

Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

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Greetings to the Park Service Family

Let us look ahead with courage and enthusiasm in this season of hope and renewal. Let us re-dedicate ourselves to our responsibility to "conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same. . . ."

As we face the future, let us have faith in our mission, in our co-workers and ourselves. Our role as caretakers of the Nation's natural and historic treasures can give us new fervor, new courage, and new optimism. With the full realization that in the days ahead, we as members of the Park Service

Family will meet unprecedented challenges for judicious and sensitive management, let us pledge ourselves to balancing our needs and our opportunities with a keen sense of awareness. Let us sharpen our thinking, listen to our hearts and minds, and work together with vision and confidence. Together we can rise to all challenges; together we can attain personal growth and fulfillment.

I thank you for your dedication and service in the past, and I pray that in the New Year each of you will experience stability, tranquility and joy.

Russell E. Dickerson



Oh, Ranger

By Candace Garry
Public Information Specialist, WASO

In his vintage book, "Oh Ranger!" Horace Albright hails the National Park Service ranger as the "custodian of a great natural museum. . . ." In the old days, he says, it was enough if a ranger could maintain order in the park and protect the wildlife. "Today that is but the beginning of his job," he continues. "The ranger must be a guide and an interpreter of the mountains and their moods and mysteries. He must be a practical naturalist and a friend and counselor to visitors. He may be entertaining a reigning prince one day and fighting a forest fire the next. . . ."

Albright's book was published in 1934. Although those in today's ranger ranks are more specialized, their daily tasks are equally, if not more, diversified than in 1934. Today's men and women are everything from resource managers and law enforcement specialists to biologists and mountaineering rangers. They are experts in search and rescue, emergency medical services, emergency preparedness and civil defense procedures, communications and snowmobile/ORV use. They must be familiar with complex Federal regulations, sensitive legal requirements and sophisticated equipment.

Changes in society brought on by technological advances and population growth have necessitated changes in the scope of management concerns of our national parks. "These changes are most evident when you look at the growing responsibilities of the NPS ranger," observes WASO Ranger Activities and Protection Division Chief Al Vietl. "The twofold charge of protecting the resource and serving the visitor has become more complex."

Vietl's division falls under the Associate Director, Management and Operations, Stan Albright. His uncle Horace can remember a time when there was no such thing as a Washington office to coordinate ranger activities and formulate policy and guideline criteria to help the parks manage. "You have to remember," Albright says, "things were much simpler back then . . . there wasn't as much traffic and congestion in the parks, and we didn't have as much money." Today with the complexities of policy, budget and the ever changing demands for resource use and preservation, a certain degree of

coordination and assistance from the Washington and regional offices appears to be justified, acknowledges the younger Albright.

The Ranger Activities and Protection Division lends expertise and coordinates activities for regional and park personnel in many ways, and it is staffed primarily by former field rangers. The division also serves as the principal source of staff support to NPS Directorate on review and development of CFR regulations, campsite and reservation fee collection, search and rescue, water recreation use, physical security of structures and facilities, protection of visitors and park employees, and law enforcement. Employees of the division advise the Directorate and the field on a host of other issues and activities.

Rich Rambur, currently on detail to the Washington Office from C&O Canal National Historical Park, Md., is charged with management of the Federal fee program and campsite reservation system. He evaluates campground reservation systems Servicewide (Ticketron) to assure uniformity and coordination. Rambur also helps develop an annual Federal Recreation Fee Report, involving coordination of all NPS areas, State offices and regions.

Maureen Finnerty assumes primary responsibility for codifying regulations, Right-of-way/Special use permits, jurisdiction, First Amendment rights and Native American rights on national park land. She reviews and develops special and general regulations, and she helps regional officials obtain acceptance of or retrocession to concurrent jurisdiction.

Wes Kreis is responsible for developing and coordinating a

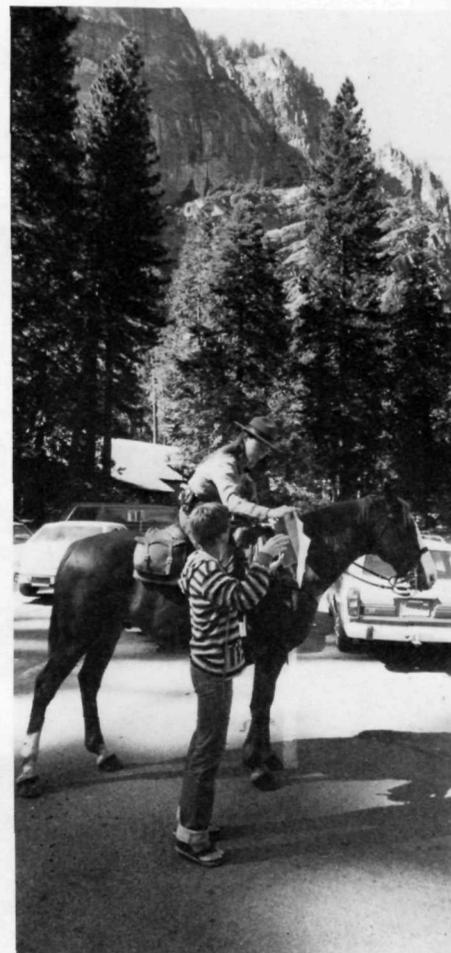


Photo by Clare Ralston.

(Above) Horse-mounted ranger talks to park visitor as part of her interpretive duties. (Below) Southern entrance on Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, Va. Visitors line up to view the fall colors.

Photo by Fred Bell.



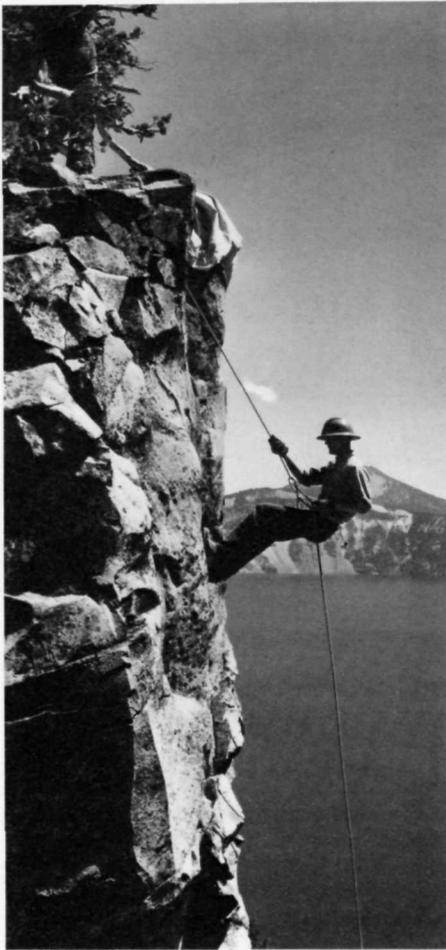


Photo by Jack Boucher.

(Above) Ranger rappels down a cliff side at Crater Lake NP, Oreg. (Below) Employees at Gateway National Recreation Area's Sandy Hook Unit (N.J.) involved in a water rescue.

Photo by Jonathan Arms.



Servicewide statistical incident reporting system, physical security and crime prevention programs, off-road vehicle issues and recreational and other resource management issues. He also helps park areas implement river management plans, and deals with water use management in park areas. Kreis works with guideline criteria for non-traditional park uses such as ORV's, snowmobiling, ballooning, hang-gliding and parachuting. He assists with policy advice about traditional park uses such as hiking, horseback riding, camping and fishing.

Kreis and other employees in the division have taken on emergency operations responsibilities since that position was vacated by Tony Anderson, now the superintendent at Grand Portage National Monument, Minn. The division helps develop physical fitness standards for park employees involved in search and rescue and law enforcement. They also update emergency preparedness plans for each park and region. The division is involved in regulation and safety aspects of caving, mountaineering and winter use activities in park areas.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement has become increasingly important in the Park Service. At one time, there was a separate Protection Division in Washington. In recent times, coordination of law enforcement activities Servicewide has been carried out by a U.S. Park Police officer. Today Major Mickey McQueeney, a 20-year veteran of the U.S.P.P. force, serves as "Protection Specialist" in the Ranger Activities and Protection Division. McQueeney coordinates law enforcement policies and activities with U.S.P.P. Captains in each region, except

Alaska, which has a park ranger serving in that capacity. He sets up training programs for seasonal rangers and assists regions and parks with questions they have. He serves also as an advisor to the Director on law enforcement matters, and he performs staff inspections of the regions to ensure they comply with NPS policy.

McQueeney coordinates a traveling contingent or "strike force" of 40 U.S. Park Police, who travel to park areas when needed. One recent example of this was the security contingent sent to Yorktown National Battlefield during the bicentennial celebration attended by President Reagan and various U.S. and international dignitaries.

McQueeney notes important differences between a Park Service ranger with law enforcement duties and a regular police officer. "The Park Service deals with a transient population in the parks rather than a static one," he says. He points out that rangers are involved in *Resource protection* as well as people protection.

The division analyzes crimes in park areas and identifies those regions and parks experiencing the most severe problems. WASO management then disseminates information to affected areas and explores options for corrective action. McQueeney and others on the staff review and compile annual law enforcement statistical data for dissemination to NPS management, regional offices, Congress, the news media and the general public. They also help update and review selected crime prevention plans for each park and region, although final responsibility for such plans lies with the respective area.

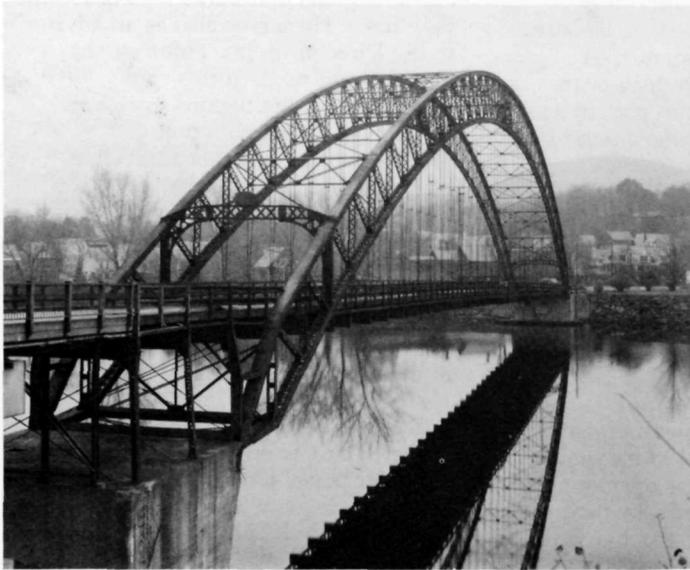
Several specific ongoing projects keep the division busy. They are working with the U.S. Coast Guard to revise regulations relating to the Safe Boating Act. In coordination with the Pacific Northwest Region, they have developed new Servicewide literature on the prevention of larceny and vandalism.

The bottom line, then, is for the Ranger Activities and Protection Division to assist in policy formulation and coordination to help the ranger in the field protect visitors and park resources and manage recreation activities. After all, as Horace Albright and many others have said, rangers are the backbone of the Park Service.

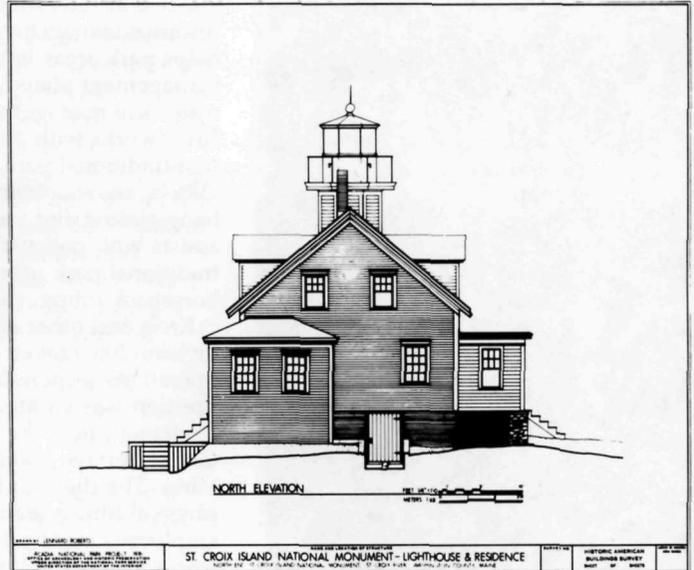
"I have a feeling about rangers," Albright sums up. "People like rangers . . . they think of them as helpers, protectors, and advisors." And in this ever-changing, ever-complicated world of ours, the Ranger Activities Division encourages those in the field to call on them for assistance.

Welcome back HABS, HAER

Photo by Jet Lowe.



The Bellows Falls Bridge over the Connecticut River in Vermont was built in 1905. Scheduled for replacement, HAER recorded the bridge in 1979.



A line drawing of the historic lighthouse and residence at St. Croix Island National Monument in Maine in Acadia NP.

