

COURIER

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COVER

Photographer Mathis Van Hese-mans captured Mark Buktenica at the controls of Deep Rover. Read the story of Cater Lake NP's underwater adventure in Jim Milestone's article on page 7. The park's biologist, Jim Milestone took the photograph of Deep Rover that appears on the back cover.



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EARTH DAY 1990

In a couple of months, we will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of Earth Day. Although April 22 is the official date, we really need to be looking at much more than one day or even one year of celebration and environmental reassessment.

Twenty years ago marked a beginning in our country's environmental consciousness. That first Earth Day attracted national and even international attention because it dramatically demonstrated both the intensity of people's concerns and how widespread those concerns were. When I talk about a "beginning," however, I don't want in any way to minimize the significant accomplishments of the many people who, before that time, had dedicated their energies to the protection of our environment. Sometimes they must have felt like "voices in the wilderness," but it was their work which triggered that explosion of concern twenty years ago.

What distinguished Earth Day 1970, though, was the powerful demonstration of caring by such *large numbers* of people. That day brought together those not previously involved, many who were apathetic, and others who were only beginning to see the importance of the wise use and preservation of this planet's resources. Earth Day was more than just a day of activism for "environmentalists"; it reached out and brought into the "fold of concern" many more people in this country and throughout the world.

So what should Earth Day 1990 mean to the National Park Service? Of course it's an event of celebration—much has been learned and accomplished in the last 20 years! But it should be much more than that; Earth Day 1990 should be a time to look ahead—to set new goals and to make new commitments. In the National Park Service, this inevitably will require us to look beyond simply preserving and managing the resources in the national park system with which we have been entrusted. Certainly this is an important task, and one we



must continue to do to the very best of our ability. But when I say "look beyond," I mean that we must deal increasingly with broad environmental issues and take appropriate actions. We must accept broader responsibilities as an environmental agency on complex issues such as global climate change, both because our help is needed and, perhaps more pragmatically, because the long-term preservation of national park system resources depends on the overall health of the environment. Simply put, we're all in this together.

If Earth Day holds a charge for us, it is that we further recognize our important role in environmental issues. We must expand the use of our areas for scientific research that teaches us

more about our environment and how best to protect it. Being part of broad-based acid rain and global climate change research efforts is a start. We must promote personal environmental awareness and responsibility, and be advocates of environmentally sound public policy. Our current efforts to increase recycling and address solid waste issues in our interpretation is one example, but we also must increase efforts to reach out to the public through schools, the media and other techniques. We must help to educate and work with people for the protection of the environment.

As I see it, the National Park Service has everything at stake. And, in a way, so does everyone else. Earth Day 1990 marks a challenge that we must meet.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James M. Ridenour". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

James M. Ridenour

FROM THE EDITOR

At the end of October 1989, I attended the thirteenth Ranger Rendezvous, this one held in Hot Springs, AR. It was my second opportunity to be among rangers and their families who had spent their own money and used their own leave to gather together to conduct business and enjoy each other's company. I saw familiar faces. I was inspired by late-night conversations and early morning speakers. But once I returned to Washington, I could not decide how to confront what it was I wanted to say about this experience—what I really wanted to say.

This gathering of NPS professionals was far different than the first one I attended in Jackson, WY. Oh, there was the same sense of comradery, the same opportunities for provocative discussion and effective repartee, but about this gathering there was also a harder edge. Time after time, I was reminded of it. Time after time, as speakers rose to praise the heroism of those in the audience—those who were doing no more than their jobs required, yet doing them now in the face of unspeakable odds—I wondered how individuals who accomplished so much with so little could possibly survive.

Former Director Hartzog announced, "our park rangers and their families are an endangered species along with the grizzly bears they protect."

Carolyn Warner from the National Commission on Public Service called it the "quiet crisis." She observed, "It really isn't funny what public servants are expected to do and what they're expected to do it for.... But as long as you're going to be a martyr, people let you do it."

Design and Construction Assistant Director John Reynolds explained what was happening in the light of the changing American family, diagnosing that, all in all, our condition wasn't surprising: "The need for spouses to work; the changing mores of society; the changes in the population mix; civil rights and environmental legislation; more parks, and more diversity of parks. These and more are affecting our family today."

Proclaimed George B. Hartzog, Jr., "...all is not well in Paradise."

And decidedly his pronouncement seemed true.

But the solution?

There was less consensus on that.

Calling public servants our living national treasures, Carolyn Warner suggested more positive stories in papers across the country—more positive stories of the ways in which public servants have *and* do alter lives—as the kind of thing that everyone can contribute in order to help alter taxpayer perceptions of the profession.

John Reynolds charged us to look at lack of leadership, lack of strong concern for employees, the existence of inappropriate employee supervision, and the presence of racism as threats to NPS family health. At the same time, he also cautioned us not to forget the other side: Sequoia's seasonal employee bill of rights, the General Superintendent's Conference, assistance given by NPS historic architects in Charleston, SC, after Hurricane Hugo, and the other good that has been done.

Former Director Hartzog cited a Forest Service official who exclaimed, "We're excited. We discovered that many of our problems were of our own making."

And so there were stirring speeches and tough, forward-looking agendas. Everyone acknowledged the impossibility of returning to the "good old days," but no one really seemed to want to step backwards anyway. The attitude was one of continued momentum. No one was looking to quit. No one was looking necessarily for an easy way out. But as Hartzog said, quoting the analysis of a ranger in the group, "People are just so numb these days."

"One of the bright spots in the midst of financial uncertainty was the presence of the Employees and Alumni Association (E&AA) at the gathering. It was the first time that E&AA and the Association of National Park Rangers (ANPR) had been together to conduct business under one roof. The presence of retirees shoulder to shoulder with those still in the work force lent a sense of solidarity to the group. "What was it like when you worked at the park?" members of one group could be overheard asking members of the other. And thus a natural curiosity was born, and, out of that natural curiosity, a greater bonding. No one

went away feeling alone, feeling like there was no one to stand beside them and fight.

Perhaps all that is needed is this—this small kernel of determination among peers—this small kernel that is not looking for immediate gain, and certainly not anticipating immediate improvement. "Everything grows," says the lyrics of a popular children's song, and that's encouragement enough sometimes for those used to finding hope in seedlings pushing upward through the earth.

ALL THAT (G)LITTERS...

Dixie

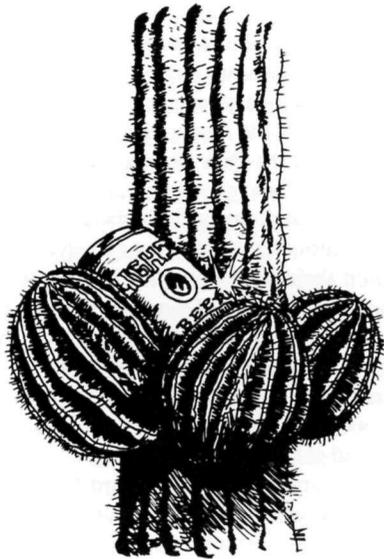
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NM — Fact: Cacti aren't designed to reflect light.

After traveling several hundred miles through the Land of the Saguaros, a few basic desert facts had filtered into my brain. As my friend's Dodge Dakota slowly came to the top of a small hill a few miles out on Ajo Mountain Drive, a split second flash of a laser-like light struck my eyes. Our position, coupled with the sun's angle, had to be just right because the mysterious flash came from a lone, 15-foot tall saguaro standing beside the dirt roadway 100 yards ahead.

This "ray" didn't compute. Normal cacti don't shine; they're not supposed to mirror light. As we passed the stately saguaro in question, my high cab seat allowed me to spy the culprit. I asked my buddy to pull over. As I had suspected, almost immediately, the glitter was caused by some jerk who had left a quaint calling card on this defenseless desert species.

Cradled between the saguaro's three little "arms," about 10 feet up, was a beer can, Coors Light to be exact—"It's the right beer now!" (Not now and definitely not here.) Since I will not tolerate such brazen acts in any park I visit, we found a long tent pole in the truck and poked out the aluminum alien, being careful not to puck the hostage. The job was made a little harder than expected because the can was filled with dirt, to make sure a strong desert wind didn't just naturally blow the can away and ruin this clever bit of vandalism.

As far as I'm concerned this was just



another dose of beer guzzler *reality* in contrast to those insipid media ads that make drunks look so wonderful and imply a human being cannot derive pleasure from any activity that excludes chug-a-lugging some liquid empire's aged hops.

What's the Count, Ump?

Everyone should be used to writing 1990 on their checks by now, so let's get our totals straight as we start off on the last leg toward 2000.

Official WASOdom says that we completed the first week of 1990 with 355 parks in our beloved system, 50 of which are of the *national park* variety. But pay close attention to related news reports because several natural and historic hopefuls are waiting in the wings to audition for entry into this prestigious body.

In terms of personal exploration, I guess it was a good decade, but not a great one. Though I saw more than 100 NPS areas during my travel daze of the 1970s, the '80s ended with my total at 143 (including those eight southeast Arizona areas in November) — a mere 40% of the pack. But I'm happy with my NP count of 35 (70%), since at least 10 of the Crown's 50 superstar jewels aren't that easy to get to.

During the upcoming years, I want to improve on my less-than-adequate visits to Guadalupe Mountains, Biscayne and Channel Islands where, due to various circumstances, I didn't see much more than the VCs. And I've only *seen* Canyonlands from Dead Horse Point

State Park. Virgin Islands, Voyaguers, Isle Royale and Redwood have NO sneaker prints of mine, but a '90 Midwest venture would include the two "lake" parks. Due to a cancelled '89 trip, I still have a two-night reservation at the Kettle Falls Hotel that I must use up before mid-September.

If I cheat a little and add my dozen Canadian NPs visits (from Cape Breton to Kluane), I have spent more than 100 days in national parks and more than six months in the system since my first glimpse of the Grand Canyon in 1973.

As far as I can remember, my very first NPS park visit was to General Grant's Memorial in 1971 (before a NYC friend's wedding), but shamefully, I've never reached Hamilton's Grange, Teddy's Birthplace, Federal Hall or Gateway NRA. Admittedly "The Big Apple" is not my cup of cocoa, but it's not a negative Empire State bias because equidistant Cooperstown has thrived on my wallet's contents more than 25 times. I'm also the person who has lived in Boston for 25 years and has managed to visit Bryce Canyon three times but Cape Cod only twice. So again I will make the enjoyable and viable resolution to probe at least six new park areas this year.

Don't know where everyone's travel plans will lead in the 1990s, but here's hoping you always arrive with the wheels down and round, and all your luggage.

NOTES FROM THE HILL

Gerry Tays

Having assured themselves a significant pay increase while retaining many of the "perks" attendant to being a member of Congress, they made the nation safe again by recessing for the Christmas holidays in late December. Before leaving town, however, the Congress and the President reached agreement on several key pieces of legislation related to the National Park Service, 23 to be precise. Many others remain to be acted upon during the second session of the 101st Congress which reconvenes January 23rd. For non-students of the workings of Congress, action on bills already in the pipeline may continue as if no break occurred between the first and second sessions, unlike the

hiatus between Congresses when bills not enacted die.

Some 215 bills were introduced in the first session of the 101st Congress that had potential implications for the Service. Congress called 67 hearings to receive NPS testimony on some of these bills. In the entire 100th Congress 349 bills were introduced and 147 hearings were held. Typically, Congress does not really get rolling until the second session. Therefore, we reasonably can expect recent trends of escalating workloads to continue uninterrupted.

By now the euphoria generated by rumors of general budget increases for all parks has given way to the reality of the FY 1990 Appropriations Act and subsequent assessments, increased unfunded obligations and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts. As a result, we have experienced significant reductions in park operations in some of the smaller park units that cannot absorb cuts as easily as larger areas.

Some of the bills signed into law by President Bush include the following:

- renaming the Maryland portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway the Clara Barton Parkway (PL 101-177);
- expanding Everglades NP by some 110,000 acres and directing the Army Corps of Engineers to modify existing flood control systems to aim at restoring natural flows to the Shark River Slough area of the park (PL 101-229);
- expanding Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP by some 1,350 acres (PL 101-214)
- expanding Harry S Truman NHS by adding three properties owned at various times by family members;
- expanding the boundaries of Rocky Mountain NP by authorizing the addition of approximately 515 acres along the park's eastern boundary south of Estes Park; and
- authorizing the establishment of a trails interpretive center in Council Bluffs, IA, to interpret the history of development and use of the Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer and Oregon NHTs (PL 101-191).

On a somewhat more technical note, the Service recently developed and sent to the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks a legislative program for the second session of the 101st Congress. The

significance of this action is that, if approved by the Secretary and OMB and subsequently forwarded to the Congress by the President, this would represent the first NPS legislative program submitted by the Administration since 1980.

A word of explanation: a legislative program is an expression of the Administration's initiatives in the form of draft bills, much like the budget which is sent forward each January for the succeeding fiscal year. Recent administrations took the position that, as far as the Service was concerned, no needs existed beyond the required budget documents that they were asking to be enacted into law. As a result, the distinction that "the Administration proposes while the Congress disposes" was turned around to read, "The Congress both proposes and disposes."

WASO is hopeful that the bureau can regain its former standing as the professional expert in the establishment and administration of national park system units, rather than continuing to find itself reacting to the initiatives of members of Congress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA — PRESENT AT THE CREATION

Richard West Sellars

In March, 1915, the University of California hosted the Third National Park Conference, a meeting of prominent conservationists, politicians and businessmen. That this conference was held on the campus in Berkeley symbolized the unusually close ties developing between the university and the national parks. By the early 20th century, the University of California was well established as the leading center of higher education in the West — the region that then contained almost all of the national park units. In the next few decades, many top National Park Service personnel would be graduates of the University of California. And, in association with the school, the Park Service would initiate some of its most important and lasting professional programs, including landscape architecture, forestry, interpretation and wildlife management.

Franklin K. Lane, the secretary of

the interior who helped secure the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, had studied at Berkeley. And three of the first four Park Service directors — Stephen Mather, Horace Albright and Newton Drury — graduated from the University of California (as did the most recent former director, William Penn Mott, Jr.). It was Mather, however, who fostered close ties with the university and was most responsible for the school's extensive involvement with the national parks.

