which was a measure taken to ensure that the National Park Service will continue always to be the leader in maintaining one of America's great contributions to the world—the national park idea.

Six pilot parks lead fuel bill fight

By Grant W. Midgley
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

In one year, the price of a gallon of home heating oil in the Washington, D.C., area has jumped from about 49 cents to 83 cents. The cost of unleaded gasoline (full service) has gone from about 70 cents to a dollar. Every Park Service staffer knows what this means to a personal or family budget. Now we are learning what it means to management of the National Park System and what must be done about it, for prices have risen just as dramatically for Government as for individuals.

Compared with FY 1975, NPS's total motor fuel bill is up 155 percent, and it costs 80 percent more to heat buildings. (This counts both price increases and Park System expansion.) Systemwide, our energy bill is running \$6.5 million a year.

The Arab oil embargo of 1973 induced some energy-saving projects in the parks, but that effort slackened as supplies revived. Last fall, Director Whalen and Deputy Director Hutchison announced a greatly enlarged, permanent effort to achieve true energy efficiency in all phases of NPS operations.

To begin this job, Service leadership decided to select six park areas, and in them to "do it all"—concentrate for a year on every aspect of saving energy.

Our objective, according to Bill Whalen, is to provide "highly visible examples, to the Service and the public, of what great energy savings can be realized through an integrated conservation and management endeavor." On energy, he said, NPS should become "the flagship of the Federal fleet."

In January, choosing from parks nominated by each of the nine regions, the Director selected six "special energy initiative parks." They are: Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; Colorado National Monument; Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C.; Grand Canyon National Park; Independence National Historical Park, Pa.; and Shenandoah National Park, Va. Combined visitation to these six totals 20.5 million annually.

Beginning in June, and continuing in July and August, special teams of park personnel surveyed all buildings in these parks, a total of 630. Heading the teams were park energy coordinators: at Colonial, Tom Schiller and Dave Gray; Colorado, Larry Overbye; Fort Sumter, Superintendent Ping Crawford; Grand Canyon, Bill Cottrill; Independence, Bill

Kirsch and Sol Mizel; and Shenandoah, Dale Hoak.

The six parks put into effect four principal energy-saving methods:

1. Eliminating any energy use not essential.
2. Altering (retrofitting) buildings. This includes improving insulation, caulking, installing weather-stripping, and installing storm windows and doors. The six parks identified 1,620 such projects.
3. Studying the efficiency of vehicle fleets. This lays the groundwork for acquiring smaller cars, and substituting for automobiles some smaller vehicles—mopeds, and Cushman-type carts.
4. Making use of "appropriate technology" applications. This means devising and installing methods of generating energy not commonly in use, the most widely known being solar power devices.

John Duran, who came from the Department of Energy to be NPS Energy Coordinator, said in September that the six parks would complete 80 percent of the work by the end of the month, and the balance in the 3 months following.

"This has been a tremendous effort on the part of the six energy initiative parks," says Deputy Director Hutchison. "Putting in much extra time, they have shown what can be accomplished without compromising the park mission," Hutchison said.

The surveying process included the calculation of fuel and dollar savings for energy, and use of a Simple Payback Period (SPP) to measure to what extent energy savings will recapture retrofitting costs. This allows the making of informed judgments on which proposed alterations should be undertaken.

Following are some examples.

Reduced lighting at Fort Sumter saved 21,000 kilowatt hours of electricity in a year, with an estimated reduction in the electric bill of \$1,000.

At Colorado National Monument, water-flow restrictors installed at faucets cut water consumption enough to reduce gasoline use for pumping by 143 gallons, or about \$100 per year. The installation cost \$200, so the payback period is 2.0 years.

In one case, consideration of placing a second door in a corridor to create a vestibule to reduce heat loss showed very little saving, so it was not done. These six parks have implemented only proposals that would pay back in about 5.0 years or less.

Examples of appropriate technology applications are solar hot water heaters on six residences and tree plantings for

screening both sun and wind chills at Colorado National Monument.

In a related endeavor, the Park Service is installing devices to test the effectiveness of new technologies. For example, Colorado will heat its visitor center partially with a passive (no moving parts) all-solar-heated greenhouse.

"The most vital part of the NPS energy conservation effort is to cut use and cost," says Ira Hutchison. "But another important facet is to communicate our success to the public through interpretation."

The Service is showing visitors two things: first, that the public interest requires use of less energy by everyone; and, second, the methods we practice to achieve substantial reductions in use while still providing a first class park experience.

The six energy initiative parks have boosted energy interpretation fourfold. In addition to special exhibits, talks and tours, a new play, "When the Well is Dry," funded for \$150,000, is touring all six parks and Washington, D.C.

Although NPS has concentrated much effort on the six parks, substantial savings are being realized throughout the Park System. According to John Duran, for the third quarter of FY 1979, energy use was 17 per cent below FY 1975, and for April through July of this year, the Service cut automotive fuel use 8 per cent compared to 1978.

As to use reductions in the six parks, some results there are dramatic, showing cuts ranging from 20 to 35 percent. At the Grand Canyon visitor center, energy use has dropped 45 percent.

Looking ahead, the program is to complete energy surveys in 53 more park areas in FY 1980, and then do the rest of the Park System in FY 1981.

"There are many people working very hard," John says, "but that's what it takes to achieve our mandated goals and to keep so much of our funding from paying for energy."

Urban parks push busing

A \$650,000 pilot program designed to help urban residents reach nearby parks on public transportation got under way in August in 11 NPS areas.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus described the 3-year project not only as a lift for city dwellers, but a real energy saver too.

The program is a first time effort by NPS to assist park visitors in getting to the parks from outside the parks.

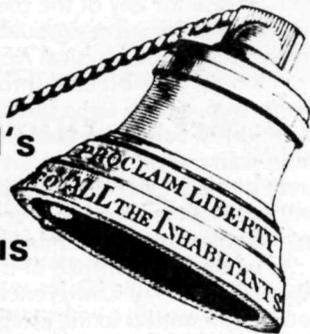
"Many urban Americans have had problems getting to the parks because

they lack private transportation," Director Whalen pointed out. "Yet these are the people who could most benefit from the relaxation and restoration found in the parks."

Most systems involve buses, but train and water transport are also being considered. The pilot programs usually underwrite the cost of extending existing public transportation into the parks, with normal fares collected from all riders.

Park areas affected include: Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.; Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.; Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa.; East Potomac Park in Washington, D.C.; De Soto National Memorial, Fla.; Fort Pulaski National Monument, Ga.; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Historic Site, Mo.; Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.; and Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.

The world's most famous bell



"The Song of the Old Bell," a musical drama which played to audiences at Philadelphia's Independence National Historical Park this summer, premiered in Washington, D.C., Sept. 19 before a group of Interior Department employees.

The play gives the history of "The World's Most Famous Bell" from 1753 to the present. Though it is fairly well known that the Liberty Bell rang out following the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776, few are aware of the whole story. The prophetic Old Testament inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof . . ." actually commemorates the 50th anniversary of William Penn's Charter of Privileges which ensured freedom for the citizens of Pennsylvania in 1701.

Another fact that the play brings out is that the bell was not known as the Liberty Bell until 15 years before the Civil War when opponents to slavery adopted it as the symbol of their cause.

Park Service angels

Has the staff of Canaveral National Seashore, Fla., all gone out and signed up with the local branch of Hell's Angels? Well, no. Not exactly. But according to Superintendent Don Guiton, some 40 percent of the seashore's permanent staff are regularly commuting to work on motorcycles.

Averaging 35 to 57 miles per gallon, employees find the bikes real energy savers and a "fun" ride, as long as the weather cooperates.

There are disadvantages other than getting wet. Motorcycle riding can also be hazardous, although none of the Canaveral cyclists has suffered a serious

accident. Most of the bike-riding staff have completed a motorcycle safety course offered by the U.S. Air Force at Patrick Air Force Base.

The energy savings add up as follows: On an annual basis, the six employees will save 2,500 gallons of gasoline by bike commuting.

Apart from this "private" energy saving program, the seashore uses one moped and two bicycles for public contact along the beach roads, as well as two three-wheel Honda scooters for patrol of the beach itself.

Superintendent Guiton believes his staff is unusual and issues a friendly challenge to other parks to top Canaveral's energy pinchers.

Canaveral NS, Fla., employees, ready for the ride home. (From left) Don Bardon, maintenance foreman; Don Guiton, superintendent; Frank Kuhn, park technician; Rodney Stillwell, motor vehicle operator; Fred Shott, maintenance worker/leader, and John Breen, park technician.



Busing big at Mt. Rainier

Energy conservation is not just a catch phrase at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., where commuting employees operate and finance a round-trip bus service to the park for park employees only.

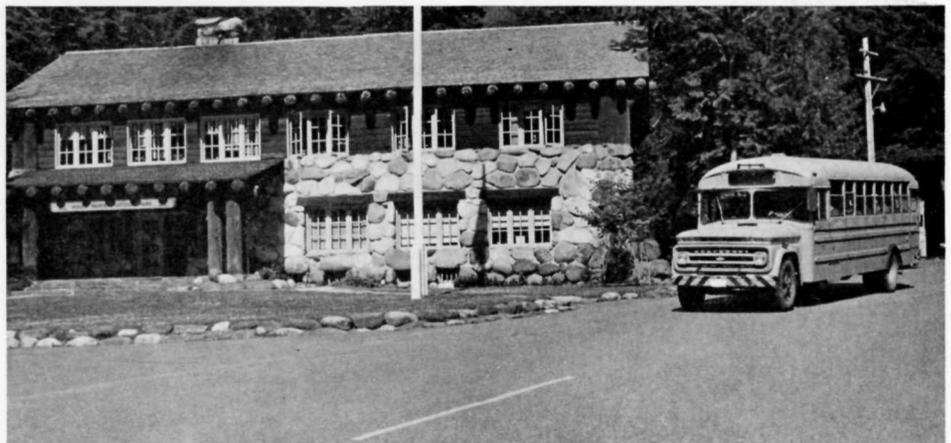
Park Management Assistant Larry Henderson explains that after months of planning, a user-financed bus service for commuting park employees became operational in early July on a fully subscribed, reserved seat basis.