By Isabel Hill
Writer-Editor, HAER, WASO

Two well-established Federal preservation programs, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), have rejoined the Park Service with the announcement of the merger of Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service units into the National Park Service. HABS is the oldest of these two programs, having been formed within the National Park Service in 1933 to record examples of historic architecture throughout the United States. The HABS program was founded by a tripartite agreement among the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. HAER is the newer of these two programs, having been founded within the National Park Service in 1969 by a tripartite agreement among the National Park Service, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Library of Congress. HAER is the sister program to HABS and was formed to record examples of historic engineering and industrial archeology throughout the Nation. Together, the HABS and HAER programs are organized under the National Architectural and Engineering Record.

HABS and HAER record structures through the use of measured drawings,

professional photographs, and historic data. Summer teams of student architects, historians, and engineers, under the supervision of HABS and HAER professionals, are formed to document these historic structures. Over the years HABS and HAER have amassed the largest collection of quality documentation of its kind in the United States; the collection consists of more than 20,000 structures, 40,000 sheets of drawings, 68,000 photographs, and 30,000 data pages. This information is made available to the public through the Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs. A recent study indicates that the HABS and HAER collections are extremely well utilized—last year over 17,000 items were reproduced from the collection for private use. In addition to the Library of Congress, approximately 110 other libraries throughout the United States maintain the HABS and HAER collections in whole or substantial part. This figure is expected to increase in the near future as the collections are microfiched and made available to the public and to institutions.

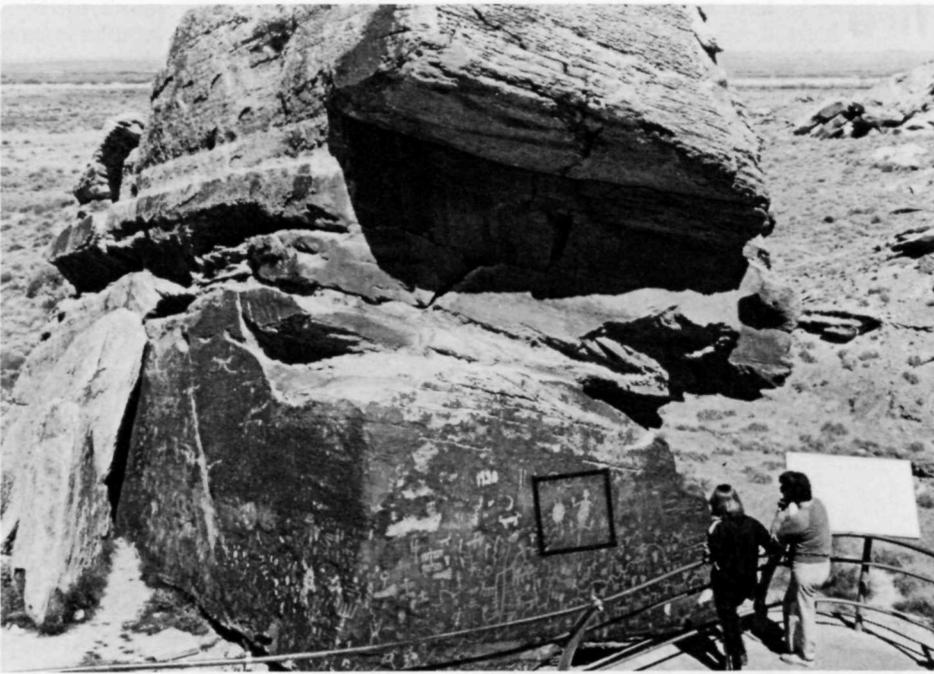
HABS and HAER are unusual Government programs in that substantial funds are made available by private and other public entities to conduct the recording projects. Last year, for example, approximately one half of the operating budget of \$1.7 million for the two programs came from private donations, or from other entities of Federal, State, or local government.

Throughout the years, HABS and HAER have trained over 2,000 professionals in the fields of architecture, history, architectural history, and engineering.

The staff of HABS and HAER represents the disciplines of architecture, history, photography and engineering. Most have Master's or Doctoral degrees. Some HABS and HAER employees have won national recognition; for example HABS photographer Jack Boucher, who was recently awarded the American Institute of Architects medal for his outstanding contributions to the field of architectural photography.

According to the chief of the National Architectural and Engineering Record, Robert Kapsch, the future of HABS and HAER looks bright under the Park Service. Kapsch intends to emphasize the recording of National Historic Landmarks, particularly those endangered, and the recording of Park Service managed cultural resources to HABS and HAER standards.

Now that these programs are back with the Park Service, managers are working on a suitable celebration for the 50th anniversary of HABS to be held in 1983. They are exploring the feasibility of developing a computerized data base for the records and are working with the U.S. Postal Service to explore the possibility of issuing a stamp to commemorate the HABS anniversary.



Newspaper Rock in Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.

Art for rock's sake

By Debra Alison Berke
Cooperative Education Student, WASO

Task force meetings held this past September represent a first effort by the Park Service to more effectively protect and preserve rock art within the parks. The task force's goal is the development of National Park Service rock art policy by the end of summer, 1982.

Management guidelines will be written to aid the parks in dealing with their rock art resources. The participants who attended the session at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office are: Adrienne Anderson, RMO, regional archeologist; Debra Berke, WASO, student anthropologist; Pat Crosland, WASO, interpretive specialist; Dick Hsu, WASO, staff archeologist; Roberta Seibel, DSC, interpretive planner; Tom Vaughan, HFC, chief, Branch of Conservation; Thomas Wylie, Canyonlands National Park, Utah, resource specialist.

The term rock art includes pictographs (rock paintings) and petroglyphs (rock engravings). Examples of each can be found in many parks. Amistad National Recreation Area, Tex., has pictographs of animals, humans, and geometric designs painted in prehistoric rock shelters. A different form may be seen at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park where visitors can walk through a lava bed field in which designs have been "pecked" into the

rocks by native Hawaiians. The famous Newspaper Rock, a massive sandstone block covered with Indian petroglyphs, is at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.

Enlarged areas of Newspaper Rock.



Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, where visitors may walk through a lava bed field that has designs pecked into the rocks by native Hawaiians.



Much of this spectacular rock art is threatened by conditions as varied as weathering, atmospheric pollutants, insects, fungi, animals and vandals. Weathering causes cracking, splintering and flaking in the stone, and pigment loss from rain water. People also damage rock art. They carve their names in it or use it for target practice. Whole panels have even been removed from their historic setting for inclusion in private art collections. One of the worst attacks on rock art occurred last year at Arches National Park, Utah, when vandals defaced a painted panel with a scouring brush and cleanser. A conservator, under National Park Service contract, salvaged the panel by removing much of the chemical stains. However, such rock art conservation is not usually performed because there is a serious lack of knowledge about the pigments and materials used to create rock art as well as the mechanics of weathering.

The best method of rock art preservation is to follow preventive measures such as minimizing rock art exposure to deteriorating weather conditions. Building channels to divert rainwater off painted panels is one possible method. Vandalism can be prevented through education as well as through controlling public access to sites. Park managers can require access permits at certain locations; or they can construct physical barriers at those subject to vandalism. Park interpreters can be effective in preventing vandalism by educating the public in the fragility of rock art and the importance of not damaging it. An interpretive leaflet, written at Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah, describes the varieties of rock art in the park and stresses protection.

Until the task force policy guidelines are complete, there is a great deal the parks can do to manage their rock art resources. Parks can inventory the art and document the sites before further damage occurs. Campfire talks, exhibits and guided tours on rock art exemplify interpretive programs that can be developed. Park interpreters should seek publications by anthropologists, archeologists, and art historians on the current explanations and meanings given to rock art. However, rangers and technicians must be careful not to publicize and popularize sites without planning for proper protection.

For additional information on managing these resources, the regional interpreter, curator and archeologist should be contacted.

Anatomy of a NPS fire



BIFC Tanker helicopter making a water drop to protect structures within Big Cypress National Preserve.

By Bruce Jewell
Public Information Officer
Cherokee National Forest

The cloud of heavy, black smoke told Fred Fagergren and Howard Dimont all they needed to know.

The fire they'd been dreading through a long day of low humidity and high fire danger had finally come. Before it died 3 weeks later, almost one-third of the Big Cypress National Preserve's (Fla.) 570,000 acres would be scorched.

Fagergren, superintendent of Big Cypress, had thought the day's danger was over. It was just after 6 p.m., and in only a few hours darkness would fall, easing the threat of fire.

But someone intervened.

Whether it was malicious arson or carelessness is unclear. But the fire's awesome statistics imply the results. The main fire, Turner Number 10, claimed more than 155,000 acres inside the preserve and an additional 11,000 acres outside. It was one of the largest wild fires in Park Service history.

When it began, Chief Ranger Dimont considered it routine—a fire to be easily handled by the Big Cypress' initial attack crew. That group—small, but experienced in the unique methods of controlling fires in south Florida's swamps—was already there monitoring the blaze when he and the superintendent arrived.

And at that point the fire seemed manageable. It covered only 1 or 2 acres

and was located in a wet, inaccessible area.

After conferring with their people at the site, Rob Yates, Bruce Malloy, and Carroll Schell, Fagergren and Dimont elected to take no action. Monitoring the blaze would continue. By morning the fire covered only 30 acres.

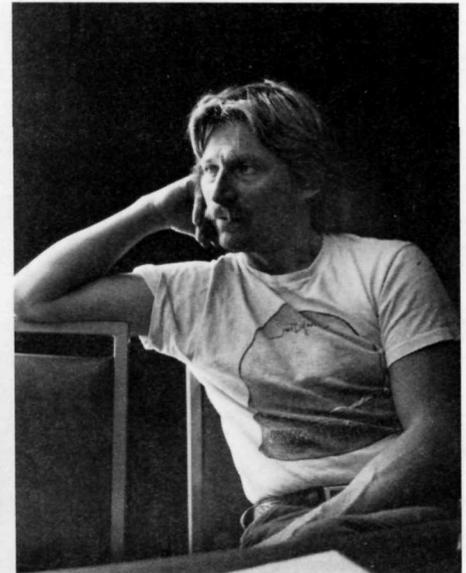
"Normally a fire in that kind of area should have burned itself out," Dimont explained, "but conditions weren't normal."

The Big Cypress area is always dry during the spring, but this year, the area had shared south Florida's weeks-long drought and was even drier. Fire danger was explosive. Still, Dimont's crews were seasoned, having successfully controlled hundreds of fires like the one which confronted him across a narrow canal on the night of May 8.

"Then, just after noon on the second day, the fire really began to roll," Dimont said. "By 2:30 it reached an area where we could get our equipment to it, so we began to man the fire." Simultaneously, he called for help from a Boise Interagency Fire Control Center (BIFC) helicopter stationed at the preserve and piloted by Big Cypress employee Phil Murphy.

"We were trying to hold the fire just west of a cypress stand, and we did it. The fire calmed down again that night. Everything was fine until the next morning," said the chief ranger.

The next day, the Big Cypress crews



Exhausted Big Cypress Employee James A. Borucki.

hit it again with everything they had, but the fire began to gather momentum; erratic winds began to create problems for the six-man crew and single helicopter. Then, arsonists struck a blow that forced Dimont to regroup. Two new fires were set in the preserve near the original blaze. Fagergren called for additional manpower from nearby Everglades National Park. Dimont reorganized his team to handle the increasing complexity and started to build an overhead organization. He called on three of his key park technicians.

Rob Yates became the operation's line boss. Bruce Malloy assumed responsibilities for air reconnaissance, fire intelligence and plans. Mary Jo Yates established the systematic reporting system and timekeeping procedures.

Crews from the Everglades arrived the next day, and for the next 10 days Dimont and his 12-person organization battled the violent, unpredictable fire. The small crew was able to make some progress. Under heavy pressure from the fire, the Big Cypress and Everglades crews burned out and held a control line on the fire's southeastern side along an off-road vehicle trail. That steered the fire northeast away from an area Fagergren considered particularly valuable. The fire raced away into an isolated, inaccessible area.

But by Friday, May 22, because of several additional new fires, Dimont's situation reached a critical point. With his crews stretched to the limit and near physical exhaustion, he decided to call for more help.

In response, BIFC sent in some of its top fire management talent. Superintendent Fagergren delegated responsibility for the fires to the Class I overhead team headed by Bob Sellers (NPS) who reached the fire camp at the Oasis Ranger Station early the next day. His group included team members from BLM and BIA as well as other NPS personnel. A 19-person interregional fire crew, Arrowhead Number 1, was dispatched from its base at the Grand Canyon and arrived in Miami later that night.

By the time the team was in place Turner Number 10 had burned nearly 100,000 acres. Sellers fully recognized the seriousness of Dimont's fire problem.

"Conditions are so bad for fire that I don't think an army would have a chance handling this thing," he said. "We need a soaking rain."

Later, the fire was burning more slowly thanks to favorable winds, but Sellers' team had other problems to contend with—more new fires, some deliberately set.