Under Mather, landscape architecture became a dominant profession in the National Park Service, due in part to the efforts of Thomas Vint, a University of California graduate. Vint assumed leadership of landscape architecture about 1927; and throughout his long and influential career, he employed a number of the university's graduates, who contributed to the strength of this program.

In the mid-1920s, Mather established a forestry division under Berkeley graduate Ansel Hall, who simultaneously served as chief naturalist, in charge of education (i.e. natural history and interpretation). For a time, the Park Service's field office for forestry and education was located in Hilgard Hall on the University of California campus.

In 1930, Dr. Harold Bryant, a University of California graduate, assumed overall supervision of the education and forestry programs. Partly in association with the university, Bryant had had long experience with the nature study program at Yosemite. Also under Bryant (and located in Hilgard Hall) was the Division of Wildlife, a newly established office headed by George Wright. Wright and several of his research staff had graduated from the University of California. They were deeply influenced by the ecological thinking of Joseph Grinnell, head of the University's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

By the mid-1930s, most functions of the Berkeley field offices had been transferred to Washington, DC, thus weakening ties to the university. Yet later, another California graduate and student of Grinnell's from the 1930s, Berkeley biology professor A. Starker Leopold, would achieve prominence with the Park Service as co-author of the 1963 *Wildlife Management in the National Parks*

(the *Leopold Report*), and then as the Service's chief scientist. Some of Leopold's students are among the Park Service's current-day scientists.

Since their early association, the university and the Park Service have individually grown, diversified and expanded their influence worldwide. Yet both institutions seem to have largely forgotten their once close ties. Typifying this lack of institutional memory, the university's library holdings do not include *The George Wright Forum*, a journal named in honor of one of the school's own graduates who greatly influenced the Park Service's early science programs. And at Hilgard Hall there is little awareness that this building once housed important field offices of incipient National Park Service professional programs.

The institutional ties ultimately proved more meaningful to the Park Service than to the university. While other schools (e.g. Colorado State University and Northern Arizona University) have since graduated many Park Service leaders, no other institution has had an impact comparable to that of the University of California. It was the University of California that was present at the creation and whose graduates contributed much of the visionary and intellectual leadership that led to the National Park Service's early and long-range success.

LETTERS

Our company has been bringing British tourists to America for more than a decade. We specialise in visiting and studying battlefields world wide — from India to the Falklands. The time span we cover is from Ancient China to Viet Nam.

In America, through your National Park Service, we have made many friends in the battlefield parks of your Revolutionary, Indian and Civil Wars. We would like to thank them formally through your magazine.

Your National Park Service is a most remarkable organisation which combines both enthusiasm and professionalism and is most certainly envied by many British people.

Everywhere we go we are most courteously received and whenever possible our groups have ranger assistance.

Park areas we have visited include: Petersburg, Cold Harbour, Spotsylvania, Jackson Shrine, Chancellorsville, Richmond, Andersonville, Kennesaw Mountain, Yorktown, Jamestown, Custer Battlefield, Saguaro, Chiricahua, Grand Canyon, Fredericksburg, Appomattox, Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga, Fort Pulaski, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Devils Tower, Badlands, Fort Bowie, Fort Union, and Pecos.

It has been suggested over the years that as part of an on-going educational programme the NPS might send a group over to Europe to see how battlefields are preserved and presented here. If so we would be honoured to be asked to arrange the trip.

Best wishes from everyone in our company. May your work continue and we look forward to making more friends in the future.

Tonie & Valmai Holt
Major & Mrs. Holt's
Battlefield Tours

On behalf of the Wirth family we want to express our appreciation for the recognition given our father in the December issue of the *Courier*.

Dad's accomplishments are, in a sense, the continuation of a family tradition established by his father, Theodore, a pioneer in the park and recreation field and a member of the Park and Recreation Hall of Fame. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., once said his father and Dad's father had very much in common, which was largely responsible for their great accomplishments in park work.

This commonality was, and I quote, "A deep-seated, constant and compelling personal interest in the people using the parks and finding one's chief satisfaction in appreciative, friendly observation and study of the ways in which those people actually use and derive pleasure and benefit from any given park and in helping and guiding them by every available means to get the best values from their use of it." Those who know Dad know the same philosophy guided him over the years and extended to everyone who worked with him.

New roots stem from old roots, and old roots, such as established by Olmsted and my grandfather and sustained by people like Connie Wirth, should not be lost

sight of or pruned out. We must keep the principals established by these pioneers in our profession intact to sustain new growth.

Dad has received more than 25 medals, awards and other forms of recognition—from honorary degrees to citations from a queen. I happen to know, however, that the most valued recognitions are those that come from his close associates in the Park Service. To quote him directly, he once said the one award he most treasured was a "Well done, Connie" from fellow workers and associates. In other words, you couldn't give him any finer award than this recognition you are affording him.

From an appreciative family, we would like to say "thank you" for recognizing a guy who we know not only as a truly dedicated and talented professional but one helluva swell Dad.

Theodore and Peter Wirth

BOOK

Grand Canyon Natural History Association recently released *A Guide to Hermit Trail*, the latest in its hiking guide series. The 32-page guide is the result of a team effort by writer/long-time Canyon hiker Scott Thybony, editor Rose Houk, photographer George Huey, illustrator Lawrence Ormsby, and series designer Christina Watkins.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Across the nation activities are being planned to celebrate Public Service Recognition Week from May 7-13. The week is a nationwide celebration designed to educate American citizens about the government's range and quality of services to the public; recognize and pay tribute to more than 20 million employees who make public service their profession; and attract potential candidates to public service work. In Washington, DC, events will include music, speakers, and exhibits on the Mall.

Blue Ridge Parkway neighbors and visitors now can dial 1-800-PARKWATCH for emergency assistance. This 24-hour number may be used to report accidents, law violations, threats to Parkway resources or any emergency. Its creation is part of the Parkway's ParkWatch program, which is intended to encourage everyone to be extra eyes and ears for park rangers along the 470-mile scenic drive.

Oops!

Apologies to John E. Ehrenhard. In the Park Briefs section of the December *Courier*, the typist made a 400-year mistake. Hernando de Soto sailed into Tampa Bay in 1539, not 1939.

TAKE A WALK ON THE WILD SIDE

March for parks in a kick-off event for Earth Day 1990 activities on March 24 and 25. Organized and developed under the auspices of National Parks and Conservation Association, the walk will raise funds to benefit national, state, and local parks, while demonstrating participants' commitment to parklands, trails, and other special places.

**Call 1-800-NAT-PARK
for more details.**



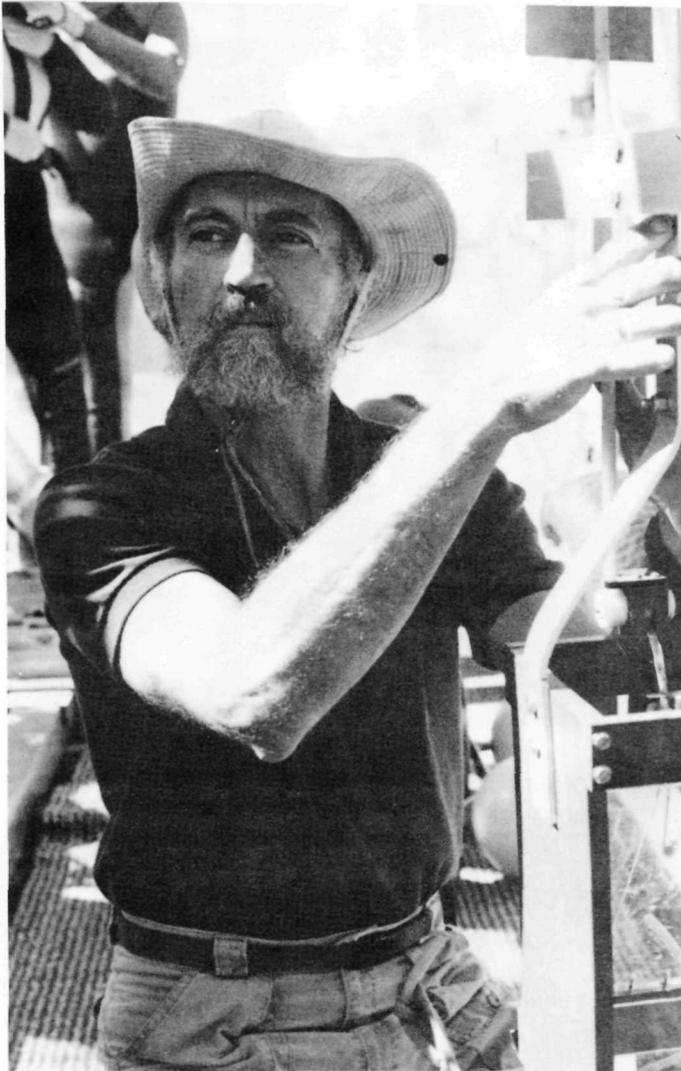
WHY PUT A SUBMARINE IN A VOLCANO?

The million dollar submersible, "Deep Rover," bobbed slowly on the surface of Crater Lake's azure blue waters as engineers, oceanographers and geochemists made final preparation for the submersible to dive. National Park Service pilot and aquatic biologist, Mark Buktenica, sat calmly inside the six-inch thick plexiglass bubble, preparing to flood the ballast tanks and allow the submarine to descend to the lake bottom. After securing the sampling gear and completing the final inspection of the submersible's external systems, the surface support divers swam away from the submarine's powerful electric thrusters. From the thrusters, a rumbling surge of water erupted into a foam of millions of tiny bubbles against the deep blue water as Buktenica brought "Deep Rover" to life. The submersible then descended on a fifteen-minute trip to the bottom of Crater Lake, the deepest lake in the United States. Engineers and oceanographers on the lake surface stayed in constant communication with the submersible, directing Buktenica to his target location for sample collection and surveillance.

This exciting research work began when legislation designed to protect and monitor significant thermal features within national parks was initiated by Congress in 1986. Crater Lake NP was included in the list of 16 national parks to be protected. The Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress a report on the presence or absence of significant thermal features within Crater Lake NP. The need for documentation of hypothesized thermal features resulted in the current intensified research activities within the lake. Hypotheses other than hydrothermal activity have also been advanced to account for the anomalous water temperatures and chemical concentrations.

Deep Rover submersible.





Dr. Jack Dymond, principle investigator, Hydrothermal Research Program, Oregon State University.

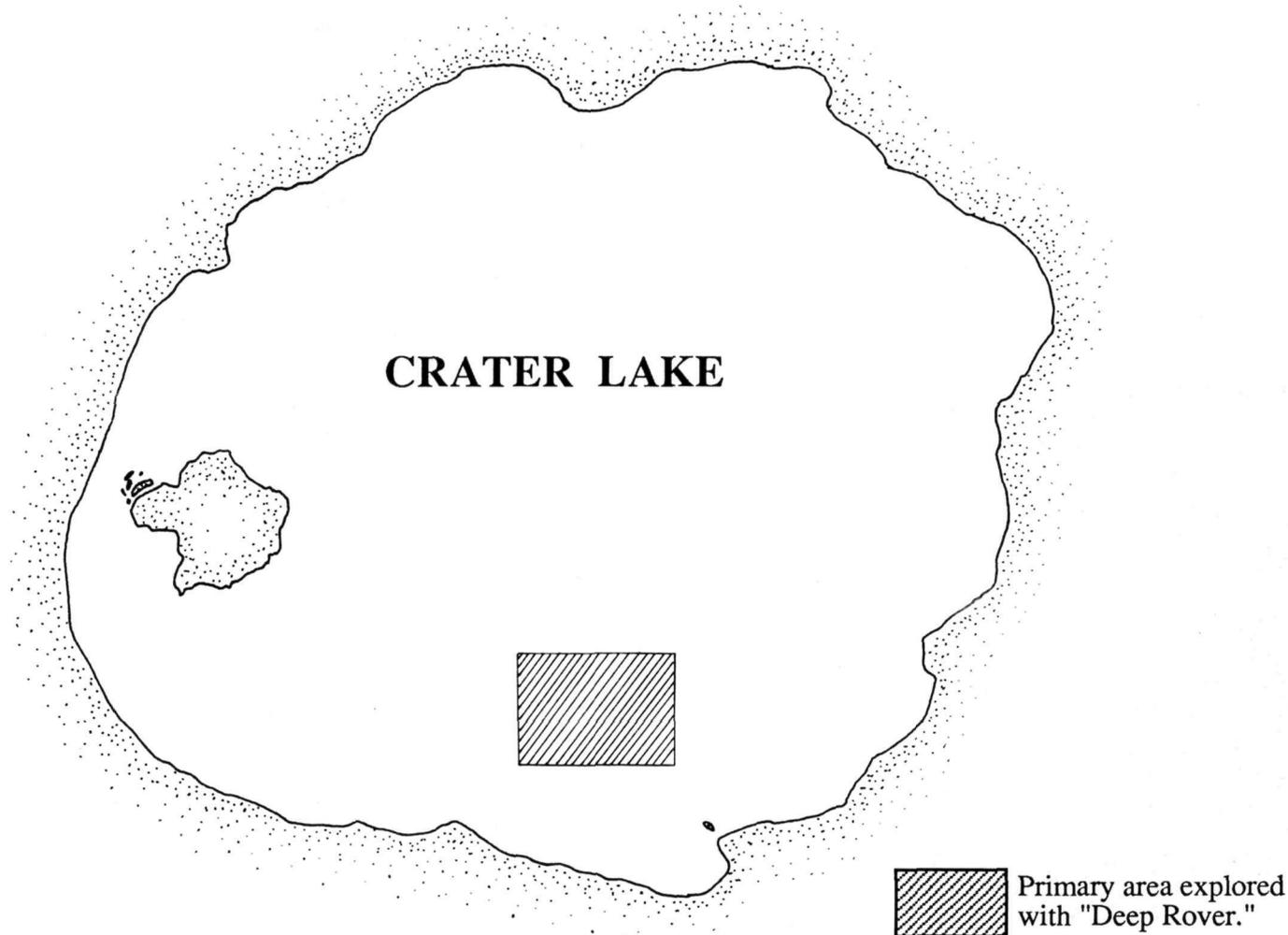
Dr. Jack Dymond and Dr. Robert Collier, two oceanographers from Oregon State University, developed a research plan to examine the lake floor for hydrothermal activity. The \$500,000 program was primarily funded by the National Park Service, with additional funding from the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Geographic Society. Scientists from several other research institutes are participating throughout the three-year program.

