

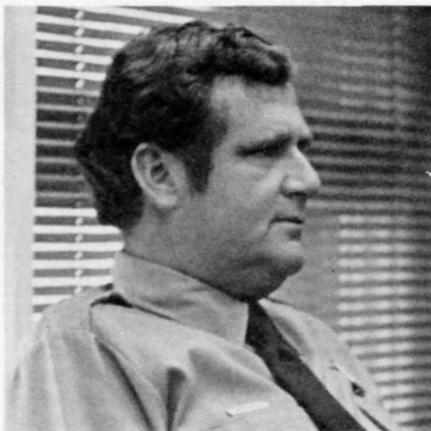
COURIER

The National Park Service Newsletter

Vol. 2 No. 6

Washington, D.C.

April 1979



Superintendent Robert D. Barbee.

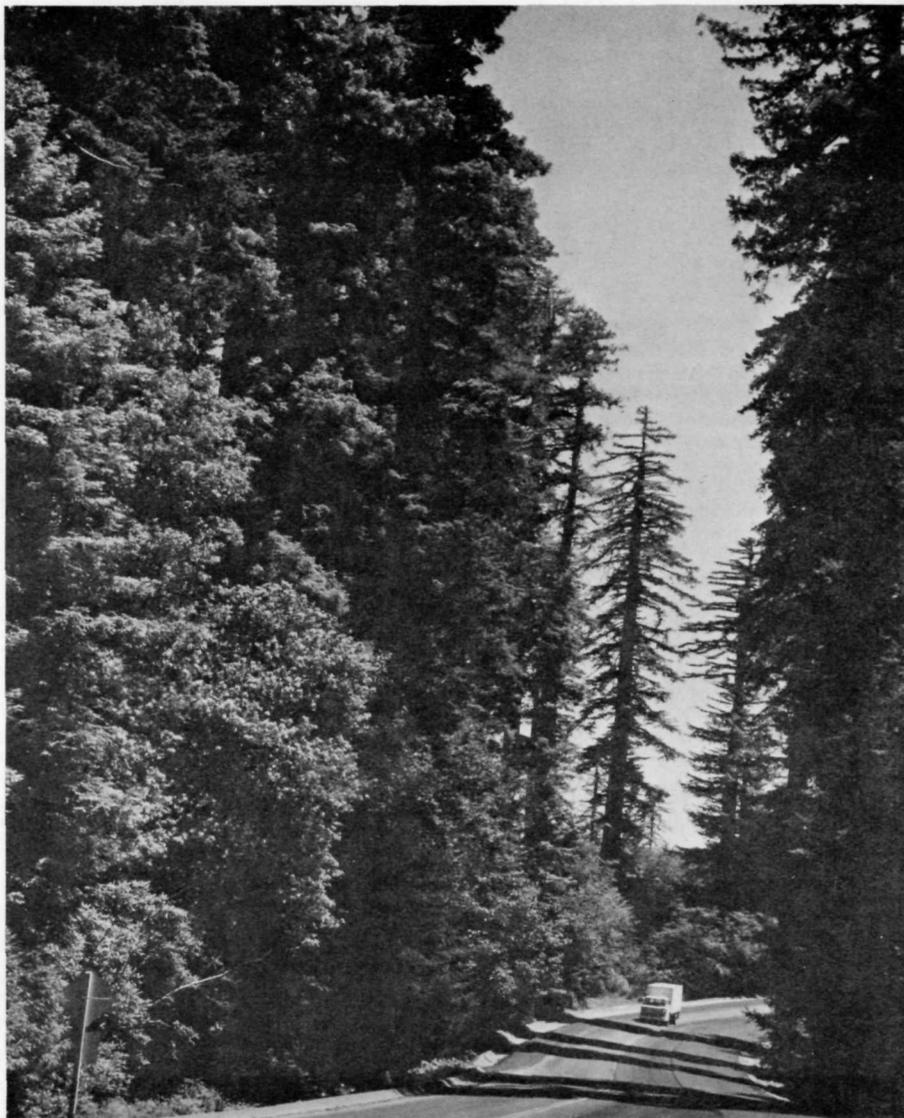
Rescuing the Redwoods

By Daniel S. Hughes

The national parks have always been described in superlatives by visitors, writers, poets, members of Congress and even National Park Service employees. This park is the most beautiful; that park is the most impressive; this other one has the biggest geysers in the world; that one has the highest mountain on the continent. The National Park System is filled to the brim with them. But now there is a park in the System that has a new and unusual superlative: The World's Most Expensive Park. It is Redwood National Park, Calif.

In the System since 1968, Redwood gained more fame last March when Congress authorized the expansion of the park by 48,000 acres. Congress also appropriated \$300 million as a "down payment" to the owners under the new legislative "taking." Those owners are mainly large timber companies that had been clearcutting the giant redwood trees in the area for years.

Congress acted under advisement of environmental groups and the National Park Service, because of the threat posed to existing national park lands. Logging practices of the companies were leading to dangerous erosion of the Redwood Creek watershed and endangering trees in the park. A few had already fallen victim to this erosion. "The rehabilitation of the Redwood Creek basin is the most colossal undertaking in National Park Service resource management history," said Superintendent Bob Barbee, who recently took the helm at Redwood after leaving the



Del Norte Redwoods in Redwood National Park, Calif.

superintendency of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Barbee described the March law as landmark legislation for several reasons.

First, the legislation provides for a 30,000-acre park protection zone (private land outside the park that is still being logged) and permits the Park Service to monitor the timber harvesting activities. Although a lot of bitterness has come about between the National Park Service and the loggers, Barbee's staff is attempting to mitigate that through developing a close link with the timber companies. NPS will provide assistance to the loggers on how to harvest their trees with the least environmental impact on the

park in the lower basin. The Park Service will set up several monitoring sites in the 30,000-acre buffer zone to test sediment levels and erosion rates. "Activities outside the park may be harmful to the park," says Barbee. If such harmful activity is proven, the government has the option to take (but pay for) all or part of the buffer zone and add it to the park. "I certainly hope that never becomes necessary," he said.

Second, the park boundary line is being placed with ecological considerations in mind, not along arbitrary lines as has been the case in most parks.

Third, the law provides a benefits "package"

(Continued on page 2.)

for displaced workers from the timber industry who have been laid off because of park expansion. This package includes pay protection for up to 6 years, as well as retraining opportunities.

Fourth, it is the most expensive land acquisition undertaking for one park in NPS history.

And, finally, the Park Service has taken an area not considered up to traditional *national park* standards and launched a major rehabilitation effort that will take 10-15 years. Thirty-three million dollars has already been authorized for rehabilitation projects, and displaced loggers, or wood workers, will get priority in hiring.

Visiting most areas of the expansion is a sad experience. There are 300 miles of logging roads, 3,000 miles of skid trails, and thousands upon thousands of burnt stumps of what were once magnificent redwood trees.

Last year, NPS began five stabilization projects in these cutover areas. The goal is to return the cutover portion of the Redwood Creek drainage to a reasonable facsimile of its natural state.

To do this, the NPS is removing stream crossings and culverts that are failing, installing water step ladders, reshaping road surfaces and planting exposed soil surfaces with willow, grass seed and native conifer trees. This is mainly a trial balloon. There is not enough data about this sort of rehabilitation to know for sure exactly what will work best. This spring, staff scientists and others will check out the results. The summer and fall of 1979 will see a greatly expanded program involving more than 200 workers.

In another project, NPS is thinning stands of second growth (young) redwoods in order to give some trees a chance to reach full maturity (in 400-500 years).

One of the park's research scientists, Steve Veirs, works out of Jacoby's Storehouse, which really isn't a storehouse anymore, but a funky old building in the center of Arcata, Calif., a town about 70 miles south of the headquarters at Crescent City. Located in Arcata is Humboldt State University, which is a hotbed of environmental activists—many students and graduates being extremely concerned about the future management of Redwood.

"Logging activity around the park has elevated the streambed and some of the trees in the park have literally drowned," Veirs said.

Lee Purkerson has been named by Director Bill Whalen to head the Redwood Rehabilitation effort. Purkerson will be an associate superintendent and will direct all park-related research as well as the massive rehabilitation effort. "Purk" was formerly Environmental Scientist with the Natural Resources Division in Washington.

As for the park itself, Superintendent Barbee describes it as "a potentially great national park, combining magnificent forestry with some 40 miles of rugged coastline." Within the national park boundary are three outstanding State parks; Jedediah Smith Redwoods, Prairie Creek Redwoods, and Del Norte Coast Redwoods. negotiations are underway between the Park Service and the State of California for the State to turn these parks over to the Federal Government for NPS management.

Planning for this largely expanded park goes on at the headquarters office, located in Crescent City, California's northernmost city. A planning team, from the Denver Service Center, is on duty full-time, working on the park's General Management Plan (GMP) which must be completed no later than Jan. 1, 1980. Congress has said that it will not appropriate funds for development of the expanded park until it receives this plan.

Mike Donnelly is the project manager for this planning effort that began on June 6, 1978, with a series of public workshops. Mike says that the park currently receives about 500,000 visitors annually and that the public input focused on visitor services, principally information and interpretation.

The team (about one-third completed with its GMP) has come up with three alternatives which represent a preliminary step in the planning program.

The GMP will outline action programs related to visitor services, interpretation, and natural and cultural resources management, and the facilities development necessary to carry out these programs.

The alternatives offer varied approaches on how to alleviate problems and meet visitor and management needs.

Alternative A responds to the possibility that there will be no increases in the park budget. It seeks to improve the visitor experience through programs and personnel rather than through facility expansion, and outlines a strategy of park development that can be accomplished in a reasonable period of time and with a minimum of capital investment. The highest priority for investment of both dollars and personnel will be in the information/interpretation sector of park management.

Alternative B depicts the park as a major focal point in the North Coast region. In a sense, Redwood would become a "traditional" national park, in that emphasis would be placed upon the substantial expansion facilities like visitor centers and campgrounds. Included would be the development of many new trails, several walk-in campgrounds, picnic areas, information

Redwood National Park, Calif.

plaques at rest areas, and the upgrading of many existing roads. Redwood would become a destination facility.

The park would continue to look to the private sector to provide the majority of commercial services, particularly overnight accommodations and food.

Alternative C in effect adopts the status quo. However, traffic patterns and a patchwork of land ownership result in visitors' confusion over locating facilities or activities. To overcome this, four shuttle bus systems are proposed that would allow the visitor to proceed to a central location, such as a downtown parking facility, and be transported to park sites.

These shuttles would eliminate much of the confusion and make the park more accessible. Also, many existing use areas would be restructured emphasizing creation of interconnecting trail systems and expanded interpretive services.

Alternative C establishes a framework in which cooperation between the private sector and the park is vital to success. Increased park accessibility would become more dependent on the local communities that function as visitor service bases.

According to Chief Interpreter Dick Rasp, interpretive programs now going on at Redwood during the summer range from tidepool walks along the more than 40 miles of ocean shoreline, to Jay Dottle's living history impersonation of a pioneer in Jedediah Smith's party.

Statistically, the park breaks down as follows: 106,000 acres, 40,000 of which are old growth (400+ years) trees; winter rainfall that ranges up to 100 inches per year; State ownership of one-quarter of the national park; and a cutover acreage that makes up 45 percent of the park's area.

So what have we got here? It's certainly long-range as Government programs go. "If everything goes the way the Park Service envisions," Superintendent Barbee said, "in another 400 years this area should look much like it did before the first logger swung an axe."



Buying public land is big business

By Grant W. Midgley
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

(Note: This article was written largely from material provided by the WASO Division of Land Acquisition.)

The largest land acquisition project ever undertaken by the Federal Government is being carried out by the Park Service at Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida. By latest attempts to count, it appears that as many as 70,000 individual owners may hold land in the preserve. Most of them have never laid eyes on their property, and many live outside the United States.

While Big Cypress is the most extreme illustration, it is just one example of the complexity of the widespread land acquisition activities the National Park Service carries out today.

For the 1979 fiscal year, \$253,673,000 was appropriated to buy lands for the National Park System. Those millions fund a land acquisition process that involves the services of 264 NPS people Servicewide plus others working for us on a contract basis.

It is an adversary process and can generate landowner dissatisfaction, because it is not always possible to acquire land from citizens for public use, even with just compensation, without affecting some dreams of the future, and often without paying less than owners think their property should bring.

In reality, the Park Service conducts two types of land acquisition programs, one to acquire the land for recently authorized parks, the other to acquire land for what NPS calls "inholdings," that is, private property in parks authorized before 1960.

The 1960 date is used because most of the parks authorized before that were created predominately from land already owned by the United States. But there were in most some privately owned enclaves, and portions of many of these have never been purchased.

In contrast, park legislation passed since 1960 has usually provided specifically how much property should be acquired and, often, on what terms.