The largest of these, called Skillet Number 2, was exhibiting the same violent behavior that characterized the earlier fires. Apparently touched off to

burn out sawgrass around a building at a hunting camp, the fire burned hundreds of acres within minutes. With an incredible rate of spread and flame heights sometimes reaching 25 to 30 feet, the fire set on Monday, May 25, burned nearly 2,000 acres before it was contained later that day.

The weather began to cooperate. The patterns of the overdue rainy season began to establish themselves. On Tuesday afternoon, local thundershowers, born from the interaction of the Florida Peninsula and the Gulf and Atlantic waters, poured 1.17 inches of rain on the fires. A weak frontal system added more rain Wednesday morning. Things began looking up.

But Sellers and his staff were still nervous. The skies turned blue and cloudless. The temperature rose, while fuel moisture and relative humidity plummeted. Aircraft (by now three helicopters and one fixed wing) were on reconnaissance. Crews were poised for initial attack.

Line Boss Ray Palmer (Bureau of Indian Affairs), watching the area from a fixed wing plane, reported a fire near Carnestown, just outside the preserve's western boundary. The Ochopee Fire Department had already responded to the fire, but the overhead team wasn't in the mood to take chances. Three helicopters and a ground crew were dispatched to assist, and the fire was contained in minutes, but not before it

burned 90 acres.

As the weekend of May 30 came, fears of new fires increased, but on Saturday the Florida weather brought another reprieve. An afternoon shower dropped .09 inches of rain on the area—not much, but enough to raise the humidity and fuel moisture for the rest of the day. A similar rain brought more relief on Sunday, and the slow process of cautious demobilization was set in motion. By June 7 the major fire effort had ended, but not before four new starts were detected.

Fagergren noted several factors which wrestled the fire out of control. Foremost, of course, was the combination of explosive fuels and abnormally dry weather. Erratic winds intensified this effect.

However, a major contributor was arson. Some fires were started to protect individual hunting camps—a legitimate activity at the proper time of year, but one undertaken by some individuals during these extreme burning conditions with apparent disregard for the dangers posed.

The resources suffered too. But despite the fire's fury, preserve managers think the fire was generally benign.

Within a week of the fire, much of the sawgrass had already resprouted. Fagergren said the prairies would be completely covered within a matter of weeks.

Dickenson addresses ranger association

By Rick Smith
Assistant Superintendent
Everglades National Park, Fla.

Speaking before more than 300 employees gathered at Squaw Valley, Calif., for the 5th annual rendezvous of the Association of National Park Rangers, Director Russ Dickenson called the Association "an organization whose time has come."

"The Association fills a demonstrable need in this Service," Dickenson said. "If you emphasize the role of advice, consultation and recommendation to the management of the National Park Service, to those of us in leadership positions, the organization can have a great future. It can have tremendous influence in providing for management the kind of collective wisdom that field experience represents. This is perhaps the highest and best use of such an organization; and we in management are going to give you 100 percent support."

Recalling that his roots were also in the parks, the Director observed that being a ranger was an unforgettable experience. "It is a once in a lifetime value judgment we have all made and the common experience we all share. You never forget it and can never let the lessons pass by."

Dickenson noted that the theme of this year's rendezvous was resources management. He pointed out that the Service has focused its attention on resources management in an attempt to deal with the range of resources problems first highlighted in the 1980 State of the Parks report to the Congress and later dealt with in a subsequent mitigation plan submitted in 1981. "The key document will be the area resources management plan," Dickenson said. "We also identified in our mitigation plan a number of projects that are vitally important to the Service's program of resources protection. Foremost of these is implementation of the natural resources

trainee program to place a cadre of highly trained resource managers in as many as 30 parks. In addition, natural and cultural resources workshops for a wide variety of personnel will be scheduled."

The Director continued by observing that few parks have an adequate inventory of their cultural and natural resources. "Such inventories are a prerequisite for wise management decisions," he stated. This baseline data will be collected and used for setting management priorities.

Once the information is collected, there still must be a way to adequately process the data. The Director noted that plans for a Servicewide resources information tracking system were underway. "The system is designed to tie together the functions of planning, research, monitoring, reporting and managing into a cohesive, integrated process so that parks can take

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advantage of information generated in other areas."

Dickenson emphasized a growing role for what he called the resources specialist. Noting that a technological world is pressing in upon parks, he pointed out that the traditional roles of the ranger, the maintenance person, the scientist and the interpreter must be augmented by individuals who act as monitors and facilitators in dealing with the threats to parks from sources outside their boundaries.

"I see no change in the traditional role of the park ranger," he added. "It's appropriate, the American people accept it, and that's the way it should continue. We just need to supplement it."

Nepal's national parks

By Charles H. Odegaard
Deputy Regional Director, PNRO

"Ranging from the sub-tropical forests of the Terai to the great peaks of the Himalayas in the north, Nepal can boast some of the most spectacular natural areas in southern Asia, with a variety of fauna and flora almost unparalleled elsewhere in this region. Between these extremes one may find every vegetational type: the treeless steppes of the Trans-Himalayan region in the extreme north; the birch, silver fir, larch, and hemlock of the higher valleys; the oak, pine and rhododendron of the intermediate altitude, and the great sal forests of the south," wrote Birendra B. Shah, chief, National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Office, his Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Some comments made by Surendra Pathak of the Royal Chitwan National Park, made during his visit to national parks in the Pacific Northwest Region as well as to the regional office are quoted here.

"Nepal's parks are funded by world agencies such as UNESCO, World Wildlife Fund and others. Our budget is submitted to the King, who accepts it or modifies it, then it goes to the international agencies.

"Visitors are only allowed in Nepal's parks in guided tours. As a result, visitation is very low. No overnight camping is allowed; resting platforms are used for wildlife observations and for special occasions such as climbing Mount Everest.

"Some Nepal parks have common boundaries with China, and good

The Director continued by emphasizing the role that interpretation plays in resources management. "In the long run," he said, "the success of any park management program depends on informed public support." Dickenson observed that an informed public is aware of the significance of the natural and cultural values the parks contain, therefore becoming more thoughtful users of these values. "Interpretation can improve the visitor's understanding and appreciation of this Nation's natural and cultural heritage and his/her dependence and interrelationship with the environment and the past. The role of interpretation is to enrich the visitor's experience. If the visitor is not enriched, if the visitor is not touched, we have

relations exist between the two countries. For example, China informs Nepal whenever Everest climbers are coming in from the north.

"Everest climbers must hire native help, and they are constantly watched by the military. If they stray from the route they are redirected, although attempts are made to make this watch unobstructive. Climbers must also pay any costs for rescue missions.

"The King has the authority to take private land for park purposes, but the owner is paid for such land.

"Wildlife populations are thinned by

failed."

In conclusion, Dickenson said that the individual employee's primary stewardship responsibility is to assure that the park is protected.

"It is up to me and other senior managers to support you, to provide policy and guidelines for accomplishing the Service's mission, but it is up to you to see that it gets done," he told the rangers.

"The daily task of park operations is your responsibility. Our principal daily concern must be the protection and perpetuation of park values and their wise and appropriate use by the American people. God bless America and the national parks. God bless you all."

shooting, and the meat from the animals is used for employees' consumption.

"Parks are guarded by the military, and wardens themselves deal out 'justice' in poaching cases; however, an alleged poacher may appeal a warden's decision to the courts, which are appellate. Punishment for poaching is severe; penalties are directly proportional to rarity of the animal or bird poached. Penalties range from 2 weeks to 5 years in jail, plus a fine.

"Nepal allows neither fishing nor hunting in their parks."

Headlands rangers training held

Rangers in the Marin Headlands of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., last spring held a Search and Rescue training session in cooperation with the local fire department.

Course coordinator Park Technician Dale Antonich and Fred Bunker of the Sausalito Fire Department joined forces to create a combined rescue team to serve the area for all emergencies.

The eight-session course included basic equipment usage, knot tying, raising and lowering systems using ascenders, jamars and rappel change-over. Each trainee participated in rescuing a volunteer victim by use of high angle litter traverses. Two night climbing sessions were also conducted using special lighting equipment.

All participants achieved at least a minimum level of expertise in the exercise, and according to Dale, "The course was a great success."





Shenandoah's medics in action: (Above) A victim is loaded onto a litter with intravenous equipment and readied for transport. (Right) Injured person is loaded into an ambulance and sent to a nearby medical facility.

Shenandoah's medics

The emergency medical services team at Shenandoah National Park, Va., which includes 11 park medics, 25 EMT's (emergency medical technicians), three rescue vans and a crash truck, had an exceptionally busy visitor season this past summer.

University of Virginia doctors have said that quick action in providing intravenous fluids, drugs and prompt and proper medical care saved the lives of at least five persons.

They also treated two victims of serious falls. The first, a 14-year-old who fell 150 feet while rock-climbing, was kept alive by medics until he could be evacuated by a U.S. Army helicopter from Ft. Belvoir, Va. A second fell 50 feet from an overlook. Upon arrival, park medics found the visitor in critical condition, and after stabilization, rushed the patient to the University of Virginia Medical Center where a trauma team was waiting.

Shenandoah's park medics and EMT's receive most of their training on their own time and volunteer many hours at the university emergency room, "practicing their skills."



Disabled visitors to Camp Greentop can enjoy white water rafting on the nearby Shenandoah River.



Catoctin Park serves disabled persons

By Vicki Glenn
Interpretation, Recreation and
Visitor Services, NCR

Camp Greentop in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland was the first camp in the United States for disabled persons, and it is the only camp within the National Park System that was built specifically to serve the recreational needs of disabled persons. And it has been doing so, quietly and effectively for over 44 years.

Organized in 1937, through a cooperative agreement between the Maryland League for the Handicapped and the Park Service, the first camp was located on the side of a mountain where it served mostly ambulatory polio victims. The following year the camp moved to a new facility on top of the mountain where the flatter terrain enabled the campers to move about more easily. In the early years wheelchairs were not common; now few of the campers can walk without crutches or braces, many are wheelchair-

Continued next page.

bound, and most are cerebral palsy victims.

NPS and Greentop have a long working relationship. Park Superintendent Tom McFadden has only praise for the League and its programs dedicated to serving handicapped individuals of all ages, regardless of social or ethnic background, and the public support these efforts have generated.

The camp surroundings are virtually barrier free. Buildings are ramped and all are connected with macadam walkways. The recent opening of Spicebush Nature Trail offers almost complete freedom for wheelchair users. But this is the mountains, and no system is perfect. So each season the park and the League join in a team effort to try and eliminate as many obstacles as possible. But each session has its share of scraped knees and elbows; or there is the occasional "header" taken when a wheelchair rolls off the pavement. But all is taken in stride.

For the adult campers, many of whom spend the balance of their time in institutions or sheltered workshops, the Greentop experience is the highlight of their year. The emphasis is on "adulthood," on letting a camper decide what he wants to do. According to Joanne Raiter, a 31-year-old camper with cerebral palsy, "This is the most free you can be—you can do what you want, when you want." This kind of freedom of choice is important to campers who often have no other opportunity to interact with people on anything but an institutionalized basis.

According to Mac Crawford, a 33-year-old camper with muscular dystrophy, Greentop is a learning experience for both staff and campers. It was certainly a learning experience for NPS Naturalist James Voigt who confided, "I didn't quite know what to expect because I'd never worked with handicapped people before. I had just assumed that mental disabilities accompanied physical disabilities, but not so!"

The counselors are also unique folk—college students and teachers in the field of therapeutic and occupational recreation, former campers, individuals from all walks of life who are interested in working with disabled people. The staff receives extensive orientation from the League about different types of disabilities, application and function of braces, how to maneuver a wheelchair, how to handle seizures, and other problems.

Activities planned by the staff include fishing expeditions, hikes, shopping

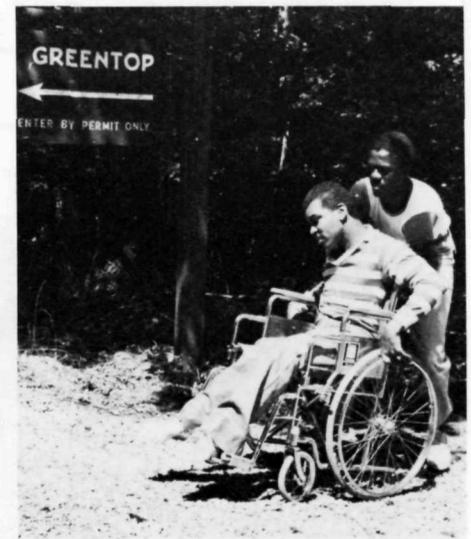


Marriage services at Camp Greentop in Catoctin Mountain Park, Md.

trips, overnight camping, white water rafting on the Shenandoah River, and dancing to a rock band. Campers even opt for sleeping in the meadow under the stars.