At the start of the three-year research program in 1987, the scientists used a small robot submersible to conduct a video tape survey of the lake floor in an area where anomalous chemistry and slightly warmer water temperatures had been discovered. The video survey provided information for Dr. Dymond and Dr. Collier to map out where they would use the \$5,000 a day submersible, "Deep Rover," during the 1988-89 summer field seasons.

During the 1988 summer field season, Dr. Jack Dymond discovered bacteria mats growing at 1,400 feet beneath the lake's surface. The mats were located in areas of the lake floor that had slightly warmer water temperatures than background lake water temperatures. It was hypothesized that the bacteria mats were situated above small warm springs bringing mineral laden water from a deep mantle source. The bacteria mats were growing in these isolated communities, feeding off minerals emerging into the clear cold waters of Crater Lake. On the first day of the 1989 field season, Dr. Robert Collier relocated the bacteria mats that had been found in 1988, and a temperature of 10 degrees Celsius was recorded. Subsequent dives found other bacteria mats with temperatures as high as 18.9 degrees Celsius or 66 degrees Fahrenheit. This is a significant difference since the lake water temperature is around 3.5 degrees Celsius or 37 degrees Fahrenheit. The largest bacteria mat discovered was more than three feet thick and estimated to be sixty feet across.

One of the most interesting findings was the discovery of the "blue pools" situated on the lake bottom. The "blue pools" are ponds of dissolved mineral salts heavier than the lake water. It is speculated that precipitates from the pool water formed deposits around the pool edge, which, in some situations, raised the pool several feet above the lake floor. Scientists are examining water and sediment samples from the pools. Early findings indicate the pools have high levels of radon gas.

Rotating from day to day, one of three pilots took "Deep Rover" to the lake floor in search of hydrothermal, biological and geological features. Mark Buktenica, an aquatic biologist at Crater Lake NP, piloted many of the geologic and biologic dives throughout the research program. He collected dozens of rock samples from the deep lake for Dr. Charles Bacon of the U.S. Geological Survey. Dr. Bacon is conducting a detailed study of Mt. Mazama's formation and climatic eruption which occurred about 6,850 years ago, creating the volcanic caldera which cradles Crater Lake. The rocks collected from the walls and floor of the caldera beneath the lake surface will help explain many of the unanswered questions scientists have



speculated about for many years. During one of Buktenica's deep dives, he discovered a new complex of bacteria mats and "blue pools" on the lake floor, five miles north of the original mat location. On another dive he piloted the submersible to the deepest area of the lake, 1,932 feet beneath the surface! This was the first time a human had been to the deepest point in Crater Lake.

Buktenica worked closely with NPS limnologist, Dr. Gary Larson, who supervised all the biological dives as part of the park's ten year lake research program, mandated by Congress. Taking advantage of the unique opportunity of having a submersible in a high elevation (6,100 ASL) mountain lake, Dr. Larson directed that the submersible descend along the caldera's north wall to determine how deep the green algae was growing. Buktenica collected samples of attached green algae below 450 feet, with one sprig of moss collected at 730 feet beneath the water's surface. Such information is important base line data for future comparisons throughout the long-term monitoring of Crater Lake.

The hydrothermal research program's field work ended on September 4, 1989, when the 7,000-pound submersible was flown out of the caldera by helicopter. However, scientists will be working with the tremendous amount of collected data for another year. Only by bringing together a talented cadre of scientists from many research facilities and universities were Oregon State University and the National Park Service able to successfully conduct this important research. Park Superintendent Robert Benton stated, "It is gratifying to see so much new information resulting from three years of pioneering research." A draft final report due September 1990 from Drs. Dymond and Collier will go through a scientific peer review. The information from the scientific report and peer review will be used to prepare the Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress in the presence or absence of significant thermal features in Crater Lake NP.

Jim Milestone is the park's biologist.

Communicating Water Safety at Assateague

The water safety program is an important part of loss control at any national seashore, but, at Assateague Island NS, the communication of water safety hazards and preventive action cut across divisional lines. Chief of Interpretation Larry Points has long advocated water safety communication. He recalls an occasion when Vince Gleason, chief of HFC publications, entered an interpretive operations class, waving a brochure from a national lakeshore. The brochure had helped save the Service from a big tort claim, because it addressed a particular aspect of water safety. Points says, "I've always pushed for strong, appropriate safety messages in our GPO or locally produced literature....That has meant encouraging the public in both exhibits and publications to use lifeguarded beaches, to refrain from ocean swimming with flotation devices, and to use caution with waves. Waves have resulted in paralyzing spinal injuries, and I've not seen anyone else promote that concept in print to the extent we have."

Toms Cove district ranger Mel Olsen is an NPS veteran with more than twenty years of service at Assateague. Olsen thinks that the water safety program at Assateague "is noteworthy because it involves a very complex network of management and supervisory responsibilities that have been carefully developed in order to provide the ultimate in visitor safety, visitor awareness and employee preparedness." Besides lifeguard/ranger joint SAR and EMS training and state of the art equipment, Olsen believes that program objectives also have been accomplished by "providing lifeguard demonstrations, information brochures, safety messages and a unique sign/flagging system that keeps visitors alert and informed."

The lifeguard operation consists of a permanent chief lifeguard who reports to the chief ranger, and lifeguard units in Maryland and Virginia, each under the direct supervision of a seasonal head lifeguard. Sue Roehre, the acting head lifeguard for the Maryland unit in August 1989, thinks that the daily data put on the beach information signs at each entry point is an important part of communicating with the visitor. "When people come to the beach and see the data, a lot of times it makes them think of something else, and

they come up to us and ask questions about the surf."

Mieke ter Poorten, head lifeguard for the Virginia unit in 1989, has a similar opinion. She points out that the water safety brochure encourages people to ask questions: "We are very involved at Assateague with preventing an accident and we are very accessible to the visitors. I think people see that and feel they can approach us to ask questions. It is important to me for them to know that I am available at all times, not just in emergencies."

"I am proud of how we interpret water safety in wayside exhibits and publications. The exhibits replaced ho-hum bulletin boards with graphics that draw visitors' attention," states Larry Points. Park ranger and lifeguard activities are carried out by "a highly professional staff who work together as a team to promote and maintain a quality water safety program for seashore visitors," declares Mel Olsen. Cooperation and teamwork have made the Assateague water safety program work.

How do visitors feel about these efforts to communicate water safety? Favorable written comments from visitors are one good sign. The fact that thousands of brochures are taken from the brochure holders on the beach information signs and almost never left on the beach is another. Visitors respond negatively only on occasion to the more than two thousand safety directives and the more than four thousand violation contacts lifeguards give out annually. Perhaps the best sign of all shows up in the annual rescue figures that are well under figures for other comparable beach areas.

While some managers concerned with "sign pollution" discourage the public from talking with lifeguards, Assateague employees choose to answer questions before an accident occurs, rather than obtain report information when it's too late to help. They feel that caring about safety and wanting a loss control program to work means more than being an emergency response team.

The public seems to agree. The willingness and desire to share information about water safety at Assateague has engendered public trust while it has enlightened public activity.

Richard Baker

FISH & WILDLIFE DIRECTOR DISCUSSES CHALLENGES OF 90s

Q: Around the time the announcement of your appointment broke, I read an article that quoted Mardy Murie on the subject of your contributions and qualifications. I thought that anyone who came so highly recommended by Mardy Murie had to be somebody interesting. So that's why I'm here—to have this opportunity to talk with you.

A: Mardy Murie had quite an impact on me as I was growing up, but not only on me of course. She's been a fighter and a strong advocate for conservation issues dating way back to Alaska in the 30s and 40s, but she's also done it with a respect for people. If you went tomorrow unknown to her little log cabin in Grand Teton you'd be welcomed like an old friend. That's the way she treats people. So she's always had people hovering around her.

Q: Well, the Park Service certainly feels itself fortunate to be part of an administrative team that includes you as the Fish & Wildlife director and Constance Harriman as the Assistant Secretary. Of course the mission of the Fish & Wildlife Service differs from that of the National Park Service, but do you foresee areas where the two could work together more effectively, not so much to reinforce their separate missions as to emphasize the federal government's commitment to preserving America's natural resources? How involved do you hope the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will be in other federal, state, and local land management efforts?

A: My interest in parks probably comes from the fact that I've lived my entire life in one. I've lived in the middle of the Grand Tetons—in fact my family was there prior to the establishment of the park. I did my early research—probably some of the pioneer bald eagle and osprey work—in Yellowstone and Grand Teton. I make a living in the parks, part of which involves welcoming people into my home, and sharing and interpreting the values of the park system to visitors. Thus, I feel I can say that the missions of the Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service are related. The essence of their mandates involves conservation, protection and enhancement.

It's my opinion that wildlife populations are under siege, the proportions of which are likely unparalleled in the history of the world. There's much to be done right now that is critical to fulfilling our mandate, but it's going to require partnerships—partnerships between the Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service, partnerships with other federal agencies, with the states, with private citizens, even partnerships that involve the corporate arena.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service director John F. Turner.
USFWS Photo by Ashton Graham.

It's interesting to me that both agencies are two of the few in the federal government that have the word "Service" in their names. I believe both have an obligation to service, not only when it comes to resources but also to people. Both agencies need to provide leadership in talking about the complex relationships that we as humans have with other life support systems. Our responsibility also includes people because it's people who ultimately will strengthen our environmental ethic as a nation.

Q: You touched on the critical issues being faced by those involved with wildlife protection. How aggressive do you



anticipate land managers will have to become in the future as they struggle to preserve habitat for endangered species? Will they be able to work as slowly through the system as they have in the past or do you anticipate evolving new techniques to protect habitat?

A: I worry less about speed than I do about thoroughness. Not only is our work with individual species complex, but also the work we do with wildlife communities. We get reminded continually of how little we know about these complex relationships. Actually I think the National Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service both suffer from crisis response to species in critical situations. Whether it's grizzlies in Yellowstone, manatees off the coast of Florida, or owls in the Northwest, we find ourselves facing crises because a species suddenly needs a great deal of considering and we don't have the background—the inventorying and the monitoring, the natural history—that we need to sustain ourselves in the courts or to bring about a good recovery. So I think the quality of our work should be the first consideration—the quality and the thoroughness of our wildlife information. But I think we can learn from one another. There are strengths that the Park Service has that could help the Fish & Wildlife Service and vice versa.

Q: Recently, the media has been covering environmental issues with extraordinary zeal. Do you have any thoughts on what the impact of all this attention may be? Do you anticipate that it will help build a public environmental consciousness or that public interest will fade as soon as media coverage diminishes?

A: The complexity and severity of the problems influencing environmental systems today are, as I said, unprecedented. The Park Service and Fish & Wildlife Service manage resources that are barometers of the well being of this planet. The quality of wild places in national parks and the quality of communities of wild critters in national wildlife refuges are key barometers of what kind of stewards we are. So it puts us on the firing line to see whether or not we are going to be the leaders on the domestic and international scene.

Thus, the challenges for us have been established—and established in part by President Bush. The Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service are fortunate to serve under a president that's rare in American history. Rarely do we have a leader who is so personally involved with the out-of-doors. This man likes to hunt. He likes to fish. He goes to national parks, seashores, and forested areas for his recreation. He enjoys wildlife. He has set the tone. In fact, during my confirmation, I noticed a great deal of bipartisan interest from the Hill on environmental stewardship and wildlife conservation. The poles also show an unprecedented interest being taken by the American people. A number of inquiries for assistance have been coming from beyond our borders—assistance dealing with waterfowl resources in the Soviet Union, wildlife management in Africa, birds of prey in South America. I guess what I'm saying is that this promises to be an exciting chapter in the history of both agencies because of the severity of the problems, the kind of job to be done, and the amount of interest coming from the White House and the rest of the country.

Q: You speak of unprecedented stresses being placed on the natural world. What is your personal view of the environmental crisis facing the world community and the steps that may need to be taken to ameliorate it?

A: Well, the job is too big for the Fish & Wildlife Service. It's too big even for the federal government alone to solve. Of course we'll do what we can as an agency, but our best opportunities for meaningful change will be collective ones. State agencies, the corporate arena, private citizens, landowners, farmers, ranchers, and the federal government will all be involved. Fish & Wildlife certainly plans to approach things through teamwork, whether it's protecting endangered species or bringing waterfowl numbers back.

Q: And you feel that the level of private sector cooperation will be reasonably high?

A: We've recently initiated some exciting new efforts that involve partnerships with the private sector. The restoration of the Chesapeake Bay would be a good example. The wetlands conservation bill that recently passed Congress is another. It was supported by the President to boost probably the most ambitious habitat plan in America—the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The North American plan boldly proposes to protect or restore in excess of six million acres in wetlands by the year 2000. To meet this conservation challenge we will need to forge partnerships with the private sector and agricultural interests on a scale unmatched by previous efforts.

Q: When you first came to Washington as Fish & Wildlife director you mentioned an interest in coastal barriers, endangered species and wetlands. Are these the areas that you plan to focus your energy on?

A: One of the things I'm learning about Fish & Wildlife is exactly how diverse the agency mandate really is. Fish & Wildlife does a lot more than manage units of land. Yes, we manage specific areas covering more than 90 million acres of

land, but we also manage flyways of migratory birds and national fisheries programs. We deal with endangered species. We deal with the dredge-and-fill permitting process on our nation's rivers and water contamination across our country. We lead the wetlands initiative, which includes urban wetlands. Something that I'm extremely interested in is national coastal estuaries. So the activities of the agency are diverse and demanding, but I hope in the next several months we'll analyze where we are today and how this agency should be poised for the next century.

Q: One of the issues that I would imagine you would be dealing with is wolf reintroduction into Yellowstone. What position do you take, both as someone who has been personally involved in a family-run business in Wyoming and as a state and now a federal official?

