

COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**A Special Report:
HURRICANE
ANDREW**

VOL. 37, NO. 10

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1992

COURIER

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Volume 37, Number 10

November/December 1992



COVER

A glass-bottom boat which was uprooted as the eye of Hurricane Andrew passed over Biscayne National Park. The boat, one of two identical tour boats owned by a concessioner, landed at the site of the new headquarters building which was undergoing construction. The concessioner hopes to have repairs completed and have the boat back in service soon. The photo at left depicts fallen trees in an employee housing area at Everglades National Park.



FEATURES

HURRICANE ANDREW – THE AGONY AND THE AFTERMATH — 6

- Weathering the Storm — 6
 - Biscayne National Park: Remodeled by Andrew — 7
 - Life in Crisis – The Park Community Faces a Storm — 7
 - Hurricane Andrew's Effects on the Resources of South Florida National Park Units — 9
 - A Confrontation with Death — 11
- SNAPSHOT – MICHAEL FROME — 13

DEPARTMENTS

- COMMENTARY — 2
- REGIONAL ROUNDUP — 14
- NPS PEOPLE — 23
- E&AA NEWS — 24
- OVER THE TRANSOM — 25

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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POST-ELECTION Q&A WITH THE DIRECTOR

Now that the election is over and a new administration will take over in January, what are your plans?

My immediate plans are to contact the President's nominee for Secretary of the Interior as soon as the announcement is made and to ask him or her how I could help in the transition. My goal will be to serve the NPS in the best possible way. If the candidate for Secretary would like me to stay on for a period of time, I would do that. There are lots of irons in the fire that need attention; I feel I could be helpful.

If the candidate decides he or she should like me to move out, I will do that. Whatever the decision is, I want it to happen with class. We have had a good four years; there is no sour taste in my mouth. I am proud of the accomplishments we have made and look forward to continuing to support the parks no matter what role I am in.

Because you are not a presidential appointee, you could stay in place until a new Secretary of the Interior is nominated and confirmed by the Senate. That could happen as late as February. Will you stay that long?

As far as staying in place until a new Secretary has actually been confirmed, I would say that is up to the new Secretary. I would stay if asked, but wouldn't stay if the Secretary-nominee preferred otherwise. I assume that I will know the new Secretary and a casual conversation or meeting shouldn't be all that difficult.

What do you believe are your main accomplishments as NPS Director?

We have made major progress over the past four years. One of the most important is that I believe I have brought the bureau back into the Executive Branch where it rightfully belongs. This comes after years of domination by the Legislative Branch. I coined the term "Thinning the Blood." We have caught the imagination of the press and even members of Congress. Even our own people are beginning to understand that every time the Congress creates a new area that is not of national significance, they have "thinned" the quality of the National Park System, both in terms of the availability of funds and the watering down of the quality of the system.

Of course a major step forward has been our emphasis on research and resource protection. We have set the tone for the future of the National Park Service -- a future that will find us making management decisions based on sound science.

Another major change is in the method by which we do business with concessioners in the parks. Thanks to the solid backing of the Secretary, we have new rules and regulations that will put the shoe on the National Park Service foot when it comes to decision-making, rather than on the major concessioners' foot.

Of course, the most important of all may be the setting of the tone for the Service's future through the 75th Anniversary year of introspection that led to the so-called Vail Agenda. We have a commitment to the recommendations stemming from that conference. That fire of enthusiasm is built and it will not be easily extinguished. It is ingrained in Park Service employees at all levels and can lead the System into the 21st Century with a clear understanding of where we are going.

A recent IG report, in effect, said that NPS has mismanaged natural resource protection at the expense of emphasizing visitor services. Do you agree?

Since I haven't agreed with most of what the Inspector General has had to say for four years, now is not time to start. Yes, probably a lot of attention has been paid to visitor services, but I don't think it has come at the expense of resource protection. The truth of the matter is that it is visitor services that deliver our budget from Congress. If we weren't busily delivering visitor services, we would find that Congress would have little interest in delivering our budget requests. We have

tried, with some success, to strengthen our resource protection and research program, and there are some stout hearts in Congress who understand and support this important part of our budget. Unfortunately, there are more who just want a new visitor center or tourist attraction in their districts. That is the "thinning of the blood" that I mentioned earlier.



You were very vocal about your criticism (re: "thinning the blood") of so-called "park barrel politics." Do you believe the practice by Congress of adding "less-than-nationally significant" sites to the National Park System will continue?

I think we have stopped the "hemorrhaging" as far as "thinning the blood" goes, but it is unrealistic to think that we will ever stop it completely. Our strongest defense is a strong offense. In other words, if there are potential park sites out there that should be considered, we should, as professionals, be recommending them for study. I have put a system into place through agreement with the Office of Management and Budget where we will be able to do just that. I hope the system is followed.

There has been speculation in the press that a "Department of Environment" may be created. What are your views on NPS being a bureau of that agency?

The speculation that there might be some sort of a department of environment created stems, in part, from a radio talk show that I did where I said I didn't think it was feasible for the NPS to become a separate governmental entity, but it might make sense to consider packaging a group of agencies that have similar missions into a "resources" agency of some type. I included, NPS, BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in my thinking. All of these agencies are moving in a direction that is becoming more tourism and outdoor recreation oriented. I don't know if it will happen, but I do know that close cooperation among these agencies is going to become more important than ever in the future.

Do you have any regrets about programs or policies you might have accomplished but didn't; or weren't allowed to?

I really have no regrets. There are things left undone that I would have liked to accomplish. I would have liked to get the south end of Ellis Island more protection.

I would have liked to see the upgrading of pay for our field personnel. I would have liked to accomplish more in employee housing and I would have liked to have seen a stronger effort made in repairing and caring for our existing parks. We have huge infrastructure needs that have not been addressed. But, I guess the entire country is facing the problem of deteriorating roads, sewer systems, etc., so it is not just a Park System problem.

What advice would you give the next Director of NPS?

My advice to a new director would be to get out into the System and understand the needs of the people delivering the services to the public -- understand the needs of resource protection. Do not allow yourself to become a captive of the radical fringe groups on either end of the political spectrum. Use common sense and be willing to listen, but remember, everyone is pushing an agenda. The National Park Service is a well respected agency. It didn't get that way by becoming the battlefield for every radical fringe idea that comes along. It got that way by having a strong emotional tie to masses of Americans and will lose its status if it ever becomes the playground of extremists.

COMMENTARY

LETTERS

Re: your September 1992 article on a policy for homosexuals -- where are the dissenting comments? This is a very biased reporting. So, in this era where its fashionable and career-desirable to embrace such causes, let me offer at least one dissenting opinion.

A friend of mine has AIDS. I met him through his parents who are very close friends. Never once have I heard him or his parents discuss his lifestyle. If they did, it remained a personal thing between them as it should. Nor have his parents ever discussed the situation with me or my wife. There was no need to.

But certain segments of the homosexual community insist on being "understood" without any attempt to understand. What male homosexuals do as sexual practice is abhorrent to heterosexuals and they need to understand that before they try to legislate attitudes in the workplace.

Race, religion, sex, disabilities, et. al., are not in the same category as homosexuality. They do not carry the moral stigmas, whether right or wrong, that does homosexuality. So whether or not the Western Regional Office has a "policy" on this subject is not pertinent. They cannot mandate an individual's feelings, but they can drive more of a wedge into the fabric of the workplace by catering to one segment of that workplace.

I would suggest, as Rick Shireman did, that employees be evaluated solely on job performance. Apparently that has not been done in the Western Regional Office. As an EO Specialist, Mr. Henry should have been the first to suggest that this is the only valid criteria rather than espousing a cause designed to cater to his own inclinations and to further distance the majority segment of the workforce.

Derek O. Hambly,
NPS retired,
Alpine, Tx. 79830

In June, I was diagnosed with a rare condition called Cushings Syndrome. Fatigue, fragile skin (easily bruised), high blood pressure, slow healing, fragile bones, constant hunger -- the symptoms go on and on.

I was on an "onerous odyssey to oblivion" that had been in progress for years with self destruction by ten years. Fortunately, my general practitioner discovered the condition and referred me to an endocrinologist, who confirmed the diagnosis and referred me to a

surgeon. My right adrenal with a benign tumor was over-producing hormones, so it was removed.

The prognosis is good, but it will take perhaps another year before the "sleeping" left adrenal gland wakes up, as my doctor says.

To have such a misfortune has been softened by "miracles." One miracle was receiving donated hours under the Leave Transfer Program. I have been unable to work a full eight-hour day since I returned to work three weeks after my surgery. What a relief to have those leave hours to use. All my advanced sick and annual leave had been exhausted!

Each time I fill out my leave slip, I am thankful for the caring and sharing. I don't know your names, but you know who you are. I say, "Thank you, thank you, thank you." I want you to know what a difference you have made in my recovery. Bless you, unknown benefactors.

Beverly J. Siglin
Budget Analyst
Boston NHP

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION NEWS

by Joe Dobrow

"Parks as Classrooms" Program to Kickoff in December -- The National Park Service and National Park Foundation have scheduled a special kickoff event for the "Parks as Classrooms" education program in December at the Nature Center at Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C.

The event will feature the unveiling of several new components to the program, including a logo, poster, and videotape, which are being distributed to every national park site in the country. The National Park Foundation will also use the occasion to announce a major grant for the "Parks as Classrooms" program. Among those expected to attend the kickoff event are several members of the Park Service administration and Park Foundation Board, as well as prominent educators, nearly 100 school children -- and even a life-size Snoopy, of cartoon fame. (The poster features a well-known beagle and his other friends from "Peanuts.")

"Parks as Classrooms" is actually the

umbrella name given to a series of educational programs around the country that use the resources of the national parks for teaching and learning purposes. These include environmental awareness programs for preschoolers; in-park science labs and planetarium programs; wildlife field studies; videotape presentations; and interactive media exercises; and curriculum-based student/teacher packets that integrate history, culture, ecology, and even music, and math.

About 260 national park sites have existing "Parks as Classrooms" programs.

"The goal of 'Parks as Classrooms' is to make the Park Service into a national leader in education," said NPS Director Ridenour, "and it's a very attainable goal, because we have so many great educational resources available for teaching young people about nature, history, and culture. And with 'Parks as Classrooms' programs we can extend their reach by getting materials and interpreters into the schools."

Further details about the kickoff event and the new educational materials can be obtained by contacting the National Park Foundation, 202-785-4500.

■
The Easy Access Challenge, a project of the National Park Foundation, has made significant progress in its efforts to improve accessibility for everyone in the National Parks.

Project Directors Wendy Roth and Michael Tompane report that through October, 20 projects had been completed, while 59 more had been identified. In all, 78 park sites have Challenge projects in development.

Among the finished projects are Boardwalk Trails at Badlands NP, Cape Cod NS, and Fossil Butte NM; boat dock ramps at Everglades NP and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA; a ramp to the bird-watching platform at Everglades' Eco Pond; campsites at Sequoia NP and Rocky Mountain NP; and telecommunications devices for the deaf at Hopewell Furnace NHS, Independence NHP, and Valley Forge NHP.

"The engine driving this whole project has been the Telephone Pioneers of America," said Roth. "They have contributed thousands of hours of volunteer labor to make these accessibility projects happen. They have to be the most industrious group of volunteers in the country." The Pioneers consist of 800,000 current or former telephone company employees.

Among the exciting new Challenge projects on the horizon is an interactive media exhibit at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Similar to another interactive exhibit recently installed at Alcatraz Island, this will give

visitors with mobility problems (those with wheelchairs, canes, walkers, or crutches, as well as senior citizens and parents with kids in strollers) the opportunity to see how the unique elevator system in the Gateway Arch works. It will also give them a sense of what the view looks like from the top -- all without leaving the Visitor Center.

The Pioneers have also made a two-year, three-stage commitment to identify accessibility needs and make improvements on the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi. And at Redwood NP, equestrian ramps are now being constructed to assist persons with mobility problems to mount horses.

Meanwhile, Roth and Tompane continue to "get the word out" about accessibility in the Parks. Their book -- *Easy Access to National Parks, A Sierra Club Guide for People with Disabilities* (Sierra Club Books, 1992), is doing extremely well. Favorable reviews have appeared all over the country, and it is set to go into a second printing. Their video, "Easy Access National Parks" (Questar Video), has been chosen as a December selection by Columbia House.

Further information about the Easy Access Park Challenge can be obtained by contacting Mary Hewes at the National Park Foundation, 202-785-4500.

FYI

NPS and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Announce Employee Exchange Program

A new employee exchange program between the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was announced last October by Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Mike Hayden. The vanguard program is aimed at sharing the strengths of the two sister agencies. More than 100 employees across the country will participate in the initial exchange, which has already begun.

"Employees of each of these agencies can learn much from each other," Hayden said. "The Fish and Wildlife Service is without a doubt the world's finest scientific organization dealing with wildlife and its habitat while the Park Service is unmatched when it comes to managing natural and cultural resources for the enjoyment and education of the public." A primary goal of the exchange is to help the Fish and Wildlife Service improve interpretation programs for the public on its 485 Nation-

al Wildlife Refuges and 78 National Fish Hatcheries.

At the same time, the exchange will help the Park Service with the scientific management of its living natural resources at the 367 units of the National Park Service.

"Public support for wildlife conservation is critical to the future of our mission -- we simply must get people excited about conserving wildlife," said Fish and Wildlife Director John Turner. "The exchange will help us become a more people-oriented agency, as well as a wildlife-managing agency."

National Park Service Director James Ridenour said, "It is important for the Park Service to improve its scientific base and deal with the ever increasing pressure on the natural resources within our parks, including growing numbers of visitors."

"Fish and Wildlife Service biologists will provide our employees invaluable insight into the science needed to keep the parks healthy and vital into the 21st century," Ridenour said.

The length of the exchanges will be up to one year. Many assignments have been made, but others are still pending. To date, NPS Employees participating in the Exchange include:

APPLING, Bob — from Olympic NP to Ridgetown National Wildlife Refuge

AMMERMAN, Tracy — from Assateague Island NS to Chincateague National Wildlife Refuge, Va.

BIELLENBERG, Warren — from Midwest Regional Office to several FWS hatcheries and refuges with the North Central Region.

BOUCHER, Karen — from Big Bend NP to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

BREWSTER, Wayne — will work in Yellowstone NP to provide project coordinator functions in support of the Yellowstone Wolf EIS.

BURKHARD, Doug — from Harpers Ferry Center to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.

CALDWELL, Doug — from Rocky Mountain Regional Office to FWS Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo.

DAVIES, Woodward — from Harpers Ferry Center to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.

EVENHOFF, Renee — will work in Yellowstone NP to perform illustration functions in support of the Yellowstone EIS.

FLUG, Marshall — from NPS Headquarters to FWS Fort Collins, Colo.

GREENE, Ed — from Carlsbad Caverns NP to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

GREGERSON, Patrick — from National Capital Regional to Office of North American Waterfowl Management, W.Va.

HAGLER-MARTIN, Beth — from Chicka-

saw NRA to FWS [site to be determined].

HANSEN, William — from NPS Headquarters to FWS National Ecology Research Center, Fort Collins, Colo.

HERRARA, Dave — from Fort Vancouver NHS to FWS Regional Office, Oreg.

HENDERSON, Paul — from Petrified Forest NP to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

HODGES, Sandy — from Lyndon B. Johnson NHS to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

HOFF, Robert — from Carlsbad Caverns NP to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

HOLMAAS, Julia — from Harpers Ferry Center to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.

JOHNSON, Robert — from Harpers Ferry Center to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.