Not every camper is initially comfortable with the Greentop atmosphere. For example, Abner Roberts was recovering from a brain tumor which left him partially blind. On his first trip to camp, he said, "I was waiting for the bus and found myself looking around at the other campers. I was sure I didn't belong there—I mean these folks are *handicapped*, Arms and legs waving, strange sounds and groans coming from them; I was definitely in the wrong place. Then we arrived at Greentop; it was so beautiful and the staff and other campers were so happy to see us. I've never seen or felt so much love, and I decided that any place where people were free to love each other, this must be okay, and I wanted to be a part of that."

Freedom and love: the essence of Greentop. The ultimate expression of this freedom and love occurred on August 26, 1980, when Sandy Frank and Jim Price, both victims of cerebral palsy, were married at the Greentop Chapel in the woods. Officiating was the Reverend Donald Etherton, who



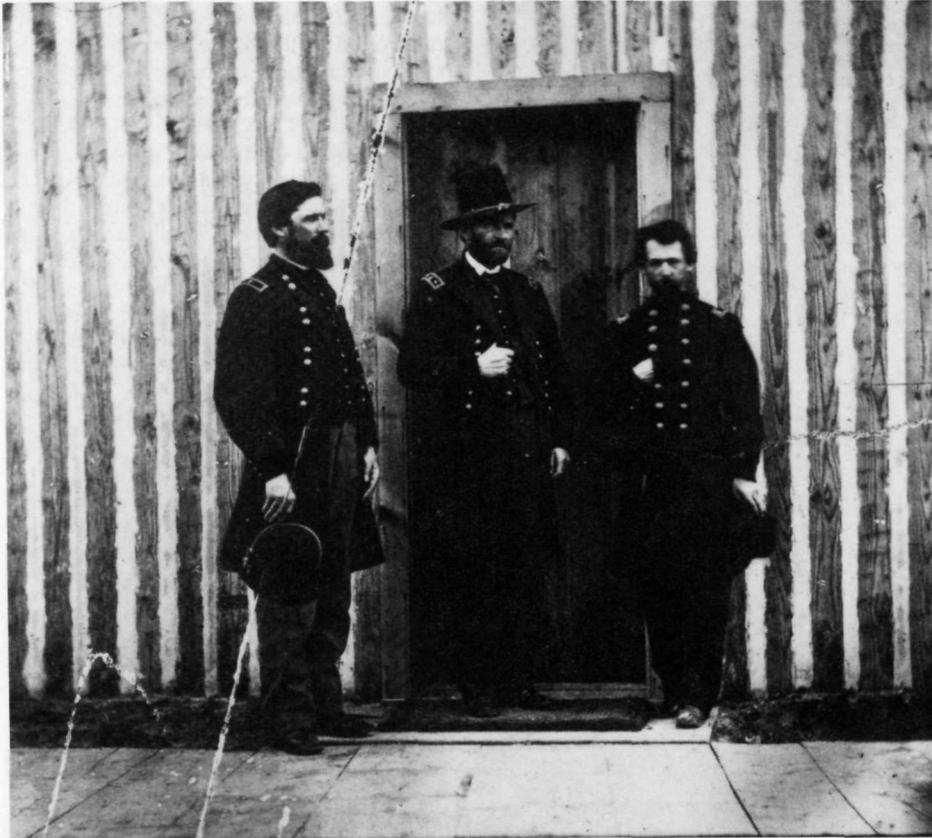
Facilities for the wheel-chair-bound are also available at Camp Greentop.

had been a camper in the 1930s. Their wedding present from the Park Service was a honeymoon in the VIP lodge at Catoctin Mountain Park.

Greentop in many ways personifies the National Park Service: a group of people come to serve, another comes to enjoy, and each person gains from the experience.

Virginia gets Grant camp

Photo courtesy of U.S. Signal Corps.



General Grant and aides stand before the log cabin in this historical photo.

By Roslyn H. Brewer
Public Affairs Office, MARO

The log cabin which was the residence of General Ulysses S. Grant during the last 5 months of the Civil War is being returned by the Mid-Atlantic Region to its original site at City Point, near Hopewell, Va.

The cabin, one of a complex built in 1864 at Grant's Appomattox Manor headquarters, was visited several times by President Lincoln. It was constructed expressly for the Commanding General with logs placed vertically rather than horizontally, and the interior containing two rooms divided by a brick fireplace and chimney. Of the thousands of log cabins built by both armies during the Civil War, this is the only one known to remain. Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., calls the 25 by 27-foot T-shaped structure a prime artifact and an integral part of the City Point story.

At the end of the Civil War the cabin was given to George H. Stuart, President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, a forerunner of the American Red Cross. In 1865 Stuart moved the structure to Philadelphia and gave it to the city, and it was placed on

land that later became Fairmount Park.

The Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia offered the historic cabin to the NPS in 1971, but the Service was unable to act until the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 authorized acquisition of the City Point property. After the land was acquired as a sub-unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, agreement was reached between the NPS and the City of Philadelphia to move the historic structure to its original site.

Both Fairmount Park and Petersburg National Battlefield are listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, and MARO therefore notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation officers for Pennsylvania and Virginia that the two-room cabin was being carried back to Old Virginia.

To confirm the age of the cabin, MARO requested a tree-ring study from the U.S. Geological Survey. The laboratory report stated that sample oak, chestnut and red cedar logs are old enough to be original fabric.

According to Regional Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services Chester O. Harris, the move became



Workers from the staffs of Independence and Valley Forge NHPs carefully disassemble the log cabin.

urgent when increasing evidence of vandalism was observed. A team was formed to disassemble the building under the direction of Regional Historical Architect Henry J. Magaziner. As workers from Valley Forge and Independence Parks removed sections for loading on a flatbed truck, Historical Architect John Ingle marked each log and section for eventual reassembly. Each of the bricks in the chimney was also numbered and marked to show which side was up and in which direction it faced. A donation from the Eastern National Park and Monument Association provided financial assistance for the move.

Before the cabin is reassembled, an archeological study will be made to determine the precise original site on which the cabin was built in November 1864. Regional Archeologist David Orr expects the study to get underway soon, beginning with a ground-penetrating radar survey followed by site excavation.

When Grant's cabin is raised again at City Point exactly where it was 117 years ago, visitors may give a nostalgic thought to the similarities in two great historical figures of the Civil War: each from Illinois, each served his country as President, and each is associated with a log cabin protected by the NPS—Grant's in Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia and Lincoln's traditional cabin in Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Kentucky.

Preserve rangers wield chain saws



A section of the pitcher plant area at Big Thicket National Preserve, with slash pine and white bay in the background and pitcher plant in foreground.

By John K. Apel
Park Technician

Big Thicket National Reserve, Tex.

Anyone recently driving by the Turkey Creek Unit of Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas may have been surprised to hear chain saws cutting trees in the preserve and wondered why the rangers were not there doing something about it. Actually the people with the chain saws were Park Service rangers involved in a project to rehabilitate a pitcher plant "bog." The cutting of trees is only one of the efforts under way to provide a suitable environment for the pitcher plant's growth. The other part of the project consists of setting the pitcher plants on fire. At first this may seem incredible, that an agency responsible for the preserve's protection would resort to logging and burning, but let's take a closer look.

There are three naturally occurring pitcher plant "bogs" (technically the bogs are actually wetland savannahs) in Big Thicket National Preserve ranging in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ to almost 9 acres. Pitcher plants (*Sarracenia alata*) are carnivorous with a diet of small insects. They only grow in a few spots in the Big Thicket

where most other kinds of forest plants are unable, or at least used to be unable, to grow. These places are generally open savannahs where water is slow to drain due to the depression of the area and an underlying layer of "waterproof" clay (hardpan). Unlike true bogs these wetland savannahs will often dry out during the year. It is the shift back and forth from wet to dry plus the periodic occurrence of fire which is thought to have maintained the wetland savannah and its pitcher plants. The many roads, farms and drainage projects built in the region since the first settlers came to the area have eliminated many of the savannahs and altered most of the remaining ones. Roads have prevented the spread of fires and diverted water, which had once flowed into the savannahs. The increasing numbers of people's homes in the area also created the need for efficient fire suppression.

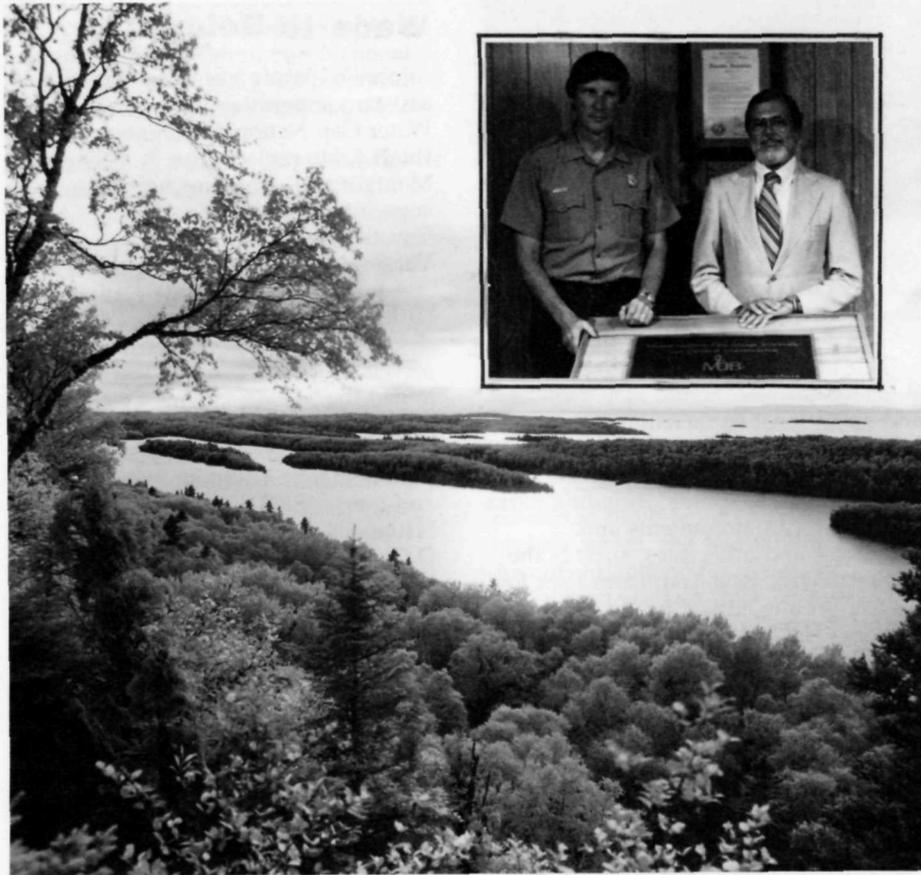
What does fire have to do with pitcher plants? Well, in comparison with the trees and shrubs of the surrounding forest, the pitcher plants in the very flammable savannahs had easily survived occasional burning. The slower growing woody plants could only begin to invade the pitcher plant's

neighborhood if fire were prevented for several years, allowing them time to grow large enough to become resistant to the fire. This is exactly what happened in the 50 years preceding the establishment of the national preserve in 1974. By then the savannahs had been seriously encroached upon by woody plants (pine, bay, gum, etc.). Since the pitcher plants and other plants native to the savannahs required the generous amounts of sunlight that the trees were beginning to block out, the pitcher plants were declining in number. Because the purpose of the preserve is to ensure not only protection of the natural values of the area but also the natural processes (like fire), which had created those values, some way of turning back the clock in the pitcher plant areas was needed.

The national preserve's plans to "turn back the clock" involves a two tier approach: prescribed burning (fires set under predetermined conditions to achieve a specific goal), and removal of invading woody species, particularly the non-native slash pine (which was introduced as a commercial crop). The use of fire in recreating natural processes is not new in the National Park System, having first been used experimentally at Everglades National Park in the 1950s. In this area, the Texas Forest Service has burned wetland savannahs similar to those in the preserve at a Nature Conservancy area nearby with successful results. Two burns by NPS crews during the winters of 1980 and 1981 in the largest of the national preserve's pitcher plant savannahs initiated the prescribed burning program in Big Thicket National Preserve. In the summers of 1979, 1980, and 1981 NPS personnel have been cutting and removing those slash pines that had grown beyond the reach of fire. The cutting is being done entirely with hand tools and the brush is then hand-carried out of the savannah on temporary boardwalks to minimize the impact on the area. Once the trees are removed adequate sunlight and room to grow will allow the pitcher plants to move into areas they had been forced out of.

While the cutting and removal of the slash pine will only be done once, the prescribed burning phase of this project will have to be carried out periodically to ensure the integrity of the unique plant community. In the future the preserve will construct an elevated boardwalk trail through the largest of the pitcher plant savannahs so that visitors will be able to experience a part of Big Thicket's natural heritage without harming it.

Isle Royale now a biosphere reserve



View from Lookout Louise from the west showing Duncan Bay in the foreground. (Inset) Superintendent Don Brown, left, and Jay Blower, executive director, U.S. Man and the Biosphere Program, displaying the bronze embossed placard marking the 50th anniversary and the biosphere reserve designation of Isle Royale NP.