A: I was born and raised within the Yellowstone ecosystem. Whether it's an advantage or not, I've either ridden or walked every drainage and crestline of those peaks. I know the terrain well. I know the players. Also I'm a rancher and my background includes 20 years in the Wyoming legislature. These elements make me sensitive to what I think are the legitimate concerns of the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Certainly I understand the questions that these states are asking about impacts on ungulate populations.

"The Park Service and Fish & Wildlife Service manage resources that are barometers of the well being of this planet."

What I would like to do is separate the issue out from the two spectrums of emotion and start analyzing good scientific data. As I said, I know the area and the players, and I don't think the issue is going to go away. So it's my hope that we'll get the information we need in cooperation with the Park Service, look at some of the questions, then work on solutions with our partners in this effort — Fish & Wildlife Service, Park Service, Forest Service, the states, and others — to see if there is some common ground that can be reached.

Q: Switching directions a bit, let's head north to Alaska where you indicated the need for more research after the Valdez accident. What steps do you plan to take to attempt to diminish the scope of the disaster in Prince William Sound.

A: The tragedy of Prince William Sound is that it was such a pristine system, with a lot of wonderful, very complex communities and relationships. I'm not sure any of us expect on the short term — or possibly the long term — a full restoration. But it's our responsibility to do what we can. We'll take several approaches up there. The first is to bring to bear our expertise as scientists to assess the damage. And we're still doing that — we'll probably be in that mode for some time, especially with invertebrates. We've got a lot of monitoring to do — some of the early signs indicate the Sound's eagle population is not doing very well. We're going to have to monitor that

for several years, plus the impact on wintering populations, especially birds that were just moving into the area in late fall. So assessment is first. Then we've got to work on a recovery plan when we have enough information. I also think we have an obligation to the American people and to the resource to see what we can do with the state and other federal agencies to try to prevent the reoccurrence of these kinds of accidents on and off shore.

Q: So you envision the study process taking a fair amount of time before you get the information and actually take action?

A: Oh I think you can do both. We should be able to analyze some impacts within a year and devise appropriate mitigation. Others may take several years to research. But I don't think recovery should be held up until the assessment is done like some people have suggested. I don't think that would be fair to the people of Alaska or of this country. When we know something we ought to get on with it. In other cases, a generation of animals may come and go before we understand the full impact. So I think we're going to be dealing with the oil spill for several years.

Q: What are some of the adjustments you've had to make in order to adapt to living in Washington?

A: I came from a life where my days were spent floating a river or packing a string of mules for the wilderness. Where I live, I'm snowed in all winter, so I ski or snowmobile in and out to the highway every day. There are no traffic jams. It's been a dramatic change in lifestyle. But I'm still having fun. The Fish & Wildlife Service is a great organization — certainly one of the premier resource management agencies in the world — and I'm reminded daily of the dedication and hard work of staff and field people. It's an exciting time to be involved with a pretty remarkable organization.

Q: Do you have any plans that might help increase employee enthusiasm and sense of mission, especially in the light of President Bush's campaign to improve the way the public perceives the federal worker?

A: I think we get our gratification from contributing. There's too much to be done now and in the future to enhance, detect, and restore the special values with which we've been entrusted for anyone in the agency to suffer from low morale. In fact, I've noticed a lot of esprit de corps in Fish & Wildlife staff. I don't think I need to tell any of them to work harder — because I've noticed they do that — or to be more committed, or to do responsible work. Rather, I would suggest they have some fun, take time to enjoy the resources with which we're entrusted. Whether we're out canoeing, biking, flyfishing, birdwatching or camping I think such activities renew the soul, sustain us and help us live longer.



Photo by Maureen H. Loughlin.

Last August while gazing out the window of United Flight 724, enroute from Miami International airport to Washington-Dulles, I was mesmerized by the continuous pavement, buildings, skyscrapers, piers, bridges, man-made structures and generally solid city — all the way from Miami to Fort Lauderdale. No wonder we received so many calls at the visitor center inquiring "Where are the Everglades? How do I get there?" Now, I understood. I could no more find them — our potential park visitors — than they could find me. Could we reach just a few of those millions of residents?

We could try.

CHILDREN OF THE EVERGLADES

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH FOR THE FUTURE'S SAKE.

Planning beyond park boundaries, outreach, environmental education, community education, public relations, multi-media awareness—the purpose and scope of the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services within the Park Service continue to expand to include leading roles in conservation biology, biopolitics, and global education efforts.

Interpretation of complex critical resource issues requires professional knowledge and skills in research, resource management, and education. Gone is the so-called "Fern-feeler era." How do we as professional educators, scientists, historians and park managers meet this challenge? How do we work the parks and the surrounding communities into the same tapestry to provide creative national and international education programs to interpret complex resource management issues and philosophies? Is it overwhelming? Yes!

Is it a challenge? Without a doubt!

Is it exciting? Definitely!

Everglades NP, located at the extreme southern tip of Florida, is one of the most endangered national parks in the system. Located 35 miles from Miami, and within 65 miles of nearly four million people, the Everglades is under severe stress from land-use and water-management practices external to the park.

The greater Miami area contains more people than all of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaii combined—more than 800 people per acre. In addition, just 30 minutes from the northwest corner of the park (Miami is to the northeast) is the city of Naples, one of the fastest growing cities in the nation. Despite these population trends, only a small percentage of local residents were among the one million visitors to the park last year.

Few Miami residents understand what they would be losing if the Everglades were to die. As one of the widest, shallowest rivers in the world, the Everglades protects a fragile subtropical environment unique to North America. Designated an International Biosphere Reserve (1976), a World Heritage Site (1979), and a Wetlands of International Significance (1987), the Everglades is rich in biological diversity—teeming with life—home to more than 300 species of birds, 99 species of butterflies, 50 species of reptiles (including 26 snakes and 16 turtles) 40 species of mammals, 18 amphibian species and more than 1,000 seed-bearing plant types.

Unfortunately, many wildlife indicators are telling us that the park is dying. Current populations of wading birds are less than ten percent of historic levels. Since the 1980 census, there has been a 50% decline in the roseate spoonbill population; the wood stork population has declined from 2,370 nesting pairs in the 1960s to 374 pairs in 1987. With fewer than 50 Florida panthers left in the state, the park's panther population has declined from seven known individuals in 1987 to four in 1989. How can national parks respond to the ever-growing need for community, state, and national education programs in support of critical resource issues?

Everglades NP is specifically increasing outreach services to local schools, libraries, hospitals, and community and scientific organizations, as well as the media. In 1988, the superintendent and assistant superintendent presented more than 70 off-site, issue-related seminars, while the Division of Interpretation made more than 600,000 personal interpretive contacts. The goal of the program is to encourage deeper public understanding of complex ecological relationships and the role of the Everglades and the Park Service in protecting natural ecosystems.

For more than 17 years, Everglades NP has cooperated with schools from five surrounding counties to conduct an intensive environmental education program. Starting with a few field trips in the 1970s, the program has grown so rapidly that it now touches thousands of teachers and students annually. With more than 400 schools in Dade County alone, there is a difficult challenge for staffing levels and park facilities. Today,

however, the park's educational program must expand even further to reach adult and continuing education programs to help ensure the survival of the Everglades ecosystem. It is no longer just the children who will determine the future of the Everglades. We do not have that long-view luxury any more.

Still, children do have a way of sending messages to adults, a way that is sometimes more powerful than education in any other form. Thus, Everglades NP organized a Children of the Everglades Poster Contest that focused on the 1989 interpretive theme of biodiversity. The contest was created to increase local awareness of efforts to preserve biological diversity on a global scale. Educational school packets were designed and distributed to interested teachers on request. The response was overwhelming.

In April, more than 650 posters arrived from 37 schools in south Florida. All of them went on display in a special "Children of the Everglades" exhibit at the main visitor center.

Ten Tips For A Successful Poster Contest

1. Start planning early. Allow six-to-eight months lead time.
2. Contact local superintendents of schools for specific contest rules and available information support.
3. Set forth clear, specific contest rules. Include theme, use of slogan, type of medium, size, submission deadline, rules for judging.
4. Determine funding needs and potential sources of funding.
5. Target your audience. Consider limiting the number of entries per school/classroom, especially in large metropolitan areas.
6. Develop an educational school packet for the chosen theme.
7. Be prepared to distribute pre- and post-contest letters to principals, teachers, students and parents.
8. Remember that all posters are winners. Acknowledge efforts of all participating teachers.
9. Design exhibit area and plan awards ceremony early. Fortunately our visitor center had carpeted walls. It took 2,600 velcro tabs to hang 650 posters.
10. Spring and fall are the best times for school contests. Remember potential poster-contest spin-offs include a traveling exhibit, park posters, tee shirts and interpretive publications.

The talent, creativity, and in-depth perception of critical resource issues facing the Everglades, showed in poster slogans and artwork. From manatees to water issues to underwater diversity—the children told their story...

“Manatees are about OUR life.”

“Everglades is Nature’s Gift to Us!”

“Help! Save water. Save us—lifeblood of the Everglades.”

A selection committee chose 28 works of art for a special “Children of the Everglades” traveling exhibit, based on originality, creativity, biodiversity theme, conformance to contest rules and relation to Everglades NP. Following the contest, the exhibit was made available for local, regional, national, and international exchange programs. We are presently pursuing an international children’s art exchange through INSEA (International Society for Education Through Art), a non-profit world organization consultative relations with UNESCO.

Contest publicity included site bulletins and letters to the superintendent of schools, principals, parents, teachers and students. First, second, third and honorable mention prizes were awarded: everything from \$50 U.S. savings bonds and Everglades T-shirts to poster, and special award ribbons. Funding was provided by a \$500 donation from the Florida National Parks and Monuments Association.

New dresses, pressed shirts, and shiny shoes were evident at the awards ceremony, with scheduled welcome, refreshments, photo session, awards presentations, guest speakers and a ranger-guided biodiversity hike on the Anhinga Trail. With more than 100 parents, teachers, students and principals attending the ceremony, it was revealing to learn that most participants had never visited the park before—more evidence of the reality and necessity of outreach.

The poster contest provided a rare glimpse of park resources through the eyes of children, giving us the opportunity to redirect park educational programs while offering visitors the chance to view a community-designed interpretive exhibit. It was a time-consuming project but well worth the effort.

This highlights just one form of outreach. Other examples this past season included a biodiversity guest-lecture series with presentations by research scientists, park managers, Dade County naturalists, university professors, local educators, the zoological director for the Miami Museum of Science, and even NOAA Hurricane Hunters.

Parkwide programs included an environmental education open house and Everglades Connection Day—special weekends highlighting creative, critical-resource interpretive programs designed to attract the local community. One presentation featured a professional theater group in an original musical production titled, “The Everglades.”

Audubon Society chapters, Coast Guard Auxiliary, Scout Troops, Wilderness Society—demand for interpretive services



Photo by Woodbridge Williams.

far exceeds the personnel supply. A new program using intrapark workshops to train volunteers to use the Everglades as an environmental classroom may create a “golden goose effect”—one potential solution for a large metropolitan area. In addition, increasingly innovative state-of-the-art techniques such as educational videos and television documentaries help provide effective interpretation to the surrounding community.

And for next year? Perhaps an Everglades essay contest.

The national park system has the potential to reach out across all fifty states and other countries in a united resource effort. Outreach is no longer just an idea—it is a reality and a necessity.

Is it overwhelming? Yes.

Is it a challenge? Without a doubt.

Is it exciting? You bet it is.

Maureen Loughlin is a “seasoned” Everglades NP supervisory park ranger, with experience at Grand Teton, Glacier, Grand Canyon, and Glacier Bay NPs. What no one told her was that a poster contest could involve meeting with superintendents of schools; licking-folding-stapling 2,000 site bulletins; dealing with frantic mothers, frantic mail handlers, and frantic rangers; searching the greater Miami area for alligator cookies; needing a helicopter airlift through smoke-filled skies in order to get to an awards ceremony; and, most awesome of all, putting in place 2,600 velcro tabs.



*A*erial view of Sumner Elementary School.

LANDMARKS OF DEMOCRACY

On the east side of U.S. Business Route 29 in the town of Chatham, VA, stands the Pittsylvania County Courthouse, a modest building combining elements of Classical Revival and Italianite styles. The courthouse was built in 1853 and serves as the focal point for most of the town's civic activities. In the restored main floor courtroom, cases are still tried today under the portrait of J. D. Coles, Chatham's most famous citizen.

Almost six hundred miles away in Topeka, KS, at 330 Western Avenue, stands the Sumner Elementary School, a two-story brick building decorated with stone bas reliefs in the Art Deco Style. Every day more than 300 children from Topeka fill the classrooms. Both the Pittsylvania County Courthouse and the Sumner School continue to serve their respective communities today as they have done for generations. Both of these humble buildings also share another characteristic — they are National Historic Landmarks.

The education of the American public concerning the evolution of this country's democratic values is borne to a large extent by the preservation and recognition of historic sites such as the Pittsylvania County Courthouse and the Sumner Elementary School. Preserved historic sites, including National Historic Landmarks, teach us about our past. They commemorate and illustrate our history and culture and add to our knowledge of the past in a way that no textbook can duplicate.