KATAHIRA, Larry — from Hawaii Volcanoes NP to Hakalau National Wildlife Refuge, Hawaii.

KITTLEMAN, Earle — from National Capital Regional Office to Office of North American Waterfowl Management

KOHAN, Carol E. — from Midwest Regional Office to DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa.

MEYER, Frederick — from Midwest Regional Office to several FWS hatcheries and refuges with the North Central Region.

RICHTER, Thomas P. — from Midwest Regional Office to Several FWS hatcheries and refuges with the North Central Region.

SHULLERY, Paul — will perform writer/editor functions in support of the Yellowstone Wolf EIS.

SOLDO, Leslie — from El Malpais NM to FWS Albuquerque, N.Mex.

STINER, John C. — from Canaveral NS to Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

SUAREZ, Alfred — from Midwest Regional Office to Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Ill.

TAYLOR, Sharon — from NPS Headquarters to FWS Wildlife Health Laboratory, Wis.

THOMPSON, Harold — from Midwest Regional Office to several FWS hatcheries and refuges with the North Central Region.

TOWNSEND, Donald — from Midwest Regional Office to several FWS hatcheries and refuges with the North Central Region.

TURK, Christine — from Rocky Mountain Regional Office to FWS Regional Office, Colo.

WALSH, Gerald E. — from NPS Headquarters to FWS National Fisheries Contaminant Research Center, Mo.

WARD, Jerry — from Harpers Ferry Center to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.

WEST, Pamela B. — from National Capital Regional Office to FWS Division of Refuges, Va.

Highlights of the NPS Natural Resources Strategic Plan

By F. Eugene Hester,
Associate Director, Natural Resources

The Park Service's Strategic Plan for Improving the Natural Resource Program fulfills the resource stewardship recommendations of the 75th Anniversary Vail Agenda, strengthening resource management, building a better science program, and professionalizing the workforce. The plan also carries out recommendations in the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report, "Science and the National Parks."

Maintaining the natural values of our parks is the responsibility of every NPS employee, but the responsibility rests heavily on the shoulders of our researchers, natural resource managers, and interpreters. Researchers provide the basic information for management of natural resources. Natural resource managers take the lead in applying that knowledge to address park problems. Interpreters tell the public about these problems and NPS' solutions.

The first goal of the plan -- improve natural resource management and research in the parks, regions, and the Washington office -- addresses the human, organizational, and financial aspects of our natural resources program. It will be carried out through revision of role and function statements for resource managers and research staffs, development of model organizational structures for resources management and research, assessments of existing and needed financial and human resources, and new training and career development opportunities.

The plan's second goal -- provide a scientific foundation for managing natural resources -- requires researchers to know what natural resources a park has and what condition these resources are in. To increase this knowledge, 10 years of park natural resource inventories are scheduled, as well as prototype monitoring programs in at least eight parks by 1995.

Management and communication of natural resources information are addressed in goals three and four. Goal three -- maximize the utility of natural resource data in planning and managing the parks -- will integrate natural resource data bases to help reduce redundant request for information and to make needed natural resource information more widely accessible through the organization. Goal four -- promote a better understanding of and support for National Park Service Natural Resource Management and Research Program --

will collect State of the Park Resources Reports, strengthen natural resource interpretation programs, and increase cooperative activities and sponsorship of conferences.

Other research-related actions include: evaluating the network of Cooperative Park Study units, reviewing the research grade evaluation process, and developing a standardized peer review process for NPS research proposals and manuscripts. Many actions in the plan apply to more than one category of employee, but some apply specifically to natural resource managers, including an assessment of the Natural Resources Management Trainee Program and development of technical handbooks on natural resource management practices. Actions that apply specifically to interpreters include development of one-page brochures on resource issues, drawn from each individual park's State of the Park Resources Report, and recommendations for improvements in natural resource interpretive programs.

NAS' 10 recommendations include obtaining legislation mandating research in the Park Service and establishing a Chief Scientist position to provide overall support and guidance. Our plan, as approved by Director Ridenour, calls for bringing in a Visiting Senior Scientist for one to two years to help prepare and implement several recommendations, including the establishment of a permanent Chief Scientist position. The person who fills this position would assist the Director in introducing NPS research legislation and assist in the establishment of a "Parks for Science" program.

Ten regional committees are working to carry out the plan. Accomplishments to date: review of the NAS report for the director; suggested guidance on NPS-75 on resource data and integration into the I&M Program; revision of the Research Grade Evaluation Handbook; and co-sponsorship of nine natural resource conferences and symposia.

To get a copy of the plan, write: NPS Wildlife and Vegetation Division (490), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

CULTURAL RESOURCES NEWS

Strategic Directions for Cultural Resources Programs

by Jerry L. Rogers,
Associate Director, Cultural Resources

I welcome this opportunity to discuss a few of the important new directions in which Cultural Resource programs are moving.

The Vail Agenda, which sets forth a long list of tasks that the Service should methodically

address over at least the next decade, will guide the Park Service. The most immediate issues include inventory and monitoring of resources, research, partnerships, and the use of up-to-date technology. Although we have really only begun, Cultural Resource programs have a running start in these areas.

The basic inventory of historic structures in NPS areas -- the List of Classified Structures -- contains information on about 16,000 structures, and is estimated to include about 80 percent of the structures on park lands that meet National Register criteria. An estimated 4,000 more entries remain to be made. Considerable progress has been made in improving the database and computer software for use by managers. Over the next three years we will direct resources to update information and complete the inventory. We are beginning to develop a similar inventory and data base system for historic landscapes.

An accelerated program of inventorying and cataloging the Park System's museum objects has been underway for four years. Prior to 1987 we were unable to even reasonably estimate the size of the NPS collection. With today's information we know the collection includes more than 25 million objects and 9,600 shelf-feet of documents. Since 1987, an easy-to-use and highly effective cataloging system has been developed and about 16 million objects have been cataloged. Although highest priority has been placed on gaining accountability through cataloging, we have also developed policies, procedures, standards, and systems for curation, including storage and use of the collections. With increased funding, we have also begun an initiative to correct storage and monitoring deficiencies. Thus, in its own way, the National Catalog is likely to be the most complete inventorying and monitoring system of its kind.

A counterpart data base for archeological resources is under development, and we have just begun implementation of a Systemwide Archeological Survey and Inventory Program by locating, evaluating, and documenting the significance of archeological resources on park lands. Preliminary estimates suggest that as many as 400,000 sites may someday be in the inventory. Present archeological resource information varies greatly in quantity and usefulness from park to park, leading field personnel to respond enthusiastically to the Systemwide inventory. As part of our increasing emphasis on building a park ethnography program, work on an ethnographic resource inventory system could be started in the next two years.

A recent report of the National Academy of Sciences has drawn favorable attention to the need for natural resource and sociological research. A similar 1986 report produced by

the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), an arm of the United States Congress, pointed out the National Park Service's need for information on how to identify, evaluate, and preserve cultural resources in the parks, on other public lands, and in the private sector throughout the United States. To provide this research and the related technical information and training, the OTA report called for creation of a Center for Preservation Technology, and at this writing, a bill establishing such a Center is on the President's desk. If it is not enacted, there is good reason to believe the research program would be re-enacted by the 103rd Congress.

The theme of partnerships is deeply ingrained into the Cultural Resource programs. This stems from the Service's responsibility not only for managing cultural resources on NPS lands, but for providing historic preservation leadership to all federal agencies, 59 states and territories, about 800 certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector. This has made us aware that a body of resources almost never begins or ends neatly at a park boundary, that outside influences can be good or bad for resources, and that we can neither preserve park resources nor provide leadership without close cooperation with outside partners. The programs that revolve around the National Register of Historic Places are based on two federal statutes, reaching every square inch of the United States, and bringing to bear the enormous potential of state, local, private sector, and sovereign tribal strength and energy on behalf of cultural resources. Our parks afford us the opportunity to help others with their preservation efforts, while, in turn, being helped with our preservation efforts.

NPS PROFILE

WRO's David Look Headed to Cairo

David Look, an historical architect with the Western Regional Office, never expected Islamic mosques to figure prominently in his career. Or to become an expert in disaster management.

But, based on his successful international efforts to protect historic buildings during earthquakes, Look became part of a six-member reconnaissance team -- including the Army Corps of Engineers principal investigator, a University of Cincinnati professor, a University of Rome professor, and two Turkish engineers -- invited by the Government of Egypt to examine ancient mosques damaged by the October 12 earthquake in Cairo. The team will also try to determine how to achieve structural integrity of a deteriorated building

to withstand seismic loads while preserving its historic character and fabric.

Prior to coming to San Francisco in 1980, Look was interested in metal use in historic buildings and he did Historic American Building Surveys for the NPS in Newport, R.I. He worked for the National Capital Region. He also served with the Army Corps of Engineers while on active duty.

Look's personally organized 1984 conference -- the first of its kind on state of the art technology for earthquake-prone historic buildings -- overflowed the 200-seat auditorium he reserved, in the wake of the 5.7 Morgan Hill Quake. Since that time, Look has been on the cutting edge of historic building technology and he has earned a worldwide reputation.

A 1991 conference catapulted Look's reputation and he was invited to participate in a National Science Foundation program on the preservation of historic monuments in Istanbul.

Most recently, he worked on Hawaii's Kauai Island, after Hurricane Iniki, evaluating 200 historic buildings.

NEW FACES, NEW PLACES

ANDERSON, Paul -- Assistant Superintendent, Shenandoah NP to Deputy Regional Director, ARO.

ANDERSON, Sonya -- to Secretary, Chief Ranger, Yellowstone NP.

ANZELMO, Joan -- Public Affairs Office, Yellowstone NP to Chief of External Affairs for BIFC with BLM.

BROWER, Deborah -- New Chief, MWRO Human Resources Management Division

CHANEY, Steve -- RMRO Chief of Resource Management to Superintendent

CHERI, Kevin -- to Assistant Superintendent Big Bend.

CLARK, David -- from Assistant Chief, Property, Department of the Treasury to Supervisory Property Specialist, Great Smoky Mountains NP.

CORDOVA, Judith -- RMRO EEO Manager to Superintendent, Colorado NM.

CUMISKEY, Mike -- RMRO Concessions Specialist to MARO Chief of Concessions.

FORD, Vanessa -- to Yellowstone personnel.

FREELAND, Christine -- New employee at Everglades NP.

GEERTSEN, Barak V. -- Park Ranger, Golden Spike to Park Ranger, Fort Scott.

GERHARD, Bob -- New Superintendent for three parks in Alaska -- Kobuk Valley NP, Noatak River NPreserve, and Cape Krusenstern NM -- known administratively as Northwest areas.

HANNAH, Donald -- New maintenance worker, Blue Ridge Parkway.

HANSEN, Chris -- New Criminal Investigator at Yellowstone NP.

HOLM, Mick -- Superintendent, Knife River, to Assistant Superintendent, Mammoth Cave NP

KNOX, Jan -- Concessions Management Specialist, Glacier NP to Concessions Manager, Glacier NP.

LeBORGNE, Mike -- Chief of Maintenance, SERO, to the Division of Value Engineering, Denver Service Center.

MARTIN, Cyd -- Visitor Services, Yellowstone NP to Curator, Yellowstone NP.

McADAMS, Georgia -- Corespondence clerk in Yellowstone's Chief Ranger Office.

McADAMS, Kris -- Yellowstone seasonal to clerk, Yellowstone's North District.

MOSES, Gary -- Glacier seasonal to Lake McDonald Protection Supervisor.

MURRAY, Mike -- District Ranger, Sequoia/Kings Canyon NRA to Assistant Chief Ranger, Yellowstone NP.

NUETZEL, Jean -- Administrative Assistant in Yellowstone's Chief Ranger's Office to Administrative Assistant to Superintendent Barbree, Yellowstone.

OTT, Martin C. -- Superintendent, Wind Cave NP to State Coordinator for NPS in his native state of Utah.

PONCE, Stan -- RMRO Acting Associate Regional Director, named RMRO Associate Regional Director.

REYNOLDS, John -- DSC Assistant Director to Acting Regional Director, RMRO.

SHOWLER, Robert -- from Timucuan Ecological and Historic Reserve to Everglades NP.

SUAZO, Earnie -- Superintendent, Bering Land Bridge NPreserve to ARO Ranger Activities division.

TAYLOR, Jimmy -- Superintendent, Colorado NM to Superintendent, Wind Cave NP (and Jewell Cave NM).

THOMAN, Ron -- RMRO Chief of Interpretation to Chief of Interpretation, Yellowstone NP.

TINGEY, Ralph -- New Superintendent of Lake Clark NP&Preserve.

TOOPS, Patrick L. -- Chief of Resources Management, Lava Beds NM to Chief of Natural Resources Management, C&O Canal NHP.

TOWERY, Lisa -- from Yellowstone to Personnel Officer, Glacier NP.

TURNER, Steve -- Recently Joined RMRO Cultural Resources as an Historical Architect, from the Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Lab

WHITENIGHT, Donn -- New employee at Everglades NP.

YARBROUGH, Jerry -- Chief Ranger, White Sands to Superintendent, Fort Davis.

HURRICANE ANDREW— The Agony and the Aftermath



Main entrance at Everglades National Park, obscured by debris caused by Hurricane Andrew.

Weathering the Storm

by **Marsha Colbert, Park Ranger,**
Everglades NP

I am a native of South Florida. It is a region full of immigrants from other places, both inside and outside of this country. I have only lived outside of the area when I took seasonal Interpretive Park Ranger positions in Colorado and Kentucky. Ironically, one of the main reasons that I gave when I was asked why I lived in an area with a lot of crime and substantial amounts of pollution, was the weather. Now it is the weather that has made me rethink my future.

I spent the early morning hours of August 24, 1992, in a concrete block house in the Pine Island Residential area of Everglades National Park. I was huddled in a chair with a flashlight and my park radio. I was trying to read a murder mystery and to deny that the unidentifiable objects I heard flying around outside and hitting the roof and awnings might cause my death. Over the radio, some rangers a few doors down described how one of their shutters had blown off and they were placing a door over the window just before the glass blew in. I wondered

when that would happen to the house I was in. I had no inkling that worse things were happening in the communities just a few miles north of where I was.

Hurricanes are events that I have heard about all my life, but have never been adequately described. Now I find myself in that same position -- there are some feelings and experiences that words don't do justice to. Perhaps the videos that have been produced can make you feel that "you were there."

As a student, I had seen films of blowing palm trees and stop lights. One film that I saw in elementary school showed a group of people diving in water to free someone from under a tractor. I had visited Charleston, South Carolina, eighteen months after Hurricane Hugo and seen fallen brick chimneys and pieces of crumpled steel. I had heard of the deadly storm surge that mandates evacuation of all coastal regions. I had listened to my parents' stories of a telephone pole being moved over eighteen inches, a lost mail box, and a sleepless night of mopping floors during a hurricane they experienced before my birth. But there was so much I didn't know.

In some ways, Andrew has been a good lesson for me. I had grown

complacent with hurricane preparations and did a bare minimum. I took for granted that the "Big One" would come another year, or never at all. I, along with thousands of others, took my own safety for granted.

I spent the hurricane in a concrete block house that was next door to my assigned modular bunk house. The modular home, which is slightly safer than a mobile home, lost part of its roof. Within a week, the insulation was falling through the ceiling and the walls were mildewing. The concrete block house is fine, but we were south of the most intense winds around the eye. In a safety meeting in June with the topic of Hurricane Preparation, I had been warned not to stay there during a hurricane. So in the days and hours before the storm, I packed all my worldly possessions and moved. (I had also wrapped and packed everything of significance in the fire cache where I worked.) While others were having a hurricane party the night before, I was trying to elevate my books and papers so that the flood I anticipated might not destroy them.