In the early days, when visitors were few and development was not extensive, private ownership of park land had little adverse impact and there was no urgency about acquiring the land.

But following World War II, owners began to make more extensive use of their property, expanding residences, building on vacant lots and erecting commercial developments. This change stimulated Park Service action to acquire these properties, the ultimate objective being to permit the lands to return to a natural state.

Many inholders have been willing to sell their property, but others have vehemently opposed the NPS efforts.

A celebrated example of an inholding area is in Section 35, more commonly known as Wawona, located near the south entrance of Yosemite National Park. A portion of this section was private property when the national park was established in 1890. Originally it encompassed one square mile



Part of the Battle of Gettysburg (from the cyclorama painting). After 60 years of trying, the Government has not acquired all of the battlefield.

(640 acres); now 183 acres remain in private hands.

In September, I had an opportunity to look over Section 35 with Tom Kirn, Realty Specialist at Yosemite, and A.W. (Woody) Gray, chief, Land Acquisition for the Western Region.

Today in Section 35 there are 225 improved properties. The majority are used part of the year by the owners, then rented for the summer season by the month. Some are also rented for the skiing season.

Section 35 supports a number of commercial developments, some well kept, some unsightly.

In the better residential area, lots go for around \$20,000, and the houses, many quite new, sell for up to \$100,000. They are built of wood and well designed.

Many of the older houses are crowded together and are otherwise unattractive, as are the twisting lanes on which they are situated. At least one owner is trying to put major developments on his property, consisting of 2.61 acres. Large black tanks, lie right by the main road, and half-finished buildings stand with stacks of cinder blocks in front of them.

In 1977, this property was the subject of eminent domain proceedings to stop further development.

A matter of great concern to NPS is the failure of many deteriorating septic tank systems in Section 35, and some effluent has surfaced and found its way into the South Fork of the Merced River.

Of the historical areas of the National Park System, the battlefields of the Civil War have given NPS land acquisition people the greatest concern.

Most of the military parks were authorized in the latter part of the 19th century when the stirring events that took place there were still

strong in the memories of both North and South. The War Department, which administered these shrines, usually did not acquire solid blocks of land but portions containing such remains as trenches, breastworks and gun emplacements, together with access roads and commemorative monument sites. Such partial acquisition posed no protection problem while the surrounding countryside remained rural. But after World War II, residential and commercial developments began their encroachment, and the setting of many battlefields has been irretrievably damaged.

Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., exemplifies the results of this trend. There, almost every variety of unsuitable structure has been built around, and in cases even upon, the battlefield.

At Gettysburg, the minimum area necessary to protect the battlefield's integrity has been determined to be 3,864 acres. Although the War Department obtained nearly two-thirds of this by 1916, by September 1977 we were still 336 acres short of that goal.

Until the late 1950s, no funds were available to buy the remaining land. Gradually, restrictions imposed by Congress were loosened, but the acquisition pace has remained slow.

Believing that parks cannot fulfill their intended purposes while they contain private property, and responding to developmental pressure in inholdings, the Service in 1969 worked out an arrangement with the Appropriations Committees of Congress to keep an undistributed fund on hand to buy land when owners are willing to sell. Using this device, known as the Opportunity Inholding Purchase Program, NPS in 7 years added to Park System areas some 88,000 acres of inholdings at a cost of about \$85.2 million.

In September 1976 some 36,000 acres of inholdings remained with an estimated value

of \$106 million. The high cost of this acreage is due to land price escalation and developments built on it.

In September 1977, Director Bill Whalen announced a somewhat strengthened inholding acquisition policy. Under it, the Service would not seek to acquire these properties without consent of the owners so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present uses, unless environmental degradation results. But new construction, development or subdivision of unimproved land, or significant expansion or alteration of structures will bring condemnation to acquire the property if negotiations cannot be concluded successfully.

Because of some ambiguity in the policy statement as first issued, a revised proposed policy statement was published in the Federal Register on Aug. 11, 1978. In it, the circumstances and factors that will lead to condemnation were spelled out more fully.

Thirty-five units of the Park System have been designated as inholding areas, and each manager is charged with developing a system for making a professional assessment of the effects of proposed changes in property use in that park.

In September, five public hearings were held across the country on the proposed inholding policy—the first at Fresno, Calif. After comments received have been evaluated, a final policy statement will be published.

In announcing the hearings, Whalen noted that the Park System had about 32,000 property owners within authorized boundaries. And he said: "We feel a strong obligation to treat these property owners with fairness and respect while ensuring that the Government is not paying prices which are unfair either to the property owner or to the Government."

Although the program to purchase inholdings is essentially separate from that to purchase new parkland, some important practices apply to both.

Both are financed from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) that was established in 1965 and has been expanded greatly very recently.

After World War II, the Nation began a major expansion of its Park System that is still continuing. Between 1956 and 1976, 114 new areas were added, embracing more than 6 million acres of land.

Such growth made necessary great increases in land purchase appropriations, and Congress in 1965 formulated LWCF to fill the needs of NPS and other Federal agencies, and also to finance matching grants to the States to help expand their holdings of outdoor recreation lands.

The amounts collected from early revenue sources were disappointing. So in 1970 the LWCF funding level was set at \$300 million a year, with Outer Continental Shelf leasing fees providing the additional revenue needed.

(However, the amount actually made available each year is allocated through the appropriations process.) Amendments passed in 1976 increased the fund to \$600 million in FY'78, \$750 million in FY'79 and \$900 million a year through 1989.

Finally, in 1977, an amendment with a profound effect on LWCF was passed. It raised the funding level for both 1978 and 1979 to \$900



Much of Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla., is under water most of the year. Still thousands of lots were sold here.

million. It created a special \$450 million account, to be appropriated only for areas previously authorized for the national systems of parks, wilderness, scenic trails, wild and scenic rivers, and national recreation areas managed by the Forest Service.

To cut down on the time between passage of park bills and purchase of the land, the amendment allowed use of LWCF appropriations to do preacquisition work, such as title searches and mapping for proposed areas or boundary changes, so long as it does not interfere with rights of landowners.

Other provisions of law and policy also apply to both inholdings and to new park purchases. In the 1930s the Park Service began to permit those residing on land taken for parks to live out their lives in their homes. This principle is followed now in most legislation authorizing parks and is NPS policy regarding inholdings. At Big Cypress, for example, if an owner elects to sell, he or she may still retain control up to 25 years or for the lifetime of self or spouse.

Adopted for humanitarian reasons this use and occupancy policy has helped NPS to buy land at considerable savings, lessened landowner and community resistance to park projects, and reduced the number of condemnations needed.

Another humanitarian change in the law came in 1971 with passage of the Uniform Relocation Act.

This program greatly alleviated the sting of giving up a home or business. Covering all agencies of the United States, the act recognized the need for advisory and financial assistance for those being moved.

All displacees are assisted. No one can be moved with less than 90 days notice. The agency buying the land must arrange for decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for all owners and tenants, who also have a choice of moving expenses or in-lieu payments.

NPS has relocated a remarkable variety of businesses—restaurants, taverns, rest homes, trailer parks, boarding houses, farms and ranches, gasoline stations, all kinds of shops and even small villages.

To eliminate windfalls, except for moving expenses, owners may not benefit from relocation and reservation of use and occupancy.

Notwithstanding the expense and complication of dealing with inholdings, the big end of today's NPS land acquisition effort is buying land for new parks.

To understand issues affecting this acquisition, it is helpful to know enough of Park System history to recognize how greatly the process of bringing areas into the System has changed over the years.

Before 1916 (the year the National Park Service was established) most national parks and monuments were carved from land already owned by the United States, most of it in vast, empty expanses of the West. So acquiring the land posed no problem.

But following creation of the Park Service attention began to turn to formation of a truly national system of parks including areas of historical as well as natural significance. And in the recent years of System expansion, Congress has authorized a large number of noteworthy areas—lakeshores, seashores and rivers, as well as battlefields, forts, and other historic sites—east of the Rocky Mountains.

These lands were in different hands—some owned by State and local governments, but most owned by private citizens. Then NPS began to use appropriated funds extensively to buy property.

An interesting case is Buffalo National River, authorized in March 1972, to cover some 95,000 acres in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas.

There, a group of landowners and residents banded together to organize the "Buffalo River Conservation and Recreational Council" that fought the acquisition in court.

While agreeing to a demand for an environmental impact statement, the judge refused to prevent owners who wished to sell from doing so. Willing sellers gave up by early 1976 more than half the privately owned lands, but this program produced a checkerboard pattern of Federal ownership.

It is estimated the lawsuit set the land acquisition program back by 2 years, and development of Buffalo River by 4, and cost the Government an extra \$4 million, at least.

An early and somewhat brutal introduction to the price escalation and high court awards that have plagued acquisition of land for new parks occurred at Padre Island National Seashore, Tex.

Authorized in 1962, this area encompasses the undeveloped central portion of a long barrier island that stretches along much of the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Of the approximately 134,600 acres of land and water, some 33,500 were donated by the State. Private owners held most of the rest.

Following complex legal actions, the Government paid more than \$15 million for Padre Island land that had been estimated to be worth \$5 million.

Why a cost so much greater than anticipated? Allen Harpine, Division of Land

Acquisition, WASO, lists three factors: the possibility that the Service's pre-authorization estimate was too low, "skillful handling of the case by attorneys for the other side who claimed comparable values with such far-away sites as Miami Beach and the French Riviera," and the magic coming to be associated in people's minds with wilderness shoreline lands.

Another instructive land acquisition case was that of Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C., authorized in 1965. The Congress

expected the State of North Carolina to acquire Core Banks and Portsmouth Island, about 75 per cent of the national seashore, and to donate the land to the United States.

Then NPS was to obtain Shackleford Banks (the most developed portion) plus an administrative site.

But North Carolina received a setback when the Core Banks Gun Club contested the State's condemnation of the club's 950 acres. The club prevailed, the court holding that the

State's eminent domain statute did not authorize this taking, and special legislation had to be passed.

Then Congress, in 1974, set the Federal authorization for land acquisition at \$7.903 million, of which \$1 million could be used to help buy the gun club holding. (The fair market value set for this property in 1969 was \$64,860, but in 1975 it brought more than \$3 million.)

In June 1976 the State conveyed to the United States the bulk of the land it was to acquire, and now NPS has nearly finished its acquisition.

The greatest obstacle at Big Cypress is the large number of small holdings owned by out-of-State individuals. Also, there are few roads and almost no improvements, and much of it can be reached only by swamp vehicle if at all.

It is ironic that, in this area that is hard to get at and almost impossible to develop, thousands of owners from all over the United States and many outside, especially South America, have bought land.

Some tracts are as small as 1.25 acres. Many have been resold many times. Because it frequently takes as much effort to buy small acreages as large, the requirement that land acquisition in Big Cypress be "substantially completed" in 6 years makes it a monumental task.

Because of the multiplicity and diverse domiciles of the owners, the legislation allowed NPS to evaluate a landowner's offer to sell without an appraisal, and to accept offers up to \$10,000. The Big Cypress land office has made good use of this provision—almost 3,000 tracts have been bought.

Allen Harpine says that "major benefits could be realized if such a provision could be used Servicewide."

Authorization of Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex., also came in 1974—a year when the land acquisition job was too big for NPS realty people to handle by themselves. So the Service engaged the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the Big Thicket program, a method that had proved successful at Biscayne National Monument, Fla.

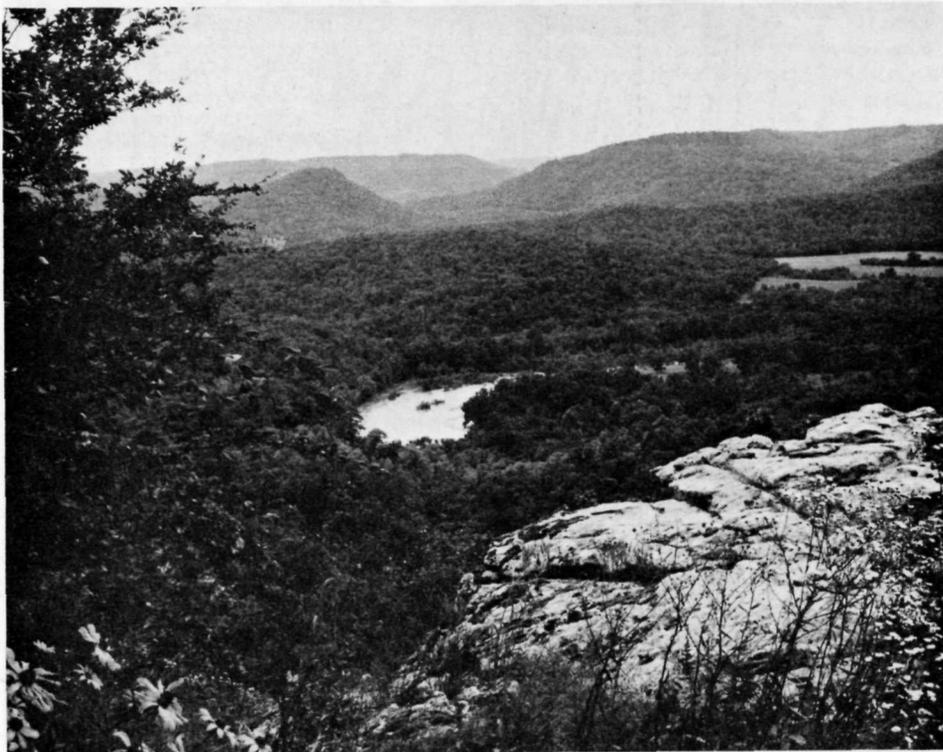
An area that conservationists had been working for decades to protect, the preserve as it emerged from Congress embraced 84,000 acres of land, divided into 12 individual park units. A large number of owners and severe title problems made the Big Thicket land acquisition project complex and difficult.