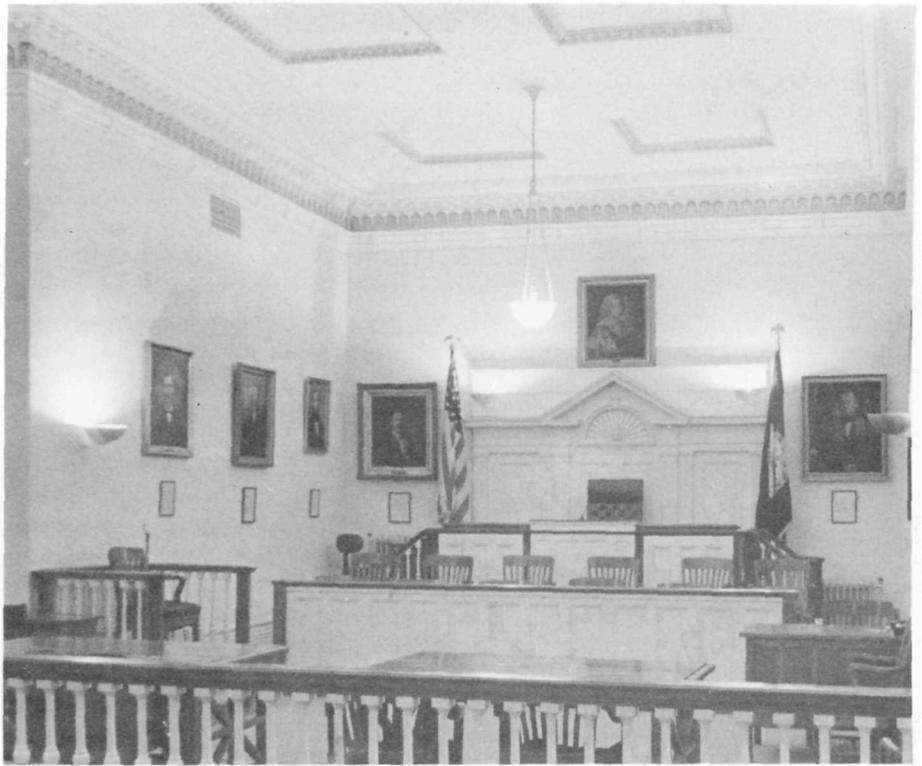
If correctly interpreted, historic sites have the ability, to speak directly to the modern visitor about the burning issues and passions of the past. An examination of the history of the evolution of American democratic values and freedoms illustrates this point.

THE CONSTITUTION. When the U.S. Constitution was drafted in 1787, it was hailed as a magnificent forward step, assuring the freedom and stability of the newly founded United States of America. Implied in the document was the belief that the purpose of government was to protect and defend the natural rights of all men — the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Furthermore, the power of government was derived from the people who had the right to change, alter, and even abolish that government. The drafters



LANDMARKS OF DEMOCRACY

Pittsylvania County Courthouse (below) showing the Confederate War Memorial. At right, the interior of the main courtroom. Photos by Marvin B. Scruggs.



of the Constitution recognized that not all problems could be solved or even anticipated in 1787, but that what was important was the establishment of a process by which the sovereign will of the people could be expressed over the years through the evolution of constitutional doctrine. Still there were many groups of Americans — including blacks, women, Indians, and other minorities — who did not share in the guarantees. Slavery, for example, was condoned in the Constitution, and the African slave trade was permitted to continue until 1808. No mention or thought was given to insuring that minority Americans were given full citizenship rights, including the right to vote and hold elective office.

The evolution of the Constitution, as foreseen by our Founding Fathers, took place many times in American history and most importantly in the years after the Civil War, when reform-minded Americans sought to extend to the newly freed slaves the same measure of equality and opportunity that white Americans enjoyed. Through its control of the Congress, the Republican Party initiated programs designed to accomplish these ends and provide the newly freed slaves the guarantees of full civil rights.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS. In 1865 and 1866, Congress founded the Freedman's Bureau to feed, clothe, and protect the ex-slaves, and passed civil rights acts to outlaw varied forms of discrimination. In addition, Congress passed the 13th amendment (1865) outlawing slavery, the 14th amendment (1868) extending federal citizenship to blacks, and the 15th amendment (1870) protecting the right to vote for black men. Congress backed up these efforts with the passage of a more

comprehensive Civil Rights Act in 1875. While it was possible to pass civil rights laws and even to change the Constitution, it was more difficult to change the attitudes of white Americans toward their newly freed and enfranchised black neighbors. In the years after 1875, the tide of events began to run against the effort to secure full civil equality for the ex-slaves. In state after state in the South, the white leadership of the Democratic Party regained control. Gradually, repressive legislation and intimidation eliminated black participation in the political process and instituted racial segregation. The national Republican Party, which had previously supported full civil rights for black Americans, acquiesced in this process. History textbooks paint a dismal picture of these years when white Americans of North and South were reconciled at the expense of black Americans, with the approval of officials at all levels and in all branches of government. While this interpretation of race relations after the Civil War is not incorrect, it omits an important part of the history of this period.

Many Americans after the Civil War believed that the 14th amendment fully intended that the Bill of Rights should limit the power of the individual states as well as that of the federal government. Only the federal government, acting under the authority of the 14th amendment and the various civil rights acts, could guarantee the full civil and political equality of ex-slaves. According to this interpretation, the 14th amendment nationalized civil rights and limited the powers of the states, which continued to regulate personal liberty and civil rights but would now do so under the supervision of the federal government.

COURT CHALLENGES BY BLACK AMERICANS. After 1875, black Americans maintained a steady counter-offensive through the courts. In case after case to come before the federal courts, discriminatory laws and narrow interpretations that limited basic civil rights were challenged. Having been abandoned by the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, black Americans sought help in the federal court system and mounted a long campaign that lasted into the next century to secure Constitutional equality.

The sites of many of these civil rights cases no longer survive—the East Louisiana Railway Station in New Orleans, for example, where Homer Plessy was arrested for violating the segregation laws of Louisiana and whose appeal to the Supreme Court became known as *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). Also gone is Justice John Marshall Harlan's house in Washington, DC, where he penned his stinging dissent to the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the *Plessy* decision, stating, "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect to civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law."

JUDGE COLE'S COURTROOM. One of the sites that has survived the test of time is the Pittsylvania County Courthouse in Chatham, VA, a property associated with the case of *Ex parte Virginia* (1880). The events leading up to this case started in 1878 when Judge J. D. Coles, sitting in the Pittsylvania County Courthouse tried to prevent black citizens of his community from serving on grand juries—a clear violation of the 14th amendment. They fought back by filing a complaint with federal authorities, and had Coles arrested and charged with a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1875. In the resolution of this case, the issue of the denial of the rights of black Americans to sit on juries eventually reached the Supreme Court. In finding for the black citizens of Pittsylvania County, the court gave black Americans one of their few post-Civil War victories. *Ex parte Virginia* clearly illustrated that the federal government now had a qualified but potentially effective power to protect the rights of all American citizens. With the successful prosecution of Judge Coles, the black citizens of Pittsylvania County clearly demonstrated that the achievement of civil rights for all Americans did not require a change in the Constitution as much as the fulfillment of the original intention of the framers of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. *Ex parte Virginia* represented the promise of the future.

PLESSY V. FERGUSON. At the center of the struggle for equal civil rights was the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), in which the Supreme Court established the doctrine of separate but equal in the use of public facilities. The segregation of the races was regarded as valid if the facilities were equal since "equal" protection of the laws is guaranteed by the 14th amendment. At first, the Supreme Court was extremely lenient in construing what this "equality" required when it held in *Cummings v. County Board of Education* (1899) that there was no denial of "equal" protection of the laws in the failure of a southern county to provide a high school for black

children, although it maintained a high school for white children. The Court was satisfied with the county's defense that it could not afford to build a high school for black children. In other cases dealing with segregation issues that reached the Supreme Court after *Plessy*, the doctrine of "separate but equal" was followed and not seriously reexamined for almost 60 years. Then, in the early 20th century, the Supreme Court applied increasingly rigid standards, and began to find that black plaintiffs were being denied equality of treatment under the law.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION. In 1951, the Sumner Elementary School in Topeka, KS, was an all-white school that Linda Brown walked past every day to get to the all-black Monroe Elementary School, several blocks away. Linda Brown's father, the Reverend Oliver Brown, joined 12 other black parents to file a lawsuit against the Board of Education of Topeka, challenging the constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools.

This case, known as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, showed that both the black and white schools of Topeka were as equal as could be expected with respect to buildings, salaries, teachers, and other tangible factors. The issue Reverend Brown challenged was the constitutionality of segregation per se as originally affirmed in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The legal basis for this challenge was the 14th amendment.

THE DECISION. On May 17, 1954, just 35 years ago, the Court issued its historic decision in which it concluded that "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." This decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was unanimous with only a single opinion of the Court. The issue of the legal separation of the races was settled. Segregation became a violation of the 14th amendment. The social and ideological impact of the case can not be overestimated. After 60 years, *Plessy v. Ferguson* was overturned.

Both the Pittsylvania County Courthouse and the Sumner Elementary School stand as monuments to generations of black Americans who refused to accept the denial of their basic civil rights. The recognition of these sites as National Historic Landmarks and their interpretation to the American public reminds us of this history, and provides a physical link to our immediate past in a way that no text book can convey. They remind us of the price previous generations of Americans have paid to secure for all of us the rights guaranteed by our Constitution. They are National Historic Landmarks that help us to remember.

Harry Butowsky is a historian in WASO's History Division. His article is adapted from the February 1989 CRM Bulletin, and reprinted with permission.

QUICK RESPONSE TO A BIG SHAKE

It was unseasonably warm and calm on October 17. As the afternoon wore on, one thing was clear: it was going to be a great night for baseball. Most people in the Bay Area, including Park Service employees, left work promptly to get home in time to watch the third game of the "Bay Bridge World Series." A few Park Service staffers even had highly prized tickets for the first World Series game to be played in San Francisco's Candlestick Park in 26 years. By 5:00 pm, only a few dozen people remained within the boundaries of Golden Gate NRA.

Suddenly, at 5:04 pm, the earth began to shake. It shook violently for almost 15 seconds. At park headquarters, books fell from desks and shelves. Hangers-on at the park dove for cover under desks and tables. Some were too stunned to move. The 1915 Historic Landmark structure creaked, groaned, and heaved—but remained intact. The park's central maintenance facility at Pier One also swayed wildly, but held beautifully. A small portion of the Hyde Street Pier at San Francisco Maritime NHP did crumble into the Bay during those historic 15 seconds of earthmoving, but, generally, NPS facilities weathered the quake well. In fact, damage to NPS units in the Bay area, including Point Reyes NS, Pinnacles NM, Eugene O'Neill NHS, John Muir NHS, and the Western Regional Office, mostly consisted of cracks in walls.

But less than a half-mile west of Golden Gate NRA headquarters in San Francisco's Marina District, the damage was extreme. Dust plumes shot up from collapsed buildings, along with smoke from several big fires. Once the dust settled and the fires were extinguished, the area resembled a war zone. Some Western Regional Office staffers like Kim Coburn and Jerdine Cobb who lived in the Marina District lost most or all of their personal belongs.

NPS response to the disaster was immediate. Acts of unsung heroism abounded. U.S. Park Police officers just coming off duty at the moment of the quake joined the evacuation and rescue efforts. A major contingent worked alongside San Francisco Police and Fire Department officers to rescue people from falling buildings in the Marina District, transport medical personnel into the area, and assist with the laying of firehoses. Park Rangers Don Scott, Barry Lovell, Ricardo Perez, Bob Healy, and Colleen Collins maintained a shelter for 17 residents of the Marina District who had been left homeless by the quake.

Returning to San Francisco from John Muir NHS in Martinez, Chief of Interpretation Marti Leicester was within



minutes of entering the Bay Bridge Toll Plaza at the moment of the quake. After riding a broken-up section of freeway, she made her way to the Bay Bridge Operations Office at the Toll Plaza and told Bridge personnel that she was a trained park ranger capable of administering first aid. During the hours that followed she was put to work directing traffic off of the bridge onto usable area roads. On October 19 when she finally got back to her Marina District apartment, she found building damaged and the water, gas, and electrical power off.

Within two days of the quake, a Denver Service Center team of structural, civil, and mechanical engineers lead by Jack Loveall was dispatched to the Bay Area to assess the



structural damage to buildings and piers in Golden Gate NRA and other NPS area units. Although more than \$4.5 million in damage were calculated for Golden Gate NRA and San Francisco Maritime NHP, the DSC specialists approved reopening the parks on Monday, October 23, six days after the largest earthquake to hit San Francisco since April 18, 1906. All in all, NPS facilities survived the quake quite well, and Park Service and Park Police employees did an outstanding job in its aftermath.

The day after a major earthquake struck San Francisco on October 17, NPS workers made temporary repairs to the Hyde Street Pier of San Francisco Maritime NHP. The roadway to the pier dropped six inches when the earthquake liquified the sand. While the fleet of historic ships road out the quake without trouble, damage to the pier was estimated at \$625,000. Photo by Steve Hyman.

Michael Feinstein is a staff assistant at Golden Gate NRA.

A VISIT FROM HUGO

America's paradise is an accurate way to describe the U.S. Virgin Islands. Here, clear blue waters and unforgettable coral reefs mingle with lush tropical settings that dazzle visitors and residents alike. History buffs, tramping across the islands, stumble upon the ruins of old plantations, silent monuments to a sugar-driven economy gone sour. The U.S. Virgin Islands is a richly evocative place. Its moods and its tempo draw visitors back time after time.

Contributing to this appeal is Virgin Islands NP, one of nature's dramatic productions on the island of St. John. But no paradise is without its flaws. Always waiting offstage is an unwelcome character or two who can be counted on to snatch a lead role any time between June and November. When these characters do make an entrance, everyone can count on sets being damaged, and lives threatened. On September 17th and 18th of 1989, America's park here in paradise was visited by just such a despoiler. His name was Hurricane Hugo.

Well traveled, he'd begun his journey off the African coast and made several stops at other Caribbean isles—Guadeloupe, Montserrat, and Nevis. Relentlessly tracking west/northwest, Hugo bore down on the Virgin Islands, on St. John, and on the park. His itinerary was surprising like that of a typical tourist's. He visited coral reefs, palm-studded hill-sides, park trails, roads, and assorted buildings. He lingered for a very long twelve hours (about the length of the average cruise boat passenger's stay), then crossed to Puerto Rico. In the course of his stay, he managed to inflict more island and park damage than an army of the most notorious park vandals.

But for all the devastation, the park's most important resource remained unscathed. Beginning on the morning of September 18, and continuing for several days thereafter, welcome contact was made with all staff members both on St. John and on the neighboring island of St. Thomas. Everyone was relieved to learn that park staffers on St. Croix and Puerto Rico were also safe.