I did some things right; my belongings would have been destroyed if I had not moved them. I had plenty of food and water stockpiled. There were hurricane shutters on all the windows. But I also made mistakes. I was away from family members at a time when they needed me. I did not have enough batteries to run a radio or my miniature television after the storm. I was not able to find out how my relatives were until 16 hours after the storm when I drove out to my mother's house.

Hopefully, in the future, I will be able to apply the lessons I have learned about setting priorities and being prepared. Perhaps the greatest misconception people had was that their houses, especially the expensive ones, were sound enough to withstand the winds of Andrew. Perhaps houses in South Florida will have special hurricane rooms in the future. Perhaps building codes will be stricter and better enforced. Maybe Florida's maddening pace of growth at the expense of the environment and the human population will be slowed. I only hope that all people who live in or move to areas where hurricanes strike are now aware of the dangers.

Biscayne National Park: Remodeled by Andrew

By Christine Rogers, Park Ranger (Interpretation)
, Biscayne NP

...The most stirring sites were the glass bottom tour boats. One was thrown sideways into the mangroves, the other landed upside down half in and half out of the water.

The islands looked alien. Bare. Broken. Brown. The locally historic island of Boca Chita suffered extensive damage. All the wooden structures were gone. The concrete restrooms were at the bottom of the harbor. The coral rock and cinder block buildings built by the Honeywell family in the 1930s stood proud with minimal damage. I think I'll spend the next hurricane in the lighthouse!

Adams Key's damage was the most striking. The Cocolobo Club, built by Carl Fisher in 1917, just disappeared... Elliott's Key damage was not as severe. The housing trailers were the only structures destroyed...

The number of downed trees is overwhelming. The island was strangely quiet... A fishing vessel sunk and an artificial reef outside the park is now a park resident. An enormously strong underwater wave picked up the 65-foot vessel and wrapped it around a natural coral reef. It looked like the boat had been exploded -- pieces everywhere! Yet the coral at that 60-foot depth was relatively unscathed.

Life in Crisis – The Park Community Faces a Storm

by Deb Liggett, Pine Islands District Interpreter,
Everglades NP

The employees and families of the South Florida national parks would like you to know that we are still here.

Late on Saturday, August 22nd, the Everglades, Biscayne, and Big Cypress hurricane plans were put into effect. Dick Ring made the decision to shut down the park at 8:00 p.m. Dick and Randy Jones moved us to an ICS (Incident Command System). We worked until midnight; we kept trying to get people to come in, a problem on a Saturday night. Finally, the coastal areas of the parks were evacuated.

Jay (my husband) and I have said that, true to form (and you know by now, of course, that Flamingo was not severely damaged), and in keeping with the reputation of those of us who live in Flamingo, we evacuated Flamingo.

Before we knew it, 44 of us were going to spend the hurricane together at Pine Island. It was a Category IV storm. The wind speed of Hurricane Andrew was 145 mph. It was expected to increase to a Category V when it crossed the Gulf Stream and picked up that extra heat. We knew that it exceeded our building standards. We also knew that we had pre-Mission 66, Mission 66, and more recent, modular bunkhouses in the park.

We made the decision to encourage park residents to move to one of three locations: the dispatch center at park headquarters, the Pine Island ranger station, and the supply buildings. The Everglades City folks and the Big Cypress folks were already hunkered down. From Biscayne, Wayne Landrum and his son, and Verna Malloy and her cat spent the hurricane with us at Pine Island because the Holiday Inn in Homestead had been evacuated.

The eye of the storm passed over Homestead. Mike Soukup, our Research Director, said that he looked out during the eye of the storm and it reminded him of an industrial washing machine. The eye never passed over Pine Island/Park Headquarters in Everglades. It never passed over 152nd Street. Those areas were along what is called the eye wall; it's the area where the risk is highest. The gusts went to 165 mph and even now the engineers in Miami are arguing about whether the wind speeds peaked at 200 mph. It's really a moot point because no one's wind gauge held up. Days after the storm I found the anemometer from the fire cache on the ground at the Royal Palm visitor center -- four air miles away!

One of my employees spent the hurricane alone, crouched in his bathroom. Dick Ring moved his family from room to room and finally into the van in the garage. Randy and Julie Jones, five others, and two dogs, spent the hurricane in and around their master bedroom closet. Bob Doren, assistant research director, was trapped in his van for three hours, waiting for his neighbors to rescue him.

Tom and Becky Rutledge's home on Adams Key was destroyed. Verna Malloy, the chief ranger's secretary in Biscayne, lost her trailer and everything in it. VIPs Vic and Donna Morris lost their home where Vic was born in a 1926 hurricane.

Deb Jackson, CRO secretary, stayed at home with her boys. Her husband, Jim, had been in Italy on Reserve training and returned to find his family camped in the front yard of their destroyed home. Fisheries Biologist Bill Loftus had just moved his family into a new home on Memorial Day. His home was destroyed. He lost 60 percent of his extensive library and his beloved fruit trees.

John and Ann Blakely lost a home full of treasured family antiques

SPECIAL REPORT: Hurricane Andrew -The Agony and the Aftermath

and John said all they have left is "stuff." Fred and Sandy Dayhoff lost their trees, their air plants, and their tree snails. Vivie Thue lost her big trees. Bill and Betty Robertson lost the tropical hardwood hammock they had been growing for 30 years.

More than 100 park employees lost their homes; 78 others had their homes rendered uninhabitable. But, it seemed like the National Park Service people had been out their doors first thing on Monday morning checking on their neighbors.

Bob Panko had his neighborhood organized and hooked to a generator before we even saw a generator in the park. Pat Laitner housed and fed a dozen park employees. Pat Tolle had coffee ready for everyone in her neighborhood every morning.

Casey and Sharon Casebeer from FLETC were the first to arrive on Thursday morning. They had loaded up their Suburban and a trailer full of everything from soap to can openers and laid the supplies on the street, free to anyone who needed them.

Rich Ahern, the Everglades park plumber, said that the neighbors thought he was the superintendent when his NPS truck arrived and he began to fix a roof. Rich was the one who coined the term, "camping in," which is what people did for weeks.

Frankie Aranzamendi, who works for me, said that there are three Customs guys who live on his street... and only the National Park Service came to help. Mattie Bynum, the janitor at Park Headquarters, was found wandering the streets in front of her house. When we found her she said, "My prayers have been answered."

Umberto Ramirez, the spouse of a temporary employee, showed up to work almost immediately. He had taken the last of his money and sent his wife, Evelyn, who was surely nine and a half months pregnant, to New York, where the baby was born during the hurricane. Donation dollars were used to send Umberto to New York to see his new daughter.

Cards and letters started coming in from you folks via the Everglades City pipeline and we knew that you had sat around terminals hungering for news of us. Madeline Murgolo, Everglades park receptionist, had tried, through the Red Cross, to get her son, Jimmie, home from the military. The Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team and the folks in WASO got Jimmie home. Madeline said, "Thank God for the National Park Service."

There have been some lighter moments, such as the story about the lady who walked out in her front yard after the hurricane and looked at the trees in her front yard. They were stripped of leaves.. but full of underwear.

During the storm, things escaped. There was a primatological research station just east of Everglades National Park -- monkeys, baboons, orangatangs. Beryl Given, our cooperating association executive director, thought she was suffering from post-traumatic stress syndrome when she saw two bare-bottomed baboons strolling down the road holding hands outside the park entrance. Everglades National Park could be the first national park in the system with a Monkey Management Plan.

We know that this was a small, compact storm. They say it was nothing more than a tornado 35 miles wide. It was a low rainfall storm. We received less than five or six inches of rain. But, it was the third most powerful storm to make landfall in North America in the century, exceeded only by the 1935 Labor Day storm and by Hurricane Camille in 1969 that hit the Gulf Coast.

Monday morning, when the winds died, we began to poke around; Jay and I, Bob Howard and others were at Park Headquarters. About 50 percent of the hurricane shutters on the building had held and we could begin to peek out the windows. I could see that the side of the building was still intact and I thought, "Good." And then I looked more closely at the doors and I realized that the knob had blown out of one and the core had blown out of the other. As I moved around, I could see that the place had blown up from the inside out with the change in barometric pressure. Some reports say it dropped as low as 26.69 inches during the storm.

The most amazing thing in looking around after the storm -- and for those who arrived to help us early in the incident -- was what I called the "scorched earth look." Virtually every leaf had been stripped off every tree. The trees looked as if someone had blow-torched them. If we weren't at the end of the world, we could see it from there.

We were unable to get to Pine Island, which is only a mile and a half from the Park Headquarters, because of downed trees. We spent the remainder of the day with a front-end loader and a chainsaw helping 44 park employees get back to their homes.

At 10:00 a.m. we stood out in the back parking lot with the cellular phone and got through to Bill Halainan and then to our Southeast Regional Office. We told them we were fine (understatement). We told them we had no idea of the status of the remainder of the park family. We asked for an overhead team, a law enforcement special events team, and a special-skilled maintenance team.

We called Southeast Region again that afternoon and talked some more. By that time we had some local radio news from places in Fort Lauderdale and elsewhere that had managed to maintain power. There was no traffic control in town; there were no street signs. The looting had begun. The local EMS system was 1,000 ambulance calls behind. We learned, later, about Tito Rohena, who had been crushed by a falling concrete beam in Naranja Lakes.

On Monday night the first NPS employee without a home wandered in the front gate with nothing but the clothes on his back and his truck, which was substantially the worse for wear. The continuing horror, perhaps, is that these people were **our people** and they were wandering in like wounded animals... and we couldn't fix them.

We had one radio channel and no phone lines. We had no Biscayne repeater, no Big Cypress repeater, no fire tactical. We had one lousy channel. By next morning Everglades City was up on line and we could talk on that one channel to Darlene Koontz and Sandy Dayhoff who became our voices with the outside world for the next week.

Employee housing units that were damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Andrew at Everglades and Biscayne NPs..





At left, NPS personnel who helped in the clean up at Biscayne NP in the wake of Hurricane Andrew. This crew consists of employees from Biscayne NP and Great Smoky Mountains NP. Photo by park ranger Jim Horvath.

Below, battered mailboxes at Everglades NP show signs of the damage inflicted by the storm.



We spent Monday digging out and digging in. Through the heroic efforts of our Flamingo water treatment plant operator, we had a portable water supply.

On Tuesday morning we started tracking down park employees in town. We were hesitant to announce over the airways what resources we had at park headquarters for fear that looters would take our portable water supply and our MREs (meals-ready-to-eat).

Also on that day, Darlene radioed us from Everglades City and told us that Rick Gale and his All Risk Management team would be there. We knew it would be O.K. First we were hit with a hurricane, then, thank God, we were hit with a Gale.

On Wednesday morning, trucks started rolling in-- trucks with government license plates, with NPS logos on the side -- and we rolled them out the park boundary in the light of day, in front of God and the GAO.

We also had another visitor on Wednesday, a deliveryman trying to make a food delivery to the concessioner at Flamingo. Blaszak bought the truck (the non-perishable food items, that is). We knew there was life after MREs

After their arrival, a briefing was done and authority was delegated. Big Cypress, Everglades, and Biscayne would be operated as a joint command. That night, everyone hunted for a dry place to stay. Jay and I slept for two weeks on my office floor. Rick and some of his crew slept on the floor of the superintendent's conference room.

The city of Homestead, after weeks of running the main post office in three lines -- one line to mail things, one to buy stamps, one to post packages -- decided that they would restore home delivery. In order to restore home delivery you first need to restore the 250,000 mailboxes that are missing.

Park operations depend on more than just the facilities: we need road signs, navigational aids, dumpsters, and, most importantly, people. We sometimes worry that we don't have the mental energy to lead ourselves out of a paper bag.

We yearn for normal, and yet, we know, it will never be normal again. It is incumbent on us to make a new normal. In the spirit of the new normal, I cleaned out my in-box. In the new normal there are some things that I will never have to deal with again.

The real cost is who will stay with the agency and who will go. Whose personal relationships will survive the incredible stress of this

event? The storm has magnified all events. We are different. We are not visibly different.

We know what the priorities are -- people and family. We know who the heroes are. We know that green blood is thicker than water. And, we thank you.

(Editor's Note: These excerpts were taken from Deb Liggett's presentation at the 16th Ranger Rendezvous, November 1, 1992, Spokane, Washington.)

Hurricane Andrew's Effects on the Resources of South Florida National Park Service Units

by Gary E. Davis,
NPS, Cooperative Park Study Unit, California

While storm effects on natural resources were dramatic, initial ecosystem responses appeared normal. Trees sustained severe damage, especially mangroves and tropical hardwoods. Many defoliated trees sprouted new leaves within weeks of the storm, and rare plants in hammock and forest understories were relatively unaffected. Coastal wading bird rookeries, eagle nests, and red-cockaded woodpecker cavity trees were damaged, but no major mass mortality of wildlife occurred. Hurricane winds and water spread alien plants.

Exotic animals escaped from storm-damaged facilities and entered the parks. Some freshwater fish populations declined dramatically after the storm. Storm damage to the South Dade water delivery system interrupted normal freshwater flow into Florida Bay.

The storm scoured shallow marine communities and altered marine water quality. An artificial reef broke up and moved into Biscayne National Park.

Sea Turtle nesting beaches may have been enhanced by storm overwash, and seagrass beds nesting beaches may have been enhanced by storm overwash. Seagrass beds survived remarkably intact. Wind-thrown trees and storm-scour exposed previously unknown archeologi-

SPECIAL REPORT: Hurricane Andrew -The Agony and the Aftermath

cal artifacts on shipwrecks and upland sites. Disposal of urban debris from the hurricane threatens air and water quality in the parks.

Chronic anthropogenic stresses, such as habitat fragmentation, alien species, altered water resources, and air pollution have affected the ecosystem's stability in South Florida. Can such stressed ecosystems return to pre-storm conditions before the next major perturbation? Do storm clean-up activities threaten resources and human health and safety in the parks? These questions need to be addressed to protect park resources immediately, and to develop long-term strategies that assure their perpetuation. The following recommendations describe actions needed to provide the necessary information.

Recommendations for Immediate Action:

Highest priority items:

1. Restore park environmental monitoring capability
2. Protect exposed archeological material on shipwrecks
3. Remove alien animals introduced by the storm
4. Determine short-term ecological storm effects
5. Replace boat warning signs that protect manatees

Items next in urgency:

1. Determine alien and native plant population status
2. Determine wildlife population status
3. Improve environmental monitoring networks
4. Limit urban debris disposal impacts

Finally, resource impacts will accelerate or windows of opportunity will close if these actions are not taken:

1. Survey disturbed archeological resources
2. Remove artificial reef remains from Biscayne National Park
3. Restore integrity of Cape Sable coastal marshes
4. Protect resources threatened by clean-up activities
5. Evaluate storm-altered management practices
6. Determine urban debris disposal impacts on parks

The storm destroyed most of the National Park Service hydrologic, marine water quality, meteorologic, and air quality monitoring networks in the parks. The networks need to be replaced and activated to measure the potential effects of post-hurricane clean-up on air and water quality and to evaluate short-term ecological responses. Historic shipwrecks exposed by the storm need to be surveyed, stabilized, and monitored to enhance site protection. Backcountry patrols need to be increased over normal levels to detect and remove alien animals before they become established in the parks. Removal techniques for exotic animals may need to be developed and tested in conjunction with other agencies.

Studies to determine the short-term ecological effects of Hurricane Andrew need to be initiated while the first, most dramatic changes, are taking place. Historical data need to be compiled and analyzed to provide a basis for designing studies and establishing monitoring plots stratified by hurricane influence.