At Mount Rainier a large number of park employees commute to work from communities as far away as Tacoma (50 miles) and several other closer communities. Although some car pools have always been in effect, the idea of a

bus service has been raised regularly in recent years.

Several months back, Mount Rainier YACC Program Director John Rousch was looking for a better way to assure that enrollees could get to their job in a timely and economical fashion. The bus idea was raised and has become a reality. The benefits are legion, including energy savings through operation of one bus rather than a dozen or more private cars; reduced potential for accidents on the icy winter roads; reduced pressure for parking spaces; increased time for employees to read, relax, or just converse with other employees while they are on the bus; decreased wear and tear on individual cars and in the summer reduced traffic on busy park roads.

Commuting employees operate and finance their own bus at Mount Rainier NP, Wash.



Critical crossroad for Appalachian Trail

By Charles L. Pugh
Chairman, Board of Managers
Appalachian Trail Conference

(Editor's Note: Mr. Pugh addressed the 22nd meeting of the Appalachian Trail Conference held in August in Carrabasset, Maine. Director Bill Whalen has described this statement as "remarkable," and has expressed his belief that "the partnership principles that have evolved for the Appalachian Trail can also evolve for other projects in which the National Park Service is engaged." Following are excerpts from Mr. Pugh's speech. We hope they convey the essence of his message.)

Nearly 58 years ago, in October 1921, Benton MacKaye wrote his now-famous article for the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* entitled, "The Appalachian Trail—An Experiment in Regional Planning." Here was someone who was proposing a connected walking trail running along the entire crest of the Appalachian Mountain chain through the heavily populated and industrialized eastern third of our Nation.

Put yourself in the position of those who read MacKaye's article in 1921. Surely a project of such magnitude would be impossible. The idea of an Appalachian Trail was obviously nothing more than the dream of a starry-eyed idealist.

Or was it? We all know that MacKaye's "impossible" idea was not impossible after all. To be sure, it was a tremendous undertaking requiring 16 years to complete, but his wild dream did become a reality. It happened because enough people recognized the value of such a footpath and were willing to make personal commitment to see that it was constructed and maintained.

Over the years since its completion in 1937 the Appalachian Trail has been cared for and enjoyed by a great many outdoor enthusiasts. But it has also been subjected to increasing pressures from an expanding population. We have been compelled to solicit Federal assistance to provide permanent protection for the Appalachian Trail corridor.

Today I believe the Appalachian Trail stands at its most critical crossroad since it was nothing more than an idea in the mind of Benton MacKaye. There are many who feel that government involvement in the Trail project will dampen the enthusiasm of volunteers who for so many years cared for the A.T. and were in a very real sense its soul. Some believe that once government becomes involved in any activity it tends

to dominate that activity and eventually swallow it up.

On the other hand, there are people who believe that the A.T. has outgrown the ability of volunteers to properly care for it. There are those who feel that there is a large amount of disorganization inherent in any private volunteer group and that the public interest cannot be properly protected by such a group.

For these and a host of other reasons, it is easy to be very skeptical about the future of the Appalachian Trail.

Or is it? As in Benton MacKaye's day, what appears impossible can become a reality. All we need are the same ingredients which first built that Trail—vision, commitment and a lot of hard work.

We do have the opportunity right now to provide permanent protection for the physical Appalachian Trail corridors and to preserve its soul—the longstanding stewardship of volunteers.

We have the opportunity to demonstrate that all major needs of our country do not necessarily have to be met by expanding government services, that people working individually or together can do many things for themselves, and that certain kinds of government involvement do not necessarily have to eliminate private initiative or responsibility.

All of this depends upon the design and acceptance of a unique, true partnership approach between government agencies and the volunteer A.T. community.

As simple as it sounds, the success of such an approach will depend entirely upon the degree of commitment to it by each of the partners.

For their part, government agencies

will have to accept the concept of private stewardship on public lands. They will have to accept the fact that private maintenance and operation of the A.T. may not always be identical in either nature or scope to that practiced in traditional national parks and that diversity can be more desirable than total standardization. And, perhaps most important, they will have to communicate their commitment to the partnership idea throughout their organizations all the way down to each locality so that every government employee understands and accepts the role of the volunteer.

Trail volunteers, on the other hand, will have to accept the responsibilities of trail operation and maintenance and will have to organize themselves to carry out these responsibilities. They will have to accept government involvement in the acquisition process and acknowledge the legitimate interest of government agencies in ensuring adequate management of all publicly owned lands.

Accomplishing these things will not be an easy task for any of the partners. But the rewards for success could be tremendous. The physical Appalachian Trail would be protected through public ownership. At the same time volunteer traditions would be preserved and the American people would have acquired an extremely valuable national resource without high and continuing costs for management or maintenance.

As incoming chairman of the Appalachian Trail Conference, I am totally committed to the establishment of a strong, viable, public-private partnership which will ensure the attainment of this important goal.

There is no question in my mind that we can do the job.

Over 800 people withstood the cold and rain at the annual Appalachian Trail Conference on Sugarloaf Mt., in Carrabasset, Me., Aug. 10.

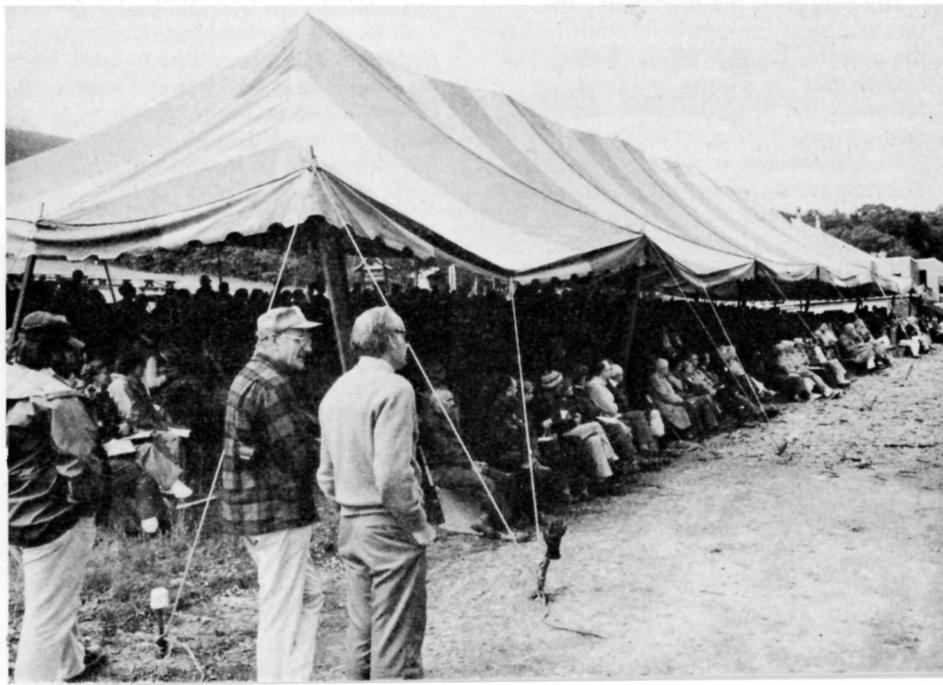


Photo by Holly Burdock.

Gettysburg battles pigeon pollution

At Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., conservators have made use of a novel way of ridding some of the famous bronze monuments of the heavy patina brought on by years of air pollution.

Tiny glass beads "shot" from a hose under heavy air pressure knock off the accumulated dirt, grit and discoloration and expose once again the gleaming bronze beneath.

The novel technique was recommended to NPS by Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., and was endorsed by a curator at the Smithsonian. It was tried for the first time in the Park Service at Gettysburg by a talented Greek immigrant, Eleftherios Karkadoulis.

Karkadoulis, who is a sculptor in his own right, creates and casts his own monuments when he is not busy cleaning others.

"The glass beads hitting the bronze surface take away only the slightest amount of metal but remove the patina, corrosion and pitting," he said. "It is much less abrasive than, say, sandblasting."

After burnishing the surface with the

stream of glass beads, Karkadoulis and his crew followed up by repairing minor defects, filling holes and hand polishing. Finally they applied a colorless lacquer to

protect the shiny restored bronze.

The Gettysburg contract called for restoring five of the major monuments on the battlefield.



Worker in protective covering and face mask directs nozzle of air-hose at the barrel of a cannon at the High Water Mark site at Gettysburg NMP, Pa.

Save energy — Get a horse!

In these days of skyrocketing gasoline costs and Cadillac-priced Chevies, the old dependable horse is beginning to look much more attractive to NPS managers. After all, OPEC doesn't control the cost of hay or horseshoes—yet.

In addition, the horse-mounted park ranger still creates the finest image of the Service in the minds of a park visitor, according to Yosemite National Park Chief Ranger Charles W. Wendt.

"In the campgrounds and Village Mall, the horse serves as a magnet and the mounted rangers answer hundreds of informational questions every day," Wendt said. "Visibility is superior to any other form of patrol and mobility is as good as a patrol car with our sometimes congested, one-way road system," he said.

"The mounted patrol ranger is in the finest tradition of the National Park Service, and is a non-polluter of our environment," said one recent visitor.

With all this in mind, Deputy Director Ira Hutchison with pleasure presented certificates May 9 to nine successful graduates of the 240-hour Front Country Horse Patrol Training held each spring in Yosemite Valley.

The 6-week session consists of intensive training in horse handling,

laced with basic lessons in stable operation, grooming, nutrition, first aid, public relations and proper application of the horse patrol unit. The overall objective is to give participants the skills necessary to maintain a successful horse patrol operation in their home parks.

