

# COURIER

## The National Park Service Newsletter

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### Opportunities galore at parks near the 'Big Apple'

Photos by Brooks Vaughn.



The Manhattan skyline from Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.



Nature walk at Staten Island Unit.

Priscilla R. Baker  
Chief, Office of Public Affairs, WASO

One area under NPS management that has many positions available in various categories is Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey. Superintendent Herb Cables says there are opportunities for law enforcement personnel, park technicians, environmental education specialists, interpreters, community relations staff, engineers and planners.

Whatever your specialty, if you are looking for a new and exciting opportunity, get in touch with Herb.

Director Whalen has let it be known that he considers service at a large, urban park to be an essential ingredient in NPS career progression.

Although Gateway is located close to one of the greatest metropolitan areas in the world, New York City, it offers a respite from the hub-bub of the Big Apple.

Gateway's four units are Sandy Hook, N.J., and Jamaica Bay, Staten Island and Breezy Point, N.Y.

The oldest operating lighthouse in North America is located at Sandy Hook, where historical tours are given regularly at Fort Hancock. The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is home for several

hundred species of birds and a home-away-from-home for the many ornithologists who observe those birds throughout the year. One can stand among the hundreds of acres of dense foliage at the now-quiet Floyd Bennett Field, headquarters for Gateway and its Jamaica Bay unit, and see the legendary New York City skyline in the distance.

The City of New York's first municipal airport, Floyd Bennett Field now houses a variety of recreation and environmental education programs. Two solar-heated geodesic greenhouses are located there to provide school children and senior citizens the opportunity to grow vegetables year-round. The greenhouse project has been developed by Park Service staff working with biologists from nearby Fordham University.

Gateway offers athletic clinics with professional athletes to teach youngsters the fine points of tennis, basketball and golf.

In the Staten Island unit of the park, Miller Field is a major sports and recreation center and Great Kills Park offers beach walks, fishing and marine activities.

Breezy Point is popular with those who come to swim in the summer and those who fish all year 'round.

Gateway also is known for its

community outreach programs. During the fall season, Gateway offered a harvest festival and several thousands of residents of adjoining communities came to visit exhibits about the ecology of the area, energy and folk heritage. Last summer, close to a thousand people attended the park's Hispanic festival to see theater groups and dancers perform, and to taste ethnic food. In December, Gateway held a Christmas and Hanukkah party for handicapped children. Gateway also offers workshops for teachers. City of New York teachers earn professional credits as they participate in workshops in gardening, photography and marine research, for example.

Because Gateway is next door to one of the greatest cities in the world, park staff have virtually unlimited opportunities to meet and to work with experts in their respective area of activity. Sometimes, the experts come to Gateway as happens, for example, when classes and their professors from the Yale School of Forestry come to visit the park and discuss various aspects of the woodland program with park staff.

"The opportunities are legion for creativity in developing new programs to meet unlimited demands. Even so we had 10 million visitors last year," Superintendent Cables exclaimed.

# Disabled park visitor always 'roughs it'

Max Cleland  
Administrator of Veterans Affairs

In his book, "Roughing It," Mark Twain tells about his adventures traveling in the Old West. His book did much, in fact, to create support for preserving the beauty of nature through national, regional and city parks.

Today, when we talk of "roughing it," we usually mean getting acquainted with the outdoors. "Roughing it" can mean hiking or biking for a day. It can be sleeping under the stars and cooking over a small camp fire. In any case, "roughing it" usually means a temporary period of uncomfortable living, when we do without the luxuries of civilization.

But for the disabled and handicapped, "roughing it" is a permanent, and not a temporary, condition. Such tasks as dressing, crossing the street, and using public restrooms can be very difficult chores for the disabled.

"Roughing it," then, is not new for the disabled. What is new is a growing concern in America for the needs of minorities, including the disabled, and a growing opinion that meeting those needs is a responsibility of society.

For a number of reasons, a growing proportion of the national population is disabled.

Better health care is becoming more available. Medical problems and war wounds that once resulted in death now leave an increasing proportion of patients alive but with disabilities.

The veteran coming out of Vietnam was more likely to sustain a seriously disabling injury and survive it than in any other war. The survival rate was about 72 percent in World War II. In Korea, it was about 10 percent higher. In Vietnam the survival rate was about 10 percent higher than in Korea. The increased survival rate in wars has been due to helicopter evacuations and improved medical techniques.

A veteran of Vietnam, in fact, had a three times greater chance of becoming an amputee than a veteran of World War II. Survivors lost more arms, legs and eyes in Vietnam than in World War II and the Korean Conflict combined.

Aside from war, the incidence of amputation has increased significantly since World War II among men and women over age 60. Before the advent of insulin, for instance, many diabetics did not live long enough to develop gangrene and to require the amputation of the foot or part of the leg.

Veterans Administration studies show that growing numbers of people are now reaching the age of 65 with medical

conditions that require amputation. Forty years ago those conditions would have been fatal even at a much earlier age.

What this means is that there are far more disabled people in society today and they are insisting, in increasing numbers, on getting out of the protective shelter of their homes and hospitals and into the mainstream of American life.

As a triple amputee, I think this is good. The disabled person deserves to live as full a life as his or her condition permits. Society must be sensitive to this need to get out and into the mainstream. Getting out does not only mean making the places of work accessible to the handicapped. It also means opening up recreation programs to the disabled.

Because an increasing proportion of the public being served in the years ahead will be handicapped, there is a greater responsibility and a greater urgency to make programs more accessible to them.

Quoting Mark Twain again: "Work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do. Play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do." Few would quarrel with that definition. But if parks are to have programs for all the people, then the work must be taken out of participation so that parks are a pleasure to the handicapped and not a chore.

Facilities in public parks are uniquely the responsibility of trained, experienced park and recreation experts. But as a disabled person, I would urge that the needs of disabled people be kept in mind and, if possible, that a disabled person assist in the planning and review of park improvements.

Ronald D. Davis, a disabled veteran, recently wrote in "Veterans' Voices" magazine: "After 35 years of coping with my disability, I think that three words sum up the difference in my life: appreciation, tolerance, empathy." The Nation's park directors need to remember those attributes if they are going to serve the handicapped with sensitivity.

Were it not for my own experience, I doubt that I would have been as sensitive to the challenges that the disabled face. In coping with my disabilities, I have learned to appreciate the needs of others.

Sensitivity is really the key, in my opinion. With it there is an awareness and understanding of the depth and complexity of the rehabilitation challenge that all handicapped persons face.

About 10 million Americans—approximately 4 percent of the U.S.

population—are disabled. There are almost three-quarter million wheelchair users, including more than 100,000 paraplegics and 40,000 quadraplegics. About 500,000 amputees in this country need artificial limbs. And there are 10 times that number who need braces to walk.

How these millions of Americans share in the benefits of our Nation's parks depends upon the sensitivity of those in charge of City, State and National park systems.

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## Max Cleland



Max Cleland, who has headed the Veterans Administration for the past 3 years, is at age 37 the youngest VA chief in its history and also the first Vietnam war veteran to serve in that capacity.

Cleland is a triple amputee who directs the VA's far-flung activities from his wheelchair. He has traveled more than 200,000 miles visiting hospitals, regional offices and other VA facilities.

A former Georgia State senator, Cleland won the Silver and Bronze Stars for his service with the First Air Cavalry Division in Vietnam.

As administrator of the Veterans Administration, Cleland heads a \$20 billion a year agency that serves America's 30 million veterans, and their dependents and survivors.

Cleland has fought for initiation of a psychological readjustment program for Vietnam veterans, expansion of alcohol treatment services, improvement of rehabilitation services, and making certain service-connected disabled veterans are able to exercise their right to priority attention in VA hospitals.



Dr. A. Starker Leopold.

## Scientists confer in San Francisco



Dr. Robert M. Linn.

The fact that parts of the Yellowstone plateau are rising at the same rate your fingernail grows may be trivia to some but it portends a very active geologic future for the park, which should be reflected in interpretation and planning.

Measuring impacts of visitors on backcountry hiking expeditions is difficult without the precision of modern science—accurate measurements are a key to determining how many hikers go which ways in which parks.

And, the degree to which park visitors can identify and are prepared for the natural hazards they may encounter in parks is a bit of knowledge essential for NPS safety officers and planners.

These subjects, and a grand total of 417 more, were all discussed at the Second Conference on Scientific Research in the National Parks, held in San Francisco Nov. 26-30.

The conference, sponsored by the National Park Service and the American Institute of Biological Sciences, attracted more than 750 participants from across the Nation.

Conferees included scientists employed by many different Federal, State and local governments, colleges and universities and private organizations.

Former NPS Chief Scientists—Dr. Starker Leopold and Dr. Robert Linn, and recently named NPS Chief Scientist Dr. Theodore Sudia were among the many Park Service scientists and managers who attended the conference.

More than 40 distinct subject sessions were held, exploring topics such as fire ecology, energy technology, urban park opportunities, anthropology, environmental education, exotic and endangered species, atmospheric resources, aquatic systems and much more. A common denominator was that all of the more than 400 presentations were concerned with National Park System sites or problems and represented research done in the parks.

In the conference keynote address, Director Whalen emphasized that he is working to expand the budget for the NPS Science and Technology Program



Dr. Theodore W. Sudia.

and that he is determined that the NPS "Man and the Biosphere" program will be unequalled by any other resource management agency.

Whalen noted that the new associate director for Science and Technology, Dr. Richard Briceland, has been instructed to establish a Washington level task force to assess external threats to parks.

Robert L. Herbst, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, told the group that there is a pressing need for an expanded and improved science program that should command top level support in the agency and the Department.

The conference, chaired by G. Jay Gogue, regional chief scientist, Southeast Region, was dedicated to the memory of the late Walter A. Weber, who served as chief scientific illustrator for the National Park Service from 1936 to 1941. Weber's contributions as a wildlife artist helped create a widespread national interest in native wildlife and advanced the conservation goals of the Department of the Interior.

Weber's pictures were displayed at the conference and his daughter, Mrs. Toni Piggut, was present to accept the honor in his memory.

Dr. Sudia remarked that the conference "was a great opportunity for park scientists and managers to share ideas, interests and concerns for the future health of the National Park System."