Opportunities to determine spatial variability of storm effects, examine the roles of storm-altered detritus distribution and nutrient cycling, and to evaluate storm effects on fishery recruitment, sub-tidal sediments, and heavy metals in hardwood hammocks will be lost soon.

Surveys of seedling alien plants need to be conducted to assess the extent and magnitude of storm-caused spread, and to determine if new control methods need to be developed. The status of mangrove forests and rare populations will not be apparent until a year after the storm.

The environmental monitoring networks need to be hardened to survive future storms, in addition to restoring the pre-storm capability. Additional monitoring sites are needed to evaluate storm effects on park resources and link upland effects to estuarine and marine systems.

Detection of storm impacts on fish and wildlife will require intensified surveys during reproductive seasons to document reproductive efforts, success, and recruitment.

Significant park staff time will be required to coordinate debris disposal regulated by other agencies to assure protection of park interests. The National Park Service needs to characterize emissions from debris burning, model air quality and visibility, and monitor air quality, visibility and meteorology to establish actual impacts on park resources.

The hurricane exposes significant amounts of archeological material on upland sites that need to be surveyed, monitored, and protected from vandalism. Removal of artificial reef KEVORKIAN debris from natural reefs needs to be initiated before it is incorporated into the sediment and overgrown. Its damage to the reef needs to be documented to help develop guidelines for future artificial reef placement.

Storm breached plugs in canals on Cape Sable permit accelerated saltwater intrusion into coastal marshes, and will continue to widen with tidal flushing if not repaired soon. More permanent solutions to restoring the integrity of these marshes need to be found, such as filling in longer sections near the coast, to prevent this kind of damage and repair costs with each hurricane.

Fire management practices need to be verified following storm-altered fuel loads. Impacts of storm clean-up activities on rare plants and opportunities for interpreting hurricane influences on native communities need to be evaluated.

The effects of storm-altered shelter for manatee and crocodile populations on protection activities need to be considered, before public facilities and access are fully restored.

Recommendations for Long-term Actions

1. Establish ecological monitoring programs
2. conduct long-term research on major resource issues.

These long-term actions will provide a basis for understanding resource dynamics and the relative effects of human activities on park resources in South Florida in natural extreme events like hurricanes.

Without long-term data sets, natural dynamics driven by hurricanes, fires, and freezes, cannot be differentiated from changes caused by chronic environmental stresses like habitat fragmentation, alien species, and altered air and water quality.

Correlations among system components will yield the best indications of ecological cause-and-effect relationships until large-scale, long-term controlled experiments can be conducted. Such experiments may never be possible in South Florida. However, if system components are not monitored, we will continue to miss opportunities to learn what drives the systems and places human impacts in proper perspective. For example, vegetation plots established to monitor effects on Hurricane Donna in 1960 were lost because the park had no monitoring program to maintain them. As a result, today we cannot project the effects of Hurricane Andrew and compare them with previous storm events or human activities. Until we understand and can articulate clearly the relative effects of human and natural forces causing changes in park resources, defense of the parks from chronic stress will continue to be an emotional issue, subject to long delays and uncertain outcomes.

The monitoring program will be designed to determine current and future health of ecosystems; establish empirical limits of variability; diagnose abnormal conditions early enough to implement effective remedial actions; and identify potential agents of ecological change.

Experimental research is also needed to assess the potential of Hurricane Andrew to alter flows of energy and nutrients in South Florida ecosystems. Potential nutrient release from storm-related detritus and the effect of changes in landscape heterogeneity on large animals need to be measured over time.

Because the Everglades landscape may be described as a mosaic of terrains or drainage basins that traverse several physiographic subregions in southern Florida, a variety of approaches will be necessary to address the questions.

Past research and restoration efforts have focused on individual species or habitats, usually within limited spatial or temporal scales. A lack of integrated understanding of the system's response to anthropogenic and natural perturbations, such as Hurricane Andrew, severely restricts ongoing restoration and management possibilities. Several critical hypotheses concerning the ecosystem's productivity and resilience must be resolved to produce a scientific basis for restoration and management.

A Confrontation with Death

by Juan Rodriguez, Park Ranger (Interpretation),
Biscayne NP

Hurricane Andrew was very real to me because from the very beginning I was tracking it from my home in Biscayne National Park. I witnessed its initial birth, its growing period, and its destructive phase.

On Sunday, August 23, 1992, the park was closed so that we could implement the park's Hurricane Emergency Plan.

The next 24 hours was an experience I will never forget. I can say that my family and I confronted death. I was up virtually all night waiting for the hurricane. Between 3:00 - 4:00 a.m. the winds began to pick up. We were not truly prepared for this hurricane. We took refuge in one of the back rooms because of the lack of windows there; we thought we were safe.

However, when the winds began to pick up, the beams began to shake and crack, water began to filter in. We were afraid that the ceiling would be blown away so we decided to evacuate and headed to the bathroom. While in the bathroom we were amazed and at the furious sounds of the hurricane and the amount of rain coming in through the window. We wondered how strong this window was going to be and how long it would last.

After a while the hurricane temporarily stopped but only because the eye of the hurricane was upon us. We decided to go outside because we knew it would be safe for a while. Before we went outside, we stepped into my room and were shocked to see part of the roof gone and almost everything destroyed. My beautiful book collection, photos, prints -- all gone! It was really strange when we stepped outside. There was no rain or wind. We could even see the stars!

By this time the power was down so it was very dark out. We had two beautiful palm trees and both were on the ground and so was the light post and other debris. The winds began to pick up again so we went back inside.

After a short time the winds got worse and we went back to the bathroom. The second phase of the hurricane was much worse. We

were afraid that the one window in the bathroom would burst and maybe hurt or kill us so we decided to take refuge in the closet. This was the best decision we ever made; it was the safest place.

The winds picked up so much I could feel a pressure over my head. Then the windows in the living room began to explode and so did other things -- doors began to shake violently; a myriad of sounds filled the house.

This was the moment in my life that I thought I was going to die. I could picture the ceiling just ripping off and the wind taking us away like in the Wizard of Oz. I said to myself, "God, I don't have my wallet on me. What if they need to identify the body." I cannot describe to you how we felt during this period.

When the winds died down we opened the door and a river of water came rushing out of the living room.

We looked outside and saw complete devastation. We looked at each other. We were shocked. We could not believe what we saw. The first thing we did was to celebrate the fact that we were alive and nothing had happened to us. People were walking in the streets as if they were lost, disoriented, in a different world. I will never forget those faces.

Later on, there were lines of people waiting for food and water. I said to myself this will probably be as close as I may get to doomsday or a nuclear explosion. One thing I realized was that there are people out there that care, people like the Park Service. I am so proud of the excellent work they did -- feeding us, housing us, and helping us rebuild our parks.

But, besides the Park Service, there were other agencies and plain people that helped an awful lot. People have a heart and really care. I am more optimistic about the future now. There is hope for this world.

A Loss That Affects All of Us

Much was lost during the hurricane. Almost all of our nearly 300 employees in Big Cypress, Biscayne, and Everglades lost something -- houses, cars, personal belongings, pets. **Natividad "Tito" Rohena** is a loss that affects us all.

Tito, 54, was a Maintenance Worker at Fort Jefferson NM (now Dry Tortugas NP). While on shore leave from his work, he tried to ride out the storm at his residence in Homestead. He was crushed to death by a concrete tie beam from a house more than 60 feet away that crashed through his roof, striking him and his 28-year-old son, who suffered a broken leg. He was the only employee killed in the storm.

Tito had been employed at the monument since February 1991. A native of Carolina, Puerto Rico, he lived in South Florida since his retirement from the U.S. Army in 1979. During his military career, he served in Vietnam, where he received a number of decorations, including the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Tito's daughter, Melissa, gave birth to a son the day after the hurricane. The baby's name is "Tito."

Where we stand now...

How much money will it take to rebuild the losses in the Florida Parks? \$53.4 million.

Where will displaced Park employees live? Will their houses be rebuilt? Are they having insurance problems? What about the houses that were damaged? Have they been fixed? Some people never left their homes. Others are living in mobile homes, motels, hotels, rental units, or with other family. NPS is working to restore housing and new/rebuilt housing will conform to the NPS '76 guidelines, while meeting all hurricane standards for the area. Some people are having insurance problems they're working out on an individual basis. Some people are working with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency).

Are people still using generators? At Flamingo, in Everglades NP. But, power is expected to be restored by December 15. Some people have commercial power in their neighborhoods, but can't hook up because their wiring does not pass inspection.

Do people have phone service? This varies from neighborhood to neighborhood. Some people have phones, some don't. Most people, however, do have some kind of access to a phone.

Are people receiving mail? Some people have cluster boxes in their neighborhoods to replace the mailboxes. Others have to wait in line for hours to pick up a week's worth of mail, especially those who work all week and have to go to the post office on Saturdays. The mail is getting there on a regular basis.

Could anyone's position be cut? Not likely. In fact, some parks may have to hire temporary workers to deal with the recovery efforts. A few people are leaving because of family members' relocation, leaving hard to fill vacancies because of the housing shortage. Some have requested "hardship" transfers because of transferred family members. Some have already been transferred.

What's open at Everglades? The visitor center at Everglades City was reopened and concessions operations resumed in mid-September. The main park entrance and the road to Flamingo will reopen by mid-December. Shark Valley Area, in the northern portion of the park, opened October 27. On November 20, backcountry use permits will again be available for overnight camping in the wilderness areas. The Lone Pine Key Campground will remain closed indefinitely.

What's open at Biscayne? The water areas, which comprise 95 percent of the park, have been cleared of the major storm debris and are open to boaters who are advised to be extremely cautious. The islands and mainland portions of the park remain closed, while debris that constitutes hazards to visitors are removed. All island structures, except the Boca Chita Lighthouse, were destroyed. The new mainland visitor center, which was about 80 percent complete when the hurricane hit, held up well, losing only doors, windows, and some facade. The framework is considered sound. No completion dates have been predicted for any of the facilities, but the concessioner set December 1 as a target date for resuming glass bottom boat tours. The electrical equipment at the park is not capable of supporting computers or fax machines. Park staff is occupying temporary quarters.

What happened to the trees? The animals? The initial report from the resources assessment team indicates that structural damage to trees, particularly to hardwood hammocks and mangroves, was most dramatic, with 20-30 percent of large hammock trees down or broken, 20-25 percent of the royal palms down, 25-40 percent of pines down from wind-throw breakage, and 70,000 acres of mangrove forests in Biscayne and Everglades knocked down. Wildlife fared well, but long-term effects in reproduction, nesting, and feeding patterns are unknown. Hydrological effects were not remarkable as the storm moved quickly and resulted in little rainfall. Marine environments fared well, although sponges and coral in Biscayne Bay were impacted by debris.

What happened to Dry Tortugas NP (Fort Jefferson NM) and Jean Lafitte NHP? No significant damage to structures or resources.

Eastern National Park and Monument's Contribution

In an immediate response to help NPS's hurricane victims, Eastern National Parks and Monument Association's (ENP&MA) employees joined together setting up a reserve account for donated funds that could be easily transferred to victims. ENP&MA President George Minnuccii, Jr. speaks on behalf of his association:

All of us who work for Eastern National and other cooperating associations consider ourselves fortunate to be a part of the National Park Service. When people ask our employees, "Where do you work?" they say, "...with the National Park Service." We feel a part of the loyalty and comradery the employees of the Park Service share. There isn't anything like this in private industry. It's a

very special thing with the common denominator of "family." So, responding to the needs of the Park Service employees, for us, is something no one here questions. It's helping our own.

We've received donations from \$1 to \$10,000 -- totalling close to \$200,000 -- from more than 3,000 people. In one way or another, we heard from at least one employee in almost every park in the system. We heard from regional offices, headquarters, and almost all of the cooperating associations. A couple of the donations were sizeable, but it's those small donations that showed that people were willing to help however they could.

We feel it's our purpose to assist the National Park Service. On August 22, one day before the hurricane hit, we were doing our job. On August 24, one day after, we were still doing our job, except we were responding to different needs.

Snapshot – Michael Frome, Writer, Teacher, Outdoorsman

I first became interested in the national parks in the late 1940s and early 1950s from the viewpoint of a travel writer. It struck me that millions of post-World War II travelers were headed for the parks, but few writers were providing guidance—or even knew or cared much about the parks. But the more I learned the more I cared.

Early on I appreciated national parks as much more than travel destinations. I felt I was joining a social crusade, which appealed to my instincts as a journalist bent on truth-telling. It might have been equal rights, peace, or some other phase of social justice. In conservation, or the environment, I found so much to be done, so much to be told, and damn few doing it.

A handful of writers were producing great work—inspirational and challenging. People in the Park Service influenced me, too, principally Sam P. Weems, superintendent of the Blue Ridge Parkway; Ronnie Lee, who was a neighbor of mine; Herb Evison, father of Boyd—Herb was pure of heart; Connie Wirth, who I knew intimately during his tenure as director; and Horace Albright, whose friendship and encouragement and now his memory are priceless to me. I could mention many others. For example, in 1958 I went to Gettysburg for a travel article, but after communing with superintendent Walter Coleman, I came away with a magazine crusade to better protect battlefields and to acquire inholdings in the parks.

Over the years my interests broadened and deepened. I wrote columns for *American Forests*, *Field & Stream*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and *Defenders of Wildlife*, as well as a dozen books. I became involved with wonderful citizens and citizen groups working to save wild places all across America because they care deeply. When I received the \$5,000 Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award in 1956, I divided it into 10 parts and gave it to grassroots groups. What the heck, they deserve it more than I do.

Now as a teacher I stress the point that the environment needs the media. Neither the public nor the government will respond to the greenhouse effect, toxic pollution, rain forest destruction, or any other issue, whether global, national, or local, until it is properly reported and interpreted. The best data, the best programs, ultimately depend on public understanding, discussion and decision-making. Effective communication enables citizens to participate intelligently in the process.



I want my students grounded in the basics of journalism, as I learned through experience many years ago. But they need to know much more than "how to write." I want them to learn the power of emotion and imagery, to expand their awareness—to think not simply of Who, What, When, Where and Why, but to think Whole, with breadth and perspective. My students will make a difference; they *are* making a difference, as they feel the change, the sense of empowerment, within themselves.

The 1990s are the best years yet—the decade when humanity rediscovers its own spirit and releases the power of repressed emotion. It marks a marvelous opportunity for guardians of the earth and of the human heritage to assert themselves. This may sound risky at first, but the individual who wants to accomplish anything worthwhile must be willing to take a risk.

Earth, after all, is fundamentally spirit, certainly more so than resource. "Resource" is a buzzword of natural resource schools promoting the paradigm of "management" that makes everything look like a commodity with a price tag on it. I spent four years teaching in one of these schools and found there isn't a lot of love or human compassion in management.

I do, indeed, consider myself a member of the Park Service family. I just received a letter from the field about a recent article: "You once again said the right things. I am glad there are still a few voices such as yours conveying the message. Thanks for caring." As far as I'm concerned, the best is yet to come!

Mr. Frome is Professor of Environmental Journalism at Western Washington University.



ALASKA REGION

A Matter of Survival

Accidents happen quickly -- a slip of the knife, a missed stop sign, a falling rock. But the question of survival can hang in the balance for hours, the answer waiting for a mix of decisions, circumstance and response to play out.

For three National Park Service rangers in Alaska this fall, the accident was over in a moment -- their Cessna 185 floatplane flipped on takeoff from a remote, nameless lake in the Noatak National Preserve on a cold, gusty Monday afternoon.