Fortified with hearty post-hurricane breakfast fare (K-rations) and wielding machetes and chainsaws, park employees must have looked a fearsome lot the morning of the 18th. They joined with fellow St. Johnians in what is still an ongoing partnership to restore the island to normalcy. It is this story of cooperation between non-park and park residents that is important to tell. It is a story barely mentioned in the national media because it could not compete with tales of looting and reported anarchy. The following are just a few post-Hurricane Hugo vignettes that you may not have seen in stateside tabloids or heard on the nightly news.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS ESTABLISHED. Virgin Islands NP staff moved quickly to take care of employees who had lost homes to Hugo. Everyone pitched in, swiftly gathering up

remaining personal possessions and moving them into temporary shelter. This occurred even as the storm's abating winds continued to snap at roofs and skies opened up in torrential downpours. Superintendent Koenings acted immediately to establish temporary housing for displaced workers. In the days following, contact was made with Atlanta. Regional office staff arrived within the week and assessed park needs. Soon after, generous relief supplies of clothing, food, and portable generators were shipped.

CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANTS OPEN. To avoid food losses from lack of refrigeration, two government residences served potluck meals of succulent barbecued steaks, chicken, and steamed shrimp. Everyone was grateful for the companionship of others in order to forestall the anxiety of rumored food and water shortages as well as extended power outages. Our island family drew together that first week and have been a closely knit unit ever since.

MULTI-DIVISIONAL WORK CREWS PITCH IN. When the park staff learned that cruise ship tours were on their way just days after the storm, we used a shotgun approach to clearing the popular attractions of Trunk Bay and Annaberg Plantation. Wielding all manner of tools, researchers, interpreters and protection rangers worked shoulder to shoulder with maintenance staff to clean picnic areas, bathhouses, trails, and historic ruins of tons of debris. Despite battling post-hurricane swarms of voracious mosquitoes, they got the job done. The park welcomed its first visitors a mere five days after Hugo.

PARK/ST. JOHN COOPERATE. In Hugo's aftermath, Virgin Islands NP contacted the community of St. John, and found itself an active partner in the island's restoration. Park electricians brought a generator online for an outlying town. Maintenance mechanics repaired school vehicles. Patrol boats performed well as water ambulances, transporting patients to the larger island of St. Thomas. A water quality specialist tested various sites for safe drinking water. Summing up the park's role at a recent island-wide meeting, Superintendent Koenings reflected, "the park is a part of this community and we are committed to doing whatever we can to help St. John get back on its feet."

"Not my job, mon" may be a popular Caribbean colloquialism, but it doesn't apply at St. John's. Staff survival during the hurricane is credited to the thick concrete walls of assigned hurricane shelters. But our mutual survival as an island, as a park, and as a community now depends on a woven tapestry of cooperation threading itself among all island interests. Everyone agrees that from now on... "it's our job, mon."

Chuck Weikert is Virgin Islands chief of interpretation.

PARK BRIEFS

Moving of more than one thousand head of cattle through Bryce Canyon NP to winter and summer ranges re-created an historical event known as the cattle drive that once was a common occurrence in the West. Bryce Canyon NP decided to call attention to this part of our national heritage because stock trails to winter and summer ranges go through the park. Most of the trails pre-date the 1923 era, when by presidential proclamation, Bryce Canyon NM, formerly part of the Powell National Forest, was created. Local ranchers with grazing permits in the Dixie National Forest found it necessary, through a cooperative effort with the NPS, to maintain the active stock drives for annual use.

This year Bryce Canyon staff organized a combined



cooperative effort between the Bryce Valley Cattlemen's Association, the NPS, and concessioners Bryce-Zion Trail Rides and TW Recreational Services. Concessions Management Specialist Bill Miles attended the Cattlemen's Association meetings, briefing members on the park's concern for resource protection. NPS Maintenance Worker John Bladh inspected the driveway

to remove fallen trees. A mounted escort organized by Miles included rangers Ken Kerr, Charlie Peterson, Lem Pratt, Susan Ream, Bill Garman, Scott Lowrey and Sarah Rotch. Concessioners supplied horses and meals to the ranger escorts.

The spring cattle drive got under way in late May. Then, after several months of browsing on lush mountain

pastures of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, the cattle were once again rounded up and separated into herds according to brand and winter pasture destinations. Cowboys and rangers huddled around the campfire in the early morning hours, sipping hot black coffee to ward off the chill of a high country November daybreak. As the sun broke over the eastern horizon, horses were saddled, herd positions were assigned, and the cattle moved out toward their winter pastures under the plateau rim. Bryce Canyon NP Superintendent Bob Reynolds said, "We're really pleased with the cooperative efforts of this year's cattle drive and we will continue to work closely with the Cattlemens Association to ensure continued success of this historical event."

William E. Miles

In 1986, Kabetogama Lake Visitor Center was destroyed by fire. Emergency funds allowed the Voyageurs NP center to be rebuilt in time for the 1988 summer season. Still, lack of funds made exhibitry a problem. Several volunteers

with unique talents helped solve the problem. Dr. Arnold Bolz, a renowned Minnesota Northwoods photographer, graciously volunteered the use of his work until permanent exhibitry could be installed. These photographs became the focal point for an exhibit

that captured the essence of Voyageurs NP. However, something still was missing.

During the winter of 1989, fifteen members of the Northern Lights Quilters Guild of International Falls, MN, offered to help fill the gap. They spent nearly seventy

hours creating a quilt depicting the Voyageurs NP aquatic diversity and web of life.

The willingness of these volunteers to share their creative talents helped bring an empty visitor center to life for park visitors.

Neil De Jong

"Living the Dream: Let Freedom Ring!" was a fitting theme for the Fifth Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday celebrated with enthusiasm and appreciation by the employees of the Department of the Interior. Keynote speaker Dr. C.T. Vivian, the director of Black Action Strategies and Information Center, inspired and stirred the audience to repeated rounds of applause and amens when he spoke of Dr. King's dreams and aspirations and of what he wanted for the people of America, black and white. He reminded us that during Dr. King's civil rights cru-

sade in the 60s, he created the dream of equality and freedom, then planted it in the minds of people so that "one day all people especially our children would be able to eat, sleep, and be educated any where they chose." He said, "this man that we came to lift up today, he walked across the central decades of our lives and gave us the very existence....he taught us to free people who didn't even know they needed freedom. We, together with Martin, acted out a strategy to free people of our nation. We think about the power of it all, that we've all been changed by it all, because there is that compas-

sion of Martin, together with that sense of a moving mass, crying out for justice. Whenever there is compassion for people, there is a solution to problems."

With the words of Dr. Vivian still ringing so loudly in the minds and hearts of the audience, the celebration continued with favored selections from the guest choir, the Sergeant Memorial Gospelaire, who rendered "I'm So Satisfied," and Dr. Martin Luther King's favorite "Precious Lord."

When the morning of celebration ended, its impact was still strongly felt by those in attendance. The audience left with

renewed hope and a sense of direction, many of them linking arms and singing the National Black Anthem with feeling and rejuvenation.

Rosa M. Wilson

The Denver Service Center staff put their money where their hearts are — with NPS employees. They donated a total of \$2,568 to the Hurricane Hugo Relief Fund to help their fellow employees — a fine example of the NPS family helping each other. The people of the Denver Service Center care.



Senator Nancy Kassebaum and Superintendent Jack Arnold.

Taking time out from a busy schedule, U.S. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum journeyed from Washington, DC, to Fort Larned NHS to help celebrate the establishment of the "Fort Larned Old Guard", a citizens' support group named in recognition of the oldest Army regiment, the Third United States Infantry, dubbed "The Old Guard." Launched in December through the collaboration of superintendent Jack Arnold and Joseph Snell, former executive director of the Kansas State Historical Society, the organization planned this, their first annual meeting, around a scholarly seminar that featured noted Western writers and "buffalo hunter" presentations by living history demonstrators.

On November 19, 1989, Lech Walesa visited Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem and Independence NHP. The architect of Poland's recent political revolution, Walesa first paid homage to Kosciuszko, the Polish engineer who helped Americans win independence. Then, by visiting the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, Walesa symbolically united Poland and the United States, once again, in a common struggle for freedom.

Kathleen L. Dilonardo

Congress may have reached a

compromise on a controversial issue that for years has pitted environmentalists and logging interests against each other in a bid, on the one hand, to protect Pacific Northwest old-growth forests and the northern spotted owl, and, on the other, the opportunity to timber these areas.

On September 29, the House-Senate Appropriations Conference Committee prepared legislation designed to appease both sides. As a result, through 1990, environmentalists cannot use law suits to stop logging—a win for the loggers. On the other hand, this legislation reduces timber sales in old-growth forests, and provides funds to the Forest Service (FS) for conducting surveys and further research on the owls and their habitat—a win for environmentalists.

Northern spotted owls live in the old-growth forests of Oregon, Washington, and northern California. These forests are characterized by giant stands of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine that are hundreds of years old. The owls make their nests in the broken tops and cavities of these large, ancient trees. However, this favored habitat is rapidly disappearing because the ancient trees valued by the owl are also valued by the timber industry as saw logs.

The Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and National Park Service have conducted research that indicates the northern spotted owls need old-growth forests to exist. But the owls are not the only species dependent on these ancient trees. By tracking the owl, scientists can determine the health of several hundred other species sharing the habitat. These species include



northern flying squirrels, bald eagles, and northern three-toed woodpeckers. Scientists monitor the health of the northern spotted owl as an indicator of the overall ecological health of these shrinking, aged forests.

In June 1989, the Fish and Wildlife Service proposed listing the owl as threatened throughout its range. The Endangered Species Act requires that a species be monitored until the listing process concludes, but it does not limit access to resources, such as timber, during this time. It does require, however, that federal agencies confer with Fish and Wildlife "on any action which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of a threatened species.

Because of economic impacts to the timber industry, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service have agreed that additional research in owl habitat is needed to determine if the owl's listing as threatened is warranted. The Park Service has joined its sister agencies (FWS, BLM, FS) and representatives from Oregon, Washington, and California, in the Interagency Spotted Owl Committee to achieve protection and management of the owl while research continues. A subcommittee associated with

this effort will develop recommendations on owl conservation by next spring.

Since 1988, NPS has surveyed spotted owls in seven national park areas in four regions: Bandelier NM, Lassen Volcanic NP, Mount Rainier NP, Olympic NP, Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs, Yosemite NP, and Zion NP. Recently, North Cascades NP began owl surveys, and Redwood NP is planning to begin surveying several species, including the spotted owl.

Margaret Osborne, the Threatened and Endangered Species Coordinator in the NPS Wildlife and Vegetation Division, said she believes the Forest Service will fund some of the NPS's owl survey work. She anticipates this interagency effort, because of wording in the committee's report that states spotted owl surveys should be funded for Olympic NP.

NPS also plans to begin a three-year study in 1992 to inventory old-growth forests in Pacific Northwest parks. This inventory will provide reliable data on the nature and extent of old growth forests and their wildlife habitat. Currently, only about eight percent of the owl's habitat is protected within national parks.

Elaine Sevy

Boating, snorkeling, and diving are year-round recreational activities for most of **Biscayne NP's** 600,000 annual visitors. However, many don't display the standard divers-down flag required by federal and state safety regulations. Traditionally when snorkelers and SCUBA divers were encountered without dive flags,

they had to discontinue diving activities for the day unless a flag could be produced. Even then a verbal or written warning, or a violation notice was given.

This potentially hazardous situation encouraged federal sanctuary rangers at Looe Key National Marine Sanctuary off the Florida Keys to issue durable paper flags to

violators, along with instructions for their return. Park rangers at Biscayne NP adapted a similar program, passing out plastic dive flags with the park name, address, and accompanying message to inform visitors that they had been contacted by an NPS ranger concerned for their safety. The written message reinforced the regulation that

they were required to display the flag while snorkeling or diving.

All flags passed out last summer were returned by mail and new friends were made. The dive flag program at Biscayne NP has allowed water activities to continue safely.

Wayne H. Valentine



Forty-five years after their deaths in Hiroshima, nine U.S. servicemen were memorialized at **Andersonville NHS** as the only American servicemen to lose their lives in atomic warfare.

On July 28, 1945, a U.S. Navy "Helldiver" Bomber from the carrier *USS Ticonderoga* was shot down over Kure Harbor, Japan. Both crewmen bailed out, were captured, and taken to Hiroshima for interrogation. That same day two U.S. Army B-24 bombers were shot down during a

bombing raid of the Japanese Naval Center at Kure Harbor. Nine of the twenty crew members survived the crash and were captured by the Japanese. All but two were then taken to Hiroshima to be held as prisoners of war. Nine days later, August 6, 1945, the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Forty-five years later a memorial plaque at the National Prisoner of War Museum remembers them. The dedication of the plaque culminates several years of research by Michael J. Blair of

New York, chairman of the Hiroshima POW Memorial Project.

Speaking to the crowd attending the ceremony, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Hagwood, Jr., deputy chief of staff of Forces Command at Ft. McPherson, GA, said "We are truly blessed to be citizens of this great nation and we are here today to honor nine American airmen who gave their all. Just think of the freedoms we enjoy because of the sacrifice of these men and others like them."

Mark Ragan

Travelling 2,543 miles by canoe down the Wind, Big Horn, Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, a Sioux parfleche (rawhide storage container) filled with educational materials from **Bighorn Canyon NRA**, **Fort Union Trading Post NHS** and **Knife River Indian Villages NHS** finally made its way to Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS where it was presented to Superintendent Jerry Schober as a gift to the children of St. Louis.

The parfleche was part of a 73-day river journey by fur trade enthusiast and present-day adventurer Allan Maybe. He and his crew of four men and two women retraced the steps and paddle strokes of legendary fur trader William Ashley (1824-25) from the

Green River in Wyoming to St. Louis. The contemporary voyage of the *Centennial Messenger*, a 27-foot canoe specially built for the trip, commemorates the centennials of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The educational items donated to the parfleche include Crow Indian beadwork and beaver-chewed logs from Bighorn Canyon; a replica American Fur Company flag from Fort Union Trading Post, and Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Indian corn, squash and flint from Knife River Indian Villages. These materials will be used at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial to teach students more about the roles specific NPS sites played during America's westward expansion. Jon G. James



The crew of the "Centennial Messenger" presents the Centennial Parfleche to JNEM superintendent Jerry Schober. Left to right, Rita Healey, Roger Melton, Sue Siller, Superintendent Schober, Allan Maybe, William Sayer and Wayne Montgomery.

NPS PEOPLE

NEWS



■
Virginia Robicheau, a native of Santa Clara Pueblo in northwestern New Mexico, is the newly appointed regional curator for the Southwest Region. She comes to that position from Bandelier NM where she served as the museum curator since 1982. She replaces David Brugge, who recently retired.