A publication describing the proceedings of the conference is in preparation and should be available later this year.

## NPS assists third world

The Park Service recently began a 4-year, \$2.2 million project which is being funded by the Agency for International Development (AID). The purpose of the project, called the NPS/AID Environment and Natural Resources Project, is to develop information and a list of experts to assist underdeveloped countries in managing and conserving their natural resources.

Some of the topics to be addressed include irrigation, watershed management, rural roads and malaria control. Project members will also assist third-world countries in coping with their conservation and pollution problems.

Tom Gilbert of the Office of Science and Technology has been named project manager.



## Park in paradise, exotic riches

Betty Keylon  
Park Interpreter  
Natural History Association  
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Ancient earth crevices with their sheer, rock-weathered walls covered with delicate lacy ferns, and places of quiet seclusion surrounded by Kolea-launui, ohelo berries, Pukiawe and giant tree ferns are found in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Here there are places where visitors can relax and enjoy the exotic beauty and hear the music of the native birds of Hawaii—the honey creepers—as they sing from the canopy of the 'Ohi' a Lehua forest.

Just beyond the forest, lying in quiet repose, is Kilauea Volcano, rising 4,090 feet above the sea. The summit caldera is awesome in appearance; its floor contains 2,600 acres. Kilauea has been built mostly by eruptions from two extended rifts that follow its slopes down to the sea. The rifts can be recognized at the surface by open fissures, cinder and spatter cones, and pit craters. Often the volcano is swollen with magma which floods the caldera floor, or rises through open fissures that feed lava rivers carrying the molten rock down the sides of the mountain to empty into the ocean, adding new land to the Island of Hawaii. Within a few months these lavas are sprouting new plant life, especially where rainfall is abundant.

The 'Ohi'a Lehua tree of the rain forest is the first tree to grow on the new lava flows and it is the dominant tree in wetter parts of the rain forest. Its brilliant scarlet blossoms resemble puff balls and provide nectar for the honey creepers. The tree often attaches itself to the trunk of Hapu'u or giant tree ferns, and early Hawaiians believed the Hapu'u to be the "Mother of 'Ohi'a."

Within the boundaries of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park over 1,000 different plant species have been recorded. Some of these can be seen easily while walking the trails of the rain forest on the slopes of Kilauea.

Hawaii is so completely removed from any continent that the only plants that grew here before the arrival of man were the descendants of those that somehow managed to cross the ocean. These had to have had some kind of natural features, which permitted the seeds to be carried or floated across such great distances.

After arrival and establishment such vegetation spread to other areas and gradually evolved and adapted to places

best suited for their survival. While the evolutionary process was taking place in Hawaii, there were no grazing mammals and therefore these plants did not evolve defense mechanisms to withstand such pressures. Later, with the introduction of exotic animals many species of plant life have become extinct. Of the plants that have successfully competed with exotic animals, many are rare and will grow only in isolated swampy rain forests where the annual rainfall exceeds 600 inches. Such

areas are not for the casual visitor. Because they are hidden away in inaccessible places, these rare and unique species may be preserved for a long, long time.

Environmental consciousness and a new awareness has begun to work near miracles in Hawaii. There are many small and jewel-like wild places—precious and beloved by Hawaiians—that should be preserved. It is a question only of choosing among the riches.



Sandalwood walk at Hawaii Volcanoes NP. Park Interpreter Betty L. Keylon (on left) with visitors.

## Cooperation in Hawaiian parks

Dina Kageler  
Information Specialist  
Puukohola Heiau NHS, Hawaii

Through cooperation among Park Service areas in Hawaii, more of the past is being restored for the future.

When Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site in Kawaihae on the Island of Hawaii needed a helping hand with a big clean up and preservation task, they turned to a neighboring NPS unit, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Through the sharing of manpower, equipment and skills, a historic rock enclosure has been preserved.

The problem began back in the 60s when a construction project near Kawaihae used the coastal area below the Puukohola Heiau as a dumping site for concrete. The area was not under NPS protection at the time and no one noticed, or cared, that the dumping was done very near an old rock enclosure.

When the Puukohola Heiau became part of the National Park System in 1972, immediate emphasis was placed on the restoration and preservation of the structure itself.

The heiau, a temple of rocks, was built in 1790 by Kamehameha I, the first Hawaiian monarch to join the islands

under a united system of government. Built on Puukohola (hill of the whale), it was dedicated to Kamehameha's family war god, Kukailimoku. Hawaiians labored for 2 years to construct the massive temple platform by setting waterworn lava rocks and boulders together without using mortar. The heiau measures 68 by 30 meters, and has three terraced slopes.

The temple sits on a hill above the rock enclosure. Although archeologists are yet uncertain as to the exact purpose the enclosure served, it is believed to have been a farming enclosure or a structural foundation.

In December 1979, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park took to the site a bulldozer, loader and dump trucks to begin the careful clean-up task. The cement sediment was broken up, loaded and hauled away, before the area was sloped out and covered with dirt. The regrowth of native vegetation in the area will be encouraged.

"We're happy that the restoration project worked out well and that the rock enclosure can now be incorporated into the natural setting," said Hawaii Volcanoes Facility Manager Dennis Footer. "We are glad to have been able to assist in this worthwhile project."

# Timpanagos Cave, where are you?



Small pond inside cave at Timpanagos Cave NM, Utah.

Photo by Natt N. Dodge, 1958.

Sherma E. Bierhaus  
Superintendent  
Timpanagos Cave NM, Utah

Where or what is that? Employees of Timpanagos Cave National Monument (pronounced Tim-pan-ogus) are frequently asked these questions, by not only the general public, but Park Service employees as well.

For you Service folks who don't know, Timpanagos Cave National Monument occupies 250 acres, almost all vertical, in the Wasatch Range of mountains in Utah. The headquarters is located on the floor of American Fork Canyon, southeast of Salt Lake City and about half way between that city and Provo.

It is an area that cannot be toured by car, visitors have to *work* to enjoy their visit. The primary feature of the monument is the small cave system consisting of Hansen, Middle and Timpanagos Caves which are connected by man-made tunnels.

To reach the caves, one must hike up a beautiful 1½-mile trail rising 1,065 vertical feet in the process. The scenery along the trail and the views from its overlooks are superb.

Despite frequent comments from tired visitors returning from the caves like "You didn't tell me it was *THAT* far!" or

"Why did you put the cave way up there?"—most people seem to enjoy the scenic hike as much as touring the caves.

The area was established by Presidential Proclamation of Warren G. Harding for its "unusual scientific interest and importance." It is a textbook of geology where pre-Cambrian, Cambrian and Mississippian periods are represented along with complex faulting. The limestone cave formations include stalactites, stalagmites, popcorn, drapery, flowstone and delicate helictites and soda straws. Muted pinks, yellows, greens and browns caused by mineral impurities such as nickel, iron and manganese subtly complement translucent white calcite formations in this fragile underground world.

A heavy blanket of snow covers the mountains from early November to mid-May, closing the trail and giving the cave system a rest from human intrusion. Unlike some of the monument's more isolated neighboring areas, the impact of the gas shortage and high prices have not adversely affected visitation. Being situated within 1 to 2 hours' driving time and less than a tank of gas from Utah's major population centers has, in fact, caused the area's visitation in 1979 to increase by 5,000 over 1978 during the 6 months of cave operation.

## Colorado River plan adopted

A management plan that will phase out motorized river running on the Colorado River at Grand Canyon National Park over a 5-year period has been adopted.

The plan, which had been under public discussion and review since January 1978, will provide a unique river experience to match the incredible diversity of the natural and cultural resources of the Grand Canyon.

The plan contains several modifications of the draft, which was released for final public review on Aug. 3, 1979. In response to comments received, adjustments were made in the quotas for certain smaller commercial operators to ensure a viable economic base for them during the 5-year motor-phase-out period.

By eliminating provisions for make-up trips and modifying the length of some trips the total number of boat launches and user-days have been kept at the levels proposed in the draft plan.

The plan will gradually reduce the number of motorized trips allowed between Lees Ferry and Separation Canyon over a 5-year period beginning in the 1980 season. Beginning in 1985, all trips will be oar powered. The plan establishes use levels, redistributes launches, and establishes safety and environmental protection regulations so that river running will have a minimal and temporary impact on the soils, vegetation and wildlife on the river banks and inside canyons.

The popularity of floating the Colorado River grew rapidly in the late 1960s from 2,099 persons in 1967 to 16,432 in 1972. In 1973 the Park Service established temporary limits on river use and began a comprehensive river research program, which supplied the data used in preparing the river management plan.

## Gerry Ford gets his own press

Former President Gerald R. Ford pulled the lever of a historic Washington hand press to print the inaugural broadside of the Ship Press Chapel aboard the historic sailing ship Balclutha in San Francisco Jan. 14.

The event was part of the city's International Printing Week celebration and was sponsored by the National Maritime Museum Association aboard the square-rigger, which is part of the historic fleet of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.

Ford was met at the ship by Robert E. Mayer, a director of the National Maritime Museum Association. Thomas B. Crowley, Jr., president of the association, was master of ceremonies. Lynn H. Thompson, general superintendent of the recreation area, represented the Park Service.

The historic press—a Washington hand press built in 1905—was the type used by pioneer newspapers in the West and also aboard sailing ships such as the Balclutha, a square-rigged Cape Horn sailing ship built in 1886 and preserved in the recreation area's National Maritime Museum unit.

The hand press aboard the Balclutha is on permanent loan from Jeff Craemer, a Marin County collector of vintage printing equipment. Under the auspices of David Hull, maritime museum librarian, a group of printing enthusiasts is being organized as the "Ship Press Chapel" to operate the press.

The inaugural "broadside" that Ford printed was a diagram of the rigging of the Balclutha and a history of the vessel.

Assisting Ford in printing the first three broadsides were Susan Acker and Donald Kelley, two specialists in fine printing from San Anselmo.

Following the Balclutha ceremony, Ford was scheduled to attend a black-tie dinner of the San Francisco Club of Litho and Printing House Craftsmen at the Fairmont Hotel. Charles Mainprice, president of the club, also participated in the ceremonies aboard the Balclutha.



Former President Gerald R. Ford pulls the lever of a historic hand press to print the inaugural broadside at Golden Gate NRA.