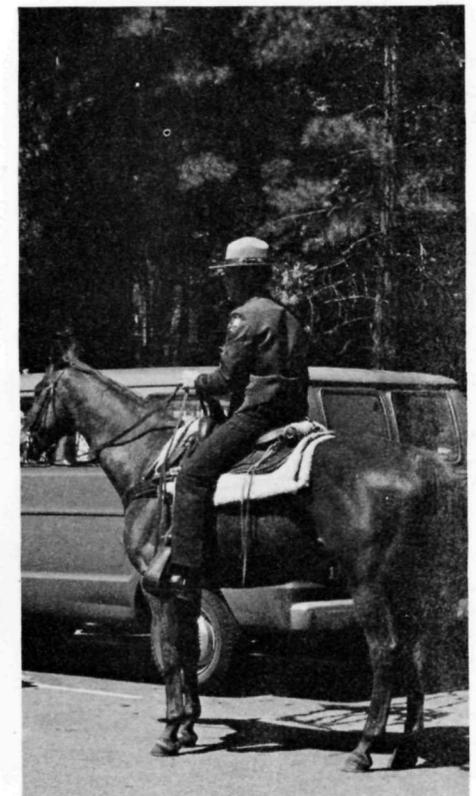
"Participants usually have some horsemanship experience in their backgrounds and they are often involved in the operation or development of a horse patrol unit in their home parks. Yosemite, with its successful horse and mule operation, has the facilities, trained horses and experienced instructors necessary to give the trainees one of the most useful and rewarding training sessions they will ever complete," said Wendt.

During the course, the participants become highly motivated and find themselves eager to return home and apply their newly acquired horsemanship.

Quite often, horse programs, which were fading in the stretch or being considered for the glue factory, are given new direction and purpose by the returning graduate.

The words of a recent graduate sum up the overall feeling about this training course, "This past 6-week period has probably been the finest program that I have ever attended."

Mounted Patrol Ranger Butch Wilson at Yosemite NP.





Alumni Notes

Big bucks for E&AA

And once again the COURIER brings its readers a wrap up of the latest contributions to the Employees & Alumni Association coffers for the Education Trust Fund.

From the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., Women's Organization—\$200; From Carl O. Walker a donation in memory of Vivian Bone; also in memory of the late Mrs. Bone, contributions were received from Bill Alford, the Office of Quarters, SWRO; Lorraine Mintzmyer and Berta Ulibarri; \$296 was contributed to the fund by the Southeast Region Women's Organization; and \$300 by the Zion NP Women's Club.

But wait, there's more. The Gulf Islands Women's Group sent a check for \$75; Midwest Region Women's Org.—\$365; and \$300 from the Chick-Chatt Employees Association.

But still wait, there's more . . . Jane Ramorino's father recently died and the Western Regional Office Employees Association made a contribution in his memory. The Western Region Women's Organization donated \$247. Retiree J. Leonard Volz made a contribution in memory of the late Preston Macy. Former E&AA Chairman George Fry made a contribution in the memory of Kirk Briggie. Also, the Western Region Women made a donation in memory of Mervyn F. Reidy, Sr. The Midwest Region Women chipped in \$100. And, \$290 came in from the Southeast Region Women.

The COURIER overlooked some E&AA gifts that came in earlier this year: they include \$15 from Mr. & Mrs. Allen Johnson; \$400 from the NPS Women's Club of Santa Fe; several donations in memory of Edmund G. McLaughlin; \$25 from Ed Winge of the Western Region; \$400 from the Philadelphia NPS Women's Organization; \$25 from Mary Benson on behalf of those who participated in the Tucson "Jerry Atrics Golf and Get-together"; a contribution from Fred Suarez in memory of his mother and \$45 from the Midwest Regional Office employees, also in memory of Mary Suarez; another \$25 from the WR Women's Org. celebrating Curtis H. O'Sullivan's retirement, and \$50 from the Padre Island Women's Club.

And just as we go to press, while the copy editor is trying to snatch the story from the typewriter, these three: \$260 from the women at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont.-Wyo.; \$16.25 from the employees of Edison National Historic Site, N.J.; \$25 from the

Amistad Women's Association; and \$50 from Cape Hatteras National Seashore Women's Organization.

Edmunds have two anniversaries

Allen and Margaret Edmunds, after a "grand trip through the Balkan States" last spring, were treated to two celebrations of the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

The first was on June 16; it was given in the Trinity United Methodist Church in Richmond, Va., by their son, State Senator James T. Edmunds, his wife Harriett, and their daughter and three sons. Thereafter, having headed north for the summer at Carp Lake, Mich., another son, Prof. Peter Allen Edmunds, his wife Helen, and their three sons held a reception for them on July 7 at the Church of the Straits in Mackinaw City. There were more than 100 guests at each of the celebrations. At the second, present were five guests who had been members of the original wedding party.

Having taken many pictures in the course of their travels in the Balkans, Al and Margaret have several engagements for showing them in Richmond next winter.

Virginians move North

Lee and Marjorie Ramsdell, who bought themselves a home in Richmond when Lee retired ten years ago from an assistant directorship in the Southeast Region, have a new address; it is (believe it or not!) 7128 Lasting Light Way, Columbia, MD 21045.

Both had considered themselves permanent residents of the Virginia capital. Then surgery for removal of Lee's cancerous kidney was followed by emergency surgery to save the sight of Marjorie's left eye. Fortunately for them, when both were laid up, they were able to arrange for their Navy daughter, Lorraine, to come to their rescue and look after them while they were recuperating. But these events brought them to the conclusion that they should be living some place closer to relatives. The answer was the purchase of a home in the "planned city" between Baltimore and Washington.

The 'damfoolishness' of ecologists

"Why," Dr. Walter McDougall was asked, "do we have plant ecologists and animal ecologists, when there are such

close relationships between plant and animal life?" In a recent letter he had this to say about that:

"There is no damfoolishness in considering all ecologists as just ecologists. I was at the meeting in 1915 at which the Ecological Society of America was founded and there was no thought of having two societies, one for plant ecologists and one for animal ecologists. But the temporary chairman suggested that in electing officers for the first year we should either elect a botanist for president and a zoologist for vice-president, or vice versa. So it was early recognized that there were two kinds of ecologists.

"The word ecology might be compared to the word biology. All botanists and all zoologists are biologists, but for purposes of study and teaching and especially for research, it is necessary to subdivide knowledge, though the subdivisions may be closely related . . .

"In fact, the first edition of my plant ecology book, published in 1927, contains a photograph of cows in a pasture and this led to a big laugh for biologists throughout the country. The editor of the *Fern Journal*, one of many biologists who published reviews of my book, gave it a very nice review. Then he wrote: "Of course, plant ecology is a new subject and has largely to produce its own vocabulary, for example: antagonistic, nutritive, disjunctive, symbiosis, to express the relationship when a cow eats grass."

Dr. McDougall, 96 this year, continues fully active as part of the research staff of the Museum of Northern Arizona, in Flagstaff.

—Herb Evison.

Logo contests draws to close

Nov. 30, 1979—a date to remember!

This is an important date to keep in mind. It is the closing date for entries in the E&AA-sponsored logo contest. Remember also that the designer of the winning logo will receive a Life Membership in E&AA, which means no dues to pay—ever.

You don't even have to be a member of E&AA to enter the contest and walk off with the award. It's open to all employees and alumni of NPS (with the exception of the board members and officers of E&AA).

A panel of four NPS employees and three alumni will judge the entries submitted in the E&AA logo contest, which was announced in the July issue of

the COURIER. They are:

- Daniel J. Tobin, associate director, Management and Operations;
- Priscilla R. Baker, chief, Office of Public Affairs;
- David G. Wright, chief, Office of Park Planning and Environmental Quality;
- Mark S. Carroll, chief, Professional Publications Division;
- Raymond Freeman, who retired in 1976 as assistant director, Plans and Development, WASO;
- Herbert Kahler, who retired in 1964 as chief historian, WASO;
- John A. Reshoft, who retired in 1969 as park planner, WASO.

The judges have agreed to apply three criteria in judging the entries on a scale of 10, allowing 4 points for originality, 4 points for suitability, and 2 points for presentation. During the judging process entries will be identified by number only.

The contest extends through Nov. 30. For a review of the rules, refer to the announcement on page 8 of the July COURIER. Judging will be completed and the result announced as soon as possible after the closing date. Remember, the prize for the winning entry is a life membership in E&AA.

And get your entry ready to mail to: Logo Contest, National Park COURIER, 1100 L Street, N.W., Room 5103, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Weemes entertain royal kin

Sam and Sarah Weemes recently entertained some distinguished guests who are also "kin" of Sam's. They were Lord and Lady Wemyss, of Scotland, and the kinship is real even though the name spelling is different. Lord Wemyss is head of the National Trust of Scotland.

There has not previously been mention in the COURIER of the fact that Sam P. Weemes and Mrs. Sarah Lovette Sisserson were married in Eau Gallie, Fla., on January 14, 1979. The bride, a widow, is a native of south Georgia and was a neighbor of Sam's in Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla. Sam wrote in early August that their house, adjacent to the famous Ninth Hole of the Ponte Vedra Beach Golf Course, was in the process of renovation.

Pesonen buys book from 'hippie'

A recent gift to the John Wesley Powell Museum in Page, Ariz., was the copy of Powell's book, "History of the Exploration of the Canyons of the Colorado," that once belonged to the late Dr. Harold C. Bryant. It was a gift

from E.A. (Alex) Pesonen.

"I found this book in Sacramento and bought it from the owner, a hippie, who had acquired it in Arizona, how I don't know," wrote Alex about his gift. "Paid \$15 for it. When we were in Page last fall we learned that the museum did not have a copy, so we gave them ours."

— Herb Evison.