By Charlie Wieser
Public Affairs Officer, MWRO

Isle Royale, often described as the most beautiful, remote and unspoiled wilderness east of the Rocky Mountains, now has the proud distinction of membership in the International Biosphere Reserve system. The honor was awarded a little more than 50 years after President Herbert Hoover signed the enabling legislation for the national park in March, 1931. That half-century anniversary was celebrated in July of this year, along with the recent designation of Isle Royale as a member of the biosphere reserve family.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) confers the designation. So far, a special UNESCO committee in Paris has selected 13 units of this country's National Park System (NPS) as reserves. Others are being added around the world to form a global network. Reserves are seldom established by themselves but are usually an overlay on an already

established protected area such as a national forest or a national park.

Jay Blower, executive director of the U.S. Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program, was the principal speaker at the July 26 Reserve dedication ceremonies. "We need to be thinking about the environment on a global scale," he told a capacity crowd at the island's Rock Harbor Auditorium.

The term biosphere refers to the thin layer of atmosphere that surrounds the earth and protects all life. The reserves, Blower said, are areas where "the pulse of the earth can be monitored."

The natural, unspoiled systems of Isle Royale will provide baseline information that can be compared with other developed or altered natural systems, thus providing the means to monitor the health of the world and to diagnose unhealthy, natural systems when they appear. Also provided will be means for preservation of genetic materials that may be lost in similar unprotected ecosystems.

During the Rock Harbor ceremonies, Dr. Bill Gregg, the NPS coordinator for

the MAB program, said, "Biosphere Reserve designation secures the island for long-time research and data-gathering and makes the island part of a world system dedicated to solving global ecological problems."

Another highlight, and a very popular one, during the dedication ceremonies was an appearance by Glenn Merritt. Irrepressible at 87 years, Merritt is the "Mayor" of Isle Royale's Rock Harbor.

He made his first trip to the island in 1902 and has returned every summer since. Drawing on this rich background, Merritt delighted his audience with stories of the early mining, fishing and settlement days of the island. He was aided in his presentation with old films showing some of the early parties investigating Isle Royale as a potential national park. Merritt is one of the few remaining former homeowners who hold life leases on the island.

Isle Royale lies 50 miles off Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, 20 miles from the Minnesota shore and 15 miles from the Canadian border. The island, 45 miles long, is a harsh place where the growing season is short and the soil to sustain plant life is a thin mantle.

The harshness, softened during a brief summer by wild flowers, moss and lichens, is part of the character of the island and adds to the mystique and beauty that makes Isle Royale a place apart, deserving of its reputation as a crown jewel of the National Park System.

The main island is a series of sharp parallel ridges with a diagonal north-east to south-west orientation that makes it difficult for a hiker to maintain bearings when using the Canadian coast line for reference. Isle Royale is an archipelago with nearly 200 smaller islands surrounding it in Lake Superior's crystal clear waters.

As a wilderness, the island has no roads. It has 160 miles of hiking trails, which provide access to a mosaic of inland lakes, streams, bays, diverse forests and wildlife. All these features were given protection from commercial exploitation and private development when Isle Royale National Park was created in the 1931 legislation.

The island is truly isolated and almost undisturbed by man. It is a place where nature provides the only sounds and where backpackers almost always leave nothing behind but footprints. Except for boating facilities, a lodge and the hiking trails, there is very little evidence of man's intrusion. And that's the way it will remain. Federal legislation in 1976 provides that 98 percent of the island will be kept in a natural and roadless state.

NPS people in the news

Jack Fish honored: donates trees



Fish at tree-planting ceremony.

By Larry Brown
Office of Public Affairs, NCR

National Capital Regional Director Manus "Jack" Fish was among Interior career employees who were recently awarded a performance bonus through the Civil Service Reform Act.

In making the announcement, Secretary James Watt said the award recognizes "employees who have been truly excellent in their performance." He further noted that the success of Governmental programs is dependent on the accomplishments of career employees who are responsible for the implementation of policies and laws. "The performance of senior executives of Government is particularly important in this regard," the Secretary said.

Upon receiving the bonus-award, Fish said, "I am very pleased and grateful for this personal recognition, but I really feel that it is also a reflection on the outstanding day-to-day performance by the people of NCR. Our accomplishments are a team effort and as I have said before . . . if one member of the organization is honored, then all the members of the organization are honored."

In this spirit and on behalf of the employees of NCR, Fish has donated three trees to be planted at the Frederick Douglass Home in the Anacostia section of Washington, D.C. The trees will become a part of the historic restoration landscape plan at the home.

At a tree planting ceremony at the Douglass Home on Nov. 13, Fish noted that the trees symbolize the mission of the National Park Service.

Fish, a 29-year veteran of the Park Service, has served as director of NCR since 1973, where he has managerial and operational supervision of some 2,000 employees and more than 50,000 acres of Federal lands in the greater Washington, D.C., area, including parks and parkways, monuments and memorials and other sites, such as the National Mall, Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, C&O Canal National Historical Park and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

Fish serves as NCR's primary witness at Congressional hearings on the budget and related functions for the White House, the Kennedy Center and the recently closed National Visitor Center. He worked closely with the sponsors of the Vietnam Memorial, which will be constructed at the Constitution Gardens.

In addition, he is noted for his leadership of the U.S. Park Police and for spearheading numerous successful and heavily attended activities on the Washington Monument Grounds, including the Fourth of July Program and the Christmas Pageant of Peace. He represents the Service on a number of boards and commissions such as the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees, Wolf Trap Foundation and the C&O Canal Park Advisory Commission.

Rushmore employees awarded

Two employees of Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak., recently received Special Achievement Awards of \$300 each. Libby S. Oney and Alice Gregson were presented their awards by Superintendent Edwin L. Rothfuss. Oney, the memorial's administrative clerk, was honored for "excellent performance" while serving as acting administrative officer. Gregson, the superintendent's secretary, received her award for performance of extra duties over the past 2 years.

Wade to Delaware

John W. Wade has been named assistant superintendent at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pa.-N.J. He replaces Jon B. Montgomery, who was named superintendent of Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, Va.

A native of Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., Wade received a B.A. degree from Fort Lewis College. He served in the army from 1964-66 and joined the NPS in 1967 as a park ranger at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. From 1970-71, Wade was a supervisory park ranger at Yosemite National Park and then served as a unit manager at National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C., from 1971-72. In 1973, Wade became a training specialist at Albright Training Center, Ariz., where he remained until 1976. From June 1976 to June 1977, Wade served in the Division of International Park Affairs in Washington as a visiting lecturer in Canterbury, New Zealand. Upon his return to the U.S., he became assistant chief ranger at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. From May 1980 until his present appointment, he joined the Organization of American States in Port of Spain, Trinidad, where he assisted in developing a national park system for Trinidad.

Carl Hinrichs to Buffalo

Carl Hinrichs has been named as the new chief ranger for Buffalo National River, Ark. Hinrichs is replacing John E. Welch who recently transferred to Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.

Hinrichs comes to his new assignment from Great Smoky Mountains National Park where he has served as district ranger.

The 37-year-old Hinrichs began his career with the Park Service in 1966 at Olympic National Park, Wash., as a sub-district ranger. In 1970, he transferred to Sequoia National Park, Calif., and was promoted to assistant district ranger in 1971. From 1972 to 1975 he served as district ranger at Everglades National Park, where he wrote a canoe trail guide.

Hinrichs was born in Emmetsburg, Iowa. He attended St. Cloud State College in St. Cloud, Minn., and received a B.A. degree in 1966. He and his wife, Vicki, are the parents of three children, Julie, 11; Tricia, 9, and Carl, 5.

Grafe named super at Zion

Harold L. "Harry" Grafe, West Unit manager of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., since 1977, has been named superintendent at Zion National Park, Utah.

Grafe, 50, is a former Air Force fighter pilot and a 16-year NPS veteran. He succeeds John O. Lancaster, who was named superintendent earlier this year at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Utah.

The assignment will be the first superintendency for Grafe, who has served at five other park areas. While a school teacher at Cortez, Colo., he worked as a seasonal ranger at Mesa Verde National Park from 1961-66. He was assistant sub-district ranger at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif., from 1966-70; chief ranger at Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y., from 1970-72; and chief ranger at Buffalo National River, Ark., from 1972-77 before moving to Rocky Mountain, where he was stationed near Grand Lake.

Grafe was born in Otoe, Nebr. He has a B.S. degree in education from Peru (Nebraska) State College and a M.S. degree in education administration from the University of Northern Colorado.

He was with the U.S. Air Force from 1953-57, and later worked briefly as a pilot with the Continental Airlines.

He and his wife Marilyn, a native of Auburn, Nebr., are parents of three daughters.

O'Neill to Golden Gate

Brian O'Neill, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. He comes to his new post from the Western Regional Office where he served as assistant director for Grants and Technical Assistance.

O'Neill began his Government career in 1964 as a geographer with the U.S. Geological Survey. He subsequently was a resource planner for the National Trails System and later coordinated implementation of the Federal Interstate Compact for the Hudson River. He worked for a period with HCRS in Albuquerque, N. Mex., where he served as an executive responsible for a series of programs providing planning and technical assistance to States and local entities.

In his new position, he succeeds Jack Wheat who has retired.

A native of Washington, D.C., O'Neill was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1964 with a Bachelor's degree in geography.

Koevenig gets MSA



Eugene Koevenig (center) receives Meritorious Service Award from Interior Secretary Watt (left). At right is Mount Rushmore Superintendent Rothfuss.

Interior Secretary James Watt presented the Interior Department's highest award, the Meritorious Service Award, to Eugene Koevenig, in recognition of more than "29 years of dedicated and successful service with the Federal Government." Koevenig's major accomplishments included hazardous duty in examining sculptures

and effecting necessary repairs as facility manager at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak., and efficient management of his staff, in addition to serving in the capacity of assistant superintendent of the memorial on many occasions.

San Francisco Bay area double victory



WR Director Howard Chapman (center), congratulates San Francisco Bay Area Federal Employees of the Year, Harrison J. Dring, conservator of ships at the National Maritime Museum, and Doris J. Hall, secretary to the regional director.

Selected from among 30,000 U.S. workers in the San Francisco Bay Area as "Federal Employee of the Year" were two Park Service nominees: Doris J. Hall, secretary to the regional director, and Harrison J. Dring, conservator of ships for the Golden Gate National

Recreation Area.

Mrs. Hall received the award in the clerical category and Dring in the trades and crafts category. Both received the congratulations of Regional Director Howard H. Chapman following an awards luncheon.

Mintzmyer gets MSA

L. Lorraine Mintzmyer, regional director of the Rocky Mountain Region, received the Meritorious Service Award of the Department of the Interior in a surprise presentation by Secretary James Watt on Sept. 21 in Denver.

Mintzmyer's award was "in recognition of her many contributions in the field of park administration and management with the National Park Service."

She began her career with the Park Service in July 1959 as a clerk-stenographer with the Midwest Regional Office and progressed through a series of responsible positions to her present position of regional director in April 1980. The citation also states, "Throughout her career, she has demonstrated skills and achievements in park administration and management which have earned her a high level of respect and appreciation not only within the Federal Government but in the



private sector as well."

The citation was awarded as the finale of one of Secretary Watt's Denver

meetings with Interior employees. The audience of about 300 persons consisted mostly of Park Service people.

Apostle Islands employee, a success



Carol Miller, high school science advisor, reviews graph of Island data with Sheilla Gurnoe.

By Pat Miller
Superintendent
Apostle Islands NL, Wisc.

Sheilla Gurnoe, a high school senior from Washburn, Wisc., has achieved both success and recognition for her research on a small flowering plant growing on remote islands in Lake Superior.

Working as a Volunteer-in-Parks at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisc., Sheilla discovered that the butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) grows on rare mosses found on only two of the 22 Apostle Islands. Before Sheilla's

work, two of these mosses were unrecorded in Wisconsin.

While recording all butterwort locations on the islands, Sheilla had to put up with insects and rough weather, and had to climb steep shoreline cliffs. She spent days walking the island, taking pictures and recording data before writing a scientific paper entitled "A Reconnaissance Study of the Habitat of *Pinguicula vulgaris* at the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore."

For her painstaking work, the youth won first place at the Wisconsin State 19th National Junior Science and Humanities Symposium. The award gave her the opportunity to represent Washburn High School and the State at the national competition held this spring at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

At West Point, competition was keen among more than 200 students representing 41 regions of the United States. Research projects were judged in seven categories, and Sheilla won second place in the botany category.

"She has shown that a student from a rural Wisconsin high school can compete with students from larger schools having financial and academic advantages. She has shown the value of opportunities provided by the National Park Service for young people seeking intellectual growth and challenges. She has also demonstrated her own spunk and perseverance."