Photo by Richard Frear.

## 'Happy Birthday' to a Grand Old Lady

On Jan. 14, the El Tovar hotel, Grand Old Lady of the Grand Canyon, celebrated her 75th birthday.

As soon as the Santa Fe Railroad reached Grand Canyon, a first-class hotel was desired, and Charles F. Whittlesley was asked to design a 100-room structure to be called Bright Angel Tavern. It would combine the architecture of the Swiss chateaux with that of the castles of the Rhine in native boulders, Douglas fir logs and boards. The building cost \$250,000 to construct, and by the time it opened in January 1905, it had been renamed El Tovar in honor of the Spanish explorer who had visited the Hopi towns, but not the Grand Canyon, in 1540.

The Fred Harvey company, which ran all the hotels and restaurants along the Santa Fe lines, already had a Cardenas Hotel in Trinidad, Colo. Their new El Tovar boasted the most fashionable accommodations, including a dining room overlooking the Canyon, large fireplaces, a lobby decorated with animal heads and Indian pottery, a music room, art room, ladies' lounging room, barber shop, amusement room, club room, solarium, grotto and roof gardens.

It was equipped with electric lights powered by a steam generator. Fresh

fruits and vegetables were grown in greenhouses and fresh eggs and milk came from the hotel's own chicken house and herds. All water for the hotel and for all operations at Grand Canyon Village, was brought in by railroad tank car from Del Rio, 120 miles away.

*The El Tovar at turn of the century.*



## Farm and factory fun at Lowell

Sarah C. Hubbell  
Park Technician

Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

She stands before the fifth grade class wearing an apron over her long, cotton dress, her hair in a bun at the back of her neck. She introduces herself as Plumy Clay, a girl who moved from a farm in New Hampshire to work in the Lowell mills 150 years ago.

"How come you get paid less than the men?" and "Are you really 175 years old?" are questions frequently asked of Plumy Clay (Seasonal Park Technician Maude Salinger) when she comes to the fifth grade classes of Lowell, Mass. Plumy Clay and Park Technician Donna Grau are part of the Lowell Industrial Living Experience, an environmental education program developed last spring by Lowell National Historical Park staff and Lowell fifth grade teachers.

The purpose of the program is to introduce the concepts and activities of the industrial revolution to students. The unifying thread in the two-part program is the story of cloth manufacture on the farm and in the factory.

On the first day, Donna comes to the classroom dressed in farmstyle attire from the early 1800s. Using a basket and artifacts from the period, she gradually involves the students in the farm way of life in rural New England. A candle, quill pen and inkwell, cheesecloth, recipe, sheepshears, and drop spindle are among the basket items revealed as the students spend an hour learning about life in pre-industrial Lowell. They learn about weaving concepts on a paper loom and by unravelling pieces of loosely woven burlap.

On day two, Plumy Clay comes into the classroom. Students' hands spring up as she asks them to tell her how Lowell has changed since 1826 when Plumy worked as a mill girl in Lowell. Reviewing the lessons from the day before, they talk about the chores men and women had to do on farms.

Then comes the fun part.

Plumy hands each student a piece of wool fleece, which resembles tan cotton candy. Pairing the children, Plumy has them card (brush) the wool with wood and wire cards. When the carding is completed, the fifth graders feel the lighter, fluffier texture of the wool, which pulls apart easily.

Plumy then shows the students how to twist and pull at the wool—a way of spinning by hand. As they spin their wool, Plumy demonstrates how a drop spindle does the same thing much faster.



Children from the schools near Lowell NHP, Mass., learn about life in the early 1800s.

The program has been well received in the Lowell public and parochial schools. All Lowell fifth grade students will have had the program by February, and in March it will be sent to outlying school districts.

The weaving comes next. After demonstrating how a loom works, Plumy has the students cluster around small table top looms and weave the wool into cloth. Suddenly mill bells ring out and the sights and sounds of factory life in Lowell are brought to life using tapes and slides. The students compare their loom

work with the work done by the figures in the slide show. They are quick to adapt to the role playing, asking Plumy about her life.

"When you were working on a machine, did you cut your finger? What if you forgot to change the bobbin? How did you get the cloth off the loom? What chores did you do when you were little? What time did you have to go to bed?"

At the end Plumy reveals her true age and identity and reviews the concepts of the program.

## Black history exhibit features parks

Lea Murray  
Publications Specialist, MARO

Black history in the national parks was featured in an exhibit at the 64th anniversary meeting of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH) in the New York Statler Hilton Hotel, this past fall.

The mandate for the ASALH is three-fold: to research the black Americans' heritage, to learn and develop an appreciation for the contributions, inventions, discoveries and general participation of Afro-Americans in the United States, and to promote the understanding of black Americans by all Americans, according to J. Rupert Picott, executive director of the organization.

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Office was the lead agency in developing a theme,

setting up an exhibit and interpreting a presentation entitled, "The National Park Service Preserves Black History."

"We have come to recognize that the heretofore untold story of Afro-Americans is an important part of the cultural heritage of all Americans, Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Richard L. Stanton\* states in an introductory publication prepared especially for the exhibit. "There is a rich store of history yet to be uncovered," he adds, giving his support to National Park Service efforts in this area.

The exhibit visually communicated that the National Park Service is the custodian of a good deal of information on historical events involving black Americans. Featured were five national historic sites and memorials in the

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National Park System that relate specifically to black history: the birthplaces of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver; Tuskegee Institute; and the homes of Frederick Douglass and Maggie L. Walker. The Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site is especially significant in that its acquisition was the result of a recent, larger, systematic effort to identify sites and structures illustrating the history of black Americans.

In addition, there are numerous sites in the System whose complementary themes are relevant to the history of black Americans, two of which were

presented in the exhibit—Jamestown National Historic Site and Richmond National Battlefield Park. Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first successful English colony in North America; its first slaves arrived in August of 1619. Near Richmond, black soldiers engaged in some of the most courageous fighting of the Civil War. Battles in New Market Heights and Fort Gilmer resulted in 13 black soldiers receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic action. Also, the exhibit identified roles played by blacks in other sites within the National Park System: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W.Va., Fort

Davis National Historic Site, Tex., and Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H.

The ASALH sponsored nearly a hundred exhibit booths, dealing primarily with published material on black history, culture and accomplishments. The Park Service exhibit was high-lighted by eye-catching, bigger-than-life-size portraits of Booker T. Washington and Maggie L. Walker. Two uniformed personnel from Richmond National Battlefield Park—Celia Jackson and Tom Tankersley—attended the exhibit booth.

Research papers were presented at daily sessions and seminars during the 3-day meeting: Teaching Black Women's History; Urbanization: Afro-American Towns; Indexing Black and Reform Newspapers and Periodicals; Roots of Black History, and African Slavery and Colonialism.

Park Service participation in the ASALH meeting gave the Service an opportunity to publicize its interest and achievements in this important field. Many participants and visitors to the meeting had not heard of the National Park Service. Also, this experience gave the Service an opportunity to gather in a common location, perhaps for the first time, significant information for other presentations on black history in national parks.

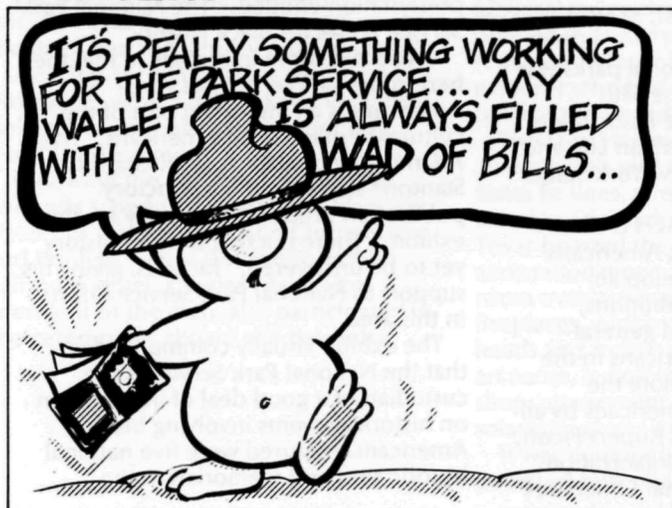
*\*(Note: Richard L. Stanton is now Regional Director for the North Atlantic Region.)*



Black history exhibit set up by members of the Mid-Atlantic Region.

## RANGEROONS

By **HOOFY**



# Park Briefs

Dan Hughes

**YELLOWSTONE NP**—The premier park of the System may be sitting on top of a volcanic reservoir of molten lava that goes down 150 miles into the earth, according to some top scientists. At a December symposium in San Francisco, a number of scientists regarded the situation as a potential time bomb, which would be preceded by such warnings as intensified earthquake activity and geysering. Dr. Harold J. Prostka of Colorado State University told the group that "major eruptions could be expected within the next 3 to 5 million years."

**UPPER DELAWARE SRA, N.Y.-PA.**—A contract for a cultural survey of the Upper Delaware River valley has been awarded to the Research Foundation of the State University of New York. The research project will provide NPS with information to interpret the river and its environs and provide the factual basis for the development of a general management plan for the newly authorized area. The \$36,764-contract calls for a draft report to be submitted by June 30, with final report Sept. 30.

**BRYCE CANYON NP, UTAH**—When French composer Olivier Messiaen visited here in 1973 to gather inspiration for a new musical opus, he stated: "Bryce Canyon is the most beautiful thing in the United States." Last December in Paris, his inspiration became an artistic reality with the debut of his latest symphonic work, "From the Canyons to the Stars." Some of his notes from that 1973 trip included: "It was even more beautiful than in the photographs. It's quite amazing; first, it's so big—immense; it's a landscape of nothing but cliffs and boulders in fantastic shapes. There are castles, towers, dungeons; there are turrets, bridges windows—and then, even more beautiful there are colors. Everything is red—all sorts of reds: red-violet, red-orange, rose, dark red carmine, scarlet red . . ."

**FORT SUMTER NM, S.C.**—A slightly tattered 3-by-5-foot flag, symbolic of the South's secession from the Union and the fall of the fort in 1861, was officially turned over to the Government recently. The flag, showing a brown and green palmetto tree on a white background and red star in the upper left hand corner is on display in the visitor center. It was presented by Styles Bird, the grandson of one of the original members of the Palmetto Guard that attacked the fort, precipitating the Civil War.