Mattes at work on historical projects

Merrill J. Mattes of Littleton, Colo., retired chief of Historic Preservation, Denver Service Center, received the Department's Distinguished Service Award in 1959 for research and writing achievements. Since retirement in 1975 he has continued to expand his remarkable list of publications in Western American History, which includes four books and more than 200 articles and book reviews in scholarly journals and encyclopedias.

His volunteer article on the preservation and restoration of Bent's Old Fort, 1920-1976, was featured in a recent special issue of **Colorado Magazine**. His officially sponsored

history of Fort Laramie from 1890 to 1977 was recently published, in part, in **Annals of Wyoming** as "The Crusade to Save Fort Laramie." His booklet, "Colter's Hell & Jackson's Hole," first published by the Yellowstone Nature Association in 1962, is in new editions—a perpetual best-seller there and at Grand Teton.

"The Great Platte River Road" (Nebraska State Historical Society, 1969) in its original hardcover edition of 7,500 copies is out of print, but has been published in a new 5,000 paperback edition by the Society. This book received three national awards, from the Cowboy Hall of Fame, the Western Writers of America, and the American Association of State & Local History.

Now Historian Mattes is working on a 3-year project for a comprehensive annotated bibliography of central overland journals. Requiring travel to major libraries and archives from California to Connecticut, the \$40,000 cost of this project is being defrayed by a grant of \$30,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and \$10,000 from the Nebraska State Historical Society, which will also publish the planned two-volume reference work.

Bensons solarizing in Tucson

With the advice and assistance of the local community college, Forrest and Mary Benson have installed a solar hot water system in their home in Tucson, Ariz., and it appears to be working great!

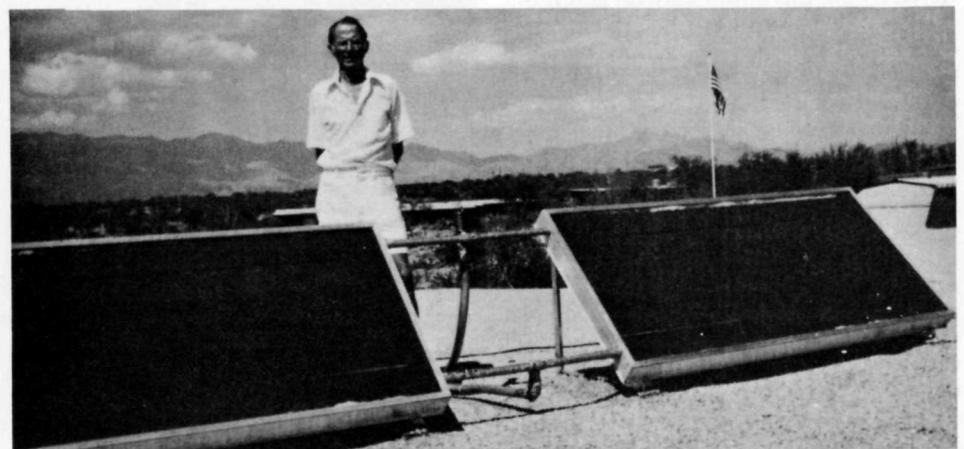
The community college offered a course of instruction in building and installing your own solar panels, with kits acquired from a firm in Phoenix. An evening was devoted to discussion of the how's and why's and the assembly of the pump, valves, and other piping used near the hot water heater, and a day was spent assembling all the panels.

Electricity to the electric hot water

heater in the home was disconnected upon installation of the solar system and even with a house-full of people the system has met the daily requirements for bathing, dish and clothes washing, etc. The water heats to about 165 degrees which is much higher than the heater was normally set, so there have been no problems.

The Bensons had to buy a few extra items, and hired someone to help with the installation, but the total cost, including the \$45 tuition came to approximately \$620. It should pay for itself in 2 to 3 years, Forrest said.

Forrest Benson with his new solar hot-water system.



After half century Mrs. Frey closes shop

By Ardis Hunter
Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex.

On April 16 Evelyn Frey, the lady who ran a National Park Service Concession longer than any other person, sat in her adobe-styled home in the shadow of ancient cliff dwellings and reminisced. Exactly one year ago on that date she had opened her curio shop at Bandelier National Monument for its 54th and final season.

Mrs. Frey and her husband George first came to Frijoles Canyon to manage the old Frijoles Lodge on May 5, 1925. At that time there was no road into the Canyon, so they left their car on top of the rim, loaded their belongings on a string of pack mules and proceeded down an old Indian trail now known as "The Frey Trail."

"I remember that first trip to this day," she says with a smile. "I have always felt a need for gardening and at that time I thought it absolutely necessary that we have an orchard. So I had purchased 75 apple, peach and plum trees, which we strapped to the mules' backs. About halfway down, the branches started to tickle the mules' rears and they started to buck nearly everything off. Mr. Frey was so darn mad! He, being an engineer, didn't know a peach tree from an apple tree, and didn't much care about them anyway. But somehow he got things straight again and we made it the rest of the way down."

She recalls the first years as being interesting and challenging but also difficult. In 1925, Frijoles Canyon boasted a large ranch house and six guest cabins heated with fireplaces, along with a hen house, barn and corrals. They had no refrigeration or modern plumbing—but still they had guests.

"About the only real convenience we had at that time was a phone system of sorts," she says. "There was a phone-line between the top of the Canyon and the Lodge. When visitors arrived on the rim, they would give us a ring and we would send horses up to fetch them down. We also were connected on two party lines. One went to Santa Fe and the other was connected with Jemez Springs and the backcountry.

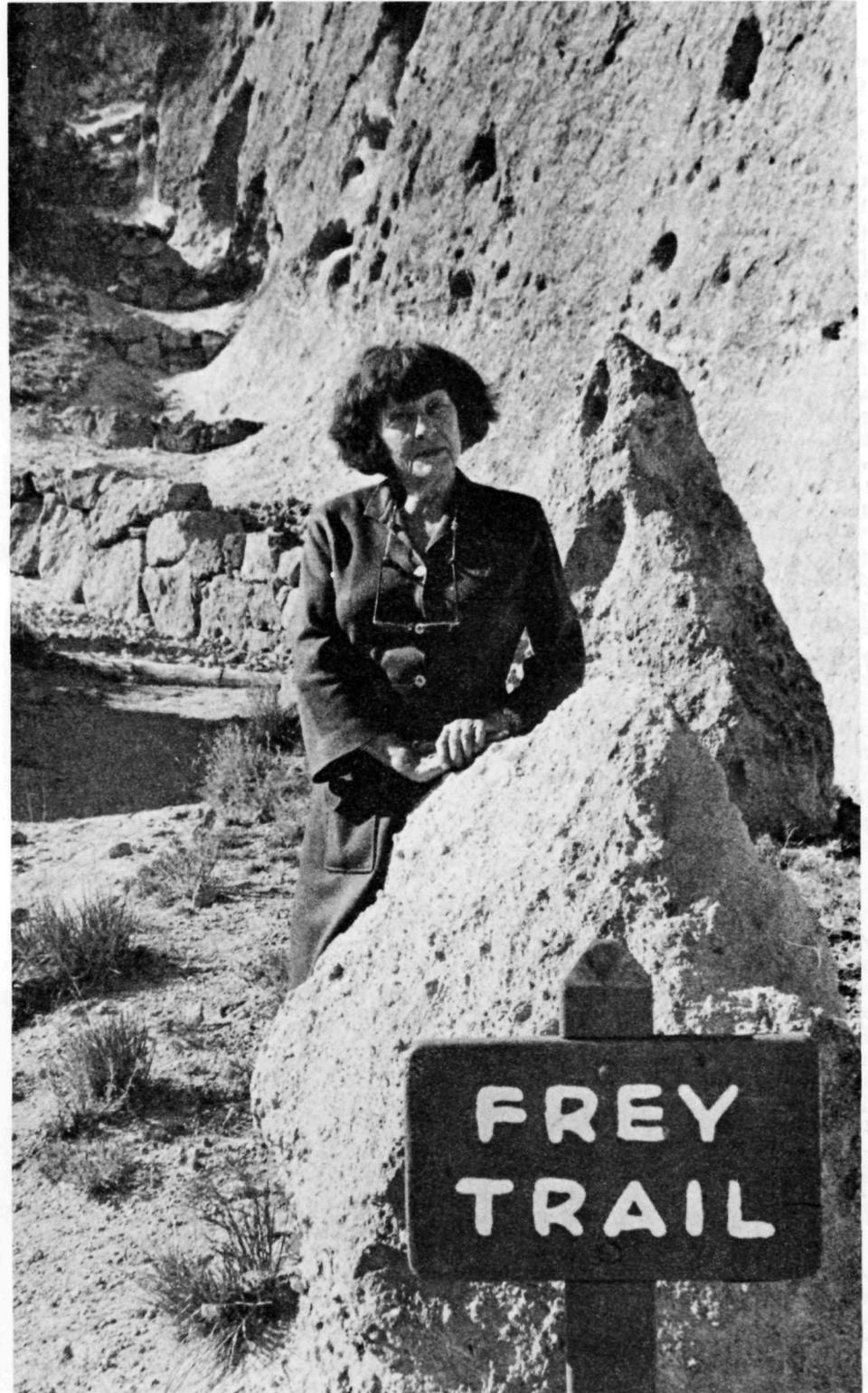
"I remember one winter the manager of the Valle Grande cattle ranch left a caretaker to look after the place. Well, that winter there was 8 feet of snow up on the Valle and the caretaker couldn't even get out of the house. He called me on the phone one day and said that he was going crazy. The rest of the winter I called him every day and read all the articles in the newspaper that I thought

might be of interest to him."

Besides attending to the guests' needs, Mrs. Frey spent many long hours on gardening, canning and taking care of the animals.