■
Marilyn W. Nickels, formerly a park historian at National Capital Parks-East, has been named Assistant Branch Chief, National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, under the Associate Director for Cultural Resources in Washington. Dr. Nickels holds a doctorate in American religious history from the Catholic University of America and has recently published a book titled *Black Catholic Protest*. As a park historian, she handled such diverse projects as the production of a film on the

life of Frederick Douglass, the reenactment of an historic debate on the Constitution for the bicentennial in 1987, and an inner city educational program called the Junior Orator program, as well as preservation projects at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Fort Washington, Fort Foote, Marshall Hall and the Old Executive Office Building. Before joining the NPS, she served as the Department of the Interior's affirmative action coordinator and as an education specialist for the Census Bureau. In addition to government service, Dr. Nickels has lectured at the Catholic University of America, served as a consultant in African-American history and taught on the secondary level.



■
Antoinette J. Lee has joined the National Register Branch after a career as a historian and preservationist in the private sector. Dr. Lee holds a doctorate in American civilization from George Washington University. From 1977 to 1982, she worked for the National Trust as its Education Services coordinator. After 1982, she took on such projects as the administrative history of the William Howard Taft NHS; the World Heritage nomination for Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and the University of Virginia; a historical analysis of Waterford, VA, and a comprehensive survey of pre-1930 public school buildings for the District of Columbia Public Schools. With Robert E. Stipe, she co-edited *The American Mosaic: Preserving a Nation's Heritage*, published by the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites in 1987.

AWARDS

■
Judy Hart, former superintendent of Women's Rights NHP in Seneca Falls, NY, and currently a legislative specialist here at WASO, received a community service award as part of the third annual Convention Days (July) festivities in Seneca Falls.

Hart first came to the Upstate New York town in 1978 to explore the possibility of creating a park that would celebrate and interpret the first women's rights convention in 1848 and the community's continuing part in the women's movement. The park was established in 1980, and Hart became its first superintendent in March 1982. It flourished under her leadership and promotional skills, with several highlights of her accomplishments being the nationwide design contest, plus the purchasing and final inclusion of the Wesleyan Chapel block as an integral part of the site.

■
The new visitor center at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL recently had its library dedicated to **Al Edmunds**, a park planner who passed away in 1984 after enjoying his retirement years just south of the Mackinac Straits. *Duel for the Dunes: Land Use Conflict on the Shores of Lake Michigan*, a book by Norma Schaeffer and Kay Franklin, contains the following tribute: "Fortunately, the (Indiana Dunes National) Lakeshore had an advocate in Allen Edmunds, then assistant to the NPS regional director. He spent many days during 1967 and 1968 speaking to local groups, primarily to allay their fears about land acquisition. He also backed the nascent park in interagency disputes."

■
Shenandoah NP Superintendent Bill Wade presented special achievement awards to **Wanda Wenzel**, **Donald Jenkins**, and **Robert Gochenour**. Three other employees, **Jerry Henry**, **Brian Housden** and **John Rhodes**, were honored for their 20 years of federal service. Chief Ranger **Larry Hankel** received his 30-year pin. **Mary Lowe**, the park's Front Royal entrance station supervisor, received a certificate of appreciation from Mid-Atlantic RD Jim Coleman for her work on a special task force.

Midwest RD **Don H. Castleberry** received the Meritorious Service Award, presented by NPS Deputy Directory Herb Cables in a recent ceremony. In the citation accompanying the award, Secretary Lujan commended Castleberry for "high quality leadership and...the kind of management practices needed to attain the objectives of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior. His career has been characterized by superior abilities, resourcefulness, competence, integrity, industry, and cooperation."

The State of Iowa received the Take Pride in America award in recognition of the "Iowa Open Spaces Plan" developed by the **Iowa Department of Natural Resources**. The state's leadership in this project demonstrates a strong commitment to open space protection. Iowa is actively acquiring greenways, promoting awareness of the need for open spaces through educational programs, and committing itself to protecting ten percent of the state's land area.

Boston NHP Superintendent **John Burchill** honored 24 park employees at the annual incentive awards program. The event recognizes employees who have displayed special leadership qualities over the past year.

For the third year, Colorado Business Magazine and Coopers and Lybrand, a "Big 8" international accounting firm, co-sponsored a competition to honor outstanding Colorado companies. In the past, the fields of health care, real estate, telecommunications, and financial services took awards. This year, the business community named **Rocky Mountain NP** the 1989 Colorado "Company of the Year" in the tourism/service category.

"As the number one tourist attraction in Colorado, the park brings in 150-200 million dollars annually to the three county area tourism economy," said Rocky Mountain NP Superintendent James B. Thompson as he accepted the award.

Two criteria were used to judge the

park's accomplishments: vision/quality of management, and community service.

The dual challenge of providing recreational opportunities to more than 2.5 million visitors each year and protecting a resource designated by the United Nations as an International Biosphere Reserve requires some innovative planning strategies. In anticipation of future demands upon a limited resource, the park has developed a five-year mission and goal statement.

Effectiveness of the park's goals are measured in many ways, including the donation of work and money. Last year, 37,000 hours of volunteer time were given by almost 1500 people. This translated into a contribution of \$264,000 to the park.

The park also has led the way in support of community service. It provides youth employment opportunities through Youth Conservation Corps and Student Conservation Association programs. Colorado Mountain and the American Alpine Clubs contributed their specialized skills to the maintenance and betterment of park operations in 1989.

"This is really a team award," said Thompson during his acceptance remarks, "and all those involved should have been here."

As for the future of the park, Thompson points to the 75th anniversary in 1990 as a pivotal celebration. "This will be a time to not only look back," he envisioned, "but to look forward toward examining the park's role in the tourism industry, as well as in the quality and preservation of the environment."

Alan W. O'Bright received the 1988 Appleman-Judd Award, given in recognition of sustained interest and competence in the field of cultural resources. O'Bright's nomination cited his dedication, enthusiasm, knowledge and breadth of experience in the broad spectrum of cultural resource management activities. The nomination also praised his work on a long list of park projects, including restoration of the Cook House and the re-roofing of the Miller House at Lincoln Home NHS, and stabilization of the Truman house foundations at Harry S Truman NHS. O'Bright also was credited for preservation activities extending beyond

NPS boundaries, such as his involvement in the Association for Preservation Technology's task group on standards for historic structure reports and his work in an Omaha landmarks organization.

The **Museum of Westward Expansion** located in the Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial again has been awarded the museum profession's highest honor, subsequent accreditation by the American Association of Museums. This certifies that a museum continues to operate according to standards set forth by the profession, manages its collections responsibly and provides quality service to the public. Of the nearly 6,000 museums nationwide, only 680 have been accredited and, of those, only 329 have had their accredited status renewed.

"We hope the people of St. Louis share our pride in having earned this prestigious honor," stated Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Superintendent Jerry L. Schober.

RETIREMENTS

Indiana Dunes NL Chief Interpreter **R. Alan Mebane** recently brought to a close a distinguished career of dedicated public service. For 31 years, Mebane promoted a broader understanding of the natural environment. While working at national parks throughout this country and while on assignment to England, Al sought to impart to others a preservation ethic.

In recognition of his achievements in interpretation and environmental education, NPS Chief of Interpretation Michael Watson presented Al with the Sequoia Cone Award. The Sequoia Cone, a newly established NPS form of recognition, represents special achievement in the field of interpretation. In 1970 Al was honored as Federal Employee of the Year for incorporating environmental education into school system curricula throughout the country.

Al and Jeanie Mebane now reside in the Seattle area.

It was August 23 and the Potomac, after a summer of heavy rains, flowed in fine fettle around Williamsport, MD; and especially past the nearby Potomac Fish and Game Club where bright balloons danced in the afternoon breeze.

Friends hobnobbed on the banks while a caterer busied himself under a pavilion for a double-line buffet. Cars parked in a meadow behind the pavilion and the empty swale of the C&O Canal that paralleled the river.

Now more people moseyed from the cars to the long pavilion and gathered in groups of familiar faces, the largest, perhaps, around the bar.

But something was in the wind...Bill Clark, NCR photographer, rapidly set up both video and still cameras—for rumor floated around the crowd that the honcho of the party would arrive by ceremonial canoe, like an Indian chief docking for a summer powwow. Meanwhile, Lee Struble, C&O historian and interpreter, made certain that the “chiefs’” table of gifts was in proper array. George Hicks, C&O Canal maintenance stalwart; cheered the waiting throng. After all, he had received a similar party on August 4—after surviving four generations of canal superintendents. Then the rising decibels of talk stilled. Here came the canoe. Hand carried—empty—the “crew” docked it in front of the head table...

Now the “chief” sauntered in—as was his wont—wearing a bright blue polo shirt, red and white stripes around the middle. He casually chatted and shook hands until James D. (JD) Young, acting superintendent, tested the mike. More than 300 sat down to honor Superintendent **Richard L. (Dick) Stanton** who retired on September 1.

Twenty-three speakers capped Stanton’s 25 years of NPS service with memories and gifts. Some touched on his negotiating skills in land acquisition, including Cape Cod, Fire Island, Everglades, LBJ’s school house, and the C&O Canal right-of-way. Others served under his direction at Mid-Atlantic and North Atlantic regions. But most centered on the memorable wake he left in hearts up and down the river, even downstream to Hains Point.

“What does one do when the older brother leaves home?” said Robert (Bob) Stanton, NCR director, to raucous acclaim. In fact, George Hartzog often

got the first names of the two Stantons mixed up when they were in WASO. But now NCR stands for Bob and a greatly improved Potomac Valley stands for Dick. In fact, the latter always kinda hoped it would turn out that way.

In the 30s, Stanton first left paddle swirls in canal and river around Georgetown. At 12 he joined the Boy Scouts, which became his life compass. “I’m still a Boy Scout at heart,” he says. But no softness was implied.

The C&O “use to be a place where they’d banish park superintendents,” Stanton told the *Washington Post*. But when the job opened up, “I cashed in my favors,” he said, “to be assigned to headquarters in Sharpsburg.”

Now “Stanton gained a reputation in the Park Service as a no-nonsense shogun in the tradition of the tightly controlled park domain,” the *Post* said, but he also worked “miracles of cooperation” among citizens, state, and federal agencies. By 1984 Stanton’s canal was, as he said, “gorgeous...a sweetheart of a park.”

The 185-mile-long sliver of a park, one that connects a metropolis with wilderness, moved from trash heap and squatters’ haven to a hikers’ paradise. Then in November 1985 flood ripped years of work to shreds. When water receded, Stanton was met with tumultuous flood plains and banks—a fill of tossed boles, dismembered trailers and canal washouts. “Everything I had worked for, all the money I had been scheming to get, went down the river—iterally,” he told the *Post*.

Pressed by lack of federal funding for another cleanup, Stanton started talking about something he couldn’t pull off,” said an admirer—“the protection of the amateurs.” Stanton pointed his “Scout compass” at the Mid-Atlantic troops with one direction. HELP. Come spring 1986, 8,700 scouts and other volunteers turned out to start a cleanup that continues today. Faith in the impossible paid off. Keying his success was a dedicated park maintenance crew.

Mutual respect blossomed at the party when Sam May, chief of maintenance, took his turn at the mike. Here he handed a small cabinet to Stanton.

Inside he found a splendid reproduction of a Revolutionary War soldiers (portable) stove. No other gift of the day brought a wider smile.



Dick Stanton and Minnie Polhman of the C&O Canal Advisory Commission. Photo by Woodbridge Willaims.

Sometime back, reported May, Stanton saw and coveted an original. “Someday, somehow, I’m going to get one of those stoves to go with me on every trip,” he told his staff. Now he had his wish, crafted by maintenance.

Then Lynn Herring, chief, U.S. Park Police, handed him a plaque for “Public Service” and Mike Mastrangelo, chief ranger, issued Stanton a lifetime pass for river and canal. To keep Stanton on course, two paddles for the 50-pound Mad River Kavlars before him came from canoe associations; and a lifetime membership in the Potomac Fish and Game Club. Letters of recognition were read from Governor William Donald Schaefer of Maryland and representative Beverly Byron, 8th District...

Finally, vivacious, Minnie Pohlman, activist of the C&O Canal Advisory Commission, rose to pin a corsage on petite Sarah Stanton in recognition of the part she played in the successes of her burly superintendent husband. Daughter Sarah and son John completed the family affair—one that included the canoe, a gift from wife Sarah.

Aiming a point at his successor, Stanton said above all else “make friends along the Valley.” For “when the music stops—its over. Then you realize it’s not the power, not the good deals...it’s the people—who in spite of you want you to succeed...Thanks for coming...I love you...Bye bye.”

And thanks to C&O’s Lynn Cunningham and Christine Streng and NCR’s Cathy White for putting on some party.

Woody Williams.

DEATHS

Lowell Sumner, 81, passed away October 1 in Silver City, NM. He had been ill for some time, suffering from cancer of the pancreas and lymph nodes. Sumner joined the Park Service in 1935 as a research biologist under George M. Wright of the Wildlife Division. His career took him to the Western Regional Office as a biologist, where he did research on most of the Alaska areas, using his own plane to complete his work. He served as Chief Research Biologist in Washington, DC, before retiring on July 1, 1967.

Following retirement, Lowell and his wife, Marietta, homesteaded in Maine and New Mexico where he enjoyed composing music. He is survived by Marietta (P.O. Box 278, Glenwood, NM 88039) and a daughter. Those wishing to make a donation in his memory may send their contributions to the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

■
David Juarez Pedroza, 72, died November 16 at Guadalupe Medical Center. A New Mexico resident, he worked at Carlsbad Caverns NP for sixteen years, carrying out his trail maintenance responsibilities. Survivors include his wife, Rosa Pedroza, one son, ten daughters, one sister, 45 grandchildren, and 19 great-grandchildren.

■
Lois Reynolds, Harvey Reynolds' wife for more than 50 years prior to his death in 1986, died unexpectedly on November 12, following a brief illness. She was a great lover of the national parks and its family, and, in return, she was loved by all those who knew her. Last summer, she did what she enjoyed most—she visited the national parks (7), her children (3), and her grandchildren (4).