Thirty-two hours later, on board a National Guard helicopter headed for home, the survival question was put to rest, answered in painful increments alongside the shallow lake, at headquarters some 120 miles away in the cockpits of a dozen searching airplanes.

Ranger-pilot Bruce Rasmussen and seasonal rangers Stan Caldwell and Patricia Taylor began a routine hunting patrol out of Kotzebue on September 14. The six-million-acre unit in northwest Alaska is popular with both local subsistence hunters and visiting sport hunters seeking caribou.

The trio had delivered supplies and had lunch at a ranger station along the Noatak River, then flew for another two hours before taking a break at a small lake. At about 4:30 p.m., the group climbed in the plane and began the takeoff.

The takeoff began routinely, then as the left float came up the plane started to flip to the right, a wing hit and they were upside-down in the water.

"The water started coming in the plane. The pilot said abandon ship. That was about it," Caldwell remembered.

Rasmussen had opened his door as the aircraft went over, and all three scrambled out and got on the bottom of the plane -- the only part of the plane other than the floats that was out of the water.

None of the three were hurt. It was time to make decisions. The plane was about 75 yards from shore, not an impossible distance to be sure, but consider the water temperature of iced tea. Add air temperature of about 25 degrees, and a 30-mile-per hour wind and the idea of swimming was daunting.

Rasmussen knew the plane's emergency locator transmitter was useless under water, as were the other on-board radios. Surviving on the floats was doubtful, and he told the group they'd need to get to shore.

They swam. Midway to the shore death was tempting. The image of her own funeral was described by Taylor to investigators.



The Cessna 185 floatplane, in which park rangers Bruce Rasmussen, Stan Caldwell and Patricia Taylor were riding when it crashed in the Noatak National Preserve.

That was an unacceptable welcome. The will to survive was winning. "We can do it," they yelled in the water. All three reached the shore.

If you've read Jack London, the images of "To Build a Fire" are hard to dismiss: six numb hands and shoeless feet, soaking wet clothes, and a couple of pockets of possibly useful tools.

The waterproof matches were waterlogged and useless. One of the inflatable survival vests required for use in park aircraft had a magnesium fire starter. One fire fizzled, the next was carefully lit on a large pile of magnesium shavings, bringing a four-inch fire to life. The odds began to tip a little more toward life.

The trio had only the clothes they wore, ranging from cotton and Nomex for Rasmussen to a mix of uniform parts, a wool sweater and jacket for Taylor.

At the Kotzebue headquarters, the last check-in radio call had been logged in mid-afternoon. "We have good radio coverage, but if you're well up in the Noatak or on the ground, it's hit and miss," said Acting Superintendent Dave Mills. "By seven o'clock, we were starting to be more concerned. We figured that at 9:00 p.m. we'd declare them overdue."

"With point-to-point flights, we usually go on a standard route and it's easy to search for someone. On a hunting patrol, you go to a lot of places. Searching is more challenging; I figure we had four million acres to look over," Mills said.

In Kotzebue, Monday evening was spent

notifying those who would fly and coordinate the search. On the lake that night, temperatures dropped into the teens. "We had expected to be there overnight, but expected to be found the next day, say around noon," Caldwell said.

"We all pretty much knew we were going to survive it. We had to think positive," he said. "We just kept supporting each other. That helped our situation a great deal. When one or two get down, there'd always be someone there to pick the others up. That was one of the most important aspects. We pulled each other through."

Richard Kemp is a former NPS pilot working for Baker Aviation in Kotzebue who joined the search Tuesday afternoon. "He went farther up the Noatak than the other flights. It was about 8 p.m. and I'd returned to the office. We were all pretty depressed and were planning for the next day," Mills remembered. "Out of the blue, Stan's voice comes in to Warren over the radio, real nonchalantly, like he's calling in a weather report. I think he said, 'Hey, how's it going?'"

Near the end of his search route, Kemp had spotted the missing rangers. Unable to land on the lightly frozen lake, he had dropped his personal survival gear and a park radio and turned for home. From Kotzebue, a charter plane was quickly sent to drop additional clothing, food, and radios.

The question of survival was answered. Only the final edit remained.

In Nome, the National Guard's Blackhawk helicopter moved out. Two emergency medical technicians got on board in Kotzebue.

Steered in part by a sophisticated Air Force radar system built to track invading Soviet aircraft, the helicopter reached the lake at midnight, some 32 hours after the dreadful moment. Between the start of the search to the completion of the rescue, 16 aircraft had flown 28 sorties for a total of 56 hours in the air.

The lessons of the Noatak are many. The plane's radios and ELT were useless, submerged with the aircraft. The well-stocked survival bag stayed on the plane, under water and inaccessible.

"One of the problems in things like this is that there is an ELT in the plane, a survival bag with a gun, food, all the things you'd ever

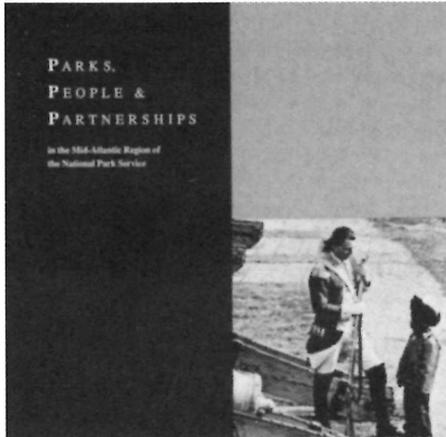
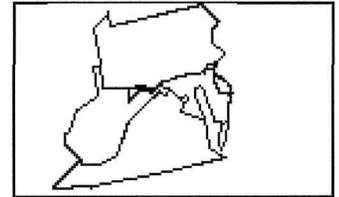
need. But you go down, and you're not thinking about dragging the peanut butter out with you. You're only thinking of getting yourself out of that plane," Rigby said.

"My big advice is remember that what you wear is the only thing you'll take with you," Caldwell said. "I have a pack full of gear -- a coat, hat, gloves. I took off my coat five minutes before it happened. My float vest had six pockets, and they were all empty... Bruce's vest was the only one that had the magnesium block to start a fire."

Postscript: Ramussen, Taylor, and Campbell are warm and healthy. The Cessna 185 is in intensive care at a hanger in Anchorage. It

was removed from the lake by chainsawing a hole through the six inches of ice that had built up over the plane, and raising it using a bipod of two-by-fours, a winch, stout rope, and some duct tape. A National Guard helicopter lifted the plane and carried it to Kotzebue.

MIDATLANTIC REGION



In an effort to reach out to our existing and potential constituencies, the Mid-Atlantic Regional office has just published a new brochure titled, "Parks, People & Partnerships." It describes the myriad preservation and conservation efforts with which the region is involved, both within the parks and outside park boundaries.

It comes out of a challenge by former Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Lorraine Mintz-meyer to the staff and directorate of the Mid-Atlantic Region to produce a brochure that would describe the Region and all regional programs and activities. The "Vail Agenda" has already noted that the public lacks a full understanding of the Service, of what it takes to run a park, of our non-park programs, and of our leadership role in conservation and preservation. This brochure is a first step in educating the public about the NPS, and specifically about MAR's parks and programs. It will be used to expand awareness of our work within our constituent base.

The distribution of the brochure is to an audience that has, or should have, interest in the parks and programs of the Mid-Atlantic Region. This includes members of Congress, friends groups, State Historic Preservation

Offices, commissions, cooperating associations, local governments, educational institutions, etc... in the region. It will also be used as a recruitment tool.

Each of the thirty national park units in the region is briefly described. Ranging from national seashores to national battlefields, these parks aptly illustrate the diversity of the National Park System. They are places of celebration, contemplation, and veneration where we can enjoy nature, history, recreation, architecture, and prehistory.

Many of the efforts in the region are directed toward natural and cultural resources that are important to a wide range of people both inside and beyond National Park Service boundaries as environmental concerns increasingly become a national priority and America looks to the National Park Service for leadership in the conservation of our nation's most significant natural and cultural resources. The responsibilities include:

Parks

- Resource and facilities maintenance and preservation
- Natural and cultural resource protection
- Interpretation and education
- Visitor protection and safety
- Community relations

Planning

- National Park management plans
- State historic preservation plans
- Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans
- Recovery action program plans
- Heritage area plans
- Special resource studies
- Related lands projects

Grants

- Historic Preservation Fund
- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program

Inventory and Assessment

- Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record
- National Rivers Inventory and Statewide Rivers/Trails Assessments
- National Park Resource Monitoring and Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places and cultural resource data base programs
- National archeological data base

Technical Assistance

- Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program
- Historic rehabilitation tax incentives
- National Historic and Natural Landmarks
- Archeological assistance
- International assistance projects
- Heritage areas

Environmental Review

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission hydropower permit review
- The National Environmental Policy Act
- The Historic Preservation Act of 1966

MIDWEST REGION



New Additions to MWR

During the final days of the 102nd session of Congress, three new units were added to the National Park System: Keweenaw National Historical Park, *Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site*, and *Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park*. Another site, *Mound City Group National Monument*, was renamed.

Keweenaw National Historical Park, established October 27, 1992, preserves the historical and cultural sites, structures, and districts of a portion of the Keweenaw Peninsula and will interpret the historic synergism of the Keweenaw copper mining district. The area was the site of the nation's first mining rush, which began in the mid-1800s. A seven-member advisory commission will assist in the preparation of the general management plan and will advise the Secretary of the Interior on financial and technical assistance aspects of historic preservation in the Calumet Historic District.

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, in Topeka, Kans., was also authorized on October 27, 1992. This site commemorates the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling that outlawed school segregation. The *Monroe Elementary*

Scholl will be the focal point of the site to tell the story of the 1954 court decision that struck down racial segregation in public schools.

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, in Ohio, joined the Park System on October 9. Commemorating the early efforts of Wilbur and Orville Wright, the park will include four national landmark properties and be managed under the direction of a 13-member commission. The life and works of Paul Laurence Dunbar, a black poet and dear friend of the Wright Brothers, also will be a component of the interpretive story.

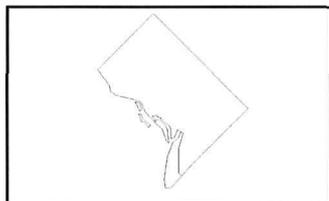
Although the first powered flight occurred on December 17, 1908, at Kitty Hawk, N.C., it was in Dayton that the ability to repeatedly take off and land, to turn and to fly safely was recorded. Dayton was the site of the first airfield, aviation school, and airplane factory.

Mound City Group National Monument was renamed by legislation on May 27, 1992, which created **Hopewell Culture National Historical Park**. Park expansion will include four additional sites to preserve remains of the once common Hopewellian Earthworks. These sprawling ceremonial centers consist of earthen embankments in the shape of conjoined circles, rectangles, pentagons, and parallel walls that once stood 10 to 12 feet high and stretched thousands of feet.

While *Mound City Group* preserved a collection of 21 burial mounds within a rectangular earth wall, these newly authorized earthworks are not known to contain many burial grounds. The purpose behind these ancient construction projects is not yet known. We assume ceremonial uses. Yet to be identified are the habitation sites occupied by the Hopewell people. A strong research program will be developed to learn more of this thriving Native American culture of 2000 years ago. ■

Midwest Assistance for Hurricane Andrew Victims

The Midwest Region Activities Association in Omaha, Nebraska, held a food fair October 1 to raise money for NPS employees of Biscayne and Everglades National Parks who were affected by Hurricane Andrew's devastation. Employees provided various food dishes, which were then sold at an employee luncheon. Food sales and cash donations totaled \$407.55. A check for this amount was presented to Eastern National Park & Monument Association President George Minucci, Jr. during his visit to Omaha.



NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Remembrance and Reflection

A message from National Capital Regional Director **Robert G. Stanton** on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Veterans Day, November 11, 1992:

No memorial in recent history has become so popular so quickly or become the destination for so many visitors to the nation's capital. No memorial in the last 50 years since the Thomas Jefferson Memorial was dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt has so altered our concept of what a memorial should be and how powerfully it can move the heart and grace the landscape. The story of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial is told every day on the faces of thousands of visitors who file past its black granite

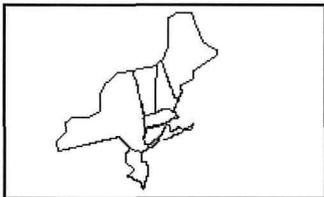
walls. The memorial raises a flood of memories. Thousands of letters, photos, and objects have been left at the wall and collected by the National Park Service since the memorial was dedicated in 1982.

More than a memorial, what was created here ten years ago has become a special place of pilgrimage. It stands as a symbol of America's long-awaited welcome home to those who served in Vietnam. Once that welcome was heard and understood, we could begin to heal the wounds and close this anguished chapter in our history.

The National Park Service reconfirms its support of the founding organization, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, and its worthy effort to mark this 10th anniversary year. As administrators of the memorial, the National Park Service is dedicated to honor the memory of those who served and died in Vietnam. We pledge to keep faith with their families and friends who visit here. And we applaud the efforts of Vietnam veterans who continue to give their best to America. ■



Vietnam Veterans Memorial. NPS Photo by Bill Clark.



NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Whirlwind Day for New RD Marie Rust

Last Founders Day was a busy one for new NARO Regional Director Marie Rust. She was anniversary cake tester at the recently re-opened Old State House, part of Boston NHP, across from the NARO office building.

John Benjamin, acting Boston NHP superintendent, and Joan Hull, executive director of The Bostonian Society (long-time administrators of the city-owned Old State House), performed a ceremonial cake-cutting.

Later that day at Charlestown Navy Yard, Marie presented the first annual Wilhelmina Harris Award to Marianne Potts Peak, Adams NHS Superintendent, in celebration of Women's Equality Day. Peak's outstanding contributions to the Quincy unit and NPS over many years made her the outstanding candidate. She worked for the



At left, NARO Regional Director Marie Rust and Eastern National Park and Monument Association President George Minnucci. At right, Rust with Joan Hull, executive director of the Bostonian Society, and Acting Boston NHP Superintendent John Benjamin.

late Mrs. Harris before eventually becoming superintendent upon Harris' retirement in 1987.

As early evening fell upon the day, Marie was guest of honor at a reception in the Old State House introducing her as the new NARO Director. The reception was spon-

sored by President of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, George Minnucci. More than 120 guests attended and also took the opportunity to wander through and inspect the renovations and new exhibits now part of the Old State House thanks to a \$4 million, NPS project.

Assistant Secretary Hayden Visits NARO

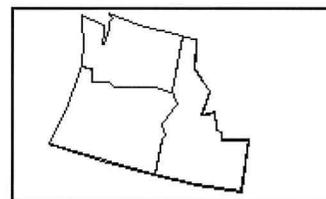
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Mike Hayden visited the region on a drizzly October afternoon and spoke to an audience of about 50 NPS and FWS personnel in the Old South Meeting House. Afterward, he toured some of Boston NHP with guides Jon Burchill, acting NARO deputy director and Peter Steele, Boston NHP deputy superintendent. In a three-hour span, Hayden saw the

renovated Old State House, heard ranger John Manson give a talk at rehabilitated Faneuil Hall, met Ken Heidelberg and his staff at the Boston African American NHS, toured the African Meeting House, met African American History Museum Executive Director Monica Fairbairn, and then had a tour (given by Navy Lt. C.D. Smith) of the huge Charlestown Navy Yard dry dock where a mastless USS Constitution is being inspected for future hull repairs.

Assistant Secretary Mike Hayden



PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION



Fort Vancouver – Historical Crossroads

In 1825, the Hudson's Bay Company, a British trading monopoly on a par with the East India Company, pushed 100 miles up the Columbia River to build Fort Vancouver.