"In those first years we were nearly self-sufficient," she says proudly. "We had our own meat, vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, ice cream, wild berries and eventually there was fruit from the

Evelyn Frey, the grand lady of Frijoles Canyon, Bandelier NM, N. Mex.



orchard. During the winter, we put a small dam in the stream and froze ice which we packed in sawdust, in an icehouse, for use during the summer. Of course there also was plenty of wild game. I recall one Thanksgiving we had no turkey and were feeling somewhat sad about it. That morning after breakfast, Mr. Frey stepped out of the door and there was a flock of wild turkeys, so he just up and shot one."

She goes on to say, "On occasion we would have to go to Santa Fe for staples such as flour, sugar, spices, coffee and such. Those trips to Santa Fe were something. The roads were narrow, dusty and full of ruts. Coming back, we had to drive up an 18 percent grade at Water Canyon, and we had to unload part of the supplies at the bottom. I would walk up the hill and help Mr. Frey unload, and then we would return to the bottom for the rest of it."

But along with the hard work there also was progress and satisfaction. Within 2 years two community bathhouses were built and Mr. Frey assembled a 1,100-foot cable mechanism to carry supplies from the rim to the floor of the Canyon. A short time later he dismantled a pickup truck, sent it down on the cable and reassembled it for use in the Canyon.

In February of 1932, Frijoles Canyon and several thousand acres surrounding it entered the National Park System as Bandelier National Monument. And in 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) started a major building project there. During the next 7 years 32 buildings were constructed, including a good-sized restaurant, two coffee shops, a curio shop and 20 cabins. In the spring of 1942 a road into Frijoles was completed.

With the new road and extra cabins came more visitors, and "some of those visitors were rather prominent," she says.

"One summer the daughter of the Prime Minister of England spent several weeks with us.

"Another time a big black limousine accompanied by a motorcycle brigade pulled up in front of the Lodge and I thought to myself 'now here comes someone with a bit of importance.' It turned out to be Edward Grouth, the Ambassador to Calcutta, India, who just came by to thank me for serving a cup of tea to his old aunt, a Mrs. Biddle from Philadelphia, several years before. Of course I had long since forgotten who Mrs. Biddle was, but I kept correspondence with the Ambassador for many years."

With the added business, there was a need for more staff. During the busy summer months Mrs. Frey hired a chef and assistant chef, two dishwashers, five

waitresses, several women to clean and men for the stable operation.

In 1943, the war had its effects on Frijoles Canyon. The top secret Manhattan Project to develop an atomic bomb had its main headquarters at nearby Los Alamos. As the Atomic City grew in size and productivity, more housing was needed for personnel.

Early in March 1943, Mrs. Frey heard rumors that the Army was going to use Frijoles Lodge for housing. "I went to the Santa Fe Office," she said, "to tell them if they wanted my Lodge, they had better let me know right now, because I was going to New York City in a day or two. Of course they wouldn't tell me a thing, so I went to New York City.

"A friend of mine had arranged for opera tickets the first night I was to be there, and I was quite thrilled. But, when I arrived at my hotel to register, there was a message for me to be at the airport within an hour, without fail!

"When I boarded the plane, it was filled with Canadian Officers and how they looked at me! We were flown to Albuquerque and then I was escorted home to open the Lodge for the Army.

"That was a busy time in the Canyon. There were soldiers everywhere—18 slept in my gift shop. They even wanted to take my house over, but that's when I put my foot down!

"I always said the Los Alamos Project had to be one of the best-kept secrets in the world. Do you know, my young son was stationed there (15 miles away) for 2 years, and I wasn't aware of it?"

Mrs. Frey's only child Richard, the brightest star in her life, died in 1947 at the age of 23. Long before that there was a divorce, but still she maintained the courage and fortitude to carry on with the Lodge operation.

This sprightly lady whose face and quick mind seem to elude time itself, never reveals her age. When someone is curious about the number of years she has been on this earth, she replies with a smile "Now, it doesn't make a bit of difference how old one gets, but rather how one gets old."

On May 5, 1975 the people at Bandelier honored Evelyn Frey with a huge party to celebrate her 50 years as a concessioner. More than 350 friends and neighbors gathered in Frijoles Canyon to wish her well, and New Mexico Governor Jerry Apodaca proclaimed the day as "Frey Day" throughout the State.

Even though Evelyn Frey closed her shop, she has not retired. This spring she started a new career working for the Park Service, at the visitors center information desk at Bandelier National Monument. This means that many more travelers will have the pleasure of meeting and visiting with the Grand Lady of Frijoles Canyon.

Big Bend from 'visitor's eye-view'

(Editor's Note: The following article is excerpted from a column written by Helen C. Saults, who writes for her local paper in Branson, Mo. Last winter, she and her husband took a trip to Big Bend National Park, Tex., and reported a "visitors'-eye-view" to her readers in her column, "The Observers.")

On our latest trip, we took off for the mad, wild beauty of Big Bend and its national park. I had been to the Grand Tetons, Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain and Great Smoky Mountains, but not to Big Bend. The "new" pulled so that's where we wound up.

Perhaps it was idiotic to leave the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where the weather was merely tepid, and go where it was chilly; if you think you are going to escape frosts and jackets by going to Big Bend in winter, think again, although snow is highly unlikely. And, if you don't like open space and loneliness, don't go to Big Bend. There is one lodge-restaurant, no TV, no radio, no newspaper, few people.

The drive up from the Gulf of Mexico beaches to the high Chihuahuan desert country, with few human signs except for an occasional windmill dotting the mesquite, was monotonous. Nearing the park, to our south, loomed twisted, jagged peaks thrusting their purple shadows from Mexico. We didn't see any motels and few houses, but lots of recreational vehicles.

The Big Bend area, including the park which has 750,000-plus acres, was spectacular. The park has a total permanent population of 105. We stayed at the lodge up in the Chisos Mountain Basin—the only housing in the park and 5,500 feet above sea level. The view from the dining room, with the sun setting through "the window" between enclosing peaks, was breathtaking.

We tried to use every minute of our 4 days, leaving the lodge early and staying out all day. There was no place to eat so we stocked up at the trading post for a picnic lunch.

The rock ruins at Hot Springs, once a primitive spa, put a strain on my composure. Following a half-mile-long foot path, we came to the spring "bath"—a square pool about 12 feet on a side and about 2 feet deep. Sitting naked in the water were five bearded young men and a young woman holding a baby. We chatted with them and were invited to join the mass cleansing. I declined with what I hope was aplomb, pointing out the chilly temperature.

(Continued on page 18.)

Next we found the foot path into Boquillas Canyon, cut through the Sierra del Carmen by the Rio Grande into the longest (25 miles) of Big Bend's three famous gorges. The path into the canyon is steeply uphill at first, then it descends gently into high walls that impart a sense of grandeur. Near the mouth of the canyon is a large sand slide you can reach in a half hour, and the view from the wind-hollowed cave there is worth the struggle.

Forty-three miles to the west Santa Elena Canyon has sheer walls 2,000 feet high, which overhang the narrow, winding river. After crossing Terlingua Creek to the opening of the chasm, the foot trail leads up several steep inclines to an overlook. Most people turn back there. From the overlook we really had to work to get into the canyon. Last year's flood washed out much of the trail, but we clambered three-quarters of a mountain-goat mile or so to a point where we were too tired or too fearful to go any further. It was a weird, awesome scene; the immensity of the canyon was overpowering.

The Costolon Historic Compound, near Santa Elena Canyon, dates back to the late 1800s when settlers came into Big Bend to try ranching in this wild landscape. Costolon served as a cavalry outpost during Pancho Villa's quarrel with two governments; it was preserved by the National Park Service to illustrate a way of life that has passed from the American scene. A trading post still serves the Mexican village of Santa Elena across the river.

Driving through Yucca flats while hemmed by volcanic mountains, it was easy to imagine Apaches storming through the brasada or a Comanche war party raiding down into Mexico.

At the end of the foot path leading to the ruins of Nail ranch headquarters, I stopped to read this message on a plaque: "No surface water was present, but Sam Nail dug a well and the desert flowered. Fig, hickory and walnut trees live on as the windmill continues to pump. Birds still sing as they did for Sam and his wife, Neva. Rest awhile and listen to them." I rested, listened, and pondered the vastness of the area, the enormity of the mountains with their flaming color, the awesome canyons, the enchantment of foot trails leading to secret sites. And I offered a prayer of thankfulness to the God of the Desert for having had the pleasure of these wonders.

Soper retires

William L. "Bud" Soper, acting facilities manager at Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., retired June 30 after a 30-year Government career.

At a special dinner marking his retirement, Superintendent Lester F. McClanahan presented several awards to Soper. These included a 30-year length-of-service award, a Special Act Award for \$400 and a certificate of Superior Service. During his career, Soper also served at Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.

The Soper family will remain in the Hot Springs, S. Dak., area.

If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it.

—Abraham Lincoln

Emery ends it after 45 years

George F. Emery retired Aug. 31 after a 45-year Government career.

He spent the first 43½ years with the Park Service and his final 18 months with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Among his assignments were stints as historian at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga.-Tenn.; and Stones River National Battlefield, Tenn.; assistant superintendent at Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; and superintendencies at Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tenn., Petersburg National Battlefield, Va., and Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.

He transferred to the Washington Office in 1971 where he became chief, Historic Sites Survey Division.

He and Mrs. Emery reside at 3876 N. 30th St., Arlington, Va. 22207.

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Park chief ends career

By Sandra Alley
Public Information Officer, NCR

U.S. Park Police Chief Jerry L. Wells, head of the NPS law enforcement agency for more than 6 years, retired Sept. 30.

The 29-year veteran of the U.S. Park Police has served as Park Police Chief since April of 1973. He began his career with NPS USPP in November of 1950 as a private and progressed through the ranks to chief.

As chief of U.S. Park Police, Wells, 51, has commanded a force that grew from 457 in 1973 to its present 750 officers, who are assigned to more than 50,000 acres of national parklands and parkways in greater Washington. Park Police contingents are also assigned to Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco; Gateway National Recreation Area, Brooklyn, N.Y., and as instructors at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Brunswick, Ga.