**GLACIER NP, MONT.**—More bears were sighted in the park in 1979, but there were fewer bear incidents. This has been attributed to greater awareness of bear problems by park visitors. There were 1,342 bear sightings reported last

year, up from 968 in 1978. Last year's sightings included 784 black bear, 424 grizzly bear and 134 instances where species were not positively identified. Two persons were injured in 1978, but only one last year.



**EVERGLADES NP**—The Park Service has published new fishing regulations to cover this 2,100-square-mile park. They would phase out commercial fishing over the next 5 years, and set bag limits for

sports fishing. Park fish populations have been in decline for years, and can no longer withstand ever-increasing pressures from sport and commercial fishermen.



## Rocky Mountain's 'mock emergency'—a year later



Participants in the mock emergency exercise at Rocky Mountain NP, Colo., were employees and their families.

It was almost a year ago that a "mock emergency" exercise was successfully staged at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. The training session at the park was conducted in cooperation with hospital, State, Town and County employees.

After several weeks of secret planning the "emergency" depicting a bus/car accident involved 35 employees and their families, who were not aware of their roles until they arrived at the park annex building for a "picnic" that evening!

Using a moulage kit obtained from the U.S. Army at Fort Carson, local hospital personnel "made up" the victims. The makeup was so realistic that many participants responding to the "emergency" did not realize the nature of the event until sometime after arriving

at the scene of the "accident." Prior to the staged event, a badly wrecked car had been lowered into a deep ravine off the Bear Lake Road. The "accident bus" was a park bus that transported the YACC enrollee "victims" to the scene and was then parked off the road to depict the accident. "Victims" were placed in the car, in the bus and scattered at various locations along the steep hillside ravine.

With the scene set, the Estes Park Police dispatcher was called by a "passerby" and notified of the accident and told that there were many seriously injured people. The dispatcher then alerted the park. Park personnel called for backup assistance from the local police, the County Sheriff's Department, the local hospital and the State Highway Patrol.

Acting South District Ranger Jim Protto directed and coordinated the event; and on hand to evaluate the operation were observers from each entity involved in the exercise.

Based on the experience gained in the simulated emergency exercise, an interagency task force has drawn up a community-wide disaster response plan. The "mock accident" was evaluated by officials and participants as an exercise of great value in pinpointing the planning required for an effective interagency response to a large scale emergency.

Acting Superintendent J.W. Godbolt recommends that other national parks develop their own cooperative planning/training exercise.

## Big Bend's fire department

Frank J. Deckert  
Chief Naturalist  
Big Bend National Park, Tex.

An average-sized town has a police force, a fire department, sanitation services, road maintenance crews, and so on. An average-sized National Park Service area has all these services as well, but they are provided by park personnel rather than local government employees.

Often a Park Service employee must be a "jack-of-all-trades" in order to meet all the needs of the park community. Law enforcement in parks with exclusive jurisdiction, such as Big Bend National Park, Tex., is performed by trained park rangers with law enforcement commissions. However, the "fire department" in Big Bend is made up of employees from all park divisions—rangers, naturalists, maintenance and administrative personnel.

Recently, a fire-fighting training course



Big Bend fire fighters don self-contained breathing apparatus and prepare to enter burning smoke-filled Dallas Hut during training session in the park.

was conducted at the park to keep the park fire-crew up to date on the latest fire-fighting procedures and equipment. A dozen Big Bend employees participated in the training. Also attending the course were employees from Fort Davis National Historic Site, Tex., and Fort Union National Monument, N. Mex. Instructors were Galen Warren, assistant regional safety officer for the Southwest Region; and Tony Bacon of Western Fire Fighting Equipment Company.

The 2-day course covered such topics as flammable liquid fires, breathing apparatus, ventilation, search and rescue, and hose handling. Some classroom sessions were presented, but most of the training was practical fire-fighting experience.

How do you get practical structural fire-fighting experience when you don't have any burning buildings handy? You

(Continued on page 11.)

## Museum collection saved

What do you do when your \$125,000 museum collection gets bugs? That was the problem facing Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., last summer and the solution was a major fumigation project.

When efforts of control of rodent and insect damage to the fabrics and plant fiber materials proved only marginally successful, the staff was forced to take sterner measures.

Dr. Tom Parker, an entomologist working as a consultant through Harpers Ferry Center, W. Va., developed a plan to put a tent over the entire visitor center/museum building and fill it with deadly Vikane gas. For 24 hours the Vikane (a close relative of Cyanide) was allowed to permeate the fabric of the structure and the pieces of the collection. The result was 100 percent kill of everything inside the building and the end to collection damage. When the tent was removed the highly volatile gas quickly dissipated into the air so there was no residual effect or danger to persons entering the building.

A continuing maintenance program of local insecticides and rodent powders should prevent any reinfestation.

According to Superintendent John Hunter, the opportunity to bring in Dr. Parker, an expert in the field, and his ability to work closely with the museum staff and exterminators was responsible for a highly successful project with no adverse effects on the building or collection.

*Dr. Tom Parker reads the fumiscope in the visitor center.*



## 'Colonials' tour Boston, Lexington and Concord

Where's Faneuil Hall? Do you follow the Freedom Trail to Paul Revere's House? Where do you come from?

These were just a few of the questions to the 50 VIPs from Fort Stanwix National Memorial, N.Y., who recently toured the historic city of Boston and Minuteman National Historical Park as guests of Boston National Historical Park.

The 50 men, women and children, dressed as pioneers and soldiers, confused many of the 20th-century visitors. Often a blue-jean clad visitor stopped these folks who wore knickers, mob caps, and tri-cornered hats to ask directions. In reply they would explain that they, too, were visitors; but as characters from the Fort's living history program, they were here to learn more about 18th-century Boston and the city's role in fomenting the American Revolution.

For all of the enjoyment and fascination with contemporary Boston, these "pioneers" did express some fear

and consternation when curious visitors pointed in their direction "those black boxes that steal your spirit." However, by the looks and sounds of the 50 guests, no spirit was lost during the weekend tour of Boston, Lexington, and Concord.



*VIPs from Fort Stanwix NM, N.Y., visiting historic city of Boston as guests of Boston NHP.*



*VIPs visit Faneuil Hall, Boston NHP.*

(Continued from page 10.)

set one on fire, of course. Fortunately, the old Dallas Huts which were removed from the Chisos Basin a few months ago were moved in one piece to the park dump. After receiving permission from the State Air Pollution Control Board, the huts were "torched" for the training session.

Fire-fighters could really feel the flames, choke on the smoke, and avoid collapsing walls. They knew the joy of

victory when they "saved" an unburned hut next to one engulfed in flames. Most importantly, they gained the knowledge and experience necessary to prepare them for the real thing, if such an unfortunate incident should occur.

There are no heroes in a training session. However, there was one person to whom all the fire-fighters will be eternally grateful—Park Technician George Griffin. He cleaned up the dirty, grimy, cruddy mess that was left after the session was over.

Candace Garry  
Public Information Specialist, WASO

What do Homestead National Monument at Beatrice, Nebr., Lassen Volcanic National Park in California, Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Saratoga National Historical Park in New York and Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts all have in common during the winter months?

They, like Yellowstone and several other Park Service areas, refuse to hibernate because of a little (or a lot) of frigid, snowy weather. NPS areas from east to west remain wide awake on nature's playground, bustling with winter activity.

Snowcamping, downhill and cross country skiing, tobogganing, ice fishing and ice skating and snowmobiling are only the "tip of the iceberg" as far as what the Park Service offers millions of visitors each winter. Guided nature hikes and snowshoe walks, fireside interpretive programs, living history and first aid/safety demonstrations, rescue operations and warm winter hospitality are also on the list of activities and services.

Winter's magic touches most national parks, one way or another. The most obvious of these are parks in the mountainous, western United States, where snowfall is usually heavy and ski buffs delight. Paradise, at Mount Rainier in Washington State, has the world's heaviest snowfall, three cross country ski trails, and a huge, supervised slide area. Park rangers conduct snowshoe walks and the Park Service provides free snowshoes to visitors there. The park also prints its own winter tabloid, "The Snowdrift," that's full of news about weather, winter activities, accommodations and hints for winter safety at Mount Rainier. The park's neighbor to the northwest, Olympic National Park in Port Angeles, Wash., also boasts plenty of winter activities. At Olympic the visitor can go winter fishing, hike below an elevation of 2,000 feet, take a guided snowshoe walk, or choose between downhill and cross country skiing. There are seven snowshoe and cross country routes and a downhill ski area serviced by two rope tows and a poma lift. Olympic has a host of winter naturalist programs, including talks on the history and use of skis and snowshoes.

Visitors who want to really rough it can camp at any one of four campgrounds. The water systems are drained in winter, so visitors must boil stream or lake water.

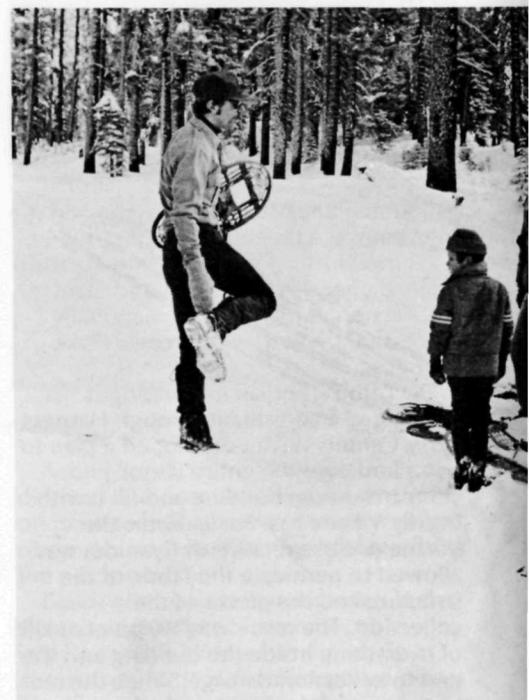
In California, downhill skiing is popular at Badger Pass in Yosemite and at

Lassen Volcanic National Parks. Although it may be difficult to imagine "skiing a volcano," it has been done—sort of. Skiers in and near the park experience a splendid view of towering Lassen Peak, surrounded by scenic forests and the natural thermal phenomena of Lassen. There is a winter sports area located near the southwest entrance to the park with good downhill ski facilities. Superintendent Bill Stephenson says snow conditions there are usually excellent for downhill and cross country skiing. Both Lassen and Yosemite offer winter interpretive programs; and ski patrol units are managed by park rangers. The ski patrol provides first aid and evacuation for injured skiers. They inspect ski lifts and take careful safety measures at ski areas in parks. While park rangers are responsible for the overall safety of visitors, rangers often work in cooperation with concessioners at the park, and some concessioners provide ski patrol members, emergency equipment and assistance.