The frontier outpost was headquarters for the Company's Columbia Region. Inside the fort's stockade, company officers dined on fine china and appreciated comfortable, imported furniture. Outside, brigades of trappers slogged through the cold rain and snow of the Pacific Northwest to harvest beaver for the company's fur trade.

By mid-century, to secure the United States' hold on the Oregon country, the U.S. Army established a presence at Fort Vancouver, first by renting space from the Hudson's Bay Company and later with Vancouver Barracks, a permanent military reservation.

Fifty years later, the flat land by the Columbia River served as a polo field for officers of the Vancouver Barracks. The open grass of the polo field attracted early experiments in aviation: first a dirigible flight across the Columbia River; later powered aircraft flights; then, in 1937, Valeri Chkalov's historic transpolar flight from Russia

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, our nation needed ships and needed them fast.

The Kaiser Company, known for building Hoover and Grand Coulee Dams, completed a new naval shipyard at Vancouver in just 80 days. Kaiser Shipyard was the first of seven built by Henry Kaiser to mass produce warships for the Navy.

Today at Vancouver, the layers of history overlap and intrude on one another. The National Park Service has reconstructed the Hudson's Bay outpost at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Between the fort and the river, the quiet grass landing site of yesteryear is now Person Airpark, the City's

general aviation airport. The runway juts onto national historic site land.

In 1990, Congress established the Vancouver Historical Study Commission to look for a way to coordinate protection of the area's unusual composite of cultural resources.

After detailed study, the commission has released a draft report for public review. In its preferred alternative, the commission recommends:

- A national historical reserve should be established that would include Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver Barracks and Officer's Row, Pearson Airfield, Kaiser Shipyards, and the Columbia River waterfront;
- A Vancouver Partnership should be formed to oversee the reserve;
- The National Park Service should administer the reserve and serve as the lead federal agency for development of programs, common facilities, and planning;
- General aviation use of Pearson Airport would be extended to 2022;
- The Vancouver partnership and the City of Vancouver would devise a plan to replace non-historic airplanes based at Pearson with historic ones by 2022;
- Historic aircraft may remain in perpetuity.

Pacific Northwest Regional Director Charles H. Odegaard represented the National Park Service on the commission. According to Odegaard, the commission will make appropriate changes in its report and provide its findings to the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Army. They are to submit the report to Congress within 30 days. It would take congressional action to establish the Vancouver National Historical Reserve. ■

The Gold Rush Helped Seattle Rebuild after the Great Fire. So did the Chinese Laborers.

The Seattle Unit of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park recently featured an exhibit on Chinese heritage in the Pacific Northwest. The exhibit was co-sponsored by the Wing Luke Asian Museum and the Heritage Resource Center.

Seattle's first Chinese residents arrived in 1860, in a wave of immigration. People came from southern China to the west coast of the United States in large numbers in the 1850s and '60s, hoping to better their economic condition. They worked on the railroads, in mines and on farms. Many also started small businesses in the frontier towns.

In the 1880s, a strong anti-Chinese movement swept through the west, spurred by unions that resented Chinese competition. In 1885 and 1886, the Chinese were ousted from



With a model of the steamship "Portland" overhead, fourth graders from Stevens Elementary School show the model steamships they made on a visit to Klondike Gold Rush NHP.

Seattle and Tacoma. Seattle's Chinese residents were forced onto a steamer leaving for San Francisco. Tacoma's were herded out of town on the rails.

Just a year later, in 1887, the steamship "Portland" arrived in Seattle with its tons of gold, and the Klondike Gold Rush began. Seattle's businesses thrived and grew as the city became the gateway to the Klondike. Two years after the gold rush began, on June 6, 1889, the Great Seattle Fire swept through the city's wooden buildings. It leveled the boomtown. Seattle's business community, flush with profits from Gold Rush commerce and anxious to rebuild, found labor in short supply. Once again, the city welcomed the Chinese to help with the hard work of rebuilding.

This time they built in brick, and many of the structures are still present in the Pioneer Square Historic District where the Klondike Seattle Unit is located. ■

New Laws Benefit Pacific Northwest Parks

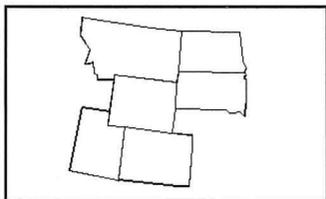
"We are delighted that the 102nd Congress passed legislation adding 13 important sites to Nez Perce National Historical Park. And Congress also just passed two laws of real value to Olympic National Park -- one authorizing a dam removal study and one authorizing a land exchange," said Charles H. Odegaard, regional director of the Pacific Northwest Region. "Frank Walker, superintendent of Nez Perce; Maureen Finnerty, superintendent of Olympic; and legislative affairs people in the region and Washington are to be congratulated for their work with Congress on these important bills."

The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries

Restoration Act may resolve Park Service concerns about two dams on the Elwha River that block fish passage to 80 miles of river habitat inside Olympic National Park. The law requires the Secretary of the Interior to study dam removal and other alternatives to effect restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and the river's native anadromous fish runs. The report is due to Congress by January 31, 1994. If it is determined that dam removal is necessary to restore the ecosystem, the law authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire dams.

The Tacoma land exchange legislation provides a resolution to a long-standing trespass dispute over land in Olympic National Park. The Cushman hydroelectric project, owned by the City of Tacoma, illegally floods a small area in the park. The National Park Service would trade 30 acres it owns in the flooded area for 45 acres of state inholdings in the Soleduck and Quileute areas of the park. It is incumbent on the City of Tacoma to acquire the state land. If Tacoma offers it in exchange for the flooded property, the Secretary of the Interior is to carry out the exchange and the park boundary would be adjusted accordingly.

The 13 additions to Nez Perce National Historical Park include sites in Oregon, Washington, and Montana, as well as Idaho, where the park's original 24 sites are located. The new sites include: Tolo Lake, Looking Glass' 1877 Campsite, Buffalo Eddy, Traditional Crossing near Doug Bar, Camas Meadows Battle Sites, Joseph Canyon Viewpoint, Traditional Campsite at the Fork of Lostine and Wallowa Rivers, Burial Site of Chief Joseph the Younger, Nez Perce Campsites, Big Hole National Battlefield, Bear's Paw Battleground, Canyon Creek, and Hasotine Village.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

New Superintendents

Judith Cordova, a 12-year veteran of the National Park Service and a native of Colorado, has been named superintendent of Colorado National Monument, replacing Jim Taylor, the new superintendent of Wind Cave National Park, S.Dak.

Ms. Cordova is believed to be the first hispanic female superintendent in the 76-year history of the National Park Service. She will begin her duties at the monument on January 3.

She has served as Equal Opportunity Manager for the National Park Service's Rocky Mountain Region and the Denver Service Center for the past five years. In that capacity, she was a high level advisor to both Rocky Mountain Regional Director Bob Baker, who made the selection, and the manager of the Denver Service Center. Her government career spans 17 years.

"Judy Cordova has demonstrated significant skills in managing people and the natural and historical resources that the bureau is obligated to protect," said Baker. "I have watched her progress in acting superintendent roles at both Curecanti National Recreation Area and Little Bighorn Battlefield. I have also observed her ability to deal with people in personnel and other administrative areas in regional headquarters."

Ms. Cordova attended the University of Colorado, majoring in political science, and is a board member of Boulder College's Hispanic Alumni Association. She is also a member of IMAGE and the Hispanic League of Colorado.

"It's a great honor to be named to my first full-fledged superintendency in my home state," she said. "I love the National Park Service, its mission, and the opportunity to continue to grow as a park manager."

Ms. Cordova has been to each of the region's 41 parks more than once, and is well acquainted with a variety of people in state government, other federal agencies that the NPS deals with (she once worked in the Bureau of Land Management), and has been involved extensively with community organizations. She has traveled broadly across Colorado, enjoying its natural resources as a snow and water skier, rafter, and angler.

Ms. Cordova has three children -- Thad, 19, is a sophomore at the University of Colorado in Denver. Liza, a 17-year-old senior, and Carrie, a 15-year-old sophomore, attend Wheat Ridge High School.

Colorado National Monument hosts some

400,000 recreational visitors each year.

Jimmy D. Taylor, a 28-year National Park Service veteran, has been named by Rocky Mountain Regional Director Bob Baker as superintendent of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak. He succeeds Martin Ott, who is now NPS's state liaison person in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A native of nearby Cheyenne, Wyo., Taylor assumed his new duties November 1, after having served as superintendent of Colorado National Monument. Taylor also has oversight responsibilities for nearby Jewel Cave National Monument.

"Jim Taylor is a veteran superintendent and we are pleased to have him as manager of one of America's crown jewel parks," said Baker.

Before his appointment to Colorado National Monument in July 1988, he served as superintendent of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana for more than seven years, and superintendent of Fort Larned in Kansas before that.

Taylor is a 1965 graduate of Colorado State University with a degree in forestry recreation. He began his Park Service career in 1963 as a seasonal employee at Lassen Volcanic National Park in Calif., and has also worked at Organ Pipe Cactus in Ariz., Capulin Volcano in N. Mex., Mesa Verde in Colo. and Capital Reef in Utah.

Taylor, an avid outdoorsman, is married to the former Sandra Colby of Worland, Wyo. Mrs. Taylor's parents still reside in Worland, and Taylor has relatives in the state.

The Taylors have one son, Brian, and a daughter-in-law, Wendy, both graduates of Montana State University in Bozeman, Mont., and both working in Alaska.

Steve Chaney, chief of the Resource Management Branch in the Rocky Mountain Region has been named Superintendent of Natural Bridges National Monument in Utah.

The announcement was made jointly by Rocky Mountain Regional Director Bob Baker, and Walt Dabney, Superintendent of nearby Canyonlands National Park, which provides administrative services and oversight to Natural Bridges.

Chaney replaces DeNise Cooke, who earlier this year was named to a resource management specialist post in the National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia.

Chaney has made many trips to Utah and its 13 National Park Service-administered areas in his present job, in which he deals with such natural resource issues as air and water quality, water rights, and wildlife management.

A native of Harrison, Ark., and a 1979 graduate of the University of Ark., Chaney began his NPS career at Buffalo National River in northern Arkansas in 1975, working first in maintenance and ranger positions before becoming a resource management specialist.

In 1988, Chaney was named Chief of Science and Resource Management at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and was promoted to the Rocky Mountain Region post in 1990.

Chaney said he and his wife, the former Gail Smothers, and their three children (Jarrett, 8; Jesse, 6; and Victoria, 2) will live in the town of Blanding, a departure from the past when superintendents have lived inside the monument.

"Gail and I are both small town folks who grew up in places where you know your neighbors and run into people you know at the post office," said Chaney. "We are looking forward to getting back to a smaller community." ■

NPS Renews Emphasis on Resource Management, Research; Names Stan Ponce to Rocky Mountain Associate Director Post

Stan Ponce, a hydrologist with a doctorate in civil and environmental engineering, has been selected for a newly-created position as head of resource management and research in the National Park Service's Rocky Mountain Region.

The new post -- Associate Regional Director -- was created by Rocky Mountain Regional Director Bob Baker in response to the widespread recommendations to combine NPS cultural and natural resource management and research under one umbrella at the top of the decision-making table.

Baker vowed to develop an unmatched resource management program -- separate from day to day operations -- shortly after arriving. Recommendations to the National Park Service by both the National Academy of Sciences and the NPS 75th Anniversary Symposium in Vail, Colo., encouraged the bureau to reorganize its management structure to give science substantial organizational and budgetary autonomy.

The NPS employs resource management experts in a variety of disciplines, including biologists, geologists, archeologists, ethnographers, and social scientists. "It's a region that contains thousands of prehistoric ruins, more than a dozen major rivers, and a variety of caves, arches, natural bridges, and other eye-catching features," noted Baker.

"In fact, they are so appealing that a region with only some seven million residents drew 28 million park visitors last year. And we owe it to the public to make sure these areas get the absolutely best scientific care. Stan Ponce, with his strong resource management background, is just the person to carry out the job," Baker said.

Ponce comes to the region from chief of the NPS Water Resources Division, a Washington level office located in Fort Collins. Since 1988 he has headed up NPS water programs from that office.

Prior to that he worked on watershed systems development for four years with the USDA - Forest Service in Washington, D.C. From 1976 to 1980, he was an associate professor of watershed science and civil engineering at Fort Collins and left with tenure.

Ponce hails from Springfield, Mo., and earned his B.S. degree in forest management from the University of Missouri in 1971. He also holds an M.S. degree in forest engineering from Oregon State University (1973) and a Ph.D. in civil and environmental engineering from Utah State University in 1975.

"We need to have a better understanding of the condition of the resources in the parks and their trends in order to provide quality visitor experiences with maximum resource protection," said Ponce. "Sound resource information is the key to understanding." ■

Bouquet -- Letter to Glacier NP Superintendent Gil Lusk, from a Wisconsin couple:

My wife, my five children and I recently spent 10 wonderful days at Glacier National Park. Our visit included several trips throughout the park. Since our marriage in 1975, this has been our sixth trip to the park and certainly the most enjoyable. While we rarely write such a letter, we would like to take this opportunity to enthusiastically compliment one of your seasonal naturalists, Mr. William Schuestrom. We first met Mr. Schuestrom at the Apgar amphitheater when we attended his excellent presentation on the building of the Going-to-the-Sun Road. During the next week we joined Mr. Schuestrom for a naturalist-lead hike to Avalanche Lake. It is hard to explain

just how enjoyable William made this hike for us. He was extremely informative, very friendly, and he was especially attentive to our children who had many, many questions. What was most impressive, however, was William's obvious care and love for Glacier National Park and the wilderness. This caring and loving radiated throughout the group that day and helped us see and appreciate the wilderness in a new and special way. I think our family will remember that hike for some time... Mr. Schuestrom is clearly one of the best National Park employees we have had the pleasure of meeting in all our years of camping and he serves as an example for all federal employees. We are planning on a visit to Glacier National Park next summer and we hope to be able to run into Mr. Schuestrom again. ■

Associate Regional Director Homer Rouse and Ranger Billy Grinstead assisted in the dedication of the newly completed all-access trail at Rocky Mountain National Park on September 26. The trail circles Sprague Lake and is wheelchair accessible for hiking, fishing, and camping.

SOUTHEAST REGION



Terry Cate, operator of the Cades Cove General Store and Bicycle Rental, has been donating funds from the sale of anti-poaching T-shirts to Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The shirts are printed with a profile of "Streamer," the buck killed by poachers last year in Cades Cove. Streamer was a favorite photographic subject with many visitors, because of his enormous size. The shirts display TWRA's 1-800- poaching hotline number for reporting poachers in the park or state. Donations from the sale of the T-shirts now total \$1,500. ■

The 59th "park" was added to the Southeast Region when President Bush signed the Little River Canyon National Preserve Act of 1992 in October. Introduced by U.S. Representative Tom Bevill (D-Ala.) in October 1991, the legislation was the source of heated debate in northwest Alabama where private property rights activists challenged the motives of preservation and conservation groups and individuals.

Finally, Congressman Bevill's goal -- to assure the preservation of biological, geological, cultural, and recreational features of a 14,000-acre portion of his district, and to enhance his state's visibility in the National Park System -- was realized after his bill had undergone obligatory metamorphosis.

SER Director Jim Coleman is presented with a "good news-bad news" scenario. To carry out the purpose of the Act, his staff will only have three property owners to deal with. The bad news is that the anticipated donations

of an existing state park and a county park cannot be accepted until a negotiated deal has been consummated with the only other property owner, the Alabama Power Co., which owns 9,000+ acres within the Preserve boundary. Without these 9,000 acres, the NPS would be placed in a position of opening a state park.