Jack Fish, director of the National Capital Region, who announced Wells' retirement, said, "Wells has greatly contributed to the law enforcement profession within the Park Service and has brought exceptional leadership, knowledge and innovation to the Park Police during a time when police departments have been undergoing new



demands and roles to meet the changing needs of society."

Wells was responsible for the successful implementation of several new programs for Park Police, including the design of a "Case Incident Reporting System" that records criminal incidents and other police services and is now used

nationwide throughout the National Park System.

Under his leadership, the Park Police's helicopter surveillance and medivac program started in the spring of 1973 and has become a prototype for other police departments. This service has been credited with saving hundreds of lives in the metropolitan area by providing emergency medical, air and police services.

Wells also established the force's mobile field headquarters used at many of Washington's large demonstrations and public gatherings; streamlined the force's police communications system and mobile crime identification unit; and initiated a Park Police Aide Program, composed of civilians who assume the non-law enforcement duties of police, such as routine traffic control.

A Community Relations Section was initiated by Wells and now provides an on-going link with police and the neighboring communities they serve.

Since joining Park Police, Wells also has worked in such assignments as the horse mounted patrol, motorcycle unit and as commander of the Operations Division. He has received numerous letters of commendation and awards, including the Interior Department's "Meritorious Service Award" in 1977.

Born in Charlotte, N.C., he was educated in the District of Columbia and is a graduate of the FBI Academy.

John McGuire retires as Forest chief



John R. McGuire, who served the past 7 years as chief of the Forest Service, has retired, ending a career with that agency that began in 1939. He is the 10th man to head the 74-year-old Department of Agriculture bureau that administers 188 million acres of national forests and grassland.

McGuire's successor is R. Max Peterson, who has worked in the Forest Service for 39 years, the last 5 as a deputy chief.

In September, Chief McGuire was honored at a Washington, D.C. dinner, "The Last Meeting of the Court of King John," held at the Twin Bridges Marriott. Associate Director Jim Tobin attended for the Park Service.

Before being appointed chief, McGuire served as associate chief, and from 1967 to 1971 was deputy chief for Program Planning.

"During Chief McGuire's tenure, the Forest Service and the Park Service have cooperated more closely than ever before," Director Bill Whalen said. "I am

sure such cooperation is most beneficial to the Nation. Despite some differences in the missions of the two agencies, we are both charged with the protection of irreplaceable natural resources, and this protection can best be accomplished by our working in harmony," Bill said.

McGuire's Forest Service career began as a junior field assistant in the Central States. After a number of years filling increasingly responsible positions, he headed forest economics research divisions at Upper Darby, Pa., and Berkeley, Calif. During this period, he contributed to the major survey, "Timber Resources for America."

He earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and two master's degrees, one from Yale and one from the University of Pennsylvania.

The former chief belongs to the Society of American Foresters. He wrote a number of scientific papers, served 4 years in the U.S. Army, and was the recipient of many awards, including the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civil Service.

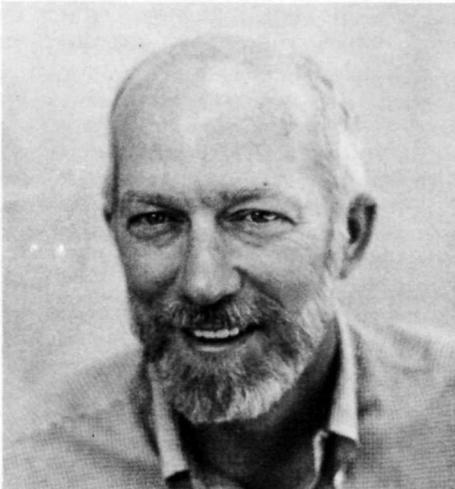
Sellars named to SW post

Dr. Richard W. Sellars has been appointed chief of the Southwest Cultural Resources Center in the Southwest Regional Office.

Sellars will supervise the Center's historians, anthropologists and historical architects, in addition to special studies of submerged cultural resources, special archeological studies at Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., and remote sensing work on the Nation's archeological sites.

A graduate of the University of Missouri, with a Ph.D. in history, Sellars had been regional historian in SWRO since 1973. He has also worked in the Denver Service Center and as a summer seasonal at Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.

Before joining NPS, he worked as an independent geologist and as an instructor at colleges in Missouri and New York.



Carrico to head New River Gorge

James W. Carrico, a veteran of nearly 20 years in the Park Service, has been named the first superintendent of the New River Gorge National River, W. Va.

New River was authorized by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. The area includes some of the finest white water rafting in the east.

Carrico comes to New River after a 4-year stint in the Washington Office, 2 years in the Branch of Employee Evaluation and Staffing and 2 years with the Division of Ranger Activities and Protection.

Before going to Washington, he served as superintendent of Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo., from 1969-75.

He joined NPS in 1960 as a park ranger

at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. In 1963, he became assistant chief ranger at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., and in 1966 became chief park ranger at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument,

Ariz.

A graduate of Miami University of Ohio, he is married, and he and his wife, Virginia, have three children.

Rangers, technicians now together

The GS-026 Park Technician Series will be absorbed by the GS-025 Park Ranger Series under a proposal approved by Director Bill Whalen.

A request submitted by Nancy Garrett, Associate Director, Administration, for consolidation of the two series has been transmitted by the Department to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), formerly the Civil Service Commission.

"Before this decision was made, the regions were asked for their opinions," the Director said. "Most thought a consolidation would be vastly preferable to the present situation, which was described as confusing," he said.

Garrett noted that the Service is also recommending a title change, making it possible to call jobs at GS-4 and below Park Aide and begin use of the Park Ranger title at GS-5.

A study begun about 10 years ago resulted in the establishment of two series, Park Management, 025, and Park Technician, 026. But the arrangement has been criticized ever since it was implemented. The panel that considered this and related questions at the 1977 Conference of Park Superintendents noted two problems the parks are continuing to have with the 026 series:

low morale among Technicians, due in large part to the weak career-ladder, and too few GS-7 Park Rangers to promote to GS-9. One of the solutions suggested was this merging of the two series that has now been decided upon.

"One factor contributing to the confusion is the popularity of the Park Service as an employer," the Director said. "Many highly qualified men and women are willing to start at low grades to get into the Service."

Often, superintendents have found it difficult to assign distinctly separate Technician and Ranger work at grades GS-5 through GS-9.

Personnel management officials believe that, under the series merger, more persons will have opportunities to compete for promotions, although they cannot be sure that more will actually be advanced to higher levels.

Nancy Garrett indicated that the consolidation will go into effect as soon as approval is received from the Office of Personnel Management. "The OPM now has our proposal with a top priority endorsement from the Department of the Interior; and we can anticipate that OPM will be working on the merger momentarily," she said.

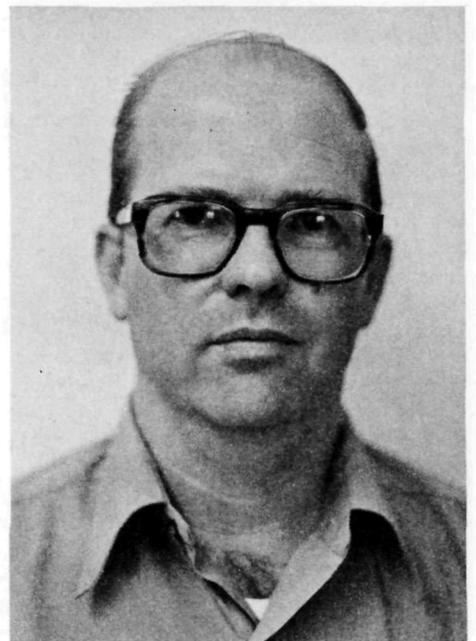
Crane to Capulin

Clark Crane, facility manager at Glacier National Park, Mont., has been named superintendent at Capulin Mountain National Monument, N. Mex.

Crane succeeds John Chapman, who has transferred to Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.

A second generation Park Service employee, Crane began his career as a seasonal at Yellowstone National Park. In 1964, he became a maintenance worker at Grand Canyon National Park. Other assignments include stints at Lake Meredith and Amistad National Recreation Areas, Tex.; Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak.; Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., and the Midwest Regional Office.

A Livingston, Mont., native, Crane also completed the 2-year Mid-Level Manager Course in 1974.



Want out early — now's your chance

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) recently approved optional early-out retirements for all eligible Park Service employees. Eligible employees may choose to retire during the period Oct. 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980.

NPS requested the early-out retirement authorization due to the Service's need to reduce staffing in regional headquarters, selected parks and the Washington Office.

Voluntary retirements are authorized for all eligible employees, GS-15 and below or equivalent, who were on the Service's rolls prior to June 6. An employee must have 25 years service at any age or 20 years service and be at least 50. The employee's annuity will be reduced by one-sixth of one percent for each full month the retiring employee is under age 55.

OPM gave Park Service this authority with the understanding that no coercion be used by agency managers against employees eligible to retire. And wherever possible, vacancies created by retirements will be used to place employees who are facing involuntary separation, demotion or transfer to another commuting area.

Employees who might want to take advantage of this program may receive counseling in their personnel offices. Information on retiree benefits and a computer printout of an employee's estimated annuity are available.

Staff archeologist gets scholarship

Brooke Blades, archeologist in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Scholarship that will take him to Northern Ireland for 9 months.

Working with the Institute of Continuing Education of the New University of Ulster, he will do research on settlements of the "Plantation Period" that began about 1610.

Scholars believe that similarities exist between settlements of that time in England and Ireland and settlements in America such as Jamestown.

"We expect that what we learn about the beginnings of towns in Northern Ireland will translate into a better understanding of our settlements in this country," Blades said.

Blades' work at Londonderry will combine research and survey work with actual spadework in the field. He will

produce a research report detailing his findings.