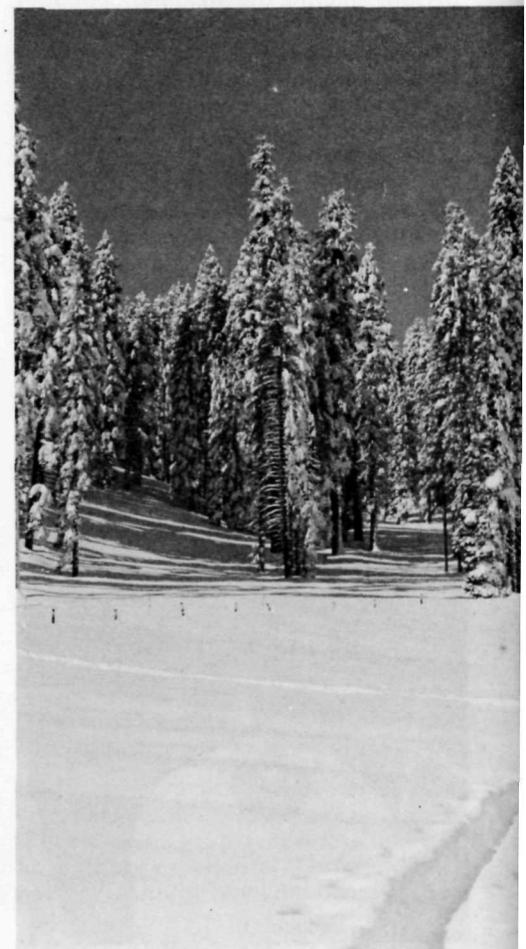
The popularity of winter in the national parks is, without a doubt, on the rise. Over 400,000 visitors enjoyed Rocky Mountain National Park last winter, with its abundance of cross country and downhill skiing. Snowshoeing and ice fishing are also popular in the park, and snowmobiling is permitted in the western portion. There's also mountain climbing—an arduous winter activity usually undertaken only by the well-equipped and experienced visitor.

The doubling of winter visitation at Yellowstone between 1972 and 1978 depicts the growing interest in winter activity in national parks. Not long ago Yellowstone was inhabited only by park

*Shenandoah NP, Va.*



*Snowshoe instruction at Badger Pass, Yosemite NP, Cal*



*Badger Pass ski field at Yosemite NP.*

# he parks



"winterkeepers" and an occasional adventurous visitor. The park now has a full winter program, including interpretive and protective services. Also, food, lodging, equipment rental and over-snow transportation is provided by the concessioner.

Yellowstone boasts an incredible diversity of winter activities including snowshoe discovery walks and cross country skiing on any one of nine trails. And, visitors can go snowmobiling on designated roads, including a special tour of the Canyon Rim. Park rangers also assist visitors in locating backcountry trails; and for photography fans, there's a winter wildlife camera safari led by ranger-naturalists.

Not far away, at Grand Teton in Wyoming, visitors can enjoy similar activities. Snowshoe hikes are offered twice weekly from late December through early April, and NPS provides the snowshoes. The park also has a Dial-a-Park program, so visitors can obtain information on current road conditions, weather and facilities in the park.

All in all, there is an impressive array of winter activities in western NPS areas. But the activities don't run out where West meets East. They just change character a bit.

Cross country skiing, an increasingly big winter sport, is flourishing in midwestern and northeastern park areas. Visitors ski at Homestead in Beatrice, Nebr., and they take winter nature hikes even while snow blankets the plains. They also cross country ski at Jewel Cave National Monument, Custer National Monument, S. Dak., and at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa. Terrain and climate are ideal for the wide variety of winter activities at Cuyahoga Valley National

*Snowshoe hike at Badger Pass, Yosemite NP.*



Recreation Area, Ohio, including cross country skiing, snowmobiling, sledding and winter hikes. Visitors cross country ski at Morristown National Historical Park, N.J., and the nature of winter even reclaims historical battlefields at Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y. At Saratoga, visitors can take a gentle 5-mile cross country loop through beautiful mountain country, complete with a skier's guide, published by the park, which narrates a route through historic areas.

Shenandoah National Park in Virginia offers visitors the opportunity to cross country ski and go snowshoeing, as does, of course, Acadia National Park in Maine. Acadia is a winter lover's dream, with everything from ice boating to tobogganning and ice fishing.

Environmental education is important to many NPS areas in the winter and relating existing resources to the winter environment can often prove to be quite an event. At Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the environmental education staff shares the wonders of winter with local students in a program designed to teach them about the special ways plants and animals adapt to changing weather. They also teach fifth and sixth grade school children how to cross country ski and they conduct ski clinics for visitors of all ages.

Winter in southern NPS areas, for the most part, means business as usual; and although hours of operation may be shorter because of decreased visitation and seasonal staff reductions, most NPS areas are open year 'round. Parks such as Everglades actually have their peak season in winter.

Even the urban NPS areas take on a new personality in winter. In the National Capital Region, Washington, D.C., visitors can ice skate near the Lincoln Memorial (weather permitting), take a winter bird walk, learn about winter botany from a park ranger at the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens and spend a winter afternoon at Fort Washington Park in Maryland. Visitors can also learn about the sights and sounds of winter through interpretive programs at various NCR areas, and they can enjoy traditional indoor historical presentations, theater and exhibits at nearly all of them.

Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., offers plenty of winter activities, including an interpretive program on winter bird watching. Also, Boston and Independence National Historical Parks, as well as dozens of other historical parks, are open, with exhibits, living history demonstrations, lectures and guided tours all winter.

Now, with all of that, would anyone suspect the Park Service is "sleepy" from December to April?

## King birthday marked in Boston

Three hundred people filled the pews of the Old South Meeting House, one of Boston National Historical Park's eight historic sites, for the Martin Luther King Memorial Ceremony held Jan. 15. It would have been his 51st birthday.

The Federal Executive Board, the Minority Opportunity Committee, and NPS sponsored the event, which featured the songs and words of Martin Luther King's peaceful protest. Guest speaker Linda Harris, Consumer Affairs reporter for WBZ-TV, heralded the philosophy of and issues raised by King and his influence on American society.

In closing, the assembly's voices joined in singing "We Shall Overcome."



Old South Meeting House, Boston NHP.

## The Friends of Clara Barton honored

On Dec. 2, the Park Service presented The Friends of Clara Barton with certificates of honor for their efforts in saving and supporting the Clara Barton House at Glen Echo Park, Md. The Friends presented the site with a check, which will be used to furnish the Red Cross offices in the house in time for the 1981 Red Cross Centennial.

National Capital Regional Director Jack Fish with Mrs. Ragonnet, President of The Friends of Clara Barton.



## Lassen gets human relations training

James E. Fox  
Supervisory Park Ranger  
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.

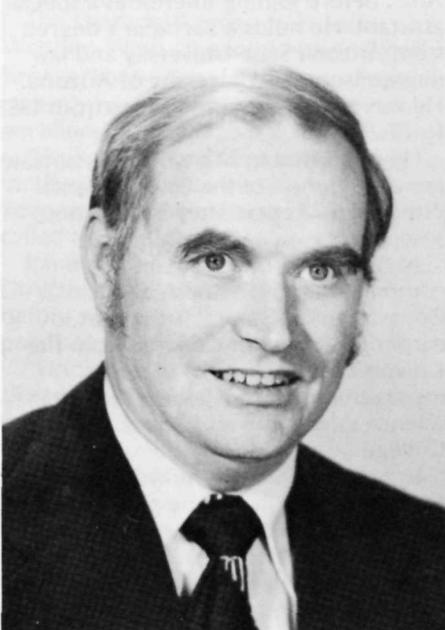
Supervisory employees at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., had an exceptional training session last October. Organizational Consultant Bob Norris of Columbia, Md., put on a 1-week Supervisory Training Session, which dealt with many aspects of human relations. As an added bonus, Bob brought along an associate, Dianne Crowell, who presented a 2-day workshop on human relations and community building for employees' spouses, NPS women employees and other women in the community. Norris and Crowell also conducted an evening session for couples.

Response to the program was enthusiastic. The team has conducted sessions at other NPS areas, and they are keenly aware of the particular problems faced by NPS employees and their families. Their presentations are intended to help families cope with remote living situations, isolation, the lack of community and other challenges experienced by Park Service employees and families.

## NPS people in the news

Glen T. Bean, Regional Director of the Rocky Mountain Region, retired the end of February. Lorraine Mintzmyer, former Southwest Regional Director, has been named to succeed Bean.

### Warren H. Hill



Warren H. Hill has been named associate director for Operations in the Midwest Region, succeeding Charles A. "Al" Veitl, who transferred to Washington, D.C.

Hill comes from the position of superintendent of Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, N.Y., where he served for 8 years.

In Omaha, he will supervise ranger, interpretive, research, concessioner, law enforcement and related operations.

Born in Moline, Ill., Hill graduated from high school in Bayfield, Colo., and received his Bachelor's degree in geology from the University of Colorado.

With the NPS, he has seen service at Death Valley National Monument, Nev.-Calif., Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo., and Grand Canyon National Park.

An active Rotarian for 12 years, Hill led five young business and professional men on a Rotary Club group study exchange to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand last January and February.

Hill's wife, Mary, is a registered nurse. They have a son, Damon, 15, and a daughter, Michelle, 13.

### Thomas W. Lucke



Thomas W. Lucke has been appointed environmental coordinator for the Southwest Region.