But the competent work of the Corps project manager and his staff have moved the Big Thicket project well on the way to completion.

How long can a land acquisition program of the present size be expected to continue?

When this went to print, there were 11 "new" areas with substantial amounts of land still to be acquired. These are Appalachian Trail, Big Cypress, Big Thicket, Buffalo River, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tenn., and four areas very recently authorized, Chattahoochee River National Recreational Area, Ga.; War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, La., and Santa Monica

(Continued on page 6.)



A scene along the river at Buffalo National River, Ark. Most of this was private land, and NPS has now acquired nearly all of it.

A scene on the dunes of Padre Island National Seashore, a long barrier island on the Texas Gulf Coast.



Mountains National Recreation Area, Calif.

With appropriations equalling those provided for FY 1979, Director Bill Whalen believes NPS could clear up this backlog of purchases in 3 years.

"After that, we could expect considerable tapering off," he says, "although that, of course, depends upon park legislation. But now that so many desirable sites in the East and South have been added to the Park System, I think it possible Congress will turn once more to the public lands farther west."

A thoroughly effective NPS land acquisition program, Director Whalen says, must be based on a number of precepts. Here is his list:

1. Learn from past mistakes and successes.
2. Enunciate clear, practical policies.
3. Conduct a program Congress understands and supports.
4. Promote public (and press) comprehension of our program, and its legislative basis.
5. Standardize procedures, and where necessary modernize them, to the end that every property owner receives the same treatment.

"The uses and costs of land are issues that concern American citizens more every year," the Director says. "Our performance in this field will have much to do with public acceptance of the National Park Service."

The revised Land Acquisition Policy statement and accompanying implementation guideline has been signed and was dated Mar. 27, 1979. The statement will be published in the Federal Register in April.



The lighthouse at Cape Lookout National Seashore, N. C.

John Muir NHS windmill welcomed

By Gary McCants,
Administrative Clerk
John Muir National Historic Site, Calif.

"One of the hallmarks of John Muir National Historic Site is generous community support and participation," said Superintendent Doris Omundson at the dedication of the site's new windmill. "Indeed," she continued, "were it not for the community, through the John Muir Memorial Association, John Muir's home very probably would have been lost to the bulldozer and in all likelihood this memorial would not exist." One of the largest projects to benefit from this enduring community support was the reconstruction of the park's turn-of-the-century water-pumping windmill.

This project was included in development plans when the historic site was established in 1964, but priority was naturally given to restoration of the Muir home and to replanting 9 acres of orchards. In 1967 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Adams, friends of the park, donated an old windmill mechanism to the site. This vintage Aeromotor machinery remained in storage until a \$1,000 contribution from the local branch of Home Savings and Loan Association enabled construction to begin.

With the completion of the windmill, a mid-January dedication was scheduled. The public, city officials, and Representative George Miller (who grew up nearby and now represents the area in Congress) were invited to attend. The brief morning ceremony was to be held at the edge of the cherry-plum orchard near the base of the windmill. At the



Superintendent Doris Omundson and Congressman George Miller III standing in front of the new windmill, John Muir National Historic Site, Calif.

close of the dedication, Congressman Miller was to release the windmill's brake, a brisk winter breeze would turn the blades, the pump would draw water, and the audience would cheer. The demonstration of an old but still useful technology would be complete. Alas, it was not to be.

The morning dawned stormy and cold. A light rain steadily increased to a downpour. Congressman Miller arrived and was given a tour of the Muir house by Superintendent Omundson. The rain began to let up as Miller asked to inspect the windmill, but by this time the orchard had become a quagmire.

Leading a small band of intrepid reporters and photographers, the superintendent and the Congressman gingerly walked out to the windmill on a bridge of wooden planks. As they reached the tower, the heavens opened up. Umbrellas blossomed, people posed, and cameras clicked. But on this occasion, few shared John Muir's enthusiasm for experiencing nature first-hand. Although Muir himself would have reveled in the deluge, a hasty and unanimous decision was made to move the ceremony indoors. Under the soggy circumstances there was no need for the windmill's water pumping exhibition.

Addressing a standing room audience in the visitor center, Superintendent Omundson thanked those who had contributed so much to the site. Congressman Miller praised the community support at John Muir, saying that this kind of local involvement will be increasingly important because of the continuing emphasis on economy in Government.

Outside, the mill's wind vanes were tethered against the blowing storm, and the wooden tower glistened in the rain. A small piece of history had been recreated, and a new dimension had been added to the site's environmental education program. "Many children visit the site," Omundson concluded. "Perhaps in this windmill they will see alternatives to the internal combustion engine."

John Muir would certainly hope so.

Earthwork forts preservation touchy

By Wallace B. Elms, Superintendent,
Petersburg National Battlefield, Va.

Since their creation, Civil War fortifications have evoked the most violent love-hate feelings of men. Soldiers on both sides of the conflict despised constructing them but universally sought their protection under fire. Later, landowners, roadbuilders and developers have found themselves having to deal with either destroying them or working around them. The earthworks which have come under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service are protected by statute, but even these require vigilance and loving care to save.

Of the estimated 69 miles of earthworks in parks of the Mid-Atlantic Region, approximately 6 miles are included within the boundaries of Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia. These entrenchments are the only remaining physical evidence of the longest and most costly siege of the Civil War.

In the 114 years since the departure of the warring armies the inevitable slow natural deterioration of the high earthen mounds and yawning moats has rounded the edges so that only a subdued replica of the original forts and breastworks is what the visitor sees today. Though reduced in height from their former proportions, natural erosion of these works has been controlled by a covering of vegetation which wards off the devastating effects of wind and rain. Visitors who come to view or study them are another problem, however.

Persistent foot-traffic kills grass, establishes trails and subjects the historic fortifications of Petersburg to destructive forces more powerful than the shot and shell they survived over a century ago. Wrestling with this problem in an earthworks preservation program has yielded both steady progress and some spectacular improvements.

Repeated hydromulching and improved brush removal and mowing techniques are providing sensitive maintenance to extensive sections of earthworks which are not heavily visited. The better known forts, such as Confederate Battery 5 and Union Fort Stedman, or The Crater, demanded more drastic action. Fort Stedman especially was showing the effects of undirected visitor use. At the rate Stedman was going, very soon there would have been nothing left to worry about. The only way to let vegetative cover get re-established was to close the area to the public entirely. So in September of 1976 a chain link fence was erected around the fort which barred public access and allowed the restorative work to take effect. Badly eroded areas were repaired. Shortcut paths were scarified and re-seeded. One park-constructed path which had been imprudently built right across a section of earthwork was obliterated, and a new trail built outside of the fort. All of the trail approaches to the fort and a circuit inside were paved. We believe a large segment of the people will do the right thing if we help them by making the proper trails clearly defined. By the same

token we have the responsibility for example-setting by not building trails over earthen walls and showing sensitivity for all the historic structures we are charged with protecting.

Although visitors were restricted from actually entering the fort during the recovery period, a nearby wayside exhibit describing its role in "Lee's Last Grand Offensive," of March 25, 1865, could be used.

The fall and spring growing seasons produced remarkable grass cover on the scars of the old "social trails" and in June of 1977 the unsightly, if effective, fence was removed. The Fort Stedman project shows a blending of innovative ability, professional expertise and the determination to take drastic action when it was necessary. The park maintenance staff has a real feel for historic resources here and realizes the delicate nature of many of the tasks they perform daily. For this reason the Fort Stedman project success was especially gratifying to all of us.

For two summers the local YCC group has also zeroed-in on earthwork preservation. In particular, the removal of a jungle of undergrowth from the Union Fort Wadsworth has opened the fort to public use and provided for proper maintenance of its beautifully arranged walls and moat. There are those who feel the best protection for earthen fortifications is to allow them to become overgrown with trees, brush and brambles so that people won't go near them. We do not agree for two reasons. First, the root system of a large tree can destroy big chunks of earthwork when the tree becomes a casualty to a storm. Also, our mandate from Congress directs us to make these historic areas accessible and to interpret them as well as to protect them. We can do both.

If our success at Petersburg National Battlefield in living up to a commitment to resource preservation is a reliable yardstick, it just may be possible elsewhere in the Park System.



Earthwork adjacent to Fort Stedman, Petersburg National Battlefield, Va.

Petersburg National Battlefield, Va., maintenance staff in rehabilitated Fort Stedman (Left to right) Ted Hawk, Leroy Bobbitt, Norris Fields (foreman) Harry Ross, Calvin Jiggetts and Bob Hailman.



Herbert Hoover's Shenandoah hideaway

By Arthur Miller
Public Affairs Officer, MARO

Shortly after Herbert Hoover became President in 1929 he decided on a backwoods site in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia for a weekend retreat from the White House.

It had an excellent trout stream in the cool woods with a splendid view of the mountains. The President purchased the land with his own money and called it simply the "Camp on the Rapidan."

The Marines built three cottages, laid utility lines and built a road into the spot as a training exercise.

In 1932, he donated 164 acres including the improvements to the State of Virginia for later transfer to Shenandoah National Park (fully established in 1935). The park, he said, "may hold it for my successors for a weekend camp, or, if future Presidents do not wish to avail themselves of it, it is at the disposal of the park itself."

Since then the only President to use "Camp Hoover" was President Franklin D. Roosevelt who visited for a single day, until President Carter paid a brief visit last fall.

The President and Mrs. Carter flew down in October by helicopter and were shown around the camp by Superintendent Robert R. Jacobsen and Park Technician Richard E. Batman.

"The visit was very informal, relaxed and pleasant," Jacobsen reported. "Both the President and Mrs. Carter were very interested in the area, its use by the Hoovers, its present operation and its furnishings."

For a number of years the Park Service has made Camp Hoover available on a rental basis to members of the President's cabinet and members of Congress on a first-come first-served basis.

Before he left, President and Mrs. Carter posed for a photograph on a rustic bridge across one of the streams that flows through the camp. Dressed in the dark business suit in which he had flown from the White House, he and Mrs. Carter struck a pose similar to that of the Hoovers standing on an earlier bridge some 40 years before.



President and Mrs. Hoover at Shenandoah hideaway in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. (ca. 1930)

President and Mrs. Carter at Shenandoah National Park, Va. (1978)



Jewel Cave explorers reach 100k mark

Exploration in Jewel Cave has now reached the 100 kilometer mark. Since 1959, two people, Herb and Jan Conn of Custer, S. Dak., have been spearheading the exploration efforts. Cave surveying has gradually added additional length to the mapped portion of the cave with the 100 kilometer mark being passed on the afternoon of Nov. 29, 1978. (100 kilometers converts to 62.14 miles.)

The latest additions to the mapped cave were located in the northcentral portion of Jewel Cave, near a large room known as Shady Acres. The trip, on which Herb and Jan Conn were joined by Jewel Cave Ranger Al Hendricks, was relatively short by normal

exploration standards, lasting only about 7½ hours. The 100 kilometer achievement was made possible by discoveries and surveying done earlier last fall by the Conns in the southeastern area of Jewel Cave, beyond an aptly named passage known as the Miserias.

Jewel Cave is exceeded in length by one other cave in the United States: the Mammoth-Flint Ridge cave system in Kentucky. Only four other caves in the world have a similar 100 kilometer exploration mark.

Exploration is still continuing at Jewel Cave. Judging from the barometric winds which blow, even in the most remote sections of the cave, the Conns expect that the cave map will continue to expand by many more kilometers.



Folklore—relax and enjoy!

Insights into effective interpretive use of folklore and some words of caution were shared at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo., (JNEM) in a recent seminar jointly sponsored by the NPS and the National Council for the Traditional Arts (NCTA).

Top professionals in the folklore field convened for 3 days with non-professional members of the "folk community" and about 30 NPS interpreters and managers to explore greater opportunities for better public service.