The land protection plan is a No. 1 priority, according to Tom Brown, Associate Regional Director for Planning and External Affairs. He said he looks forward to working with the state and local governments, the power company, and Save Our Lands (SOL), the organization formed almost overnight when Congressman Bevill's objectives were published.

SOL's membership comprises private property owners with interests within the boundary of some of the earlier park proposals and almost no interest in seeing their land become part of the National Park System.

Ralph Bullard, of SER's Planning and Compliance Division, unwittingly became a "bad guy" because he was the vanguard of the Service's new area study team. Despite his assurances to landowners that they would be dealt with fairly, and that they and their neighbors very likely would someday benefit by being in the proximity of a National Park Service area, Bullard was widely castigated in newspaper stories about the government's intrusion into DeKalb, Cherokee, and Etowah counties. At the same time, he was praised by those working to preserve the natural beauty of this part of Alabama.

Congressman Bevill's original proposal for a 34,000-acre park was scaled back to a 14,000-

acre core in DeKalb and Cherokee counties that includes mainly the river and canyon.

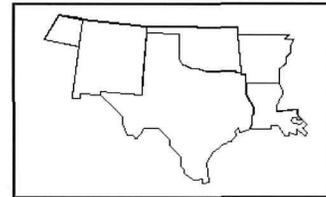
The Act calls for a detailed description of the boundaries of Little River Canyon National Preserve within six months of enactment.

The authority to condemn property was stricken from this bill to appease the SOL. Hunting in the Preserve will be allowed but the Secretary of the Interior will have the authority to restrict hunting when and where necessary to assure public safety near the boundary -- but only after consultation with the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources of the State of Alabama.

Another provision in the Act states that the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the state "for the continued management by the (state) of the lodge and other facilities..." within the DeSoto State Park.

The Act also imposes a two-year deadline for acquisition of "lands, waters, and interests in lands and waters within the preserve." This, of course, is subject to the availability of funds.

SOUTHWEST REGION



Chaco Burials Still Making News

Chaco Culture National Historical Park continued to make news this year as the site of unwanted burials in the park. The cremated ashes of two unidentified persons were found at different times scattered around the Great Kiva at Casa Rinconada. The cultural disturbance, inflicted on the Navajo staff, prompted the Regional Director to establish a precedent-setting policy that negates permits for cremation remains burials in regional parks where American Indian sites represent the prominent resource. In making the announcement, Cook said:

Coming into contact with cremated remains can be damaging to Navajo people. The Navajo belief system dictates that the dead must be avoided and their burial places left undisturbed. Exposure to locations or materials associated with the dead can adversely affect the personal health and wellbeing of the living as well as be harmful to their extended family members. This policy step is not taken lightly. We understand that families sometimes are only following wishes of loved ones when they scatter cremated remains somewhere in one of our parks.

In order to avoid exploitation of Navajo beliefs by the media but still reach the appropriate audience, Cook engineered a slot on the agenda of the 1992 National Conference of the Cremation Society of North America. Chaco Culture archeologist, Kate Dowdy, and the Chief of Interpretation at Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Wilson Hunter (1991 Freeman-Tilden Award winner), appealed to the conferees to help the National Park Service in advising mourners to be sensitive to the religions and beliefs of native societies in the southwest area. Reaction to the National Park Service presentation was positive. A copy of an explanatory brochure can be obtained from the Office of Communications, 505-988-6012. ■

World Heritage Committee to Meet in Santa Fe

Our energy is now focused on the upcoming World Heritage Committee meeting slated for Santa Fe, December 7-14. For the uninitiated, the World Heritage Committee is the working body of the World Heritage Convention adopted in 1972 by the United National Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The World Heritage Committee, comprised of 21 member nations held its last meeting in Tunisia at which time the United States proposed Santa Fe as the 1992 meeting site. The Department of the Interior is the principal operational agency for the implementation of the convention in the United States; the National Park Service provides the appropriate staff work. Regional Director Cook named Rick Smith, Associate Regional Director for Resources Management as the Incident Commander for all the ground level machinations. Rick has a formidable team working on the event with oversight provided by the Office of International Affairs and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Jennifer Salisbury. A highlight of the December meeting will be the proposal by the United States to add the Taos Pueblo of northern New Mexico to the list of World Heritage sites. If approved, the Pueblo will be the first designation commemorating a living American Indian culture. ■

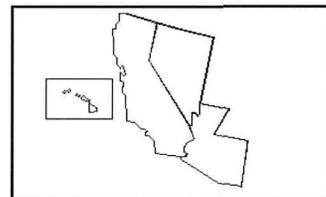
Special Emphasis Programs Brings SWRO Folks Closer

As a site of unusual and sometimes hard-to-categorize activities, the Southwest Region has opened imaginative windows in the development of Special Emphasis programs. The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Office broke new ground this summer by coordinating dramatic presentations by a curandera, a fe-

male practicing curanderismo (natural folk healing) and some unusual achievers who are blind but who see more than you think. On a sunny morning in the center courtyard of the Old Santa Fe Trail building, Elena Avila gripped the audience with tales of folk healing techniques rooted in her Spanish American Indian heritage. Addressing the four directions, she made employees "see" their ancestors in the north, experience new birth with the rising sun, let go of their troubles with the setting sun, and rejoice in their childlike qualities in the south. Her presentation was the highlight of Hispanic Heritage Week.

Another lady of achievement who amazed the audience by her mere presence was Virginia Small. Most citizens have never had the opportunity to meet, converse, or listen to an albino person, especially one who is African-American. Virginia, a Legislative Assistant with the Washington, D.C.-based President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, stood before the audience with blond hair, cream colored skin, and hazel eyes and explained that albinism appears in all living things, plants, animals, and humans. Her albinism has earned her the unique experience of knowing first-hand racial discrimination by both black and white sectors of society, a factor she seems to overcome by the sheer force of her knowledge, personality, and will. She has a bachelor's degree in fine arts. Virginia's genes place her in the twilight world of low vision. This was the common theme of the EEO presentation, "The Blind Can See," SWRO's special observance of National Disability Employment Awareness Month. The program featured a number of blind visionaries who have stormed remarkable barriers, including Carlsbad Caverns National Park's Interpretive Park Ranger Danny Cantu, who served as the moderator for the dynamic program.

WESTERN REGION



The Emerald in the Crown The National Park of American Samoa

by Doug Cuillard, Superintendent

The most remote territory in the United States, American Samoa, lays across a vast expanse of Pacific Ocean, 4,600 miles southwest

of San Francisco. It is our only possession south of the equator. Because it is remote and lacks renown in U.S. history, Samoa is not commonly found in the repertoire of geographical trivia of most Americans. Ironically, this ignorance, or perhaps indifference, contributes to the preservation of a remarkable Polynesian culture and unique tropical ecosystem.

Through the political jockeying of 19th-century super powers, the seven islands of

American Samoa became a U.S. territory in 1900. The motivation for acquiring these islands was a strategic one; beautiful Pago Pago harbor, on the island of Tutuila, was the best protected deep harbor in the South Pacific. For a brief moment Pago Pago gained prominence as a key staging area for our Pacific forces dur-

ing World War II. Some veterans still recall Sadie Thompson's bar with affection. Sadie's was also the locale for Somerset Maugham's aptly titled short story, "Rain."

After the war, American Samoa returned to its formerly quiet island lifestyle. The potential tourism market for American Samoa never developed and the few visitors that came declined in numbers as aircraft with extended ranges no longer stopped to refuel.

Of the six inhabited islands, Tutuila, the largest in area (only 34,000 acres), accommodates 95% of the population -- nearly 40,000 people. Traffic can be atrocious, space for urban expansion nearly non-existent and basic services lag far behind a rapidly growing population. Despite rampant urbanization along much of the south shore, rugged volcanic mountains, deep valleys, a convoluted coastline, and sea cliffs contrive to stymie development on the rest of the island. Lush tropical forests begin just behind simple homes and their attendant taro and banana patches. One word heard uniformly from first-time visitors describing the island is "green."

The Manu'a group of three islands lay 70 air miles east of Tutuila. Here storybook Polynesia begins. Picturesque villages occupy tenuous fringes of flat ground hemmed in by cliffs that jut upwards thousands of feet. Coconut trees and white sand beaches melt into pure turquoise waters that nurture coral gardens. White-tailed tropic birds and cardinal honeyeaters vie for airspace with flying foxes (fruit bats) with three-foot wingspans.

As if this exuberance of bio-diversity were not enough, combine it with an ancient culture that, through its legends, prides itself in having lived on these islands since the beginning of time. Samoa is replete with remnants of ancient village and ritual sites, many yet to be discovered let alone studied.

Pre-Polynesians arrived on these islands about 3,000 years ago. These early Samoans were consummate voyagers and navigators. Their sturdy oceangoing vessels and crews visited and populated most of Polynesia, including New Zealand and Hawaii.

Linked to the evolution of the fabric of the past comes an equally complex evolution of the culture of the present. Land tenure, decision making, oral tradition, and traditional use of the resource are four areas of culture that affect park management. Land is the lifeblood of a Samoan. Family titles, honor, and prestige are inextricably linked to a land base.

Samoan communal land tenure is like a feudal system. The head of the family (matai) has rights to use certain portions of land granted to him by his titled chief heading the extended family (aiga). In turn, the family pays the chief in work performed and in food raised. Land disagreements can and do occur between families and villages because boundary locations are passed down through oral tradition. Boundaries may be nothing more than a vague reference to a rock or coconut tree marker. Plat mats and surveys do not exist for a large portion of American Samoa, even today.



A Native Samoan proudly displays the catch of the day.

Disagreements also occur over the concepts of village communal land and individual family-owned land. In early Samoa, unused land far from a village was considered village common property, available for hunting and gathering purposes by the entire village. With land at such a premium today, individual families are claiming to own even the remote (bush) lands. This places village councils in conflict with individual families.

In traditional Samoa, chiefs are elected by the extended family. Titled chiefs in a village make up the village council, the primary decision-making body for the village. Decisions affecting the village are by consensus and those involving land are the most serious and may take a long time to resolve.

The U.S. Navy administered American Samoa until 1951. In part, they respected the traditional system but also tried to introduce efficiencies and reduce perceived inequities. The Interior Department succeeded the Navy and appointed governors until 1960, when Samoa approved its own constitution with an elected governor and legislature. However, the High Court of American Samoa still has its top justices appointed by the Interior Department. Today, there is a confounding amalgam of modern and traditional governance.

In the inevitable transition to a cash economy, modern Samoans rely less on a subsistence lifestyle, but still maintain strong spiritual and practical ties to the forest, land, and water. Samoans still practice traditional medicine and have done so for thousands of years. Now there are parallel systems of health care. If sick, you go to the modern hospital, but you also hedge your bets and visit the traditional village healer as well. Traditional healers collect about 80 different species of plants from the forest and treat everything from warts to cancer.

Samoans use the forest in many ways. They use trees for constructing traditional canoes and traditional fale (houses). In the forest they plant coconuts and taro patches. In the forest they hunt flying foxes, fruit doves, and coconut crabs. They glean the reef for shellfish, octopus, fish, pololo worms, and virtually anything that moves. They prefer these natural foods, although opening a can of corned beef is now easier.

Superimpose the "modern" concept of a national park over this diverse tropical environment and this 3,000-year-old culture and you



American Samoa, the most remote territory of the United States.

have an experiment in compatibility. That this experiment is even possible is a tribute to courageous leaders in Samoa, a few concerned conservationists and a U.S. Congress willing to compromise. The public law authorizing the National Park of the American Samoa was signed in October 1988. In it are provisions unique to Samoa and respectful of its culture.

To establish the park, the Governor of American Samoa and the Secretary of the Interior must sign a long-term lease -- a compromise -- that states the land for the park remains the property of traditional owners. Owners would receive compensation for their lands at fair market value. Land can only be leased from people willing to lend their property and at the end of the 50-year lease period, the land could revert back to the owners. The intent is that the lease be renewed in perpetuity.

The lease negotiation is the most difficult and complex part of the process to establish this already authorized national park. Nine traditional villages and untold numbers of individual families within those villages claim land inside the proposed park. We must convince them that the National Park Service is really here to help, that a national park on their property is in their best interest and that they'll be able to continue to use their land for traditional purposes. Samoans will have a say in park management.

A national park is a foreign concept and many Samoans have never heard of Yosemite or Yellowstone, let alone understand what they represent. And adding to the challenge is a language barrier -- English is a second language for native Samoans.

What we hope to have is worth waiting for. This proposed 8,000-acre national park, with units on three separate islands, will protect our nation's only paleo-tropical rainforest ecosystem. It will protect a coral reef with three times as many coral species as found in our Caribbean national parks. It will protect plant, animal, fish, and coral species whose origins are Southeast Asian (hence the term "paleo-tropical"). And the national park will encourage and protect the right of the land owners to use park resources in the traditional manner as they have done for thousands of years.

Negotiations on the lease continue; the outcome is by no means guaranteed. A healthy respect for traditional Samoan decision making requires a difficult task for many of us... being patient.

NPS PEOPLE

AWARDS

Dwight C. Storke Gets DOI's Meritorious Service Award, Superintendent of the Year

Dwight C. Storke, Jr., Superintendent of George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site was honored at the annual NPS Superintendent's Conference as "Superintendent of the Year" and received the distinguished Department of the Interior "Meritorious Service Award."

Both awards recognize his contributions as an innovative interpreter and outstanding manager of park resources and personnel. He is dedicated to improving the National Park Service, the quality of experience for visitors, and the professional and personal welfare and development of his staff.

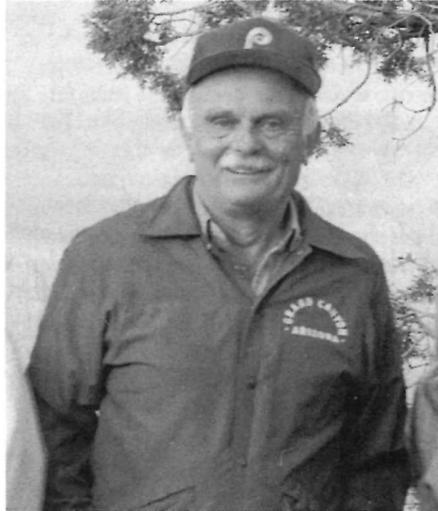
The Meritorious Service Award, established in 1948, is the second highest Department of the Interior award that can be granted to a career employee. The Superintendent of the Year Award is granted on park staff nomination of their superintendent for a notable career, along with recognition of the Superintendent from the NPS Regional Office.

Superintendent Storke, a Northern Neck native and direct lineal descendant of George Washington's great-grandfather, John Washington, has 21 years of service with the National Park Service. He began his career at George Washington Birthplace in 1971 as an interpretive Park Ranger and became Chief Ranger for the park in 1973. He was promoted to Superintendent of Richmond National Battlefield Park in 1987. Mr. Storke returned to George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site in October 1989 as Superintendent. During his tenure many significant changes and improvements have occurred at both parks.

DEATHS

Dave Karraker – Only NPS Employee to be Superintendent of both Training Centers – dies

David Karraker died of a heart attack suddenly while playing volleyball with the "kids" from Albright Employee Development Center Wednesday night, October 14, at



Dave Karraker, wearing his trademark Philadelphia Phillies baseball cap. Photo by Michael Quinn.

Grand Canyon. He had been superintendent there since 1980. He was 64.