Lucke, formerly a cultural resources specialist in Denver, replaces William E. Dyer who recently retired after 27 years of Government service.

A native of Bellevue, Iowa, Lucke received a Bachelor's degree in history from Loras, College, Iowa, a Master's degree in history from the University of Colorado, and a law degree from the University of Iowa.

At the Denver Service Center, Lucke was involved in new area studies, historic trails studies and minerals management throughout the Service. As environmental coordinator he will be in charge of the preparation of environmental documents involving planning, construction projects, concession actions and the timely review of other agency environmental documents.

Lucke has also served as supervisory park ranger at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kans., as legal assistant at Buffalo National River, Ark., at the Western Regional Office, and as seasonal park ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

### Melody W. Grauman



Melody W. Grauman has been named chief historian of the Southwest Region by Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer.

Grauman, a native of Gallup, N.Mex., is currently a Doctoral candidate in history at the University of New Mexico. She will be responsible for the management of the historical programs of the region—reviewing areas nominated as historic sites, researching authenticity of structures and sites, and providing professional advice and assistance to managers of historic resources.

She received her Master's degree in history from San Francisco State College in 1974. Her undergraduate work was completed at the University of Arizona in 1968.

Prior to her appointment, Grauman was historian for the Anthropology and Historic Preservation Program of the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks from 1975 to 1979.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Lorraine C. Smith of Glendale, Ariz.

## Bob Morey receives MSA

C. Robert "Bob" Morey, a wilderness specialist at Glacier National Park, Mont., has received the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award. Rocky Mountain Regional Director Glen T. Bean made the presentation.

Morey was cited for "... 28 years of outstanding service and leadership in the fields of forest fire suppression, trails systems management and backcountry management. . . ."

He began his NPS career as a seasonal fire guard at Yellowstone National Park in 1943. He served many years there in nine different jobs.

He has also seen service at Everglades National Park, Badlands National Park, S. Dak.; Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak.; Big Bend National Park, Tex., and Saguaro National Monument, Ariz. He has been stationed at Glacier since 1967.

The Michigan native saw service with the Coast Guard during WW II.

In making the presentation, Regional Director Bean praised Morey's accomplishments in establishing Glacier as an innovative model of backcountry management. Bean said, "Bob Morey is one of those individuals who we count on to make things work where it really counts—in the parks. He has an unsurpassed reputation for integrity and common sense."

## Lake Mead and the film industry

Don't be surprised to see the parkscape of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev., serving as a backdrop for one of your favorite television programs. It seems that Lake Mead contains the proper ingredient to interest television and movie producers.

"B. J. and the Bear" is just the latest in a TV series filmed at Lake Mead. Others have included Charlie's Angels, a James Bond film, a science fiction film, a Clint Eastwood film, and several of the TV series "Vegas."

Could it be the cheerful sun shining most days of the year, the wide open country where you can see forever, or the colorful eroded mountains that frame the sapphire blue waters of Lake Mead? Surely, the close proximity of world famous Las Vegas also plays a part in Lake Mead's popularity.

## Ranger makes name for himself



Ranger Nicholas J. Valhos has been the firearms instructor at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, N.Y., for less than 2 years. But, he has already made a name for himself in the community, New York State, and in several nearby States for his marksmanship.

Nick was presented with a Silver Shield at a recent dinner reception by New York Governor Hugh Carey for being in the "ten most improved" in the State. He also came in third in the New York State Police Combat Match.

Nick was first introduced to firearms when he was presented with a single .22 caliber rifle at the age of 12. Gradually, he began to become interested in a career in the conservation field. He then obtained a permanent position with NPS at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt in 1974. Later he transferred to Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., and afterwards to Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J. (Sandy Hook Unit), and again back to Roosevelt as a protection ranger.

## Webb named to Interior post

James D. Webb, associate Interior Department solicitor for Conservation and Wildlife since 1977, has been named deputy assistant secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. He succeeds Richard J. Myshak, who becomes associate director, Wildlife Resources of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Webb was city attorney of Tucson, Ariz., before joining Interior as a special assistant. He holds a Bachelor's degree from Arizona State University and law degree from the University of Arizona. He served in the Marine Corps from 1953 to 1957.

He is married to Mary Doyle, associate general counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency. They have a son, Joseph.

Myshak, a former assistant commissioner of Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources, earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota in forest management and a Master's degree in science education from Mankato State College.

In his new position, he will be responsible for managing program areas of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

A native of Wisconsin, Myshak lives in Virginia, with his wife, Beatrice and their five children.

## YACC members get \$\$ awards

Eleven members of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz. Maintenance and YACC staffs were presented \$200 monetary awards Oct. 4 for renovation work completed at the Overton Beach Resort.

In various capacities, electricians, plumbers, carpenters and others worked more than 4 months upgrading sewer and electrical systems, installing new equipment, and completely renovating several buildings at the concession.

The awards were presented by Superintendent Jerry Wagers, who made special mention of the fine efforts by YACC crews who were not eligible for recognition under the Incentive Awards Program. Park Maintenance Chief Everett Robertson said the group far exceeded the timetable for completing the project and did so at cost of \$50,000-\$60,000 less than a contractor's bid.

## YACC stems Cascades flood

Thersa Witmarsh  
North Cascades National Park, Wash.

Three a.m. is early in the morning to get up, stand knee deep in the swollen Skagit River and pass 15-pound sandbags. Evidently not too early though, because 63 Cascades YACC enrollees responded voluntarily to the call for assistance from Skagit County Emergency Service Director Joe Kane.

The Cascades Center, near Sedro Woolley, Wash., is a joint National Park Service/Forest Service project, which recently reached its target of 400 enrollees.

"At 2 a.m., Hamilton was desperate for sandbaggers. The town folk couldn't keep up with the cresting river. So I called the YACC," said Kane.

Kane made arrangements with Center Director David Westbrook several weeks before when flooding became a possibility.

"Finding volunteers at 3 a.m., who already work as a team and can provide their own supervision and transportation would otherwise have been impossible," Kane said. "YACC is an excellent resource."

Of the 63 volunteers who responded, four were enrollee leaders who called the shots until work supervisors arrived at 8 a.m. Crew leaders Frank Bauer, Shawn Kirkpatrick, Steve Smith and Scott Tenaglia, all responded well to the extra

responsibility placed on them.

"The supervisory people at YACC were excellent," Kane said. "Within 2 hours after calling, there were sandbaggers on the site. The enrollees were well organized and the whole operation just went super."

The town folk didn't seem to mind the extra help either. Too busy rescuing chickens and moving belongings to high ground to help out with bagging, they did provide encouragement.

Sally, wearing galoshes as she sloshed around the flooded Hi-Lead Tavern in downtown Hamilton, kept the coffee brewing all night and into the morning for the workers.

"I can't count how many pots of coffee these guys have gone through. But they do okay work by me," she said.

Asked if she would charge her expenses to the Government she replied, "Naw, consider it a Christmas present."

The crews were unable to prevent the flooding from reaching houses in the town, but they effectively kept several connecting roadways cleared for traffic, and routed lots of water south of town, preventing southside homes from flooding.

The YACC'ers finished up about noon and went back to camp for a much needed meal and a hot shower. They remained on standby for the rest of the day in case their assistance was needed in the afternoon or evening.

*Frank Bauer, Bob Higgins and Hank Legarey fight the cresting Skagit with 60 other YACC men of North Cascades NP, Wash.*



## 'Top Sergeant' marks 30 years of service

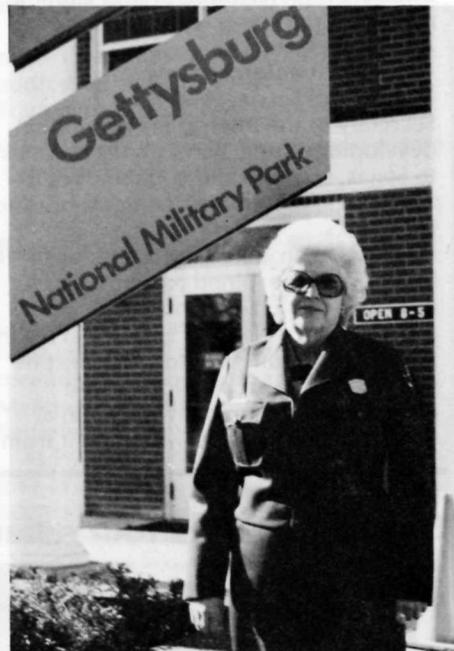


Photo by Marti Degen.

Nora Saum, supervisor of the visitor center at Gettysburg National Memorial Park, Pa., who coordinates the only full-fledged licensed guide program in the Park Service, recently completed 30 years of Federal service.

She is the one who keeps the schedule for the 69 licensed guides, and administers the oral and written tests each guide must pass to qualify to lead visitors around the Civil War battlefield.

Among her guides are a college professor, three ministers and a supervisor of schools.

Born in Decatur, Miss., Nora joined the Women's Army Corps (WAC) in World War II, serving as a medical surgical technician at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Atterberry, Ind., and Boca Raton Air Base, Fla.

After civilian service at the Naval Supply Depot in Mechanicsburg, Pa., she came to Gettysburg with the Park Service in 1962. Starting as a "teller," she became a park technician in 1967.

A history buff, Nora says she has visited all the Civil War park areas in the East and South. "Come vacation time I go visiting parks," she says

## MAR's Bradford ends career with NPS

Dr. S. Sydney Bradford, a leader in identifying and preserving historic sites in the eastern U.S., retired from the Park Service in December after 28 years of Federal service.

Until his retirement he served as associate regional director for Planning and Resource Preservation in the Mid-Atlantic Region.

In 1974, Bradford was awarded a Meritorious Service Award by the Secretary of the Interior for his work in developing a program of grants of funds to States, counties and communities to aid them in preserving significant historic landmarks.

He has been closely associated with history since he joined NPS in 1954. He first served as a historian at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia from 1954 to 1957. Next he coordinated an archaeological and architectural research investigation at Fort McHenry National Monument from

1957 to 1959 to define exactly the appearance of the famous fort in Baltimore.

From 1959 to 1962, he served as supervisory historian at Morristown National Historical Park, N.J., where he was in charge of research, museum operation and the interpretive program.