On hand for the confab were Joe Wilson, executive director of NCTA, Lee Udall, member of the Board of Directors of NCTA and wife of former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, plus assorted academicians and folk artists. The Service was represented by Dave Dame, chief of Interpretation, WASO; Bob Chandler, then superintendent of JNEM and since transferred to Santa Monica Mountains;

Norm Messinger, assistant superintendent at JNEM; Priscilla Baker, chief of Public Affairs, WASO, and (the real talent) field interpreters from all over the System.

Assistant Director Boyd Evison expressed strong support for folklore programs in the parks, with a couple of qualifications.

"Folklore, folk arts, folk culture are valid, and potentially captivating subjects for interpretation, in many of the areas we administer," Evison said. "It has enormous appeal to most visitors; and it can be an excellent bridge to park neighbors—who not only welcome our interest in their traditions, but are often eager and effective participants in programs that bring those traditions to other visitors' attention.

"We can do a lot by simply letting other Service personnel know where to find help in harvesting this rich field; and we'll do that," Evison added. "But let's give ample recognition to the many NPS people who have

been conducting some great folk programs for years. My 'Old Time Christmas in the Smokies' idea was just the child of a long tradition of presenting traditional themes in that park—and it was 'raised up' by people like Rita Cantu and Glenn Cardwell, and delighted swarms of neighboring old-timers and people from every division in the park mostly on their own. It's great fun and it is wholly appropriate to the place and its purposes.

"But take care. No vehicle crashes faster, or worse, than a bandwagon. Let's be sure that any folk programs that we present are directly supportive of legitimate park objectives; are not given at cost of other efforts that may be more fundamental to achievement of those objectives; and are constantly reassessed as objectively as we know how.

"Be patient. Accept the limitations on the role that folklore can appropriately assume in the parks. Give it a good, firm foundation. And enjoy it!"

Shenandoah photographer

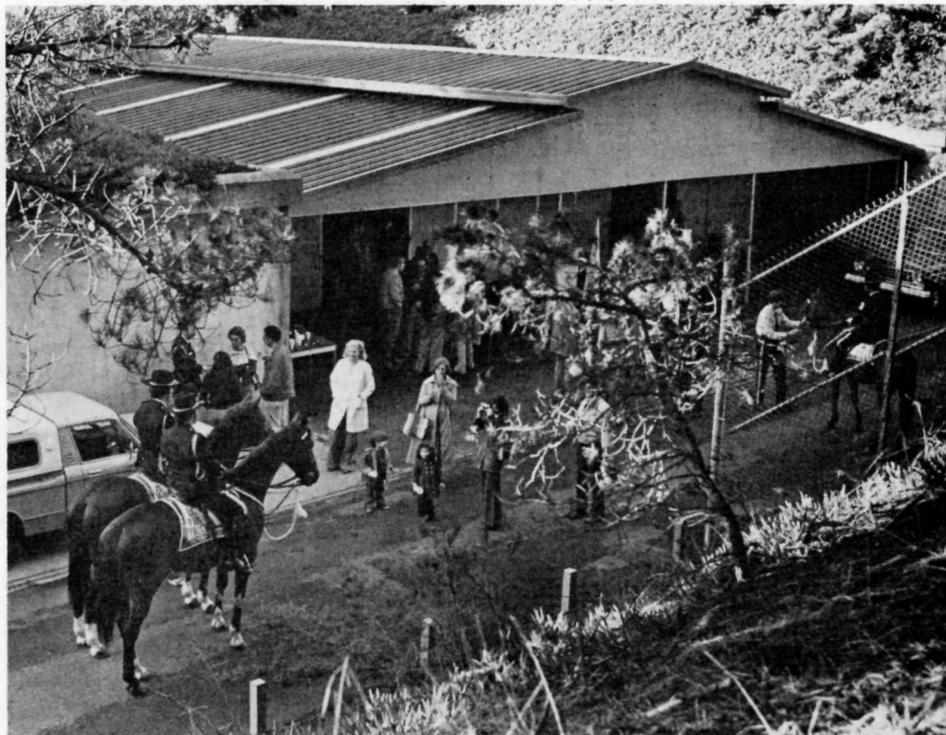
Photos by Karen Brantley.



In response to the COURIER's recent request for photographs, Karen Brantley of the Interpretive Division at Shenandoah National Park, Va., sent us these two snaps. Above, Marcia Butler, co-op student in the Interpretive Division, was leading a Discovery Walk near Matthew's Arm Campground when the group discovered a Witch Hazel Tree in bloom. Below, Chuck Dale, left, and Glen Knight, both park rangers, plan a night's work on Old Rag Fire.



U.S. Park Police have new stables



New stable for horses of the U.S. Park Police of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.

A former coastal defense battery in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., has been turned into a horse stable for the U.S. Park Police horses who patrol the San Francisco portion of the park.

The new stable was constructed within a gun emplacement by a crew from the Young Adult Conservation Corps. An informal dedication ceremony attended by local residents and NPS officials was held recently in honor of the new facility.

Park gets medal

Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., was awarded the George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedom Foundation in late February. Accepting the medal for the park was Gene Cox, director of interpretive programs at the park. The award recognized the park for its activities and events in memory of the hardship, sacrifice, and perseverance of the men who endured the 1777-78 winter encampment at Valley Forge.



Job Corps youth learn building trades at Harpers Ferry Center Job Corps, W. Va.

Job Corps invest in America's youth

By Terry Adams
Harpers Ferry Center Job Corps, W. Va.

An outsider's true perspective of the Job Corps success story must somehow incorporate the backgrounds of the enrollees—their past, their present, and their probable future. This individual must attempt to draw a perspective by placing himself in situations faced by most of the enrollees. He must understand the agony of constant failure, the feeling of rejection by society, and many times have no sense of direction in his life. Of utmost importance, one must be aware of the uncertainty of what tomorrow might bring. Unless these insights are understood and appreciated, all conclusions will undoubtedly fall short of reality.

To most Job Corps enrollees, America is not the land of promise as experienced by most Americans. To the enrollee, America is the land where somehow he has been forced to the sidelines . . . the America where social compromise has played and continues to play a major role within his life . . . the America where survival could easily mean having to accept welfare.

The role of the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center is to change these attitudes, make the youth employable and somehow reverse the direction of his lifestyle from probable tax liability to potential taxpayer.

The Job Corps is one program where the cost of the projects may be recaptured by an investment in youth. And equally important, Job Corps is a major social program that refuses to compromise the needs of the individual, whether of an educational, vocational, or social nature.

A national leader since 1966, the Harpers Ferry Job Corps effectively serves the youth of

the Metropolitan Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia areas. Located within an hour's travel time from major cities, the Center's distance itself serves as a demarcation from an enrollee's problems and his past. Complete separation from old lifestyles has been found to be an enhancing factor for most enrollees. With this element of the program, remediation is markedly furthered.

The backbone of the vocational training program is the Center's strong affiliations with international trade unions. With 10 different trades being taught, five are administered by four unions of international stature. Each trade is taught by professional instructors with sound field experiences and professional accreditations.

Through the cooperative efforts of union placement offices, graduates of the Job Corps program are placed on apprentice jobs throughout the Nation. Oftentimes the starting salary of the graduate exceeds \$7 per hour.

At the present time, the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center has affiliations with the following international trade unions: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, International Association of Operative Plasterers, Cement Masons and Bricklayers. Also, the Coyne American Institute supervises the welding program on a contract basis.

Cooking, building-maintenance and mechanics trades are all taught by Civil Service personnel and administered directly by the Center's administrative staff.

The value of vocational efforts is strongly realized as selected projects are completed. Over a quarter of a million dollars in vocational skills training programs for the nearby community at appraised value has been completed. And projects completed for the Park Service total over three million dollars.

Educationally, each enrollee can expect to encounter something completely different

from his past educational experience, an individualized program of study. Through precise diagnostic measures, each enrollee is placed on a level which will challenge, and encourage the learner. Past failures are down-played; success at all levels is recognized.

With a small staff more than 100 GED (High School Equivalency) graduates per year has been achieved for each of the past 5 years. These were enrollees whose experience had led them to believe that they were incapable, behind, and destined to achieve less than their dreams.

A "Back to Basics Program" is taught as a part of the educational program to support vocational training programs. Reading, mathematics, drivers' training and other vocational needs are stressed. Without these abilities, the possibility of placing the enrollee on a job would be severely minimized. As an additional avenue for the enrollee, close

Cooking is taught by Civil Service instructors at Harpers Ferry Job Corps, W. Va.



associations are maintained with Armed Forces for those interested in making a career of the military service.

Upon completion of the educational program, the enrollee is placed in full-time vocational training to accelerate his placement on a permanent job.

Socially, the challenge of the Center is to create an atmosphere which allows for the development of acceptable behavior patterns. Change is not easy and sometimes strongly rejected. The key element in the Center's philosophy is that change is "understanding." Each staff member must realize that radical changes seldom are evident. Growth is slow when backed by years of ingrained feelings.

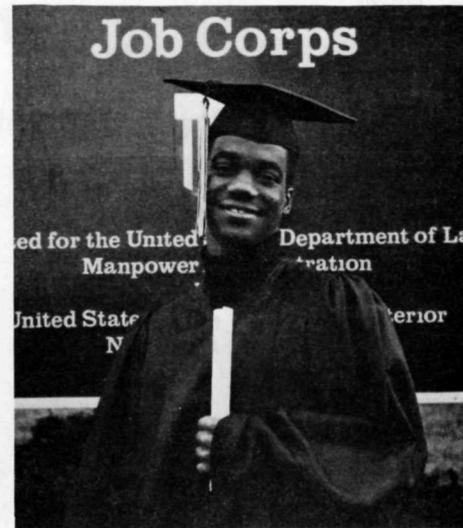
The residential living department has the responsibility for maintaining a creative atmosphere for off-duty hours. Sound recreational programs are maintained which allow for physical development. Team and individual sports are taught. Arts and crafts are available for the individual who desires to participate in these activities. Each area of

involvement is implemented by a staff member whose function is to also serve as a counselor to assist in learning and development.

A high level of achievement is often reached. The Center's choir has appeared on television and routinely performs at prominent ceremonies throughout the area.

The challenge to the Center is to teach the individual to live with others of all races, which is the reality of today. When prejudices and biases are properly understood, appreciation seems to replace resentment. Old beliefs which were once relied upon so heavily are put aside by most enrollees.

As pointed out by the present Center Director, Mohammed A. Khan, "Today's Job Corps Program is more sophisticated than in earlier years. Management must be increasingly responsive to changes in the social structure in the Nation. The youth of today have problems that did not exist in 1966 or 1956. And for us to ignore these problems would be devastating."



A Job Corps enrollee attains his GED certificate and participates in graduation ceremony.



Director Whalen at dedicating ceremonies, Lowell National Historical Park, Mass. At far left, his wife Mary observes.



The inner courtyard of Boott Mill, Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

Park Briefs



THE MALL, WASHINGTON, D.C.— Protesting farmers of the American Agriculture Movement, who arrived in early February with more than 500 tractors, have caused so much damage to the Mall's sod, roads and fixtures that the Park Service estimates it will cost almost \$500,000 to repair the grounds. In addition, it is estimated that overtime salaries for U.S. Park Policemen will total \$500,000. By mid-March most of the farmers had sent their tractors home, while some stayed on to lobby Congress for their demand of 90 percent of parity.

LAKE MEAD NRA, ARIZ.-NEV.— Heavy rainfall and lack of demand for irrigation water combined to push the lake's water level this winter to the highest point since 1941. The waters lapped parking lots and movable buildings had to be pulled back. Rangers had to contend with elevation increases of up to 7 feet which covered 70 feet of shoreline in some spots. Even though the lake could approach record levels, the entire reservoir system is about where it was in the pre-drought years of the late '60s.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK— Superintendent John Townsley says it will require a substantial investment in time and money if the public wants overnight accommodations to continue in the park. The problem is that current hotel structures are so old that it would require too large an investment on the part of a concessioner for a reasonable profit. The Park Service wants to buy the assets of the Yellowstone Park Co., and upgrade the facilities before leasing them to a new concessioner. The company will continue to operate its facilities through the 1979 visitor season.

GRAND CANYON NP—The Service's proposal to protect the ecosystem of the Grand Canyon by removing burros by shooting and roundup was the subject of six public meetings in the Southwest. Because the exotic species are causing considerable damage to native plants, animals and terrain, the proposed plan calls for their complete elimination from the canyon and the construction of fences to prevent their return. While most of those attending the meetings supported NPS plans, several humane organizations spoke in opposition to the plan. The Service estimates that there are 300 burros in the Canyon. More than two-thirds would have to be removed by shooting.