Donoghue gets MSA

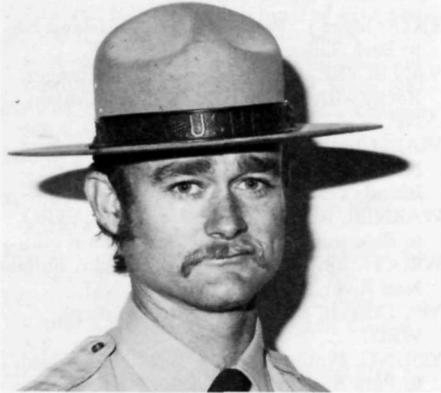


James J. Donoghue recently received the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award.

Donoghue, currently chief of the Division of Natural Programs for the Southwest Region was presented the award by Regional Director Robert I. Kerr on behalf of Interior Secretary James Watt.

The award was in recognition of his outstanding contributions in administering programs of the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). While at HCRS he was assistant regional director for Natural Programs.

Martin named to Old Faithful



Stephen P. Martin has been named Old Faithful District Ranger at Yellowstone National Park.

Martin comes to his new assignment from a supervisory park ranger job at Grand Canyon National Park where he began his NPS career as a seasonal in 1975. He earned his Bachelor's degree in natural resources from the University of Arizona in that year.

While employed as a river guide at the Canyon, he was selected for the ranger intake program in 1977. He is married to the former Cydney Wimberly and the couple have three children.

Furman, WASO programmer



Lloyd W. Furman, a recently appointed WASO programmer-analyst, brings a variety of experience to his new position.

A graduate of California State University in business administration and computer science, Furman joined the Park Service in 1976 as a seasonal park aide. Later positions have included park technician at Yosemite National Park and administrative assistant at Glen Echo Park, Md., and Clara Barton National Historic Site, Md.

Furman has also done volunteer interpretive work for the C & O Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-W.Va., and the 1978 and 1979 Folk Festivals at Wolf Trap Farm Park, Va.

Klepp, NCR's professional tree man

By Ronnie Spiewak
Public Affairs Office, WASO

When you get down to it, John Klepp is above it all. He's a tree worker with the Rock Creek Park maintenance staff, Palisades District, NCR, and spends most of his workday in the leafy branches of oak, pine, maple, hickory and poplar. He prunes them, cuts them down, feeds them and cables lame limbs.

Klepp's claim to fame is his recent success in two professional tree climbing competitions held by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), a national organization committed to setting the highest standards for tree safety, maintenance and public information on arboriculture.

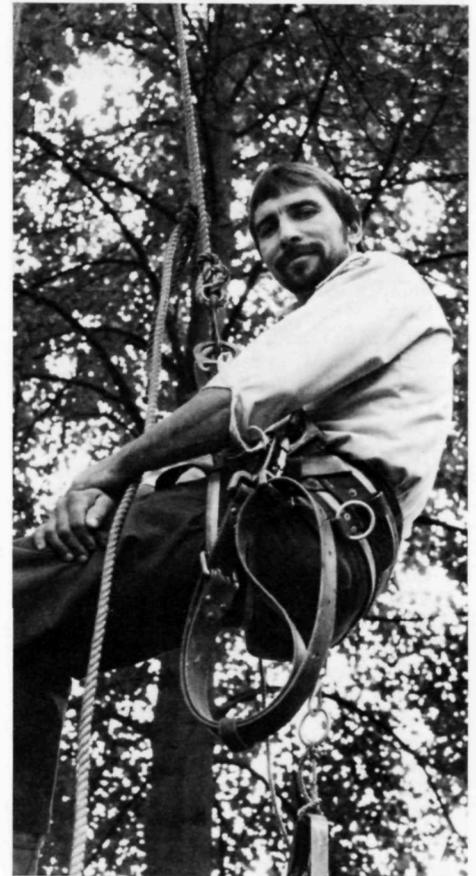
The first event was held by the Virginia Chapter of the ISA in April where Klepp was the only Federally employed tree worker among 11 contestants from private tree companies.

He captured first place in the speed climb event and second place in the work climb competition, giving him the title "1981 Jamboree Champion." The first event consisted of climbing a large, 40-foot red oak. Klepp broke the former high score of 28 seconds with his record of 26 seconds. In the work climb competition, an event requiring strong body thrust, he climbed 40 feet without using foot locks, winning second place.

The prize for Klepp's dual win was a chain saw and a ticket to Boyne Mountain, Mich., where the ISA was sponsoring its national competition in August.

At Boyne Mountain, Klepp again, the only Federally employed tree worker, won second place in the body thrust climb and second place in the roping accuracy event. In the body thrust climb he ascended 40 feet in about 28 seconds. The rope accuracy event required more agility than speed.

Climbing trees for the National Park Service generally does not require the speed which sends John scurrying up a tree trunk during a race. But thinking quickly and clearly helps.



Take for example the incident that occurred Sept. 16 when Klepp, and Frank Hart and other fellow tree workers, together with Park Police Officer John Farrell, rescued four automobile crash victims from a car. Moving swiftly and efficiently they pulled Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rose, 39, and 40, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kannee, 81 and 79 from an impacted car that had skidded on a turn and had crashed into a creek.

John is avidly looking forward to next year's ISA competitions and will work out with weights at home. In the meantime he continues to prune and cut away limbs, clear branches from icy roadways, and prepare firewood for living history sites in the Washington, D.C., area.



People on the move

- BIGGE, Diane L., Park Ranger, Independence NHP, to Park Tech., Homestead NM.
- BOYD, Mary M., Mgmt Asst, Santa Monica Mtns NRA, to Park Mgr, William Howard Taft NHS.
- BREDOW, Thomas J., Supv. Park Ranger, Coulee Dam NRA, to Same, Apostle Islands NL.
- BRYSON, James R., Jr., Maint. Worker, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Carpenter, Great Smoky Mtns NP.
- BUNDY, John F., Park Ranger, Independence NHP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA.
- BURGETTE, Daniel L., Park Tech., Lincoln Boyhood NM, to Same, Grand Teton NP.
- CLAWSON, Bradley J., Park Ranger, Gettysburg NMP, to Same, Colonial NHP.
- COBB, Jeffrey M., Clerk-Typist, DSC, to Park Tech., Lowell NHP.
- COMPTON, Donna M., Clerk-Typist, WASO, to Public Inquiries Clerk, WASO.
- DANTON, Thomas R., Supv. Park Ranger, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP, to Museum Curator, Colonial NHP.
- DAVIS, Steven W., Park Tech., NCR, to Same, Colonial NHP.
- DUSTIN, Paula E., Admin. Clerk, Glacier NP, to Same, Custer Btflld NM.
- ERICKSON, James R., Maint. Mech., Yellowstone NP, to Facilities Maint. & Operations, Grand Teton NP.
- FORSEY, Bernadine, Youth Activities Coordinator, MARO, to Budget Analyst, MARO.
- FRANK, Leonard A., Supv. Park Ranger, NARO, to Park Mgr, NARO.
- FREDERICK, Larry W., Park Ranger, Wind Cave NP, to Same, Grand Canyon NP.
- FRIEDRICH, Outdoor Recreation Planner, MARO, to Park Ranger, Independence NHP.
- GARRICK, James C., Supv. Park Tech., Grand Canyon NP, to Janitor, Grand Canyon NP.
- GERCKE, Herbert R., Park Ranger, Point Reyes NS, to Same, WRO.
- HAIR, Billie B., Personnel Mgmt Spec., Mount Rainier NP, to Same, Rocky Mtn NP.
- HIBBARD, Wallace A., Supv. Outdoor Rec. Planner, SERO, to Park Mgr, Cumberland Island NS.
- HOLDER, Steven L., Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Rocky Mtn NP.
- INNES, John F., Maint. Worker, Olympic NP, to Maint. Worker Leader, Lehman Caves NM.
- JENSEN, Marvin O., Park Mgr, Grand Canyon NP, to Park Mgr, Sequoia NP.
- LASLEY, Ellen R., Park Tech., Fort Sumner NM, to Park Ranger, Hot Springs NP.
- LITTLEFIELD, Richard G., Youth Activities Coordinator, PNWRO, to Supv. Park Ranger, Indiana Dunes NL.
- MC CALLUM, Elizabeth A., Clerk-Typist, PNWRO, to Secretary, PNWRO.
- MILLER, Kenneth T., Supv. Park Ranger, Ozark Natl Scenic Riverways, to Same, Grand Canyon NP.
- PAYNE, Wanda M., Appraisal Clerk, WASO, to Procurement Clerk, NCR.
- PETERSON, Delmar G., Budget & Program Asst, SWRO, to Purchasing Agent, Big Thicket Natl Preserve.
- ROACH, James C., Supv. Park Ranger, Colonial NHP, to Same, Gettysburg NMP.
- ROBERTS, Linda, Park Tech., Golden Gate NRA, to Same, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP.
- ROHRBACK, John L., Park Tech., Yosemite NP, to Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA.
- RUTLEDGE, Thomas N., Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP, to Park Tech., Fort Jefferson NM.
- SHARP, Hunter, Park Tech., Big South Fork NR & RA, to Park Ranger, Big Bend NP.
- TERBOSIC, Frank J., Maint. Worker, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Joshua Tree NM.
- THOMPSON, Edward E., Park Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP.
- TRUESDELL, William G., Supv. Park Ranger, Denali NP & P, to Park Ranger, Joshua Tree NM.
- WILKERSON, Patricia J., Secretary, Lincoln Boyhood NM, to Admin. Tech., Lincoln Boyhood NM.
- WILLUWEIT, Kerry L., Maint. Worker, Badlands NP, to Auto. Worker, Rocky Mtn NP.
- WISSINGER, Gordon H., Park Tech., Cuyahoga Valley NRA, to Park Ranger, Shiloh Natl Military Pk.
- AMODEI, Peter R., Maint. Mech. Leader, Independence NHP, to Maint. Worker Foreman, Allegheny Portage Railroads NHS.
- ARMSTRONG, Kenneth E., Park Tech., Bandelier NM, to Park Ranger, Zion NP.
- FOWLER, Patricia A., Project Clerk, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Budget Clerk, Wupatki NM.
- GILLESPIE, Donald F., Park Mgr, Pictured Rocks NL, to SAME, RMRO.
- GILMER, Joseph, Gardener, NCR, to Tractor Opr, Rock Creek Pk.
- LA FLEUR, Harold A., Jr., Supv. Architect, DSC, to Supv. Outdoor Rec. Planner, DSC.
- LANGDON, Keith R., Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP, to Same, Hot Springs NP.
- MESFORD, Audrey L., Park Tech., PNRO, to Information Receptionist, Klondike Gold Rush NHP.
- MORGAN, Keithel C., Park Ranger, Cumberland Gap NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Richmond Natl Btflld Pk.
- PACE, Gary A., Park Tech., Mesa Verde NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Cuyahoga Valley NRA.
- POWELL, Dorothea L., Personnel Staffing Spec., NARO, to Park Ranger, Boston NHP.
- RANDALL, Mervin L., Park Ranger, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Concessions Mgmt Spec., Zion NP.
- REVELLO, Felix F., Jr., Park Tech., Colorado NM, to Park Ranger, Buck Island Reef NM.
- SCHWARTZBERG, Hyman, Supv. Park Ranger, Richmond Natl Btflld Pk, to Same, Fort McHenry NM & HS.
- TATE, Mary J., Park Tech., Padre Island NS, to Park Ranger, White Sands NM.
- VAN SLYKE, Larry C., Supv. Park Ranger, Rocky Mtn NP, to Same, Grand Canyon NP.
- VIAL, Charles L., Park Mgr, Fort Donelson Natl Military Pk, to Same, Cumberland Islands NS.
- WARNER, Keith H., Contract Spec., SERO, to Procurement Agent, Grand Teton NP.
- WELCH, John E., Supv. Park Ranger, Buffalo Natl River, to Same, Dinosaur NM.
- YIP, Doreen, Clerk, WRO, to Secretary, WRO.
- YOUNG, Phillip A., Park Tech., Tonto NM, to Park Ranger, Jean Lafitte NHP & Preserve.
- BEAVER, Maureen A., Park Tech., Valley Forge NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Boston NHP.
- CROMARTIE, Margaret T., Equal Opportunity Clerk, WASO, to Clerk-Typist, WASO.
- FEARRINGTON, Maurice W., Laborer, G W Mem. Pkwy, to Same, Chattahoochee River NRA.
- FLOOD, Jerome T., Park Tech., Lehman Caves NM, to Same, Chamizal NM.
- FOSTER, Richard W., Utilities Foreman, Hot Springs NP, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Valley Forge NHP.
- HAYES, Mary J., Clerk-Typist, DSC, to Procurement Clerk, DSC.
- HOGGARD, Riley G., Park Tech., Cape Lookout NS, to Same, Everglades NP.
- JORDAN, Anne E., Park Tech., Edison NHS, to Museum Tech., Manhattan Sites.
- KAIN, Patrick D., Maint. Worker, Mt Rainier NP, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Craters of the Moon NM.
- LAMB, Susan K., Clerk-Steno, WRO, to Park Tech., WRO.
- MC CLUSKEY, Reed M., Environmental Spec., DSC, to Park Ranger, Channel Islands NP.
- MC KEEMAN, Bruce D., Supv. Park Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Same, Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- MONCADA, Jesus D., Park Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- OWENS, C. Denise, Supply Clerk, Yellowstone NP, to Personnel & Fiscal Clerk, Lake Meredith NRA.
- SIEGEL, Theresa A., Personnel Clerk, MARO, to Same, Independence NHP.
- TEAGUE, Lawrence O., Park Mgr, Fort Jefferson NM, to Civil Engineer, Everglades NP.
- TOOPS, Patrick L., Park Tech., Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Buffalo Natl River.
- WILSON, Donald, Park Tech., Grand Teton NP, to Same, Chamizal NM.
- WOODS, James C., Biologist, Padre Island NS, to Park Ranger, Big Thicket Natl Preserve.