Assigned to the Landmarks Division of the old Northeast Regional Office, he worked on the expansion and improvement of the landmarks program and the extension of historic preservation to many important sites in the northeast.

He continued this survey work as chief, Branch of Historical Surveys, in Washington, D.C., in 1966, before leaving NPS temporarily for the newly established National Endowment for the Humanities. He organized a program for the evaluation and review of research grant applications.

Returning to the Park Service in 1970,



*Dr. S. Sydney Bradford.*

he became Assistant Keeper of the National Register and Chief of the Branch of Plans and Grants.

Dr. Bradford grew up in Hagerstown, Md., and attended Virginia Military Institute where he earned a B.A. in history. He was awarded an M.A. in history from Columbia University in 1949 and a Ph.D. from Columbia in 1954. From 1950 to 1953, he taught American and European history at V.M.I., Va.

## Southwest bids four adieu



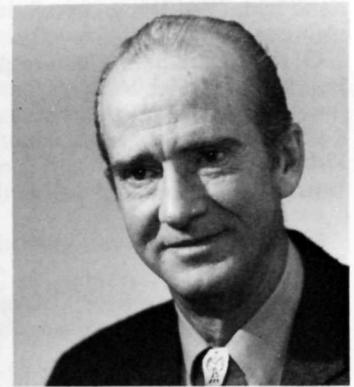
*Junior I. (Jim) Carpenter.*



*Robert H. Bendt.*



*Gerrie Farrelly.*



*Urban E. Rogers.*

Four employees in the Southwest Regional Office have recently retired.

They are Urban Rogers, chief planner and designer; Jim Carpenter, management consultant; Bob Bendt, contracting officer, and Gerrie Farrelly, employee relations specialist.

Urban E. Rogers joined the Service in January 1956 as landscape architect for the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe. He retired as chief of the Division of Planning and Design. Roger's extensive background in planning and design took him to East Africa, Turkey and Alaska to study possibilities for national parks there. He was given the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award in February 1970 and two Special Achievement Awards in 1977 and 1979. He and his wife will continue to live in Santa Fe.

Junior I. (Jim) Carpenter joined NPS in

October 1957 as a general supply assistant at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. He came to the Southwest Regional Office in 1971 as regional chief, Division of Contracting and Property Management. During his career, Carpenter has worked at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., and Washington, D.C. He was given the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award in 1973. He and his wife plan to stay in Santa Fe.

Robert H. Bendt, management consultant, began his career as a summer seasonal employee with the U.S. Forest Service in 1946. Bendt came to the Southwest Regional Office in 1971. His first permanent full-time position was in May 1952 as park ranger for Grand Canyon National Park, where he held various positions over the years. He also worked in Washington, D.C.; Grand

Teton National Park; Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., and Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. Bendt was given the Meritorious Service Award in 1956.

Gerrie Farrelly began her Government service with the U.S. Geological Survey in Santa Fe in 1950. She became fiscal accounting clerk for the Park Service in 1954 and retired as employee relations specialist. She served as payroll supervisor, Division of Finance, for 14 years and in Employee Relations and Services, Division of Personnel, for the past 11 years. Farrelly was given the first quality pay increase ever received by an employee in the Southwest Regional Office in 1964, and a superior performance award for her outstanding work in 1967. Farrelly has been in Santa Fe since she was 4 years old and plans to continue living there after retirement.



## Ed Winge wings it

Ed Winge, Public Affairs Officer of the Western Region, retired Dec. 31.

Winge, entered the National Park Service in November 1966, as Public Information Officer in Washington, D.C. He rose to the position of director, Office of Information, in 1968. This was the position he held until his reassignment in November 1973, to the Western Regional Office in San Francisco.

Prior to joining the Park Service Winge served as staff assistant in the U.S. Senate. A native of Canton, S.Dak., he is a graduate of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., and spent several years in newspaper and public relations work in Ohio and Michigan, following military service in World War II.

Ed and his wife, Lois, will continue to make their home in San Francisco. Their address is: 1627 16th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122.

## Good and three others leave Everglades



John M. Good, superintendent of Everglades National Park, and three other Everglades employees, ended their careers Feb. 29.

A graduate of George Washington, University with a Master's degree in geology, Good worked with the Standard Oil Co., of Texas before joining the Park Service in 1952.

He served as a park ranger in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., Lake Mead National Recreation Area., Nev.-Ariz., and Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah.

Other top NPS assignments have included chief geologist for the Park Service in Washington, D.C., chief naturalist at Yellowstone National Park, and superintendent of Acadia National Park, Maine.

In 1971, he was appointed assistant

superintendent for Visitor Services and Resources Management at Yosemite National Park. He became superintendent of Everglades in 1976.

He has served with the Park Service for 28 years.

Other Everglades retirees were Dub Stafford, Carl Walden and Jimmie "Brother-in-law" Long.

## 43 years enuf for Peppers

Woodrow B. Peppers, chief, Division of Contracting, Property Management and General Service of the Western Region retired Jan. 12, after 43 years of Federal service.

A graduate of Panola High School in Oklahoma, Peppers attended Oklahoma A&M College at Wilburton. He joined the Civilian Conservation Corps in April 1937, and was assigned to Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. After discharge from the CCC, Peppers became a civilian employee at Mesa Verde until he entered the Army in 1941, at the beginning of World War II. After discharge in 1946, he returned to Mesa Verde.

In addition to Mesa Verde, Peppers has served in a variety of managerial positions at such NPS areas as Great Sand Dunes and Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monuments and Rocky Mountain National Park all in Colorado; Pipe Springs National Monument and Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., and Cedar Breaks, Timpanogos Cave and Capital Reef National Monuments and Bryce and Zion National Parks in Utah. He also served two tours of duty at the Service Center and Western Regional Offices in San Francisco.

Peppers and his wife, Bernice, have two grown children and one teenage son. They have lived in Novato, Calif., since 1966 and plan to remain in the area. His hobbies are hunting and fishing and attending major sports events in the Bay Area.

## No time lost for Fields

Norris Fields, Sr., a 35-year Government service veteran, who never lost a single hour because of an accident, retired recently from his position as chief of Maintenance at Petersburg National Battlefield Park, Va.

At Petersburg since 1949, he has held jobs as caretaker, laborer, operator, general maintenanceman, foreman and maintenance mechanic foreman.

During his long service, he was a member of numerous park committees, and served as acting superintendent for 3 months.

He and his wife, Fannie, were married in 1952 and they have a daughter, Elnora, and a stepson, Robert.

He is an active member of the Zion Baptist Church and a member of the Board of Deacons. He plans to pursue his hobbies of photography and handicrafts during retirement.



## Kurtz, Stitt and Saeugling depart Service

Edward J. Kurtz.



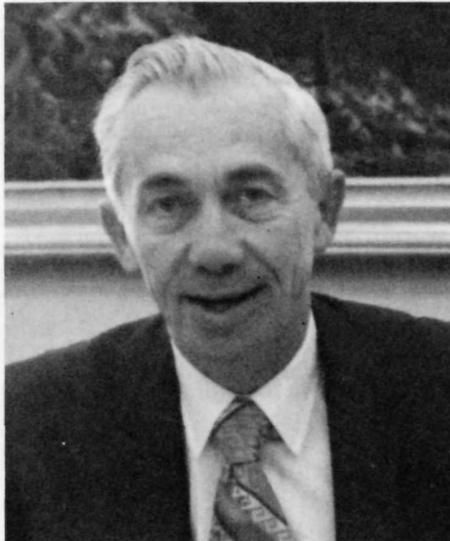
Edward J. Kurtz, deputy regional director of the Pacific Northwest Region, has retired after 36 years in the Government.

During his career, he served at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Isle Royale National Park, Mich.; Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.

A dinner was held for Ed and his wife, Barbara, at a Seattle seafood restaurant Jan. 10. They were presented an album of old photos, letters and gifts from friends and associates.

The newly retired couple plans a trip to Europe in the spring to visit their son and his family in Germany. For the time being, they plan to continue living at 14512 4th St., NE, Bellevue, WA 98007.

Merle E. Stitt.



Merle E. Stitt, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park since 1972, retired Jan. 26 after a 35-year career.

Stitt began his NPS career in 1946 as a seasonal park ranger at Grand Teton National Park, Wyo. Subsequent assignments found him serving in the positions of park ranger at Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; chief ranger at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.; superintendent of Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho; regional biologist in the Northeast and Southeast Regions, and other high management posts in Washington, D.C., and in the Western Regional Office.

Regional Director Howard Chapman, commenting on Stitt's departure said: "Merle, a native of Pennsylvania, and a forestry graduate from the University of

Michigan, has had an illustrious career of Federal service. All but 4 years . . . have been with the National Park Service."

A retirement party was given for Stitt and he was presented with gifts and an album of letters.

Eugene C. Saeugling.



Eugene C. Saeugling, supervisory supply technician at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif., retired recently after 30 years Government service.

When told he had served his time, Saeugling said: "I have only one question. What day can I leave?"

The eager retiree came to work in the parks in 1952, after a 4-year navy hitch in Alaska. He worked as a laborer and truck driver for many years before promotion to equipment operator. In 1967, he became supervisory supply technician at Ash Mountain.