GOLDEN GATE NRA, CALIF.—San Francisco's famous Cliff House, now part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., is getting a \$100,000 face-lifting. Painters from Oakland are giving the old building a glistening coat of off-white paint with a brown trim. They are also replacing windows on the west side, repairing weather-worn concrete, replacing gutters, and removing some carnival-like additions. Workers from the Golden Gate YACC are constructing a new visitor contact station in a building that once housed machinery to propel cable cars. The General Management Plan calls for restoring the building to its 1910 condition.

CAPULIN NM, N. MEX.—For years memento collectors and rock hounds have been chipping away at the park's volcano for souvenirs to take home. Now the Park Service has gotten the OK to purchase 3 tons of lava rock that will be turned into pebble-size gifts and sold to visitors.

MOUNT RAINIER NP, WASH.—Two mountain climbers were killed March 4 when an avalanche swept through Cadaver Gap and struck a college climbing party. Killed were world renowned mountain climber, Willie Unsoeld, 52, and Janie Diepenbrock, both of Olympia, Wash., who were buried under the snow. The 22-member party from Evergreen State College was descending the mountain at the 11,000-foot level when the avalanche struck.

GATEWAY NRA, N.Y.-N.J.—It took about 15 seconds Jan. 25, to do what a number of prominent New Yorkers and their supporters had been trying to do for 15 years. Since 1963, the skeletons of two unfinished 15-story luxury high-rise apartments stood as eyesores over the Breezy Point area of Gateway. The buildings were dynamited under NPS orders and the few citizens who braved the cold toasted the event with champagne. "If destruction can be beautiful, that was," said one tipsy park supporter.



OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

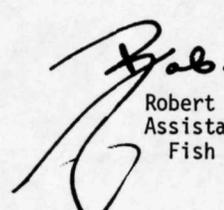
March 30, 1979

Mr. William Whalen,
Ms. Nancy Garrett, and
National Park Service Staff
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Whalen, Ms. Garrett, and National Park Service Staff:

I wish to express my sincere commendation for your performance at the recent House Budget hearings --- a superb job in all respects.

Sincerely,


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



Alumni Notes

That made my day

Treva Burd, an NPS employee who retired in 1964, is alive and well and living at the Education Association Manor in Omaha. He submitted the following account to our invitations for "That Made My Day," anecdotes.

One of my assignments as a personnel management specialist in WASO was to develop standards which would form the basis for determining grade (hence pay) for park naturalist positions.

I spent 3 days at Yellowstone accompanying then Chief Naturalist Dave Condon on his rounds as we talked about what park naturalists did there. A current project was to count Yellowstone grizzly bears, as requested by the State of Wyoming. The data would be used by the State legislature in considering whether to change legislation to protect, rather than destroy the huge bears.

In those days, park grizzlies were encouraged to feed nocturnally at a hotel garbage dump. The aim was to dissuade them from becoming highway and campground beggars, thus endangering park visitors. And, of course, to preserve the bears.

From near sunset until full dark—about 3 hours—I sat one day in the park sedan beside Dave while he counted and photographed the 67 different grizzly bears which came to feed within 20 feet of us. In that time, I even learned to distinguish one grizzly from another!

I remember best the largest bear we saw, accompanied by the two smallest cubs. A regal "Woof" to each side was sufficient to induce other bears to give her all the territory she claimed for herself and her tiny twins.

I hear tell that times have changed, and the grizzlies no longer congregate nightly at the hotel garbage dump. No future sedentary office worker will be privileged to duplicate the thrilling experience which I was paid to enjoy that memorable evening in Yellowstone.

Peace corps wants you

The Peace Corps Office of Programming and Training Coordination is interested in drawing on the talents of National Park Service employees who are former Peace Corps Volunteers. If you are one of these employees and would like to be considered for possible short-term consulting assignments with the Peace Corps, send your inquiries to Mr. Sam Kunkle, Conservation Specialist, Office of Programming and Training Coordination, Peace Corps/ACTION, Washington, D.C. 20525. The date, location and type of assignment of your Peace Corps service should be included in your inquiry in addition to your present address and phone number.

NPS nostalgia: Gettysburg family portrait of the 30's



(Bottom row, l to r) Joseph Evans, laborer; Henry Biddle, maintenanceman; Ira Zeigler, stone mason; Roy Hiner, auto mechanic; Allen Harman, laborer; Jacob Small, carpenter; William Stoops, laborer; Merman Mertz, laborer; William Barbehenn, laborer.
(Middle row, l to r) Lester Wherley, laborer; Ernest Strickhouser, painter; Charles Hoffman, laborer; Francis Yingling, maintenanceman; John Williams, laborer; J. Richard Hershey,

maintenance foreman; Allen Brown, laborer.
(Standing l to r) Olive Smith, charwoman; Ellis Starner, guard; Frederick Tilberg, historian; Samuel Sollenberger, assistant superintendent; John J. Bachensky, clerk; James R. McConaghie, park superintendent; Clarence L. Nett, cemetery superintendent; Thomas R. Treher, guard; Maurice Miller, guard; Andrew Weikert, guard; William Tripton, stone mason; Horace Smiley, guard.



Letters

To the Editor:

It pleased me a lot to read George Palmer's letter in the October issue of the COURIER, in which he seconded my suggestion that alumni of the National Park Service tape-record or write their recollections of their careers and contribute them to the Service's archives at the Harpers Ferry Center. George, who has shown some fine initiative in recording the reminiscences of the many persons involved in the Bicentennial Celebration, offered some very sound suggestions as to what might be included in whatever offerings NPS alumni might prepare.

One of the distinguished alumni who has undertaken such a project is Nelson Murdock, with whom I have had a lively and interesting correspondence over the past several months. Nels has especially in mind acquainting his grandchildren with an account of the many and varied tasks he performed while with the Service, and that seems to me an especially good reason. Nels also noted that he has

started rounding up photographs that would be made a part of his account. I am more than a little chagrined that, in the course of taping interviews with some 400 people, I didn't try to get them to provide such valuable supplemental material; but I think it is a swell idea, and I recommend it highly to such alumni as may decide to record their reminiscences.

Let me add that these personal histories, whether written or tape-recorded, and whether complete or in instalments, should be sent to Richard W. Russell, Staff Curator, Division of Reference Services, NPS Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

Herb Evison

To the Editor:

I rise to second Herb Evison's complaint in the October COURIER about the mal-named Colonial National Historical Park.

To tag this area with the name of the whole era of our history makes even less sense than would calling any one Civil War battlefield "Civil War National Historical Park." I say even less, for while the Civil War might conceivably be commemorated at a representative

(Continued on page 14.)

battlefield of that conflict, there is no way that one place can speak for the whole colonial period, in which several nations participated in widely scattered locations for over two centuries. The label is not only far too broad, it is inaccurate as applied to one of the two primary components of the park. Since the battle of Yorktown was fought 5 years after we declared our independence as a nation, the primary resource at Yorktown—the battlefield—is not “colonial” at all. Some originally undeserved names have acquired widespread recognition and acceptance over time, and these ought not to be lightly tampered with. I suspect, however, that most people draw a blank at the mention of “Colonial National Historical Park” until we describe it as including Jamestown and Yorktown.

Rather than going to two named units, as Herb suggests, my vote is to simply redesignate the whole as “Jamestown-Yorktown National Historical Park.” This label would immediately identify the two nationally significant elements of the park; it would recognize their distinctiveness yet relatedness, both thematically and geographically; and unlike separate parks for Jamestown and Yorktown, it would leave no problem about where to put the linking parkway. I floated this idea in WASO a couple of years ago, but like Herb’s suggestions, it went nowhere. How do others feel about it?

Barry Mackintosh

National Capital Regional Historian

To the Editor:

Doug Caldwell’s account of his and two colleague’s “soggy, hot and buggy expedition” down the C&O Canal’s 185-mile towpath last summer, in the November issue of the COURIER, was cleverly written and very interesting.

In spite of the fact that Dave says he won’t do it again, with three sons, he may be forced to! It is possible to have better luck in the cooler and, hopefully, dryer spring and fall months.

The COURIER is a most interesting newspaper. The staff does an excellent job in giving the reader a nice balance of articles about the people of the National Park Service and features of the parks.

William R. Failor
Superintendent
C&O Canal NHP, Md.-D.C.-W. Va.

Send E&AA News to:

James F. Kieley, Alumni Editor
5121 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

LBJ’s sister



(Editor’s Note: The following article is reprinted in part with permission of The Houston Chronicle.)

Little Lyndon called her “Sister,” even though she was really a first cousin.
Ava Johnson Cox, now 73, and “ticking right

along,” remembers the 36th president as a tyke. She walked with him to school when he was five and she took him by horseback to fetch the mail.

Miss Ava is one of several people who lend an endearing human touch to the impressive Johnson monuments scattered around the Hill Country of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Tex. She works as an interpreter at the Johnson Settlement exhibit in Johnson City, showing people what life was like when her grandfather was a cattle drover in the Texas Hill Country.

She’s a “country-lady,” all the way from the big welcoming grin that peeks out from beneath her sun bonnet to her large, work-worn hands. And the lady can take care of herself, thank you. She cooks bread over an open fire, digs her own potatoes and weeds her own vegetable plot. On a recent visit she mended a co-worker’s hand by snapping a bit of aloevera plant, and rubbing the healing salve on the sore.

Mrs. Cox lived in a home on the land which is now part of the Johnson Settlement exhibit, while her cousin Lyndon was in office. One of her fondest remembrances of those times is when the President dropped in by helicopter unannounced at her back porch with a couple of guests.

“He came to the back door and asked me if I had anything cooking,” she recalls. “I said I had some light bread and invited him in.”

The two guests who walked into this country lady’s humble kitchen along with the president of the United States were Dean Rusk, then Secretary of State, and Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense. But that didn’t throw Miss Ava.

“I have always said you don’t need a silver service to entertain,” she smiles. “Just a heart full of love.”

Your E&AA Representatives

George Fry Chairman of the Board
Wayne Bryant Vice-Chairman
Mary Lou Phillips Executive Secretary
C. P. Montgomery Treasurer
Earl M. Semingsen Special Membership Officer
Eunice B. Young Education Trust Officer

Mid-Atlantic
Employee-Roger K. Rector
Alumni-Ross Sweeny

Southeast
Employee-Vern Ingram
Alumni-George Fry

Midwest
Employee-James L. Ryan
Alumni-Raymond Rundell

Southwest
Employee-Wayne Cone
Alumni-Tom Ela

Western
Employee-Harold R. “Bob” Jones
Alumni-Mary Benson

WASO
Employee-Nancy C. Blauvelt

North Atlantic
Employee-Bill Locke
Alumni-Lawrence C. Hadley

HFC
Employee-Richard Russell

NCP
Employee-Sandy Alley
Alumni-Ted Smith

Rocky Mountain
Employee-Wayne W. Bryant
Alumni-Richard Hart

Pacific Northwest
Employee-Ed Kurtz
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

Denver Service Center
Employee-John J. Reynolds

At Large-Conrad Wirth

Ted W. Sullivan



Ted W. Sullivan, a district ranger in Olympic National Park, Wash., since 1972, has been named superintendent of El Morro National Monument, N. Mex.

Sullivan succeeds Denny Beach, who was

named superintendent of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind., late last year.

Sullivan's first permanent job with the Park Service was as a trail crew foreman at Olympic in 1953. In 1957, he was named to a ranger position there and in 1965 became chief ranger at Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.

In 1966, he transferred to Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colo., before returning to Olympic in 1972.

He attended Everett Jr. College and Western Washington College of Education.

A native of Port Angeles, Wash., where Olympic is headquartered, he is married to the former Beverly Ann Hansen.



Book

A comprehensive survey of the art and practice of landscape architecture is the subject of a monumental book published a few years ago with little fanfare. Because of this, it has escaped the attention of many landscape architects and those concerned with the conservation of natural resources and environmental protection.

"Design on the Land—The Development of

Landscape Architecture," by Norman T. Newton is a 700-page analysis of the aims and scope of landscape architecture from ancient times to the 20th century. It includes more than 400 carefully chosen illustrations.

Considering the time span involved, the coverage is limited to typical highpoints of each era. These outline the story of landscape architecture, and its development as an art and profession.

Concentrating primarily on the U.S., the subject is reviewed from colonial times to the work of Olmsted, Vaux, Cleveland, Weidenmann, Elliot, Platt and the founders of the American Society of Landscape Architects. City and town planning in America and England, American national and State parks and urban open spaces are discussed.

The five chapters on the Park Service, State parks, parkways and the Civilian Conservation Corps should be of interest to NPS employees and alumni.