Lois leaves a legacy of love and caring for the land, animals, flowers and streams of this country, and for all the people who touched her life. She is survived by her daughter, Jean Ley, who is an abused children's therapist in Oregon, and two sons, Bob Reynolds who is superintendent of Bryce Canyon NP, and John Reynolds, who is the manager of the Denver Service

Center. Those wishing to remember Mrs. Reynolds with a memorial donation may do so by sending a contribution to the Education Trust Fund, c/o E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

■
Roberta Smith, 77, died October 13 at St. Joseph Memorial Hospital in Larned, KS. The wife of Elbert W. Smith, she had been a homemaker and resident of Larned since 1966. Survivors include her husband, Elbert, their two sons, a sister, and seven grandchildren. Those wishing to remember Roberta with a memorial donation may do so by sending a contribution to the First Presbyterian Church or to the Herb Guild, both of Larned, KS.

Elbert (715 West 5th St., Larned, KS 67550) observed that the recurrence of his wife's cancer changed their plans to celebrate their 55th wedding anniversary together, but that daughter-in-law Nancy contacted their friends, inviting them to submit a square to be worked into a quilt for Elbert and Roberta. Eighty-two friends, dating back to college days and the numerous places the couple had lived during their 37 years of federal employment, sent loving messages and colorful squares to be worked into the "Anniversary Quilt."

■
Arthur T. Johnson, a career NPS employee, died October 31 at his Gulf Breeze, FL, home. Recently retired from Gulf Islands NS where he had served since 1975, he also had worked at Lake Mead NRA, Everglades NP, Natchez Trace Parkway, Christiansted NHS and Virgin Islands NP. Condolences may be sent to Mrs. Sandra Johnson, 428 Warwick Street, Gulf Breeze, FL 32561.

■
Stephen E. Lynch, 45, NPS administrative liaison officer with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for the past seven years, died December 7 of cardiac arrest. Secretary of the Interior Lujan recently had named Lynch as the Department's ex officio member of the Council.

"Steve Lynch was a devoted colleague who was of invaluable assistance in enabling the Council to reach the historic



moment when construction began on the Museum," said Sara J. Bloomfield, executive director of the Council. "His commitment and dedication to this project were extraordinary and he took special pride in the progress of the Museum."

Lynch first joined the Service as a summer park ranger naturalist in 1964. He worked in horticultural management and then personnel, becoming NCR's regional personnel officer in 1972.

Those wishing to remember Steve Lynch with a donation in his memory may send their contributions to the Stephen E. Lynch Memorial Fund, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, Suite 588, 2000 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

BUSINESS NEWS

All that remains now of Santa Monica Mountains' first celebration of the annual Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament are memories—memories of a wonderful misty morning and of the camaraderie of new friends. Gathered together for a good cause, people showed up early at the Westlake Village Golf Club, and birdied, parred, and fought their way out of sand traps. Lunchtime arrived and prizes were awarded. Those who didn't position themselves at the tee had just as much fun listening to "tales of golf games past" while munching home-cooked hamburgers and applauding prize winners. A total of \$557.05 was donated to E&AA's Education Trust Fund, the highest per player donation of any local NPS Kowski tournament.

E&AA wishes to thank Superintendent Dave Gackenback and his staff as well as the friends of Santa Monica Mountains NRA for their part in celebrating their first Kowski Golf Tournament, and for the generous donation to the Education Trust Fund.

MEMBER NEWS

The following letter from Marian Albright Schenck (1507 Eagle Ridge Road, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87122) to Connie Wirth on the occasion of his 90th birthday was delayed by the Schencks' recent move from California to New Mexico. It is reprinted here because of the warmth and affection it shows for the former director:

"Connie dear, well, it's your turn to reach the big Nine O. It seems like only yesterday when your 80th was being celebrated along with my papa's 90th, and you two were joking that your 90th would coincide with his 100th and the 100th of Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon. We just can't let old National Park Service directors avoid nine decades.

I suppose, Connie dear, I've known you as long as anyone except your lovely Helen—and, you know, as it was always 'Grace and Horace,' so it was always 'Helen and Connie.' As I grew up I believed the Wirths were the most handsome and glamorous couple I ever saw. I still do. You two are always such a team!

Of course, the Wirths were always close to my parents, so I saw you often and kept up with your activities through the years. However, it wasn't until my papa came to live with us and involved me 24-hours-a-day in national park affairs that I really came to understand what a tremendous contribution you made to your Park Service and to your country—your achievements were monumental and you have never ceased to add to them in retirement.

The dreams and accomplishments of that first National Park Service generation, the 'Mather men,' not only laid the foundation for their own bureau but overflowed to influence other areas and men in their era and beyond. You were always counted as not only the last but also one of the greatest Mather men.

With the spirit of Horace Albright, a toast is raised to Connie Wirth, beloved friend, on his 90th birthday. God bless you and Helen—with all my love."

A second letter from Brad Patterson that came in past the deadline captures the drama of the early Mission 66 days. It reads as follows:

"Dear Connie, you and I remember those events as if they happened yesterday. A phone call in the Spring of 1955 from the Cabinet Secretariat at the White House: 'We understand that the national parks are being *loved to death*. What are you doing about it?' Howard Stagner and 'Hardrock Shorty' Garrison came to the White House, explained that a survey was being undertaken throughout the park system that very summer, and could the White House wait for those results? It could and did....

In the fall, a comprehensive presentation was put together—a Connie Wirth package called Mission '66. It featured a script, still pictures (e.g. long lines of women waiting at a toilet), movies—showing the floods of visitors and the shortage of Service resources—plus recommendations for a ten-year program to upgrade the whole system by the parks' 50th anniversary....

January, 1956, the Cabinet Room: Wes D'Ewart and Doug McKay and Connie Wirth lead the presentation; Stagner and Garrison run the projector. Cabinet members concurred. Rabb beamed his pleasure. Eisenhower, even though he

had just submitted his budget, approved Mission 66 as a supplement. I wrote down the decision. McKay, reminding Ike that he was an old auto salesman, reached the papers across the table for an immediate signature. Ike laughed and signed them later in the day.

We were at the top, Connie, and we were there together....Your stewardship of the National Park Service is one of the great stories of public service leadership..."

Ida C. Ealy (143 East 500 South #19, St. George, UT 84770), whose husband, Dewey, was a charter member of E&AA, recently upgraded her membership to Life. In her letter, she mentioned that Dewey retired from Great Smokey Mountains NP where she started the Natural History Association. Ida recently celebrated her 90th birthday.

Bill Bowen retired in 1971 as Western Service Center director. He and his wife Gertrude now live in Elizabethtown, KY. They enjoy various cultural opportunities and travel a bit. Bill enjoys gardening. They play a little bridge and have nice neighbors. "Life is pleasant, not too demanding, but varied enough to be interesting," Gertrude adds.

E&AA life member Seymour Kotchek (8816 Bells Mill Road, Potomac, MD 20854), who retired in 1987 as chief of WASO's Branch of Compensation & Program Evaluation, says he still wakes up at 5 am, but, after a quick look around, manages to drift back off and catch a few more "z's." He adds, "Life is wonderful."

E&AA recently heard from Cecelia (Cec) Cosser and Lucille (Cille) Byers, twin sisters. Cec's husband and Olympic NP alumnus, Jack Cosser died seven years ago. Cille's husband and Olympic and Yosemite NPs alumnus, Ernest Byers died four years ago. The sisters now live together at 1301 South 3rd Avenue, #7A, Sequim, WA 98382.



L.B. (Tex) Worley (1201 West Thomas, Carlsbad, NM 88220) sent a photo taken in 1988 on the rim of the Grand Canyon at the Old Timers Reunion. He wrote that it showed "what a 78-year old park ranger looks like. Why the uniform after all these years? For the same reason a wife of 50 years will wear her wedding dress—just to see if she can get into it once more."

Charles R. (Chuck) and Hazel Rinaldi have relocated from West Virginia to 516 49th St., 3, West Palm Beach, FL 33407-2824, where Chuck now serves as the deputy director of the Department of Land Management for South Florida Water Management District. He retired from the NPS in June 1989 as the project manager for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Margaret Twyman retired in 1974 as a natural history landmark specialist, and has recently completed a 4-year stint as Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Trustee. She is frequently in touch with NPS retirees, and enjoys travel to exotic places. Says Margaret, "One of the joys of my service as Trustee of the Desert Museum was the privilege of working with two NPS retirees—Dan Davis and Dave Beal. Both are wonderful guys. Their partnership has built this museum into one of the best."

H. Gordon Bender and his wife, Jean, now live in Sacramento, after an NPS career that dates back to his college days, working summers with concessions employees at Mount Rainier. Gordon had an opportunity to look back on those days during a family reunion in July that included Cousin Bill Tomlinson, son of former NPS RD Owen A. Tomlinson. Then, on August 12, the Benders celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Midwest Regional Landscape

Architect Joe Beer retired in 1984, and has been busy ever since. He and his son have set up a landscaping/nursery business. He and his wife, Ruth Ann, have also done a lot of traveling. The couple were the drivers of the "Midwest Voyageurs" van when they attended the E&AA Isle Royale Reunion. They hope to be present at Glacier next year.

David O'Kane (P.O. Box 2254, Friday Harbor, WA 98250) has decided to "unretire." He has moved back to San Juan Island, where he was assigned in 1974, to work for the Public Works Department of San Juan County as an associate road engineer.

E&AA life members Bob and Eleanor Chamberland (Rt. 2, Box 479B, Suttons Bay, MI 49682) report slow progress on their house. However they have planted an orchard and vegetable garden while taking and completing various classes. In eight days, Bob and four companions built a boat that actually floated. Also, at the invitation of the superintendent, the couple attended the Sleeping Bear Dunes NL library dedication festivities.

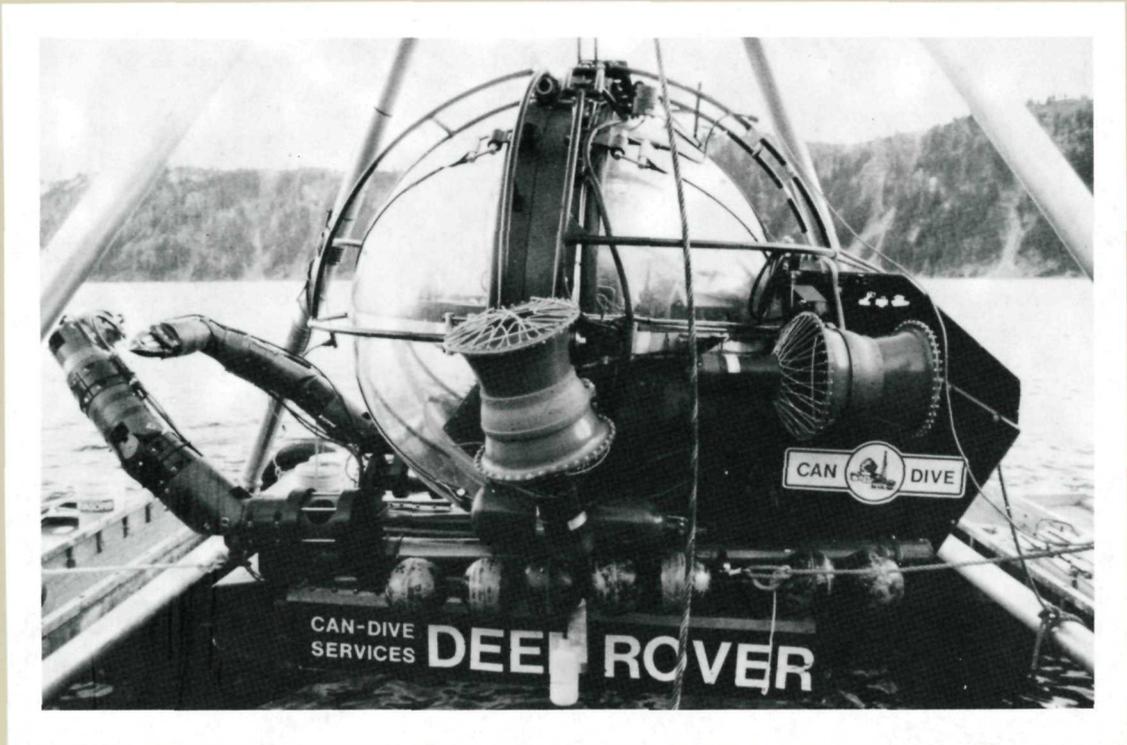
Roderick R. Frandino recently joined E&AA. A former ranger at Cape Cod NS (June to September 1987), he now works for a land surveying and planning company in Melrose, NY, in which position he says he hopes to become more responsive to the goals and responsibilities the NPS encourages.

Kristen Bevinetto Artman, daughter of the late Tony Bevinetto, has joined the staff of the U.S.-Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Following in the tradition of her father, she says she is pleased to have the opportunity to carry on the "Bevinetto legacy." She previously had worked for the National Parks and Conservation Association, where she served as a coordinator for the Park Education Materials Center. Kristen's mother, Elsie, returned to Wyoming following Tony's death last year.

Virginia Clifford (2229 Grider Pond Road, Bowling Green, KY 42104) retired from Mammoth Cave in 1979, opening a Christmas shop shortly thereafter. She sold that business at the beginning of last year, only to start a gift shop associated with a local florist. Her shop will be open five months of the year, giving her time to plan trips with her husband who is recovering from back problems. Virginia sends greetings to all her friends who read the *Courier*.

The two latest K.C. DenDooven publications to hit the stands are *Death Valley, The Continuing Story* and *Everglades, The Continuing Story*, available from KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114. The text for both books were written by NPS people. The *Death Valley* publication contains the work of Kayci Cook, a supervisory park ranger at the park where her husband is a resource management specialist. Kayci is a fourth generation NPS employee. Her parents are SW RD John E. Cook and wife Dani Cook. Her grandparents are John O. and Bee Cook, and Meredith and Emma Guillet. John O. retired in 1972 as a Southwest Region management assistant; Meredith also retired in 1972 as superintendent of Mesa Verde NP.

The author of the *Everglades* book is that park's chief of interpretation and visitor services, W. Eugene Cox, whose goal is to provide the best possible experience for visitors to the parks. Cox graduated from Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee.



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