FAIR, Abner W., Maint. Worker, NCR, to Admin. Clerk, NCR.
 FONG, Lorenza M., Park Ranger, Carlsbad Caverns NP, to Same, Home of FDR NHS.
 HARRISON, James N., Maint. Mech., Craters of the Moon NM, to Engineering Equipmt Opr Foreman, White Sands NM.
 HARVEY, Marilyn G., Clerk-Steno, Gateway NRA, to Secretary, Gateway NRA.
 HELMS, Karen L., Clerk-Typist, NCR, to Secretary, NCR.
 HURST, Clyde J., Research Coordinator, RMRO, to Biologist, WASO.
 KEIGLEY, Richard B., Ecologist, RMRO, to Research Biologist, Rocky Mtn NP.
 LANGE, David E., Supv. Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP, to Park Ranger, Glacier NP.
 LIPPERT, Jay L., Park Tech., Everglades NP, to Same, Big Cypress NP.
 MARTINEZ, Lisa, Personnel & Fiscal Clerk, Lake Meredith NRA, to Personnel Asst, Rocky Mtn NP.
 MASSEY, Sheila N., Clerk-Steno, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Secretary, Natchez Trace Pkwy.
 MC CUTCHEN, Henry E., Biologist, Zion NP, to Ecologist, RMRO.
 MC LAUGHLIN, John D., Park Ranger, White Sands NM, to Supv. Park Ranger, Saguaro NM.
 MYERS, Harry C., Program Analyst, MWRO, to Park Mgr, Perry's Victory & Internatl Peace Mem.
 NELSON, Dorothy R., Budget Clerk, Hubbell Trading Post NHS, to Admin. Tech., Lake Mead NRA.
 PAULISSEN, David A., Admin. Tech., Lassen Volcanic NP, to Budget Analyst, Bandelier NM.
 PERO, Wayne M., Maint. Worker, Channel Islands NP, to Maint. Mech., Pinnacles NM.
 QUATRONE, Dorothy M., Clerk-Typist, MARO, to Secretary, MARO.
 RATLIFF, Judy C., Clerk-Typist, Greenbelt Park, to Secretary, NCR.
 REYER, Eldon G., Supv. Legis. Affairs Spec., WASO, to Same, SWRO.
 ROGERS, Lyle I., Park Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Property Mgmt Asst, Yosemite NP.
 SALAZAR, Fern M., Clerk-Typist, SWRO, to Voucher Examiner, SWRO.
 WALDOW, Elizabeth, Park Tech., NCR, to Same, Prince William Forest Pk.
 WULFF, Katherin J., Relocation Clerk, RMRO, to Clerk-Typist, Dinosaur NM.



Books

These Are the Endangered, by Charles Cadieux, The Stone Wall Press, Washington, D.C., 1981; Dist. by Stephen Green Press, Brattleboro, Vt. 229 pp, \$15.00.

Charles (Chuck) Cadieux has drawn upon long experience as an outdoorsman, outdoor writer and public information officer to acquaint the public with the country's endangered

species of wildlife. He was with the Fish and Wildlife Service for most of his Government career, but worked for the NPS WASO Public Affairs Office in 1973-74.

In this book he gives the average reader a clearer picture of the whooping crane, California condor, Florida panther, American crocodile, and some 30 other species whose days may be numbered. He has also identified for deserved recognition many faceless scientists of the Fish and Wildlife Service—those who have devoted their lives to the survival of species struggling to exist.

The author's personal experiences make up some of the book's best reading: A 40-ton gray whale, swimming alongside his 20-foot boat, "rolls gently over on one side to protect its 5-ton calf and the surprisingly small eye looks right at you." Cadieux is one of the relatively few persons who have seen in the wild, a black-footed ferret, probably America's rarest animal.

Chuck has pondered long about what man is doing to the planet.

"Perhaps," he writes, "by watching the fate of defenseless warblers and of fish which cannot escape their environment, we can learn to control our own actions. Thus, we might escape the final judgment—the extinction of humans on a planet which we fouled past the point of survival."

The book is well illustrated with 19 photographs (15 by FWS photographers) and 18 drawings by FWS artist Bob Hines.

The author gives credit to John Vosburgh, WASO Public Affairs, for providing the material for the chapter titled: "The Role of National Parks."

Children's books

A trilogy of children's books by Janice F. De Mille has recently been published by Zion National Park, Utah, to help young people better understand the park.

One book, *Bushy's Secret Spot*, introduces children to the Zion Nature School which has now been in operation eight seasons. *From Spring to Spring* concentrates on the family of Ranger Jon Dick and what it's like growing up in a national park. And lastly, *Kendra's Surprise* illustrates the excitement of a child's first visit to Zion.

USPP retires six



Nearly 300 people gathered Sept. 26 in Bethesda, Md., to bid farewell to six retiring members of the U.S. Park Police, including Chief Parker T. Hill, left. National Capital Region Director Jack Fish, right, presented a plaque to Chief Hill and other retirees—Deputy Chief Denny R. Sorah, Lt. Joe A. Keranen, Sgt. Donald B. Bunch, Officer Janice A. Rzepecki and Frances D. McGraw.

Whitman retires

After completing almost 38 years of service to the Government Oct. 31, Lewis H. Whitman, NPS tractor operator foreman in charge of landscape maintenance at the Arch on the St. Louis riverfront has retired.

For 32 years he has been a part of the development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site. Lewis saw the site of Gateway Arch change from city blocks of deteriorated buildings to a magnificently landscaped park with the world-renowned Gateway Arch as centerpiece. He helped install cobblestones, brick bats and excavated foundations. The landscape of the 90-acre park now consists of 46 acres of turfed area, 5.5 acres of ground coverage, two reflecting pools of 1.7 acres each, 1,500 trees, 6,500 shrubs and 5 miles of walkways.

Whitman's Government service included 3 years in the U.S. Navy during World War II and 2 years with the Public Building Administration.

After retirement, Whitman plans to tour the country. Included among other places on this list are "the Smoky Mountains, Washington, D.C., parts of Canada and the western U.S.—you know, as long as my money lasts," he said.

Retiree still on the job



By Bill Thomas
Public Information Officer, WRO

If you use a filing system in the National Park Service you owe something to Barbara Elizabeth Gray—it was all designed by her. The Secretary of the Interior gave her an award for it.

The Park Service was her second career. Her first was running steamships as an executive of American Mail Line long before women had any laws guaranteeing equality.

Barbara is still going strong at 76, as a volunteer at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and her straight talk is still a daily occurrence.

She ran a hundred steamships during World War II. "The men got a kick out of working for me," she said recently, "they could boast they were the only ones who had a woman boss." They asked her to launch the SS OLE E. ROLVANG, at Kaiser's Richmond Yard in 1943. "I had to hit it twice," she remembered of her attempt to break the champagne bottle on the new Liberty Ship's bow. "I shut my eyes for a real bang the second time."

The last of those 2,851 Liberty Ships, the SS JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, is now preserved at Golden Gate. Standing on

the ship's flying bridge Barbara reminisced about the years during WW II when she was California manager for the American Mail Line.

It was day and night work, she recalled, but everyone was buoyed up by the common effort to win the war. Although she was the boss, "I never affected any mannish attire." Indeed, she was a fashion plate.

At the ripe age of 40 she decided to get married and retire. But Barbara became bored with retirement so she applied for a number of Federal jobs.

The only one immediately offered was at the NPS Western Region. The next 27 years were to create a legend because Barbara's outstanding competence permitted her to be quite blunt and explicit in the tradition of those who do business on the great waters.

When Barbara Gray first came to the NPS Western Region, its filing system was in chaos. Pretty soon the indefatigable lady was hard at work setting up a new one. She also developed the rolladex wheel where you can look up a particular subject listed by alphabet and find how it is filed in the main files—sort of a "yellow pages" for the NPS.

The fame of her new system spread and soon Barbara was summoned to Washington, D.C., to help reorganize the WASO files. For this Barbara Elizabeth Gray was presented the

Meritorious Service Award by Secretary Stewart Udall in 1968.

The vigor officially commended in 1968 had been a necessity for a child born in the Indian Nation of Oklahoma, the daughter of a railroad man. "I went to work as soon as I could walk," she said, "we were too poor for me not to."

In her teens she got a job in the freight department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. "I had a job then that no other girl did. The old guy who was head of it didn't like it. He wanted a boy. But Pop knew the president." Riding on a railroad pass Barbara came to San Francisco for a vacation. She became enchanted with the city and soon came back permanently. She was employed by Dutch steamship companies until World War II when her big chance came.

When Barbara retired in 1972 from the NPS Western Office of Design and Construction, Golden Gate National Recreation Area was just being established. That was the end of her retirement. She went to work in Administration in the new area for the better part of a year and among the many things she did for the fledgling park was set up the filing system, of course.

Since her last retirement Barbara has continued to work as a volunteer at Golden Gate but also finds time to be a volunteer for two local museums.



JUNE 13, 1943
LAUNCHING DAY OF THE S.S. "OLE E. ROLVAAG"
THE PERMANENT METALS CORPORATION
RICHMOND SHIPYARD NUMBER TWO
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 26-4

Barbara Gray, now a retired NPS employee, and friends on the day she launched the Liberty Ship OLE E. ROLVANG in 1943. Mrs. Gray is third from left.



Isabelle Story: talented writer-editor

Isabelle Florence Story came from the U.S. Geological Survey to the Park Service in 1916 with Colonel Robert B. Marshall, to continue as his secretary. Marshall had been "loaned" to Stephen Mather when the latter set up an interim organization to function until Congress could create an official national park bureau. Marshall, who had been chief geographer in the USGS, was now made general superintendent of national parks. He was released however, within the year to return to his former bureau. When this occurred and Horace Albright was appointed Acting Director of the National Park Service during Mather's illness, Isabelle Story became his secretary and remained with him until his move to Yellowstone National Park in 1919.

Although she was only 28 years old, her fine business-college education and writing talent combined to make her position far more than that of a secretary in the Interior Department of those days. Because of Albright's mounting work load, she stepped in and helped him with many day-to-day operations. Not only did she work with him to compile the NPS Annual Report of 1917, but she was quickly entrusted with writing a portion of his correspondence. Albright would give her the gist of what he wanted said and then leave the rest to her. They continued their collaboration on the NPS Annual Report of 1918, although this was printed under Mather's signature. The following year, the preliminary data was sent to Horace Albright in Yellowstone for preparation of the 1919 Annual Report. He requested Isabelle Story to come out to Wyoming so that they could work together on it. She did just that, remaining for about 6 weeks.

Along with all these responsibilities, Miss Story began writing press releases and articles promoting the national parks and monuments, and undertaking special assignments. For instance, she was secretary of the Park Superintendents' Conferences in Rocky Mountain National Park in 1919, Yosemite in 1922 and Yellowstone in 1925. She was encouraged and authorized to travel extensively throughout the Park System during the 1920s. Because of the accumulation of firsthand knowledge of people, places and facts relative to the National Park



Isabelle Florence Story.

Service, she progressed to editing the bureau's publications. While covering all her normal assignments, she also found the time to draft innumerable speeches relative to the parks for officials in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.

When Isabelle became Editor-in-Chief for the Park Service, one of her major responsibilities was editing the information publications distributed to national park visitors. These, up until the huge expansion of the Park System at the start of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration, were sizable publications, sometimes running 90 pages or more for major parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone and Grand Canyon; they contained lengthy descriptions of the areas and always contained complete schedules of authorized concession rates, down to the smallest item offered for sale.

With that enlargement of the System, it became necessary to modify the size and character of the information folders and booklets; this change also resulted in the issuance of considerably more attractive publications. This new load was laid on the Office of Editor-in-Chief, vastly increasing the number of employees; at one time, there were as many as 50, most of them paid from CCC, WPA and other emergency funds. Among other things,

Miss Story's crew produced an extensive series of radio scripts, which were widely used.

In the early 1940s, Associate Director Arthur Demaray gave tentative approval to a project for publication of a parks magazine. Isabelle was enthusiastic about the idea and undoubtedly looked forward to playing a leading part in its production. However, after Newton Drury became Director in August 1940, he felt that times were too uncertain for the launching of such a venture. He discontinued its planning to the disappointment of Miss Story. Thereafter, with the coming of the war and the end of the emergency agencies, the staff of the Office of Editor-in-Chief was drastically reduced and the publications program greatly shrunk.