Newton, 80 last April, has had a distinguished career. It was marked by 3 years as a fellow at the American Academy in Rome; by 6 years as an inspector in the NPS during the CCC days; and by 23 years in the teaching of landscape architecture at Harvard. He retired in 1966 as Charles Eliot Professor Emeritus. He and his wife, Lyli, live at 20 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

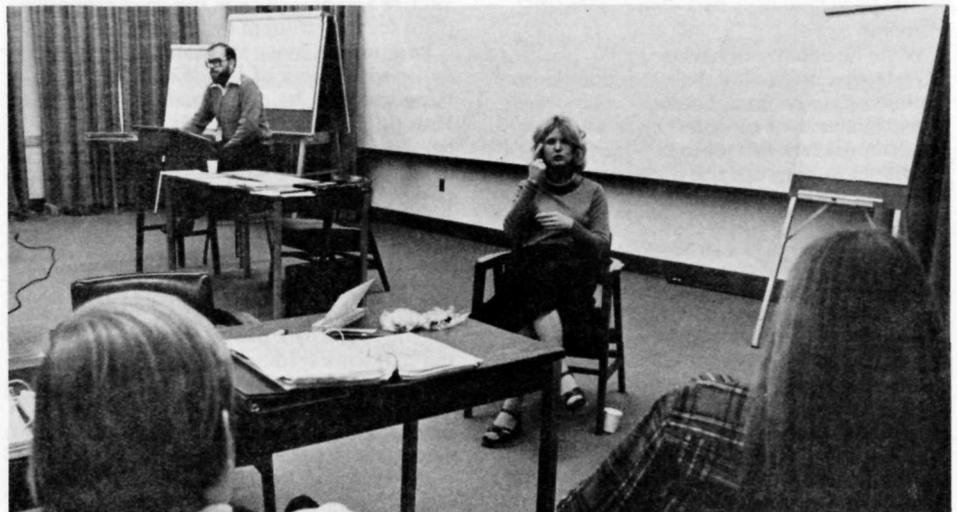


Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus, center, and Rep. John F. Seiberling of Ohio view the 100-year-old Ohio & Erie Canal in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio. Their guide is Superintendent William C. Birdsell.

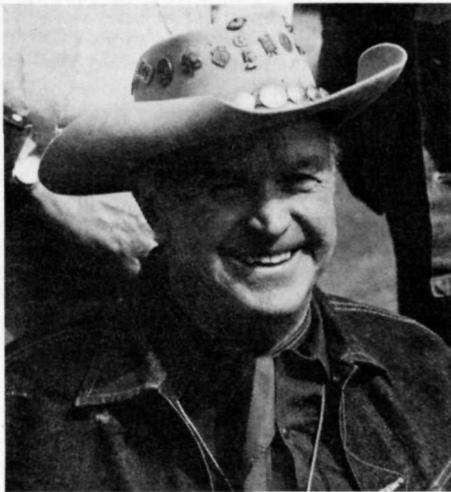
New service at Mather

In recent courses at Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., an interpreter has been provided for employees with impaired hearing. Sign language has greatly expanded the value of the courses for these trainees. This service will be available in future courses. If you are going to Mather and need the assistance, notify Larry Barnett 4 weeks in advance and an interpreter will be provided.

Instructor, interpreter and trainee share the experience of the sign-language training. The interpreter has placed herself not in a direct viewing line of the instructor, but just to the right, conveniently but not obstructing the trainees' view, so that they may utilize both "speakers" at their own discretion.



Trevor Povah



By Michael L. Baugher
Public Information Specialist, RMRO

Trevor Povah, head of Yellowstone National Park's concession, Hamilton Stores, is getting what he says he's always craved—"the mountains in summer and the ocean in winter . . . and more time for riding." After 34 years in the business, he's retiring, and after all this time, "I've earned it!" he says.

Yet Povah, vibrant at 65, will remain active with the company as vice chairman. He will also devote more time to his horse and cattle operations just west of the park. "It (the business) will be in good hands," Povah says. "My son Terry will be taking over as President of Hamilton Stores and I am very proud to have another son and son-in-law also involved in the corporation. There are, in addition, many capable people who are an integral part of the operation of the company."

Wintertimes he will keep busy in California at either his residence at Hope Ranch or the nearby Santa Barbara offices of Hamilton Stores.

Povah joined Hamilton Stores in 1945. Under his direction the firm took a more dominant role in the park. He bought out two concessioners and in 1947 organized the Yellowstone Park Service Stations to be run jointly by Yellowstone Park Company and Hamilton Stores.

While he admits not having seen "eye-to-eye" with all of the superintendents during the last seven directors' administrations, he considers his relations with the National Park Service to be very good. "Of course there were ups and downs over the years, but we've always been able to work out our differences," he says.

He considers his first 20 years to have been somewhat closer aligned with the park, but then he points out that there were fewer personnel transfers. "With longer term positions, park and concession employees got to know each other better. We enjoyed the companionship of each other."

Commenting on the present relationship with Park Service officials, Povah indicates that understanding and cooperation has increased. We love the parks and I hope the relationship between the Park Service and concessioners becomes more a partnership, with everyone

working together to improve the visitor experience."

Povah, who has visited many of the Nation's parks, feels that there is a good future for Hamilton Stores. He sees an even better future for Yellowstone National Park, but has some suggestions to better the visitor experience.

He would like for the park to open additional scenic roads to allow non-hikers (the handicapped and less energetic) an opportunity to see more of the natural wonders. He feels that much of the park is closed to visitors who are not backpackers. He would also like to see some existing roads widened as a safety precaution to protect the ever-increasing number of park cyclists.

Otherwise, no changes. Not to the park, his past, or even his plan for the future. He will surely miss some of the excitement, but then, he hopes that the days of being grizzly-chased are but a chapter of his total lifestyle. And again, he'll stay close to Hamilton Stores; close to his life with Yellowstone National Park.

Thomas F. Norris, Jr.



Thomas F. Norris, Jr., superintendent of Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.-Va., has retired after a 33-year NPS career.

Norris was superintendent there from 1971-78 and helped form the comprehensive plans for the future of the barrier island.

Prior to his service at Assateague, he served as superintendent of Appomattox National Historical Park, Va., Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark., and Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.

While superintendent at Fire Island, the park was selected for a pilot National Environmental Education Development program. In cooperation with the New York City school system, the park brought groups of minority children from the South Bronx to spend a week in a national park environment.

Earlier, as a park planner in Washington, he did staff work leading to the addition of Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C., to the System, and developed a conservation program to preserve islands off the coast of Georgia.

Tom and his wife, Nan, have three children and three grandchildren. Tom and Nan plan to settle in the Lynchburg or Roanoke, Va., area.

James W. Packard



Two generations of career service to the NPS totaling nearly 100 years ended in February with the retirement of James W. "Byrne" Packard as superintendent of Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colo.

Packard, 56, joined the Park Service as a seasonal ranger at Yosemite National Park in 1946. His father, Ben, spent 25 years with the Service at Sequoia National Park, Calif., and his mother, Opal, worked there as the park telephone operator for 15 years. Packard's parents are now dead. But his brother, Hal, retired last year from Sequoia after 28 years service.

Byrne Packard has been superintendent of Curecanti since 1972. His assignments were at many western parks, including Yosemite National Park, Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., and Lake Mead National Recreation Area., Ariz.-Nev.

Byrne and his wife, Mary, plan to stay near the park; their address is P.O. Box 356, Gunnison, CO 81230.

Les Gunzel

Les Gunzel, Saguaro National Monument's chief ranger known as a man "with steel legs and leather lungs" for his hiking prowess, plans to end his 32 years with NPS this month.

During his 13 years at Saguaro in Arizona, Les devoted much of his attention to improving the hiking trails, notably those to Tanque Verde Peak, the north side fire loop, Italian Ranch, Happy Valley, Rincon Peak, and Douglas Spring. Much of the work of rebuilding and maintaining these trails was done by the fire control personnel under his direction.

Speaking of fire control, Les brought with him from Yellowstone in 1965 the "wildfire policy" of letting fires burn, which was authorized for Saguaro 6 years later.

Pete Cowgill, writing in the *Arizona Daily Star* of Feb. 18, described Gunzel as "the man who knows more about the back country of Saguaro National Monument than anybody else." He credited Les with "breaking in" five superintendents and quoted the present superintendent, Bill Lukens, as rating him "an oldtime ranger" who is positive and strict, and given to sound judgments.

According to Cowgill, Les plans to stay in Tucson and will probably go on hiking the countryside.

Romolo Cordero



Romolo Cordero, a masonry worker at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., since 1947, retired recently after a 32-year career.

Starting out as a laborer, he did a little bit of everything during his career. Besides masonry, he worked on trail construction crews, as a fire lookout, on poaching patrols, in water treatment, installed telephone lines, drove snow plows and cranes and even operated a laser.

His primary work as a skilled stone mason, working in the adobe style, involved him in stabilizing hundreds of ruins, caves and kivas found throughout the monument. Once, after a team from the University of California was able to complete only half the restoration at Rainbow House, a Pueblo ruin of 41 rooms, Cordero and three men from his native Cochiti Pueblo finished the delicate job of excavation and stabilization.

Cordero's ancestors, who inhabited this area for 500 years, used the same clay for building that he does in preserving the ruins, since historic preservation rules prohibit the use of modern methods.

He was recognized for his quality work in 1972 with a special cultural performance award.

Ethel E. Schattilly

Mrs. Ethel E. "Essy" Schattilly, secretary for the Office of the Chief, Western Archeological Center in Tucson, Ariz., retired Feb. 24 after 17½ years with the Park Service and more than 26 years in the Federal Government.

During her Park Service career she also served in administrative positions at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and the Southwestern Archeological Center in Globe, Ariz.

Other Government service included 2 years with the Army Air Corps, civilian service with the Army Reserve and the Veterans Administration.

Essy and her husband, Bill, plan to do some traveling. She also wants to take a crack at her hobby—writing.

Workshops

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., in cooperation with the University of Tennessee, will hold a series of 5-day workshops on outdoor and environmental subjects this summer.

Topics ranging from birds to photography to recreational problems in national parks will be included in the 17 workshops to be held June 18 to Sept. 7.

The workshops will be held Monday through Friday and include both classroom instruction and field trips. A registration fee of \$75 per workshop will be charged and students must provide for their own lodging.

Courses include *summer birds of the park*, woody plants, backpacking, Smokies natural history, wildflowers, geology, plant communities, ferns, outdoor photography, conservation, management problems, mushroom identification, botanical photography and flora of the park.

Also included are workshops on man in the Smokies, environmental education, and recreational problems of a national park.

For further information about the Great Smokies Field School, write Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, TN 37738 or the University of Tennessee, Non-Credit Programs, 2016 Lake Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37914.

For our archives

If you have an extra copy or more of the following issues of the COURIER, we would very much appreciate receiving them for our files. Please send to: Naomi L. Hunt, Editor, National Park COURIER, Room 5103, 1100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

May '77

Dec. '77

May '78

May '78—Special Issue "Superintendents' Conference"

Oct. '78—Special Issue "Training Opportunities"

Call of the Wild

Nowadays if you hear a voice crying in the wilderness it's almost sure to be an ecologist.