## Other retirees

James S. Congrove  
Route 2, P. O. Box 102  
Hotchkiss, Colo. 81419  
Construction Rep.  
Denver Service Center  
10-20-79

Violet Kellmann  
10760 West 8th Avenue,  
Lakewood, Colo. 80215  
File Clerk  
Rocky Mountain Reg. Off.  
12-15-79

Ralph M. Stratton  
1618 South Garland Ct.  
Lakewood, Colo. 80226  
Supervisory Civil Engineer  
Denver Service Center  
12-15-79

Henry S. Terrell  
Route 14, Mary Drive  
Jonesboro, Tenn. 37659  
Labor-Management  
Relations Spec., NCR  
6-30-79

Charles M. Anderson  
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Anaconda, Mont. 59714  
Park Ranger  
Yellowstone NP  
10-28-79

George E. Atkins  
Route #4, Box 27  
Luray, Va., 22835  
Motor Vehicle Oper.  
Shenandoah NP  
10-06-79

Douglass Lancaster  
Route #1, Box 456  
Luray, Va. 22835  
Supvry, Park Ranger  
Shenandoah NP  
10-07-79

Elmer F. Mong  
7117 Slabtown Road  
Waynesboro, Pa., 17268  
Carpenter  
Gettysburg, NMP  
10-15-79

Rodney E. Collins  
203 Green Ridge Road  
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Administrative Officer  
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10-20-79

Max P. Lewis  
Route 3, Box 348  
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10-20-79

Warren C. Elliott  
P.O. Box 721  
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Independence NHP  
11-02-79

Howard H. LaRue  
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Atco, N.J. 08004  
Administrative Officer  
MARO  
11-03-79

S. Sydney Bradford  
402 S. 25th Street  
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Assoc. Dir., Prof. Serv.  
MARO  
12-15-79

Ralph E. Motter  
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Program Analyst  
MARO  
12-29-79

Ralph C. Warren  
c/o Robert Spencer  
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Maint. Worker Foreman  
Colonial NHP  
12-29-79

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12-29-79

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Carpenter  
NCP-Central  
11-9-79

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General Foreman  
NCP-East  
11-30-79

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12-29-79

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10-11-79

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NCP-Central  
11-26-79

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Vito J. DiPietro  
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12-15-79

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11-2-79

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NCP-Central  
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10-13-79

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Point Reyes  
11-9-79

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Sequoia & Kings Canyon  
11-3-79

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Lassen Volcanic  
10-6-79

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12-6-79

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10-01-79

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Fort Union NW  
11-17-79

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Admin. Clerk  
Fort Smith NHS  
11-03-79

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Presidio, Tex. 79845  
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SW Regional Office  
12-29-79

Junior I. Carpenter  
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Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501  
Chief, Div. Contr. & Prop.  
SW Regional Office  
12-29-79

Irene G. Prescott  
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Las Cruces, N. Mex. 88001  
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Carlsbad Caverns NP  
11-08-79



## E&AA Education Fund grows

The Employees & Alumni Association Educational Aid Fund has received several contributions over the past few weeks since the last COURIER report.

Sixteen more people or organizations have donated differing sums to the fund in the memory of the late Doris Baker. They include: Harthon L. Bill, Raymond Gregg, Jim Lloyd, Elaine H. Bryant, Bill Padmore, Foster Freeman, Virginia B. Childs, Newell F. Joyner, Ray Rundell, Evah Dunning, Betty M. White, Randall R. Pope, Evelyn Janney, Jim Ryan, John Kawamoto, and the Midwest Regional Chapter of National Park Women.

From the participants of the 1979 Geriatrics Golf Tournament, the fund received \$30.40; the fund also received a contribution in the memory of Charles E. Shevlin from Virginia B. Childs; \$500 from Robert C. Schultz of Peninsula, Ohio; and a big \$1,000 donation from the Yellowstone Chapter of National Park Women.



Employees and alumni enjoying winter in the parks. Cross country skiers (from left) Naomi Hunt, Toni Bryant, Ginny Lappala, Jean Bullard and Bill Bullard. (Wayne Bryant took the picture.)



Forrest Benson, who has applied himself to golf assiduously since retiring from the Rocky Mountain Regional Office in 1977, has joined a group almost as hard to enter as the Order of the Garter. He has made a hole in one! And he has eye witnesses to prove it—the other members of his foursome, Luis Gastellum, John Cook, and Ray Crary, the last a Benson neighbor in Tucson. The event occurred on the ninth hole at Rolling Hills Country Club, a 157-yard, par 3 hole. Who will report the next one?



## Your E&AA Representatives

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**Richard Hart** ..... Vice-Chairman  
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*NCP*  
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 Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

*WASO*  
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*Denver Service Center*  
 Employee-Thomas W. Lucke

At Large-Conrad L. Wirth



## Letters

To the Editor:

Shirley and I join in thanking you for the nice write-up in the December issue of the COURIER, occasioned by our having reached the 60th anniversary of our wedding. I should have noted, when I supplied you with that picture, that it was taken by Victor Cahalane at his farm near Albany, N.Y., I think it was in the fall of 1971. Anyway, we were a lot prettier then than we are now.

Also, though I was an unpaid employee of the NPS when I launched my oral history program back in 1963, and for almost 3 years, starting in 1971, it should be noted that from late in 1972 until I was separated in 1978, I was a WAE reemployed annuitant in GS-12—two grades below the one from which I retired in 1958

—Herb Evison.

To the Editor:

I read, with deep regret, the passing of Clifford J. Harriman in the December 1979 issue of the COURIER.

Cliff was the diplomat of the Land Acquisition people in the National Park Service. It is a difficult task to combine the skills necessary to approach land owners, consummate a sales contract and still maintain good relations with the many landowners dealt with. Cliff had that rare ability.

I watched Cliff at work and I worked with him when I was superintendent of Virgin Islands National Park during 1969-71. He was a master of tact. I learned much just by listening to him and observing him in action.

I'll miss him as a friend and I'm sure many others will.

Bill Bromberg  
Box 456  
Washburn, WI 54891

## Retirees needed as caretakers

Inholders at Cumberland Island National Seashore, Ga., seek retired NPS couple to maintain two residences on the island. Maintenance of four vehicles and grounds also needed. Furnished house provided and salary negotiable. Write to: Nancy R. Copp, 2788 Germantown Rd., Germantown, TN 38138. Job open Apr. 1

## Landscape architects and NPS

In the September issue of the COURIER, on the back page there was a picture of Linda Zimble trimming shrubs at Charlestown Navy Yard, National Historical Park, Boston. She was identified as a landscape architect. NPS landscape architects have expressed concern that such a representation perpetuates the myth that landscape architects deal only with plant materials, rather than environmental planning and design on a variety of scales and have questioned whether Linda was a landscape architect.

Actually, Linda is a student of landscape architecture at Rutgers and works in a cooperative education program with the Park Service.

According to Linda, the program has offered her a variety of learning experiences not available at school—experiences ranging from researching historic landscapes and working with park landscape architects and planners, to working with the grounds crews and learning how parks are maintained.

For further information about landscape architecture, write to American Society of Landscape Architects, 1900 M St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, for two brochures: "Landscape Architecture . . . a career" and "Woman in Landscape Architecture."

## Correction

On page 19 of the December COURIER, in the story about two Carlsbad employees, the photo caption should have read "from right" instead of from left; and it was a "service" award, rather than a safety award. We regret the errors.

—The Editors.

## Huyck's speech available

A photo copy of the complete text of Heather Huyck's speech "Since 1918: Women in the National Park Service," given at the First National Park Service Women's Conference on Nov. 14, may be obtained by writing to the Editor, National Park COURIER, Room 5103, 1100 L St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

## NPS fights inflation

Under a new law signed by President Carter, National Park System entrance fees continue to offer one of the best bargains available to the inflation-plagued consumer.

The law limits all entrance fees to the current rates and areas. Only four of the 64 parks now charging entrance fees have increased their rates since 1970.

Four areas have discontinued entrance fees since 1970. For example, the Washington Monument, which charged 10 cents for the 555-foot elevator ride to the top, has discontinued collecting this fee. Officials said it cost almost as much to collect the dimes as was taken in.

The average entrance fee is now \$1.50, but nearly 80 percent of the National Park System's 320 areas charge no entrance fees at all.

In the other 20 percent or so, the average entrance fee has risen 35 cents in 9 years. If the four areas discontinuing fees are counted, the entrance fees would now average a nickel less than on Jan. 1, 1971—\$1.10.

In addition, park visitors can obtain a Golden Eagle Passport for \$10, entitling them to enter all fee-charging areas free. Visitors over 62, may obtain the Golden Age Passport, which offers free admission.

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Secretary Cecil D. Andrus  
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks  
Robert L. Herbst



National Park Service  
Director William J. Whalen  
Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison



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# Voyageurs—immense wilderness

The forested lake country along Minnesota's northern border was once the scene of an epic chapter in North American history. For a century and a half, French-Canadian voyageurs, led or assisted by Indians, plied this maze of lakes and streams in frail bark canoes, transporting vast quantities of furs and goods between Montreal and the far Northwest. Hardy and energetic, these canoe men became the mainstays of the fur trade, a major industry on the continent during the 18th century.

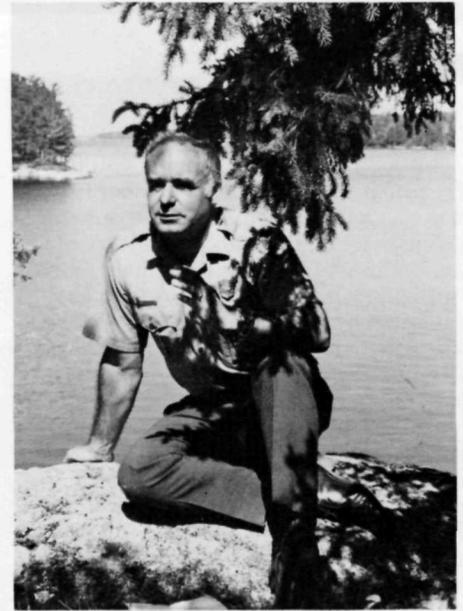
Although the colorful voyageur is gone, his land is not. From the water this stretch of lake country looks today much as it did during the Voyageur days of the late 1700s and early 1800s. It has all the wildness and immense scale associated with the northern lakes region. The area is heavily forested and relatively

undeveloped. Stands of fir, spruce, pine, aspen, and birch reach down to the water's edge, broken here and there by bogs, sand beaches, and cliffs.

Altogether, this is a land and water environment of great character, high esthetic interest, and considerable recreational potential. Voyageurs National Park offers visitors a wilderness experience in an historical setting—the world of the voyageurs.

In this natural setting, park rangers perch on tree stumps or set their easels among the pines and talk about man's place in the order of things.

*Chief Ranger Joe Cayon (incorrectly identified in Nov. '79 issue of the COURIER) speaks to employees at Lake Kabètogama, Voyageurs NP, Minn.*



*Chief of Interpretation Frank Ackerman sits on a stump while giving an orientation talk to staff members at the beginning of a new season at Voyageurs NP.*

*Park Biologist Glen Cole talks to seasonals and permanent staff at Voyageurs NP.*



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National Park Service  
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