Dave was the only NPS employee to be superintendent of both employee development centers. He was superintendent of the Mather Employee Development Center from 1974 to 1980.

His other assignments included positions at Virgin Islands, Everglades, Olympic and Yosemite National Parks. He was a natural communicator and spent his entire 40-year career sharing the wonders of national parks with visitors and employees. His vast knowledge of the natural world, especially birds, was his passion. He used wit and humor at every opportunity to encourage others to care about parks and to become better employees.

A memory of Dave that lingers with Bob Chandler, Grand Canyon Superintendent, is that over the 20 or so years of their friendship and working relationship, "we would be talking about some project or another and Dave would say a few words, pause a little bit, and then would come up with some clever little twist. Dave was part of the conscience of this place. He was very much a member of the community."

"I first met David at seasonal training in Everglades National Park," remembers Mike Watson, Superintendent, Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Training Center. "He had once worked there as a naturalist and took the new seasonals on a night walk along the Anhinga Trail. He had us listen to the various sounds, and could identify them from memory, despite a long absence from the park. He assigned each sound a description, such as

'rusty hinge' for one of the frog peepers. The experience is still vivid after 20 years. David was a master interpreter!"

As neighbors, Dan and Maureen Oltroggee remember Dave knocking on their door every now and then, when he needed an egg. "It was almost always an egg. He never bought them, you know, because of his heart. He would have a banana in his hand -- or sometimes it was some top ramen -- and want to know if he could trade that banana for an egg. He never expected anybody to just give him anything. He always wanted to trade," Maureen said.

"Dave was our conscience," Mary Liz Gale reminisced. "He helped us remember things that needed to be done, like the recycling program here in the park. At the last school board meeting, the night before he died, Dave commented that the Middle School students should be commended for their work keeping the highway clean. I hadn't even known they were doing it, but he did."

Lea Tuck once mentioned to Dave that her seven-year-old son, Will, was a birder, too. The Sunday before he died, Dave invited Will and Lea to go birding. "Dave kept Will right next to him the whole time," Lea remembers. "He helped Will learn to identify birds by their call, and we found some that Dave said aren't often seen in the park."

An integral part of the school wherever he served, "Dave was incredibly encouraging on the school board," Chris Bohannon remembers. "He was one of the most consistently gentle men I've ever known. Dave was like a mentor to me. He used to come to me and say, 'You know, I think you have it. I think you understand the issue.' He encouraged me to run for president of the board and kept saying 'Oh, kiddo, you can do it.' Whenever we had a difficult board meeting, Dave would always take the time the next day to call and say, 'Kiddo, you did a great job.'"

At the October 23 funeral, Flip Hagood, Dave's supervisor, brought condolences from Director Ridenour. Just before flying to Grand Canyon, Hagood attended a meeting in Atlanta where memories of Dave were shared. In referring to "Uncle Dave" one woman said he had always reminded her of Captain Kangaroo. "I was kind of startled at first, but then, after I thought about it, she was right, Dave was kind of like Captain Kangaroo to all of us," Hagood said.

Dave is survived by his three children, Marianne Karraker of Grand Canyon, Nancy Karraker of California, and David W. Karraker of California. His former wife, Mary J. Karraker, is superintendent of Capulin Volcano National Monument.

-- by Karen Taylor

E & A A NEWS

MEMBER NEWS

Lane Utterback, daughter of Dean and Winnie, participated in the Elephant Walk Triathlon at Sandestin, FL, August 29, completing the course (1/2 mile-ocean swim, 20-minute bike ride, and 40 mile run) in one hour and 58 minutes!

Members of the Great Onyx Job Corps Center recently competed in the second annual Region IV Academic Olympics reaching the finals and placing third among 24 teams. After preparing for some time, **GED teacher Linda Shields identified Bethany Smith, Tom Lawson, and William Wood from Georgia; David Ooley from Florida; and Darrin Mitchel from Wisconsin**, who studied materials on various subjects staying after school every day for weeks and getting together on weekends. When the event was over, Great Onyx was only three points from the winner and had won the bronze medal.

Melvin Collins, regional director for the Department of Labor, said that the Great Onyx team was well prepared and acknowledged that for a small center to defeat centers five to ten times their size was a notable feat.

Great Onyx buzzed with excitement when the team returned and a reception was held in which Mrs. Shields presented the trophy to **Principal Teacher Phyllis Brandon**.

Hoop (Brig. Gen.) O'Sullivan retired in 1978 as Personnel Officer, Western Regional Office, San Francisco. After 5 years as president of the local historical society and executive director of the museum, "I've eased off a bit, which allowed for some travel," he writes from his home in Yountville, California. Hoop is still Commissioner of the Napa City/County Library, and is active in the Friends of the Yountville Library. He gets to the meetings of a number of conservation, historical, and military organizations when he's in San Francisco. He tries to "hit the Regional Office" to keep in touch with NPS friends and colleagues. Occasionally he sees an alumnus who lives nearby or who visits his area. "Otherwise, it's a quiet life," Hoop says.

George and Helen Fry recently visited the Statue of Liberty NM and Ellis Island as part of a 41 Extension Homemakers tour. When George visited the headquarters office to have his Passport stamped he chatted with the permanent ranger/dispatcher who called out the Chief Ranger to meet George. The Chief Ranger remarked that he recognized George's

name from the maintenance issue of the "Courier." George was impressed with the name recognition from "Courier." Helen and George have now visited 220 areas of the National Park System with just more than 140 to go.

O.L. "Wally" Wallis, who retired as Western Region Chief Scientist in 1977, reminisces about the beginning of his work for NPS 50 years ago in Yosemite. During his career, he was a "permanent" in various capacities, a "seasonal" ranger/naturalist, a chief park naturalist, a park ranger, a chief aquatic biologist, a regional scientist, and after retirement spent six summers as a VIP interpreter at Yosemite, "and I am still working -- at Point Reyes National Seashore, where I keep track of the tule elk population now numbering more than 160 head." Wally and Nancy enjoyed their third trip to Alaska last summer.

Rocky Mountain Regional Director Bob Baker received a letter from U.S. Army Department of Military Strategy, Planning and Operations that reads as follows: "Recently, **Paul Hendren**, superintendent of Fort Union Trading Post NHS, gave an intriguing presentation on General Charles King: The Old Army's Louis L'Amour was most appreciated, and I wish to commend Mr. Hendren for his support to our academic program ...his participation added significantly to the value of the course." Superintendent Hendren is a Life Member of E&AA.

Jim Sleznick, Superintendent of Pinnacles NM, Paicines, Calif. 95043, called to say he found Sonya Anponchik in Illinois. Sonya served as secretary to Hillory A. Tolson, Assistant Director, while the National Park Service was stationed in Chicago. Sonya worked for Tolson from 1942-45. Anyone wishing to get in touch with Sonya should contact Jim at the above address or on 408-389-4485.

Jeri Mihalic, whose husband is Dave, Superintendent of Mammoth Cave NP, wrote to inform us that she and her father have started a new trend in answer to the NPS Generations questionnaire. Her father has become a NPS seasonal ranger after watching her career for more than 12 years. Jeri is the first generation and her dad the second. He is a full-time college professor at Cal Poly and can hardly wait to retire so he can work longer seasons. He took off a quarter from teaching to attend the seasonal law enforcement training center at Santa Rosa and has also obtained his EMT and CPR training and is now a local instructor for

CPR training and is now a local instructor for the Red Cross. He has joined the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff Rescue Team doing cliff and white water rescues. Jeri adds all this is keeping her dad in great shape.

The Cape Cod National Park Women sent a generous donation to the Education Trust Fund of \$7,500, as a result of sales of their cookbook "Seashore Sampler." This donation brings their total contribution to the Trust Fund to \$30,000. Seashore Sampler's price has been raised to \$5.00, postage and handling included. The cookbook may be obtained from Dorothea Stevens, Box 136, Eastham, Mass. 02642.

Richard E. Wonson retired as administrative officer from Edison NHS in 1989. His Park Service career began with his position as administrative officer at Sanford NRA/Lake Meredith NRA in June 1966 and took him to various positions in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Grand Teton NP and Devils Tower NM.

When Dick and Polly retired they moved from Lindhurst, NJ, to 203f Birch Street, Milton, Fla. 32570, just east of Pensacola, Fla.

They are still square dancing at the Plus Level with the local club. Polly earned her amateur radio license, KC4YBY and Dick upgraded to *Extra Class* AC4KA, and are both active with the local ham clubs.

They are still active in Civil Air Patrol.

Polly continues to keep busy with substitute teaching and Dick is very much involved in VOLKS WALKING. He has now walked in 21 of the 50 states and has logged about 1,500 kilometers.

Howard and Clara Belle LaRue wrote to us from their home at 503 E. Street, Salida, Colo. 81201. Because of Howard's health they sold their ranch in Colorado and traded it for a city life with stores, restaurants, and a hospital closer by.

Howard says he enjoys Courier and the first news he turns to when he receives his copy is the E&AA page, then retirements, then deaths.

On June 13, 1992, they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Howard agrees with Ebba Brooks' remark, published in an earlier "Courier," that since Park Service folks are wonderful people, surely there will be a little corner up in heaven where we can get together from time to time.

E&AA Reunion -- The E&AA is planning its regular reunion for Yosemite National Park September 15-19, 1993. Norm Hinson is Chairman of the planning committee. Please check the January Courier for further details on the hotel accommodations, activities, etc.

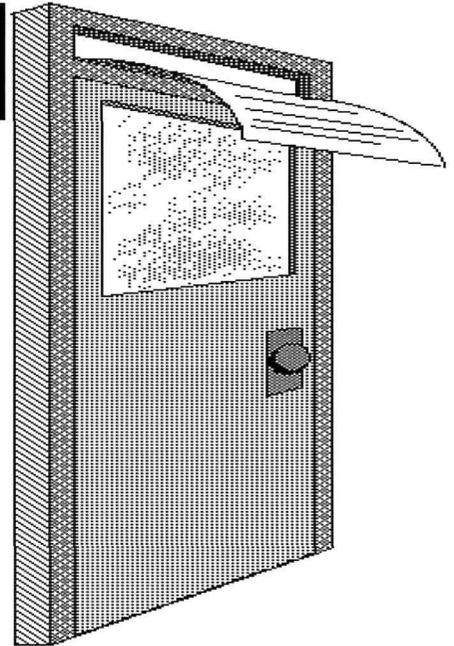
OVER THE TRANSOM

By George Berkclacy

OSMer TO HEAD SWR, CIRCA 1994?

Did you know that NPS owns a 25 percent share of Interior's budget, yet only nine percent of the department's Senior Executive Service force?

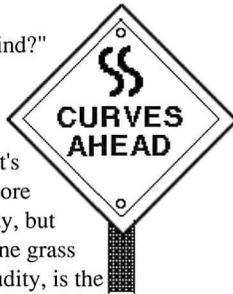
One member of that elite corps points out that of the 21 SESers in our ranks, 16 are eligible for retirement over the next two years (attaining the high "3" as it were). That group includes the Service's brain trust, Denis Galvin, who is being courted for a professorial post at Yale, according to WASO sources. All Galvin would say is "oink!" We assume the position is the vacant Becky Norton Dunlop Chair for Survival Politics. How about John Cook, whose proactive management skills are the things of which Department reports are made. Who replaces that legacy? Would, say, a BLM political want that sunny Santa Fe job? Who knows. The fact is we only have a handful of staffers in the SES training ranks, points out a source, and what if all 16 certified leave? Who fills in behind them? Someone from the Small Business Administration? Department of the Defense? General Services Administration?



EXPOSING SANDY HOOK

When winter comes, can spring be far "behind?"

Because there are no federal laws, per se, banning nude sunbathing on public lands, NPS superintendents always have adhered to local ordinances and customs. No mean feat, but that's our policy. Oh, sure, Cape Cod National Seashore has a regulation that comes down against nudity, but that is because voyeurs were destroying the dune grass while gawking at the naturists. Ecology, not nudity, is the issue there.



Now along comes the *Sandy Hook Suns*. A Class-A minor league baseball team, you ask? No, an activist naturist group, which has been lobbying for years, at the bare minimum, to gain sanction at Gateway National Recreation Area.

Well, Sandy Hook Superintendent Skip Cole finally capitulated.

Come April, a sign—"ATTENTION. BEYOND THIS POINT, YOU MAY ENCOUNTER NUDE SUNBATHING"—will be posted along a portion of Sandy Hook's beach.

Hey, whoever said NPS policy was absolute?

FINDING THE PHANTOM PARK

Do you remember Phil Burton and his grand omnibus parks bills?

If so, you may have noted that Palo Alto National Battlefield was born in the 1978 omnibus, a 50-acre site near Brownsville, Tex., commemorating the first major engagement, in 1846, of the Mexican War.

Fine place, too. Ask Big Bend Superintendent Rob Arnberger; it was his first superintendency. Trouble was, the battle took place somewhere else. Rob was in charge of a phantom—no authority to acquire the true battle site and no sense in taking the wrong place into the National Park System.

But this one has a happy ending. After just 14 years, President Bush signed into law the new Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, now to be a robust 3,400-acre park. This time it's in the right place, too.

Rob, of course, didn't hang around to see it happen. He's been to Saguaro National Monument, Everglades National Park, and now Big Bend since graduating from the little park that wasn't there.

EARTH TO VINCE GLEASON

In 1968, the Department of the Interior changed its seal from a buffalo to what became known, with absolutely no affection, as "The Good Hands."

With the able prodding of Vince Gleason—then, as now, and probably forever, the Chief of Publications for NPS—Chermayoff and Geismar Associates designed the emblem. The emblem immediately gave DOI onlookers a retinal hemorrhage.

In less than a year, out goes the Good Hands and the ol' reliable buffalo returns.

Not so fast (remember Vince Gleason is still here).

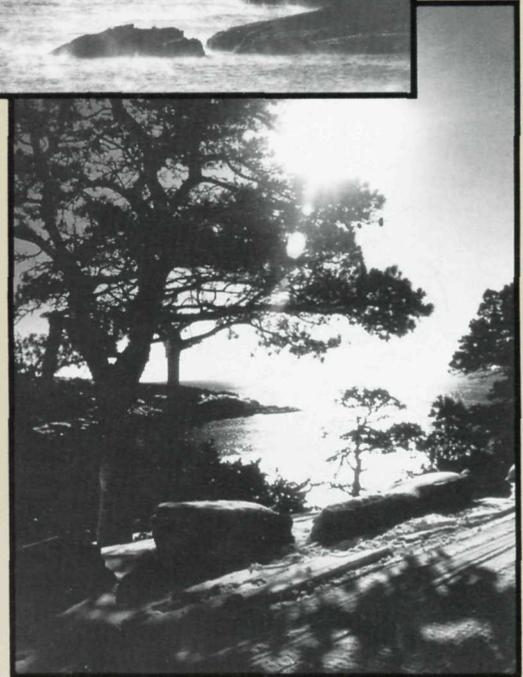
Barry Macintosh's fine history of the Service, "The National Parks: Shaping the System," has been revised. New cover design—black and yellow. New cover logo—the Good Hands, ever so altered.

Note to Vince: You have been with the Service for 30 years. You are brilliant. You are creative. You are under-funded. And you have never listened to us.



"Good Hands" revised





PARK PROFILE: Acadia National Park, Maine

Consisting of nearly 42,000 acres, mostly on Desert Island, Acadia National Park is almost completely surrounded by water. From sunrise to sunset, the seashores, the rockbound coast, and the foggy weather—all play a part in the mood setting scenario.

During winter months, enjoy cross-country skiing, winter hiking, and snowmobiling,

— Rosa Wilson



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