—Wall Street Journal



People on the move



New faces

CARLSON, Violet L., Clerk-Steno, Planning & Resource Pres, PNRO
CLARK, Norma C., Clerk-Typist, SE/SW Team, DSC
DRAKE, Vikki K., Clerk-Typist, Community Services, NCR
HEINZ, Mary L., Clerk-Typist, Professional Services, RMRO
KING, Jacqueline R., Clerk-Typist, Big Bend NP
KING, Kathryn L., Clerk-Typist, Harpers Ferry Center
MACKAY, Samuel D., Electrical Engineer, Operations, WRO
MANDAT, Susan M., Clerk-Typist, Cuyahoga Valley NRA
McINTYRE, Charlotte M., Sec, Chattahoochee River NRA
RICHARDS, Barry, Park Tech, Padre Islands NS
RUNKLE, Kathy A., Clerk-Typist, NW/RM Team, DSC
SHAW, Marietta C., Clerk, Administration, MWRO

CALLENDER, Merrill M., Clerk-Steno, NARO
CASUGA, Jack T., Maintenance Worker, Puuhonua O Honaunua NHP
DELONG, Albert W., Motor Vehicle Operator, Bryce Canyon NP
FRANCISCO, Dexter E., Maintenance Worker, Bryce Canyon NP
GIBBONS, Deborah A., Park Tech, Amistad RA
GREEN, Magaly M., EEO Specialist, HFC
HUYCK, Heather, Program Supervisor, Clara Barton NHS
LEIST, Harriet, Clerk (DMT), Planning & Resources Pres, PNRO
LIPMAN, Diane S., Park Tech, Amistad RA
MURPHY, Kathryn A., Data Transcriber, Administration, RMRO
OLSEN, Mary Ann C., Admin Tech, Yosemite NP
ROBERTS, Geoffrey A., Clerk, Park Operations, SERO

ROEBUCK, Anita J., Clerk, Planning & Assist, SERO
STUMPF, Linda M., Park Aid, Pecos NM
THOMPSON, Vickie Lynn, Park Aid, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS
WONDRA, Phillip C., Environmental Spec, Park Technology, WASO

New places

AMES, David B., Park Mgr, Petrified Forest NP, to Same, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
BARELA, Barbara J., Student Assist (Laboratory Aid), Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
BENSON, Donald F., Supv Architect, Quality Control & Compliance, DSC, to Same, Professional Support, DSC
BRADLEY, Suzanne R., Archeologist, Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
CASEY, Albert E. Jr., Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP
CURTIS, Russell D., Construction Representative, PN/W Team, DSC, to Contract Specialist, DSC
DEBO, John P. Jr., Community Planner, Planning & Resource Pres, NARO, to Park Ranger, Lowell NHP
DILLON, Leray H., Supv Park Ranger, Coulee Dam RA, to Park Ranger, Canyon De Chelly NM
DOUGLASS, John R., Park Ranger, Olympic NP, to Same, Mgmt & Operations, PNRO
FORD, David L., Archeologist, Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
HAIGES, Howard J. Jr., Supv General Engineer, Professional Support, DSC, to Supv Civil Engineer, Special Programs, DSC
KLONTZ, George, Student Assistant (Laboratory Aid), Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
McGRATH, H. Thomas, Jr., Architect, NC Team, DSC, to Same, SE/SW Team, DSC

MULLER, Hugh B., Supv Park Ranger, Recreation & Community Services, NCR, to Park Ranger, NPS
 NELMS, Tracy, Park Aid, Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
 POUND, Jack, Program Analyst, NPS, to Park Ranger, Mgmt & Operations, WASO
 RAITHEL, Kenneth L., Supv Landscape Architect, Special Programs, DSC, to Same, PN/W Team, DSC
 VAN DYNE, Theodore H., Park Aid, Professional Support, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
 WARREN, Henry C. Jr., Park Ranger, Mgmt & Operations, PNRO, to Same, Olympic NP
 WAUER, Roland H., Supv Biologist, Park Operations, SWRO, to Same, Park Science, WASO
 WOOD, Thelma D., Sec, International Park Affairs, WASO, to Mgmt Assist, Mgmt Consulting, WASO

ACKLER, Sidney, Park Tech, Kennesaw Mountain NBP, to Same, Everglades NP
 COLLIER, Jack H., Park Ranger, Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Park Tech, Cumberland Gap NHP
 CORBETT, Deloren D. III, Supv Park Tech, Chalmette NHP, to Electronic Tech, Audiovisual Arts, HFC
 CRAWFORD, Ida J., Concessions Mgmt Spec, Professional Support, DSC, to Financial Program Spec, Yosemite NP
 KINSEY, Patricia S., Sec, Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCR, to Same, WASO
 MILDREN, Mary L., Admin Clerk, Chaco Cayn NM, to Same, Gran Quivera NM
 ROZELLE, Judith, Financial Programs Spec, Yosemite NP, to Concessions Mgmt Spec, Professional Support, DSC
 SALENIK, Eileen R., Supv Realty Spec, Cuyahoga Valley Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Santa Monica Mountains NRA
 SCHOBBER, Jerry L., Park Mgr, Bay Area NPs, to Same, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 SMITH, William D., Civil Engineer, MW/RM Team, DSC, to Contract Spec, Construction Contracts, DSC
 STEWART, Joan G., Sec, Maintenance, NCR, to Program Assist, WASO
 VENNER, Duane J., Supv General Engineer, Construction Contracts, DSC, to Outdoor Recreation Planner, Special Programs, DSC

Out of the traces

ALEXANDER, Jeffrey H., Park Tech, Colonial NHP
 ALVARADO, Maria A., Student Aid, Finance, WRO
 ANDERSON, Bert G., Sewage Disposal Plant Operator, Yosemite NP
 BAHE, John C., Park Tech, Canyon De Chelly NM
 BAILEY, Warren J., Park Tech, Pipestone NM
 BAILEY, William W., Mgmt Assist, Ozark NSR
 BECK, Lorelei P., Park Tech, Yosemite NP

ABBOTT, Charles M., Appraiser, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
 ADDINGTON, Brock K., Park Aid, Kings Mountain NMP
 ANDERSON, Roy W., Sanitarian, Lake Mead NRA
 ANDREFSKY, William Jr., Supv Park Tech, NC Team, DSC
 ARCHULETA, Martin, Maintenance Worker Foreman, Fort Union NM
 BAMFORD, Sidney W., Laborer, Cape Cod NS
 BARHORST, David H., Staffing Clerk, Administration, RMRO
 BARNHART, Ronald L., Maintenance Worker, Gettysburg NMP
 BELIVEAU, Paul A., Gardner, Cape Cod NS
 BELL, John L., Laborer, Padre Island NS
 BELL, Phillip J., Laborer, Tree Group, NCR
 BEVINGTON, John D., Laborer, Yosemite NP
 BITTER, Elmer L., Maintenance Mechanic, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 BLACK, William T., Laborer, Haleakala NP
 BOONE, Genise D., Park Aid, Valley Forge NHP
 BOWDEN, Bryan B., Laborer, Mount Rainier NP
 BOWMAN, James F., Park Tech, Theodore Roosevelt NP

BRAWLEY, Lee E., Laborer, Padre Island NS
 BREECH, Linda, Clerk-Steno, Park System Mgmt, RMRO
 BURNETT, Maryls R., Clerk-Typist, Glacier Bay NM
 CHILDRESS, Irvin W., Automotive Mechanic, Yellowstone NP
 CHO, Henry Jr., Maintenance Worker, Puuhonua O Honaunau NHP
 CLAYTON, Diane M., Clerk-Typist, Death Valley NM
 COHEN, Alan M., Student Trainee, Park Technology, WASO
 COONS, Donald E., Park Tech, Uplands Field Research Laboratory
 CRAIG, Diane G., Park Tech, Gulf Islands NS
 CSONKA, Anne K., Park Tech, Cape Hatteras NS
 CURD, Gordon W., Realty Spec, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
 DANNER, Sara C., Park Aid, Cape Hatteras NS
 DAUGHTRY, Moszett, Clerk-Typist, Land Acquisition, WASO
 DAVIS, Angela K., Park Tech, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 DOHERTY, Christopher, Park Tech, Professional Services, NCR
 DRAGON, Arthur L., Park Tech, Everglades NP
 EATON, Robert L., Motor Vehicle Operator, Oregon Caves NM
 ELDRIDGE, James E., Park Tech, Park Hatteras NS
 ERVIN, Richard G., Park Aid, NC Team, DSC
 EWART, Richard B., Park Tech, Yosemite NP
 FARRELL, Linda, Clerk-Typist, Personnel Operations, WASO
 FERGUSON, Howard L., Park Tech, Yosemite NP
 FISHER, John S., Student Trainee, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
 GARZA, Laura A., Park Tech, Cabrillo NM
 GEBBIA, Mary J., Sec, Cultural Resources, WASO
 GIBBS, Kip G., Laborer, Hatteras Island
 GIBSON, Deborah, Lead Park Tech, NC Team, DSC
 GITELSON, Richard J., Program Analyst, Programming & Budget, WASO
 GOEKE, Jane E., Park Tech, Independence NHP
 GOODLOE, William O. III, Park Tech, Golden Gate NRA
 GORHAM, Rocky K., Motor Vehicle Operator, Death Valley NM
 GREEN, Katherine V., Park Ranger, Yosemite NP
 GROSS, Koneta A., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
 HACKETT, William R., Park Tech, Haleakala NP
 HALL, Billy W., Laborer, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 HALL, William K., Sign Painter Helper, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 HARPER, Susan, Park Aid, Muir Woods NM
 HAYS, John F., Park Tech, Mgmt & Operations, PNRO
 HEBBLETHWAITE, Frank F., Park Tech, Community Services, NCR
 HEISEY, John W., Park Tech, Gettysburg NMP
 HENDERSON, Donald, Fire Protection Inspector, Yellowstone NP
 HENRY, David R., Laborer, Hopewell Village NHS
 HENRY, Joan M., Utility Systems Operator Helper, Mount Rainier NP
 HIROTA, Vicky S., Clerk-Typist, Golden Gate NRA
 HOLLAND, Kathy, Sec, NARO
 HOLMAN, Pamela S., Park Tech, Mammoth Cave NP
 HOYSETH, Dale S., Motor Vehicle Operator, Yellowstone NP
 HUGHES, Joyce E., Clerk-Typist, Crater Lake NP
 HYMEL, Elizabeth A., Park Aid, Independence NHP
 INGRAM, Christina A., Park Aid, North Cascades NP
 JACKSON, Ellen J., Occupational Health Nurse, HFC
 JACKSON, James E., Park Tech, Cape Cod NS
 JAMES, Henry J., Laborer, Lake Mead NRA
 JENSCHKE, Laura L., Park Tech, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
 JOHNSON, Carl E., Maintenance Worker, NCP-East
 JOHNSON, Cathy L., Park Aid, Fort Frederica NM
 JOHNSON, James D., Park Tech, NCP-Central
 JOHNSON, Patti L., Clerk-Typist, MW/RM Team, DSC
 JUILLERAT, Leroy F., Buildings Maintenance Foreman, Gree Group, NCR
 KELLY, Edwin T. II, Park Tech, Independence NHP
 KOHUTE, James A., Supply Clerk, Everglades NP

KORN, James G., Laborer, Haleakala NP
 KORTGE, Elsa C., Clerk, Cuyahoga Valley Land Acquisition Office
 LAMBERT, David G., Park Tech, Fort Sumter NM
 LAVALLEE, Patricia Anne, Laborer, Castillo De San Marcos NM
 LIND, Terrance M., Park Tech, Haleakala NP
 LOONEY, Gallie, Canal Maintenance Worker Leader, Palisades District, NCR
 LORAH, Stephen W., Park Tech, Great Smokey Mountains NP
 LYNCH, Mitzi B., Park Tech, Independence NHP
 MANNING, Brenda L., Realty Clerk, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
 MARDER, Judy E., Clerk-Typist, Colonial NHP
 MATHIEN, Frances J., Clerk-Typist, Southwest Cultural Resources Center
 MAURICH, Kathryn Y., Park Tech, Klondike Gold Rush NHP, Seattle Unit
 McPHERSON, Randi L., Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP
 MEIER, Rhonda L., Park Tech, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
 MONTE, James R., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 MONTGOMERY, E. Jean, Administration Tech, Tuzigout NM
 MOORE, Jeffrey D., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 MORRISON, Michael D., Laborer, Homestead Nat'l Monument of America
 MOYER, Paul B., Maintenance Worker, NCP-Central
 NAVITSKY, John F., Laborer, Sitka NHP
 NELSON, Darlene, Clerk-Typist, Saratoga NHP
 NEWMAN, Joan M., Clerk-Typist, Gateway NRA
 NOONAN, Victoria, Park Tech, Professional Services, NCR
 NORMAN, Carolyn W., Park Tech, Golden Gate NRA
 OWEN, Michael L., Maintenance Worker, Palisades District
 PADEN, Howard W., Park Tech, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 PEREZ, Matty M., Clerk, Southwest Cultural Resources Center
 PERKINS, Barbara J., Laborer, Death Valley NM
 PERKS, Earl, Janitor, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 PERRY, Susan K., Park Aid, Grand Canyon NP
 PETERSON, Moses E., Maintenance Worker, Hatteras Island
 PHELPS, Nicholas B., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 PHIEL, Randy L., Park Tech, Gettysburg NMP
 POWELL, Elizabeth D., Park Aid, NC Team, DSC
 POWELL, William J., Pipefitter, Yellowstone NP
 RAMOS, Elva G., Park Tech, Big Bend NP
 REGAN, Michael J., Janitor, Cape Cod NS
 REID, Gail R., Park Tech, Independence NHP
 RESCHMAN, Jeanne A., Park Tech, Glen Canyon NRA
 ROBICHEAU, Jon D., Laborer, Bandelier NM
 ROSENDAHL, Paul H., Archeologist, Puukohola Heiau NHS
 SAGE, Jonathan E., Park Tech, De Soto NM
 SAMUEL, Avalino O., Lifeguard, Virgin Islands NP
 SANDERS, Gary M., Park Tech, Haleakala NP
 SCOFIELD, Susan C., Group Aid, Yellowstone NP
 SEISER, Jo Ellen, Park Tech, Indiana Dunes NL
 SEPELLI, Hildred J., Park Tech, Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCR
 SHAW, Lori A., Park Aid, Sequoia NP
 SHIRCLIFFE, Marion A., Maintenance Mechanic, Padre Island NS
 SIGLER, Teresa E., Student Trainee, Park Technology, WASO
 SIKKEMA, David A., Park Tech, Natural Science Studies, Everglades NP
 SIMON, Carolyn S., Clerk, Planning & Assist, SERO
 SLOAN, Shirley F., Clerk-Typist, MARO
 SMITH, Melvin L., Maintenance Worker, Big Cypress National Preserve
 SMYTH, Shannan K., Clerk, Administration, RMRO
 SNEDIGAR, Nancy, Park Tech, Cape Hatteras NS
 SNOW, David E., Architect, Professional Services, RMRO
 SPADY, John R., Maintenance Worker, Colonial NHP
 STEINBIS, Brian K., Park Tech, Grand Canyon NP
 STEINNECKER, Barry J., Visual Info Spec, Exhibits, HFC
 STEPHENS, Joseph M., Surveying Tech, Professional Support, DSC