Blades, a graduate of William & Mary College and University of Pennsylvania, has been on the regional staff for 5 years and has worked in numerous archeological projects at MARO parks.

Abrams to advise

Secretary Andrus has appointed Mrs. Kathleen Shea Abrams, Miami Shores, Fla., to membership on the Advisory Board. Mrs. Abrams' appointment fills the vacancy created with the expiration of Bill Lane's term on the Board.



Book

A historical research study of the Tidewater plantation where George Washington was born is now available at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, east of Fredericksburg, Va. A reprint of a monograph that was written for National Park Service staff use in 1968, it makes this original research available to the public for the first time.

Charles E. Hatch, Jr., now retired, is the author. He was formerly chief park historian at Colonial National Historical Park. He researched and wrote the original document on assignment to the Washington office.

"This updated version gives the serious student not only an understanding of Washington's boyhood environment but basic information about how a typical Tidewater plantation of the 18th century was run," says Superintendent Don R. Thompson of the park.

The book fulfills a long-felt need to provide an attractive sales publication for visitors to the park and interested scholars.

Designed in an attractive format, it includes additional photographs and maps. The readability of the text has been enhanced through placement of footnotes at the end of the chapters. The results of recent archeological investigations are covered in an addendum by Brooke S. Blades, staff archeologist of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. The front-cover design displays the coat-of-arms of Augustine Washington, George Washington's father.

Publication of the study was financed by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, and made possible through the support of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association; both are

cooperating associations of the National Park Service.

The 173-page book was edited by George C. Machenzie, historian with the Division of Interpretation, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. It was printed by Consolidated Drake Press, also of Philadelphia.

Merci beaucoup

We want to thank our attentive readers for pointing out errors in recent issues of the COURIER. Among them are Southeast Region Public Affairs Officer James Howard, Jr.; former Director Horace M. Albright and former Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

—The Editors.

People on the move

New places

BACHELOR, James N., Maintenance Mechanic General Foreman, Rocky Mountain NP, to Facility Mgr, Cumberland Island NS
BOBOLIA, Michael P., Park Tech, Grand Canyon, to Same, Mammoth Cave NP
BRAITHWAITE, Kay, Clerk-Typist, Operations, to Admin. Officer, Redwood NP
COLEMAN, James Jr., Supt, Olympic NP, to Park Mgr, Mid-Atlantic Region
CONTOR, Roger J., Assist to the Director for Alaska, to Park Mgr, Olympic NP
EIDEMILLER, Mark R., Park Ranger, Virgin Islands NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP
FRIERY, Carl B., Park Tech, George Washington Birthplace NM, to Same, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
GALL, Lawrence D., Historian, Adams NHS, to Park Ranger, Lowell NHP
JAMISON, Lynn D., Admin Officer, Bighorn Canyon NRA, to Same, Chickasaw NRA
LUNDY, Charles V., Park Ranger, Lassen Volcanic NP, to Same, Lewis & Clark NHT
MILES, Valentia A., Clerk-Typist, Admin, NARO to Same, Mgt & Operations, NARO
MOSSMAN, Rick L., Park Tech, NCR-Central, to Same, Bandelier NM
PARDUE, Diana R., Park Tech, Appomattax Court House NHP, to Staff Curator, Museum Services, HFC
PARSLEY, Geneva L., Clerk-Typist, Kennedy Center Support Group, to Same, Professional Services, NCR
REYNOLDS, John J., Supv Landscape Architect, MW/RM Team, DSC, to Landscape Architect, Santa Monica Mountains NRA
SYNDER, Sally L., Clerk-Assist, Professional Support, DSC, to Sec, Professional Support, DSC
TOUSLEY, Richard S., Park Mgr, Interpretation & Visitor Services, WASO, to Park Mgr, Assateague Island NS
VOSS, Glenn H., Supv Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS, to Park Ranger, Big South Fork NR & RA
WHITLATCH, Beth, Summer Aid, Rocky Mountain Region, to Summer Aid, Administration, RMRO
WIIST, Loyce C., Clerk-Typist, DSC, to Clerk-Steno, Professional Support, DSC
ARNBERGER, Leslie P., Park Mgr, Yosemite NP, to Associate Regional Director, Park Operations, SWRO
BERG, Malcom J., Park Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to Park Mgr, Rio Grande River
BROWN, Bernadine N., Staffing Assist, Administration, to Personnel Assist, North Cascades NP

CAMPBELL, Donald W., Departmental Mgr Trainee, Training Div, WASO, to Park Mgr, Harpers Ferry NHP

CHAPMAN, Veldon A., Buildings & Utilities Foreman, Padre Island NS, to Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Hatteras Island

CONWAY, Martin R., Park Mgr, Harpers Ferry NHP to Historian, Cultural Resources, WASO

COOK, Darell J., Supv Park Ranger, Timpanogos Cave NM, to Same, Badlands NP

DAVIS, Daniel B., Park Ranger, Rocky Mountain NP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA

EPPERSON, Gerald W., Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP

FRUIK, Anna Louise, Clerk-Steno, Special Programs, DSC, to Sec, Park Technology, WASO

HELLICKSON, Michele M., Park Ranger (Historian), Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, to Supv Park Ranger, Theodore Roosevelt NP

HELM, Linda S., Sec, Mgmt & Planning, WRO, to Sec, Mgmt Appraisal, WRO

HEPBURN, James R., Maintenance General Foreman, Mount McKinley NP, to Same, Crater Lake NP

KIRSCHNER, Rick, Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP, to Same, Mount Rainier NP

KRIZ, Willis P., Realty Officer, SERO, to Same, Land Acquisition, WASO

KYRAL, Jo Ann, Admin Officer, Buffalo NR, to Park Mgr, Fort Smith NHS

McCREIGHT, Clifford R., Supv Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP

MULLINS, Timothy, Clerk-Typist, Administration, NARO, to Admin Clerk, Lowell NHP

NOLAND, Robert H., Admin Officer, Hatteras Island, to Same, Everglades NP

OLSON, Gordon C., Lead Park Tech, Professional Services, NCR, to Park Tech, Antietam NB

OTEY, Marcia L., Sec, Bureau EEO Office, WASO, to Equal Opportunity Spec, NARO

PORTER, William J. Jr., Realty Spec, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Planning & Assist, SERO

REESER, Donald W., Park Ranger, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Redwood NP

RISTAU, Toni K., Environmental Engineer, Special Programs, DSC to Same, Park Technology, WASO

ROHDE, William H., Park Tech, Independence NHP, to Park Tech, Delaware Water Gap NRA

SCARCE, James D., Park Tech, (Interpretation), NCR, Central, to Same, Manassas NBP

VINSON, Horace, Jr., Motor Vehicle Operator, NCR, to Tractor Operator, Tree Group, NCR

ANDERSON, Lee E., Park Ranger, Apostle Islands NL, to Supv Park Ranger, Ozark NSR

BENTON, Dorothy W., Department Mgmt Devel. Prog. Trainee, WASO, to International Cooperation Spec, WASO

BOOTH, Rodney H. Jr., Maintenance Worker, Saint Croix NSR, to Maintenance Worker Foreman, Voyageurs NP

CLARK, Galen K., Electrician, Crater Lake NP, to Same, Rocky Mountain NP

CLARK, Susan C., Programs & Budget Clerk, NARO, to Admin Clerk, Minute Man NHP

COMSTOCK, Rock L. Jr., Outdoor Recreation Planner, Mgmt & Operations, WASO, to Supv Park Ranger, Interp Recreation & Community Services, NCR

COWAM, Paul M., Clerk-Typist, Yosemite NP, to Park Tech, Yosemite NP

DURAN, Shirley, Clerk-Typist, Professional Services Contracts, DSC, to Same, Professional Support, DSC

EICKENHORST, Jay P., Park Tech, Golden Gate NRA, to Safety Spec, Golden Gate NRA

ENGER, Duane K., Safety Spec, Safety Mgmt Div, WASO, to Regional Safety Engineer, Park Operations, SWRO

FAIRCHILD, Charles M., Personnel Assist, North Cascades NP, to Personnel Mgmt Spec, Redwood NP

FRANSLEY, Brenda J., Admin Clerk, Navajo NM, to Admin Tech, Pinnacles NM

FERRARO, William J., Supv Park Ranger, Ozark NSR, to Park Ranger, Apostle Islands NL

FITZMARLUICE, Peter C., Clerk-Typist, Yosemite NP, to Park Tech, Yosemite NP

FUGATE, Mary J., Clerk, NCR, to Alumni Services Coordinator, Public Affairs, WASO

GERNAT, Helene V., Clerk-Typist, Contract Admin Div, DSC, to Same, Program Control Div, DSC

GIARTH, Frances N., Sec., NCR, to Public Events Coordinator, Concessions Mgmt, NCR

HAYNES, James C., Park Tech, Carl Sandburg Home NHS, to Same, Blue Ridge Pkwy

HILL, Dennis, Facility Mgr, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Same, Redwood NP

HOLDER, Richard L., Park Ranger, Special Programs, DSC, to Supv Park Ranger, (Park Planner), MW/RM Team, DSC

HOLM, Michael O., Park Ranger, Theodore Roosevelt NP, to Same, Bighorn Canyon NRA

LIPSCOMB, Linda E., Clerk-Typist, Contracting & General Services, WASO, to Exhibit Plans Coordinator, Exhibits, HFC

OCHSNER, David C., Supv Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Santa Monica Mountains NRA

OSTER, Helen M., Supv Personnel Staffing Spec, Employ'm't & Placement, NCR, to Supv Employee Devel Spec, Employee & Labor Relations, NCR

PENDERGRAST, Edna P., Admin Services Assist, Ocmulgee NM, to Admin Services Assist, Fort Sumter NM