When Director Drury decided, in 1946, to establish a Division of Information (later Branch of Information) under Herb Evison, Miss Story became assistant chief of Information; however, she never relinquished the title of Editor-in-Chief, which had been hers for so many years. She continued in that capacity until her retirement. The great outpouring of friends—in the Service, among newspaper people and among the political leaders, including House Speaker Sam Rayburn—at the reception given in her honor, made it a notable event.

Among Miss Story's accomplishments as a writer were the preparation of a revised edition of the famous Yellowstone book written by General Hiram Chittenden and a revision of the *National Parks Portfolio*. Near the end of her service she also prepared a handsome publication with a wealth of well-selected illustrations, *The National Park Story in Pictures*.

What was Isabelle Story like as a person? She was attractive, laughing, friendly, competent—a truly top executive. She never married. She lived with her widowed mother to whom she devoted all her spare time, and her mother lived to an advanced age. She never talked about the one real tragedy of her life. During the early 1930s, Isabelle made several trips to the Southwest monuments. She traveled extensively and became very interested in Indian antiquities under the guidance of Superintendent Frank Pinkley who was in charge of those areas. They apparently were deeply in love but before their plans for marriage could be

Continued next page.

Charles E. Peterson's 75th birthday



Charles "Pete" Peterson of Philadelphia, retired NPS supervising architect of Historic Structures, accepts a Resolution in his honor passed by the Pennsylvania State Senate tendered by Charles VanRavensway, historian and author. (Left to

right) George Vaux, president of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, VanRavensway, Peterson, Roger Moss, director of the Athenaeum and Hobart Cawood, superintendent of Independence NHP.

By Jack E. Boucher
Historic Architectural Photographer,
WASO

A half-century of public service in the field of historic architectural preservation and documentation drew more than 200 friends and colleagues to the Philadelphia Athenaeum recently to honor Charles E. Peterson and celebrate his 75th birthday.

Highlight of the evening was the announcement of the creation of the "Charles E. Peterson Prize" by Robert Kapsch, chief of the Park Service's National Architectural and Engineering Record, and Constance Greiff, director of Heritage Studies, Inc., of Princeton, N.J.

"Pete has played a distinguished international role in the field of historic architecture, one of his earliest achievements being the establishment of the Historic American Buildings Survey under the National Park Service in 1933," said Greiff, "and the training of architectural students to understand and have a sympathy for historic buildings has been an interest close to his heart! This prize will benefit such future students!

"Hundreds, if not thousands of architectural students have benefitted through the Service's HABS Program and countless of them are leaders in their profession today," she concluded.

"The people of this Nation and the Federal Government have benefitted immensely," stated Kapsch, "because the HABS archives, the most frequently used material in the Library of Congress, we're told, now contain some

40,000 superb, extraordinarily detailed measured drawings that record a vital aspect of our country's history for posterity.

"The Peterson Prize will be a substantial cash award given annually to the student donating the most outstanding set of measured drawings to HABS," Kapsch explained. "The exact amount will depend on the substantial fund invested, which will be privately administered by the Athenaeum, and donations are still being received and welcomed."

Letters, telegrams and cables of congratulations were read that flowed in from around the world including Director Russ Dickenson, Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, president of the American Institute of Architects, and Daniel Boorstin, librarian of Congress. Special awards presented during the evening, which was chaired by Hobart Cawood, superintendent of Independence National Historical Park, included a special resolution by the Pennsylvania State Senate, the American Institute of Architects, the Victorian Society in America and other organizations.

Charlie Peterson began his career with the Park Service in 1929 at the Western Field Headquarters in San Francisco, although he also fondly recalls his days as a camp porter at Sperry Glacier Chalet in 1925 at Glacier National Park.

Early assignments included the laying out of the Colonial Parkway between Williamsburg and Yorktown, Va.; work with William Austin of BPR to lay out the Skyline Drive in Shenandoah

National Park, and an important position on the planning team that established Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The first restoration of a historic building done by NPS architects, the Moore House on Yorktown Battlefield was executed under Peterson's direction, and a study of this project completed in 1935 titled "The Moore House" has just been published by the National Parks and Conservation Association for the Yorktown Victory Celebration.

Pete's career with NPS included stints at Adams Mansion, Quincy, Mass.; Gettysburg Battlefield, Pa.; Old San Juan; Harpers Ferry, Independence National Historical Park and the Eastern Office of Design and Construction in Philadelphia, from which he retired in October of 1962 as supervising architect of Historic Structures.

A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he has received the coveted Crowningshield Award of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conservation Award of the Secretary of the Interior and the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

Among Pete's current and numerous "irons in the fire" is his role in the planning of a celebration in England honoring Robert Smith of Dalkeith, Scotland, who became America's leading colonial building architect.

Contributions to the Peterson Prize Fund will be welcomed by its administrators. Checks, made out to "CEP Prize Fund" can be addressed to the Athenaeum, 219 So. 6th Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19106.

Isabelle Story (cont'd from p. 21)

realized, Pinkley suddenly died of a heart attack. It was a severe blow to her, and she never seemed to get over her loss and sorrow.

After Isabelle Story retired in 1954, she traveled extensively and participated in many activities until a severe hip injury (occurring while she was on a tour of the new *Washington Star* building in 1959) confined her to a wheelchair. She died in 1970.

This gracious lady of exceptional charm and talent should always be remembered as one of the builders of the National Park Service.

—Horace M. Albright.

(Editor's Note: This is the 9th in our series of articles on NPS "deceased greats.")

Science symposium slated in January

The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 3-8. On Friday, Jan. 8, from 9 to 12 a.m., a symposium on "External Threats to Ecosystems of the National Parks" will be held in the Pan American Room of the Capital Hilton.

The Symposium has been arranged by J. Robert Stottlemeyer, adjunct professor of the Department of Biological Sciences, Michigan Technological University; and speakers will include the following: R. Roy Johnson, senior research scientist, NPS, University of Arizona, and J. A. Kushlan, research biologist, Everglades National Park on *Ecosystem Impacts Resulting from Hydrologic Regulation*; Paul Jeffrey Godfrey, associate professor, Department of Botany, University of Massachusetts on *External Influences on the Management of Barrier Island Parks*; Susan P. Bratton, research scientist, NPS, Great Smoky Mountains National Park on *Effects of Exotic Plant and Animal Species on Park Resources*; Clifford J. Martinka, research biologist, NPS, Glacier National Park on *Effects of Coterminus Land Use on Endangered Grizzly Bear*; and J. Robert Stottlemeyer on *Ecosystem Evaluation of Anthropogenic Atmospheric Inputs*.

National park resources are becoming increasingly important in the international conservation of genetic resources and their supporting environment. Designation of almost 16 national parks as international biosphere reserves is recognition of this value. Present administration authority appears adequate to resolve most resource impacts that originate *within* park boundaries. But a recent survey shows most threats to park natural values originate *beyond* park boundaries. The mitigation of such threats will require a considerable expansion and major shift in Park Service research.

Deaths

Keith Neilson

Keith Neilson, 76, former superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, died Oct. 22 of a heart attack in Rupert, Idaho.

He was born May 18, 1905, at Mt. Pleasant, Utah. He attended schools in Rupert, Idaho, and was graduated from Idaho State University at Pocatello. He married Kathleen Fisher Feb. 8, 1939, at St. Paul, Minn.

He began his NPS career in 1930 and served in positions of increasing responsibility at Yellowstone National Park, in Washington, D.C., as finance officer and at Glacier National Park, Mont., and Great Smokies as superintendent. He retired in 1971.

Mr. Neilson is survived by his wife, Mervine, of Rupert, Idaho.

Funeral services were held Oct. 26 in Rupert with former NPS colleagues in attendance.

Helen Gawel

Helen T. Gawel, who worked in the Division of Design and Construction and the Division of Congressional Liaison during her more than 15 years with the Park Service, died in George Washington University Hospital Oct. 24, after a long illness.

She retired from the Policy Division of the Department of Commerce in 1980.

During her years with the NPS in Congressional Liaison, she became "the correspondence procedures expert and the grammarian." Helen's valuable contributions to the Service and to the Department of Commerce were recognized by the numerous awards she received.

She is survived by her brother, Stanley Gawel of 21 Windham Road, Hudson, NH 03051 and other relatives in Connecticut.

Burial was at St. Stanislaus Cemetery, Meriden, Conn.

Fred Packard



Fred M. Packard, international affairs specialist of the National Park Service from 1964 to 1978, suffered a fatal heart attack Dec. 4 at his Fairfax, Va. home. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the Fairfax Hospital.

Mr. Packard, 68, was an internationally known conservationist who took part in the U.S. meetings of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1949. He served as secretary of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas for many years and was its only consultant at the time of his death. He was a member of the United States-Japan Park Panel for NPS.

After graduation from Harvard with a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology in 1936, Mr. Packard earned his Master's degree in zoology at the University of Colorado in 1941-42. He was a senior wildlife technician at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., 1939-41; a Navy lieutenant-commander in World War II, 1942-46; executive secretary of the National Parks Association, 1946-58; first director of parks in Fairfax County (Va.) and executive secretary, Northern Virginia Parks Authority, 1958-62.

Survivors are his wife, Jean R., and daughter, Jean E. Packard.



Correction

The November COURIER carried a story on pages 5 and 6, "Chinese architects on U.S. junket," with photos. Caption for photo shown on page 6 should have read:

"(From left) Edwin C. Bearss, Interpretation Division, WASO; Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin; Ross Holland, assistant director, Cultural Resources, and Chin Zhong-fang, delegate of the Peoples Republic of China to the U.S."

Charles E. Peterson

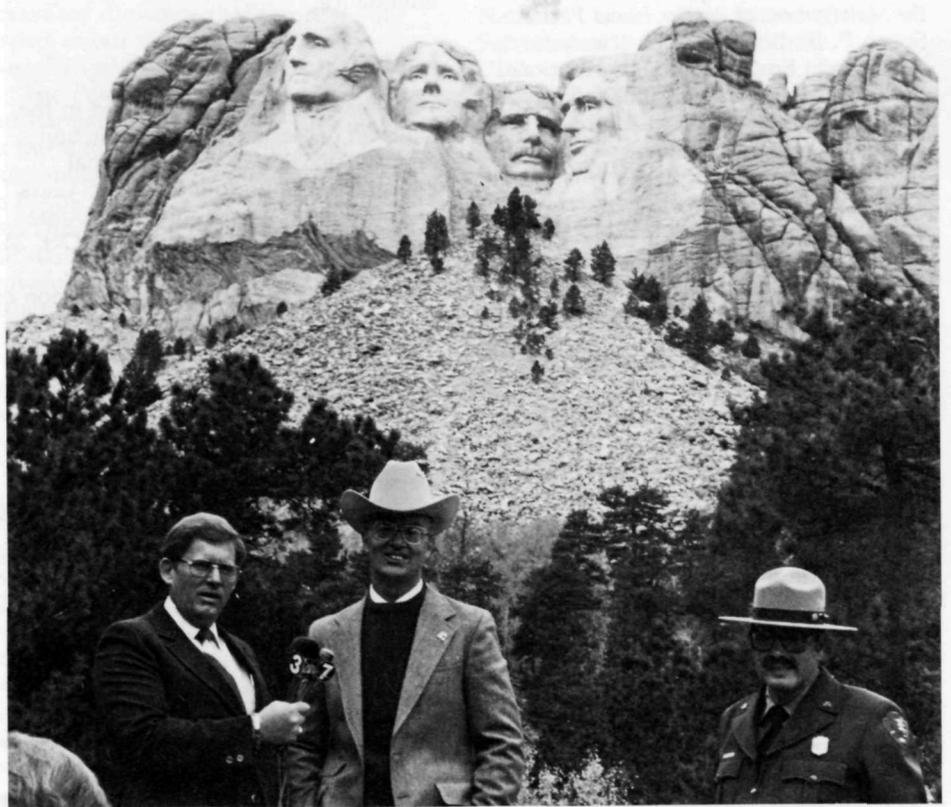
President Reagan visits Yorktown

(From left) Colonial NHP Superintendent Richard H. Maeder, Director Dickenson, Secretary Watt, President Reagan, and First Lady Nancy Reagan, during the 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, Va., Oct. 16-19.



Secretary Watt visits Mount Rushmore

October 16th was the big day at Mount Rushmore National Memorial when Secretary of the Interior James Watt and his wife Leilani met with the memorial staff. Others present included South Dakota Governor and Mrs. Janklow; Lt. Governor and Mrs. Lowell Hanson; Honorable E. Y. Berry and wife; members of the Council of the National Park System's Advisory Board; Superintendent and Mrs. Les McClanahan, Wind Cave; Superintendent Gil Blinn, Badlands; and about 20 other Federal, Interior, Forest Service, and State officials.



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