STRICKLAND, Marsha A., Clerk-Typist, Everglades NP
 SUTTON, Ann E., Student Trainee, Gateway NRA
 SWASON, Pamela, Clerk-Typist, Training, WASO
 TAUREK, Mary K., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 THOMAS, Andrew W., Clerk-Typist, Gateway NRA
 THOMAS, Frances M., Equal Opportunity Assist, NCR
 THOMAS, Roderick D., Park Tech, Independence NHP
 TRIGG, Susan D., Sec, Grand Teton NP
 TWINE, John A. III, Park Aid, Valley Forge NHP
 URBAN, Nancy H., Park Tech, Everglades NP
 VALENCIA, Edward R., Laborer, Tumacacori NM
 VALLI, Eugene W., Park Tech, Cape Cod NS
 VARDY, Edward T., Laborer, Gateway NRA
 VERNON, Catherine S., Laborer, Leader, Puukohola Heiau NHS
 VIGIL, Mariaelena M., Clerk-Typist, MW/RM Team, DSC
 VILLANUEVA, Alfred M., Maintenance Worker, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
 VOYTA, George A., Laborer, Death Valley NM
 WAKEMAN, Caroline A., Park Tech, Petrified Forest NP
 WALKER, Jehu F. Jr., Maintenance Worker, Cumberland Island NS
 WATERS, Larry A., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 WEED, Iva P., Janitor, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
 WHALEN, Gloria, Clerk-Typist, Administration, RMRO
 WHIZIN, Gary S., Park Tech, Yosemite NP
 WIMMER, Shirley A., Clerk-Typist, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 WINKEL, Walter G., Laborer, North Cascades NP

BELL, James S., Lead Park Tech, Mount Rainier NP
 BOWLES, Sheila K., Clerk-Typist, Yellowstone NP
 BOWMAN, Danny A., Summer Aid, Colonial NHP
 BOYTER, David K., Park Tech, Giscayne NM
 BURKE, Kevin E., Laborer, Glacier NP
 CARROLL, Thomas C., Student Trainee (Park Ranger), Gateway NRA
 CASTELLANOS, Stephan, Architect, MW/RM Team, DSC
 CHINN, Mayme W., Clerk-Typist, PSRO
 CLAYBURN, Gayle L., Motor Vehicle Operator, Redwood NP
 COATES, David C., Park Tech, Cape Cod NS
 CONNORS, Robert A., Lead Park Tech, Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Mem NHS
 COOKE, Muriel S., Park Aid, Sagamore Hills NHS
 CORDERO, Romolo, Maintenance Worker, Banelier NM
 CORONADO, Fidel A., Lead Park Tech, Whitman Mission NHS
 CRADDOCK, Norman R., Carpenter, Hatteras Island
 CUNNINGHAM, Larry D., Park Tech, Mesa Verde NP
 CURTIS, Bernard, Maintenance Worker, Electric Shop, NCR
 DAVIS, Billy C., Park Tech, Arkansas Post NM
 DAWSON, Donald J., Guard, Edison NHS
 DELANEY, Richard F., Park Tech, Cape Cod NS
 DICKENS, James A., Maintenance Worker, Kennedy Center Support Group
 DOMBROWSKI, Bruce A., Park Tech, Everglades NP
 DOMINIECKI, Joseph J., Park Tech, Mesa Verde NP
 DUFOE, Larry W., Park Tech, George Washington Carver NM
 DUGAN, Martin F., Park Tech, Gateway NRA
 DUTZY, Michael J., Maintenance Worker, Chalmette NHP
 EARLEY, James Arthur Jr., Park Aid, Fort Stanwix NM
 EFFMAN, Daniel R., Motor Vehicle Operator, Yosemite NP
 ELCHIPP, Fred G., Park Tech, Yosemite NP
 ERNER, Robert J., Park Tech, Mesa Verde NP
 FINGER, Charles E. III, Laborer, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 FINNERTY, Susan J., Park Tech, Indiana Dunes NL
 FITE, Nina M., Architecture Tech, MA/NA Team, DSC
 FOLLETT, George D., Park Tech, Glacier NP
 FORNI, Richard A., Gardener Leader, Area II Grounds Maintenance, NCR
 FOSTER, Jeffrey T., Park Tech, Mammoth Cave NP
 FRAZIER, Ronald R., Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP
 GOMES, Dennis D., Park Tech, Cape Cod NS

GOODALL, Donald L., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 GRAFFUNDER, James A., Administrative Services Assist, King's Mountain NMP
 GREENE, John C., Park Tech, NPC-Central
 GREENE, Muriel A., Park Tech, Golden Gate NRA
 HAMILTON, Ellen, Park Tech, Boston NHP
 HANNA, Susan D., Park Aid, NC Team, DSC
 HARDING, Chreyl Ann, Park Tech, Boston NHP
 HARRIS, Kristie K., Park Tech, Manassas NBP
 HARRISON, Richard L., Park Aid, Carl Sandburg Home NHS
 HARRISON, Susan C., Park Aid, John Muir NHS
 HENDRICKSON, Stephen N., Motor Vehicle Operator, Sequoia NP
 HENRIKSEN, Richard M., Park Aid, Uplands Field Research Laboratory
 HERBST, Gregory A., Laborer, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
 HILMERSON, Lyle A., Park Tech, Joshua Tree NM
 HILL, Edgar, Laborer, Glacier NP
 HODDER, Beth L., Laborer, Glacier NP
 HOWE, Thomas D., Park Tech, Uplands Field Research Laboratory
 HUDSON, Mary L., Sign Painter Helper, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 HUGHES, Chris B., Procurement Clerk, Administration, RMRO
 IMAN, Sumayya, Clerk-Typist, Bureau EEO Officer, WASO
 INAFUKU, Lester T., Park Tech, Yellowstone NP
 JENGO, Judith A., Student Trainee, Gateway NRA
 JOHNSON, Willie R., Park Tech, Kennesaw Mountain NBP
 JOHNSTON, Ronald D., Sewage Disposal Plant Operator, Mount Rainier NP
 KELLY, Lauren P., Park Aid, Gateway NRA
 KELSEY, Richard H., Laborer, Yosemite hP
 KERNOP, Jefferson W. Jr., Tractor Operator, Natchez Trace Pkwy
 KOVASH, Karla J., Engineering Aid, Yellowstone NP
 KRAMER, Jo Ann, Park Tech, Everglades NP
 KULP, Eric R., Engineering Tech, NC Team, DSC

Jess H. Denniston

Jess H. Denniston, 92, who worked for many years at the old regional office in Richmond, Va., and retired as park engineer in 1956 at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C., died Sept. 17 at his home in Newburgh, N.Y.

During his NPS career, Mr. Denniston made significant contributions to restoration work through his knowledge of timber and stone masonry. He was an authority on older construction methods and materials. He helped restore structures at Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y.-N.J.; Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa., and Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Va.

He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Edith, of Otterkill Road, Rt. 4, Box 600, Newburgh, NY 12550.

Mrs. Carl P. Russell

Word of the death Mar. 6, of Betty Westphal Russell in Berryville, Va., has been received by California friends. She was the widow of Dr. Carl P. Russell, nationally known author of "One Hundred Year in Yosemite," a definitive history whose later editions are still in demand, and two major works on the American fur trade: "Guns of the Early Frontiers," and "Firearms, Traps and Tools of the Mountain Men" (U.C. Press). Mrs. Russell was her husband's assistant and advisor during all his writing, and his final work, completed only a few hours before his death in 1967, was dedicated to her.

The Russells lived for many year in Berkeley and the Bay Area, and in Yosemite National Park, from which Dr. Russell retired as superintendent in 1957.

Mrs. Russell is survived by their son Richard W. Russell, Staff Curator Reference Services Harpers Ferry Center, W. Va., and two grandchildren, Elizabeth and John. A memorial service in the Bay Area was held and her ashes buried at Golden Gate National Cemetery with those of her husband and a young daughter who died in 1937.

Deaths

Maurice W. Gearhart

Maurice W. Gearhart, who worked for the Park Service back in the '30s and '40s, was killed by an automobile Feb. 24 in Beatrice, Nebr.

Mr. Gearhart was a finance officer and worked in southwestern parks, including Chiricahua and Tumacacori National Monuments in Arizona, the Arizona Field Office and Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. M. W. Gearhart of 1314 Jefferson, Beatrice, NE 68310.

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

Chief, Publications and Public Inquiries, Grant W. Midgley

Editor	Naomi L. Hunt
Artist	Glenn Snyder
Assistant Editor	Daniel S. Hughes
Staff Writer	Ronnie Spiewak
Editorial Clerk	Shirley Gallman
Alumni Editor	James F. Kieley
Alumni Directory	Mary June Fugate
Circulation	Sylvia Johnson



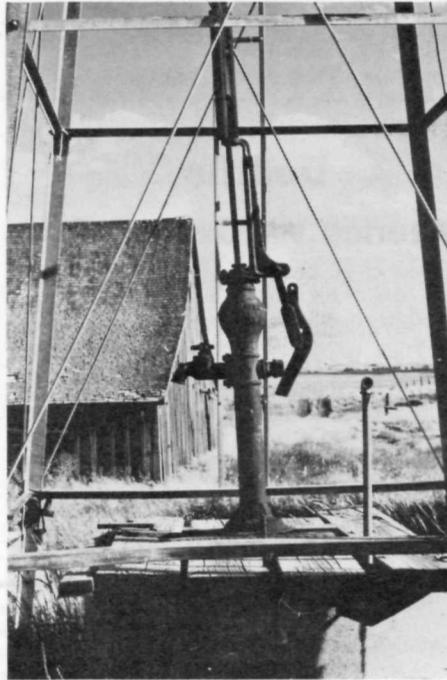
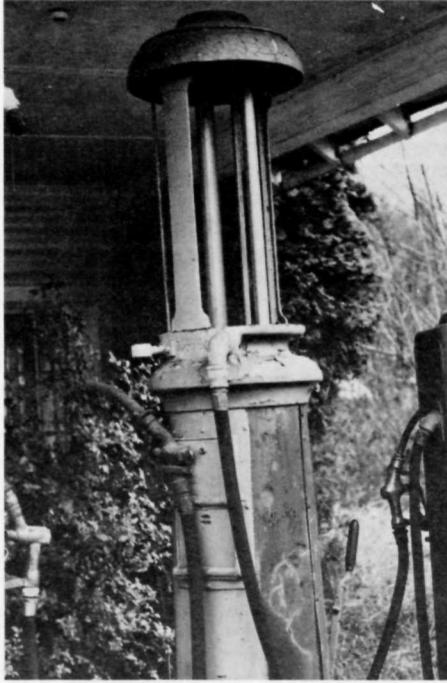
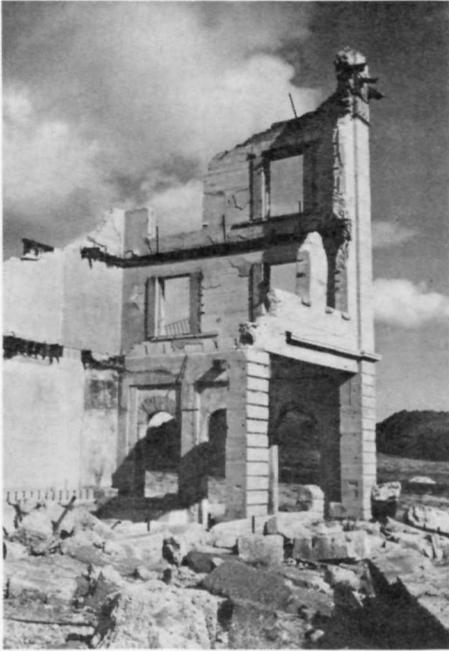
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240

Room 5103, 1100 L St., NW

Tel (202) 523-5277

Loren Lane

Loren E. Lane, a seasonal at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., for 16 years, became district naturalist at the park in 1974, but he didn't lose his flair for photography. He has had exhibits of his work in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office and in the park, and now we think he is ready for the National Park COURIER.



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
Third Class
Bulk Rate
Int. 417