FEZA, Sylvia, Park Tech, Chamizal NM, to Same, Sequoia NP

ROTHFUSS, Edwin L., Supv Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Park Mgr Supt, Mount Rushmore NM

SACKLIN, John A., Environmental Spec, PN/W Team, DSC, to Same, Redwood NP

SAUNDERS, William A., Building Engineer, Kennedy Center Support Group, to Maintenance Worker Foreman, Wolf Trap Farm Park

SMITH, Karl C., Park Tech, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Same, Castillo De San Marcos NM

SONDAG, Donald L., Supv Account, Administration, MWRO, to Budget & Financial Program Spec, Grand Canyon NP

THELLMANN, John F., Maintenance Mechanic, Death Valley NM, to Same, Petrified Forest NP

TOLLEY, Ivan R., Supv Park Ranger, Isle Royale NP, to Same, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS

WHITWORTH, Jock F., Park Tech, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Wupatki NP

WIGGINS, James P., Park Ranger, Mammoth Cave NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mammoth Cave NP

WILKERSON, John C., Contract Spec, Administration, SERO, to Admin Officer, Cumberland Gap NHP

Submitted 9/21/79

AIKENS, Martha B., Supv Park Ranger, Gateway NRA, to Departmental Mgmt Program Trainee, WASO

ARRIGUCCI, Ruth D., Park Aid, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Chamizal NM

BASHAM, Cynthia L., Sec (DMT), Concessions Mgmt, NCR, to Same (Steno), Deputy Regional Director, NCR

BLAIN, Ronnie L., Maintenance Worker Foreman, Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, George Washington Mem Pkwy, to Axeman Foreman, Isle Royale NP

BOND, Cathy J., Personnel Clerk (Typing), Grand Teton NP, to Same, Sequoia NP

CAMPBELL, Bonnie M., Park Ranger (Planner), MA/NA Team, DSC, to Departmental Mgmt Devel Prog. Trainee, WASO

DINKEL, Ted Richard, Geologist, Professional Support, DSC, to Same, Park Technology, WASO

DURAN, Gilbert, Engineering Equip'm't Operator, Sequoia NP, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA

FLOOD, Jerome T., Park Tech, Walnut Canyon NM, to Same, Chamizal NM

FRANTUM, Betty W., Procurement Agent, Contracting & General Services, WASO, to Voucher Examiner, Public Affairs, NCR

GARDNER, Donald E., Research Scientist, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Same, Hawaii State Director

GOODRICH, Terrence E., Travel Clerk, Administration, RMRO, to Planning Aid/Planning Tech, PN/W Team, DSC

GRAHAM, Edward G. Jr., Carpenter, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Padre Island NS

GROVE, Jo Ann J., Clerk-Typist, Southeast Archeological Center, to Same, Personnel Operations, WASO

GUY, Clark D., Private, US Park Police, to Park Ranger (Law Enforcement Spec), Delaware Water Gap NRA

HAWKINS, Albert A., Park Mgr, Mammoth Cave NP, to Same, Delaware Water Gap NRA

HELTON, Erika K., Sec (Typing), Special Operations Force, NCR, to Same, (DMT), Concessions Mgmt, NCR

HILLIARD, William F., Lead Accounting Tech, Administration, to Programs & Budget Tech, Lowell NHP

HOFF, Robert J., Park Ranger, Fort Union NM, to Supv Park Ranger, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS

JOHNSON, Curtis G., Park Ranger, Death Valley NM, to Supv Park Ranger, Fort Clatsop NM

KERR, Robert I., Park Mgr, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Southwest Region

KHALATBARI, Mary Ann, Program Analyst, WASO, to Department Prog. Mgmt Devel Prog. Trainee, WASO

KUENZEL, Dennis W., Supv Park Ranger, Biscayne NM, to Same, Canaveral NS

LEFRIDGE, John E. Jr., Maintenance Worker, Greenbelt Park, to Same, Baltimore-Washington Pkwy

MARQUEZ, Arturo, Park Aid Co-Op Student, Fort Union NM, to Same, Chamizal NM

NAPIER, Jerrold D., Maintenance Worker Leader, Ozark NSR, to Same, Mound City Group NM

REYNOLDS, Robert W., Supv Park Ranger, Capitol Reef NP, to Departmental Mgmt Devel Program Trainee, WASO

RINALDI, Charles R., Supv Realty Spec, Appalachian Trail Project, WASO, to Realty Officer, Appalachian Trail Project, WASO

ROBERTS, Marguerite D., Contract Spec, Construction Contracts, DSC, to Same, Professional Services, DSC

RUE, Vickie E., Clerk-Typist, Antietam NB, to Sec, Gettysburg NMP

STARK, Jack E., Park Mgr, NARO, to Same, Grand Teton NP

SUAZO, Ernest J., Admin Officer, Dinosaur NM, to Departmental Mgmt Devel Program Trainee, WASO

TUCKER, Johnnie, Janitor Leader, Manhattan Sites, to Laborer Leader, Manhattan Sites

WARE, Gary, Clerk, Mgmt & Planning, WRO, to Admin Clerk, Golden Gate NRA

YARBROUGH, Jerry R., Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Supv Park Ranger, Timpanogos Cave NM

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

—The Editor.



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

*WJH
10/18* 10-2-79

Dear Bill,

Your accomplishment on our MBE program was great. 141% of quota shows your personal interest.

Thanks,
Cecil D. Andrus

(Note: MBE is the abbreviation for Minority Business Enterprise.)

Dr. Frederick Tilberg



Dr. Frederick Tilberg, longtime historian at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., died in Gettysburg June 17.

A respected Civil War scholar and author, he served as a historian at the park for 28 years until his retirement in 1965. Subsequently, he and his wife Relda stayed in Gettysburg where he continued active in various organizations.

Dr. Tilberg was a founding member of the American Association for State and Local History. He was a member of the Civil War

Round Tables of Chicago, New York and Asbury Park as well as Gettysburg.

Dr. Tilberg was the author of National Park Service handbooks on Gettysburg, Antietam and Fort Necessity and had articles published in *American Heritage* and *Pennsylvania History* magazines.

In 1966 he received the Meritorious Service Award of the Department of the Interior for his contributions to the Service.

A native of Dwight, Kan., he graduated from Midland College in 1920 with a B.A. degree. Dr. Tilberg earned a Master's degree at the University of Chicago in 1923 and a Ph.D. from

the University of Iowa in 1928. He taught at Augustana College, the University of North Dakota and Knox College before joining the Park Service at Fort Raleigh, N.C. in 1936.

He was a well-known figure in Gettysburg. He is survived by his wife, who resides at 61 East Broadway, Gettysburg; and two sons.

Iva M. Boatright

Iva M. Boatright, former secretary in the Southwest Regional Office, died July 4.

Mrs. Boatright worked in the Ranger Services Division from 1957 until she resigned in 1960. She held positions with the Forestry Office and Southwest Monuments Association prior to her Park Service employment.

She is survived by her husband, Harry, whose address is PO Box 1811, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501.

Contributions to the E&AA Educational Aid Fund in Mrs. Boatright's memory have been made by Mrs. Natt Dodge and the NPS Women's Club of Santa Fe.

Milton E. Thompson

Milton E. Thompson, who retired last year, died Sept. 19 at his home in Amarillo, Tex.

Thompson served as historian at Chalmette National Historical Park, La.; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, NHS Mo., and Gettysburg National Historical Park, Pa. He was a superintendent at Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa, and Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo.

He is survived by his wife, Tressie.

Robert D. Gilhousen

Robert D. Gilhousen, a maintenance programs clerk at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., was killed in an automobile accident July 4. He was 28.

An Ohio native, he had attended college there and at Colorado State University where he studied parks and recreation.

He held a variety of positions at Mesa Verde, including seasonal laborer, prior to his appointment as programs clerk in 1977. During his short career, he served in the fire brigade, on the Technical Assistance and Evacuation Team and on the Energy Committee and received several letters of commendation.

He is survived by his mother, Mary Gilhousen, two brothers and two sisters, all of the Rock Creek, Ohio, area.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Secretary Cecil D. Andrus

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Robert L. Herbst



National Park Service

Director William J. Whalen

Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison

Chief, Office of Public Affairs, Priscilla R. Baker

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TWA concessioner to Yellowstone

TWA Services, Inc., the concessioner that provides food, lodging and transportation at Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in Utah and on the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, has made substantial improvements both to facilities and visitor services.

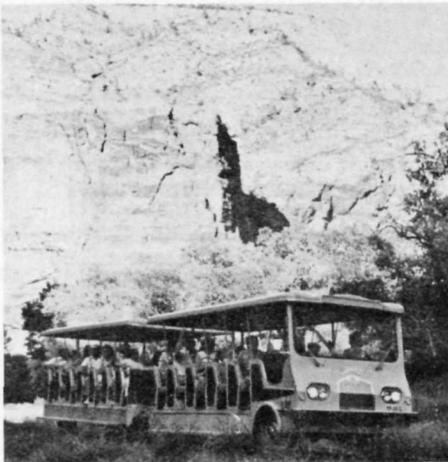
Director Whalen has expressed his satisfaction with the changes, both to the company and to NPS concessions management personnel.

"The concessioner is now giving visitors to these parks the quality of service they are entitled to expect in the national parks of this country," Bill said.

The improvements cover a broad spectrum. Some new kitchen equipment has been installed, dining and sleeping facilities and lobbies and gift shops have been refurbished. Employees are wearing new uniforms. And new sightseeing vehicles have been acquired.

TWA Services has been selected as the temporary operator of the visitor accommodations and related services at Yellowstone National Park, formerly operated by Yellowstone Park Company. TWA's contract will run for 2 years beginning Nov. 1

Zion NP: Visitors enjoy sightseeing in a new tram. Similar new vehicles are in operation at Bryce Canyon.



Grand Canyon Lodge: New carpeting and furniture in the dining room.



Zion Lodge: Recently installed carpet and ranch-oak furniture.

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