

# Courier

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## Access to the parks much improved for International Year of Disabled Persons

By Wendy Ross  
Division of Special Programs and  
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Sitting in his wheelchair, Dennis Almsy talks about ways to expand wilderness experiences in the high country around Tuolumne Meadows while working as access coordinator at Yosemite National Park. He hopes to see several trails and campgrounds made accessible. He feels park trails should be classified according to the level of difficulty they pose for disabled persons, and he has already marked his maps with the paved trails at Yosemite where a disabled visitor can enjoy the same experiences most vacationers there take for granted. The transportation system into Yosemite is another concern, but according to Dennis, "things are starting to happen—by 1982, the park plans call for shuttle buses which are totally accessible. The park's concessioner has agreed to look into the feasibility of long-line buses."

At Golden Gate National Recreational Area, Vicki White, a full-time park technician who is disabled, views her work as an exciting challenge when she visits the diverse sites within the recreation area. Working closely with maintenance staff, park planners, and YACC coordinators, Vicki has initiated a variety of projects to modify walkways, restrooms, and other major access points cost-effectively. Access to the waterfront at Stinson Beach has been a pet project. She discovered that inexpensive rollable wood slat matting served not only to make the beach area accessible to physically disabled visitors, but also helped stabilize the dune by redefining pedestrian traffic.

Even though his vision in both eyes is only 2 percent, Ray Bloomer, of our North Atlantic region has implemented methods and techniques for expanding interpretive programs to visitors with a variety of disabilities. Before coming to the NARO, Ray worked at Independence National Historical Park, Pa., where he was an effective and popular guide, conducting regular tours at Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old



NPS Access Coordinator Dennis Almsy chats with a young visitor below Half Dome Peak at Mirror Lake in Yosemite National Park.

City Hall, the Liberty Bell, and the Jacob Gaff House. Ray conceived the idea for a three-dimensional metal bas-relief map located outside the Independence Visitor Center. By running their hands over the map, blind visitors can get a sense of the layout of the park's 18th-century buildings, landscape, statues, benches and steps. Braille keys provide the explanation of the layout. Now at Boston National Historical Park, Ray has concentrated on sensitivity training involving the entire region and has

served as a valuable resource.

At Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in California, Meril Elliot, a full-time park technician who is deaf, lip-reads and signs both with deaf visitors as well as with the general public. Meril has developed several environmental education programs involving deaf school groups in overnight experiences in the mountains. To encourage greater use of the vast resources of the recreation area, she conducts teacher training workshops and uses the "TTY

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system" at headquarters to contact deaf organizations serving some 200,000 individuals living in Southern California. The TTY system enables deaf members of the community to obtain site condition information and make advance requests for ranger tours.

As part of a "Parks to the People" program, Salvador Castro and Janet Faringer conduct "camera-walks" at Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., for visitors disabled either physically or mentally. Group members record their experiences with Polaroid cameras loaned by the park, and the pictures then are mounted in an album to be taken home. The cameras can be mounted on tripods and placed on a wheelchair table. For the mentally disabled, the use of a camera to record the aspects of the area has encouraged a lasting recall of a park experience.

These examples highlight field efforts to expand opportunities for disabled persons. Over the past few years, these efforts have involved various funding methods, the appointment of collateral duty regional coordinators, and other initiatives at the park level. Deputy Director Ira Hutchison has emphasized: "Although much progress has been made, we have only scratched the surface in the area of coordinating Systemwide strategies to more fully provide equal opportunities for special populations."

An estimated 35 million people in the U.S., one-sixth of the entire population, have mental, physical, or sensory disabilities. These Americans expect to be able to enjoy the "park experience" just as others. Including those who have less apparent disabling conditions or "invisible handicaps" such as cardiovascular problems. It is estimated that 42 percent of the general public could benefit by a more barrier-free environment. Although little emphasis was placed on access and the accommodation of disabled persons during the early history of our park construction, the Service now is deeply committed to remedying this oversight.

As a part of this effort, in 1979 the National Park Service established the Division of Special Programs and Populations at the Washington Office. Its primary function is to facilitate the integration of "access policy" Service-wide so that the parks provide, as a matter of routine, full spectrum visitor services. The Division addresses the issues of access and accommodation related to historic sites, wilderness areas, interpretation and visitor services, outdoor recreation, and transportation systems to and within park areas. It formulates policies and guidelines for



*This 61-passenger minibus at LBJ NHS, Tex., has four open seat sections for persons in wheelchairs. Mobile ramps are also available throughout the site for disabled visitors.*

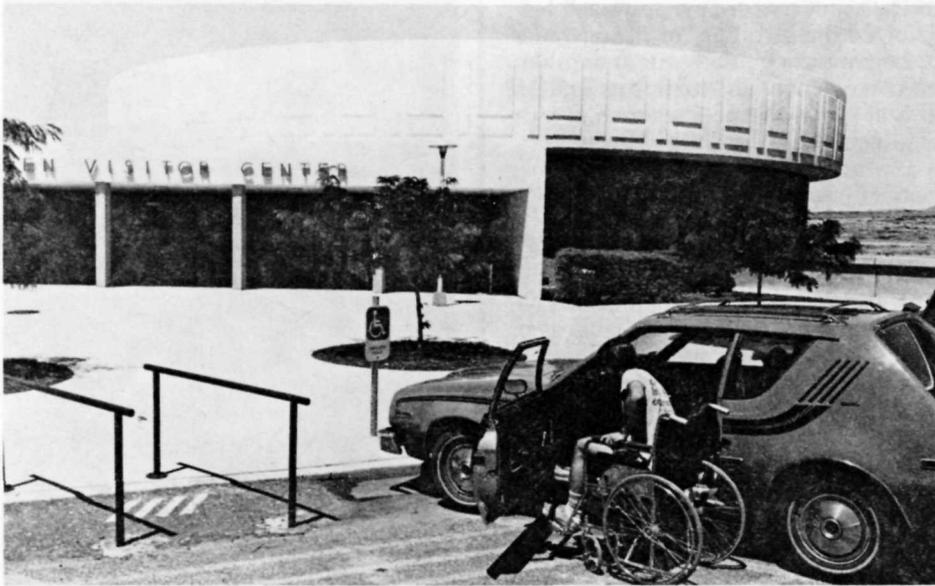


*Ray Bloomer, an interpreter at Independence NHP, who is blind, describes 18th-century handcuffs to a group of developmentally disabled young visitors in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.*

special populations, provides technical assistance to park areas to eliminate programmatic and physical barriers, reviews service employment opportunities for disabled individuals, recommends specialized training, and coordinates demonstration projects.

The Division has a staff of four. Dave Park, who came on board in December 1979 as the Division's chief, has more than 20 years experience in providing recreational services to disabled individuals. Previously, Dave was coordinator of the Therapeutic Recreation Program at George Washington University. He has been instrumental in the

promotion of recreation opportunities at the national level through his involvement in the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, with the Department's Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan Task Force, and through activities with the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. According to Dave: ". . . the last decade has been an explosion of awareness and sensitivity to the needs of disabled individuals. People with disabilities, themselves, have literally come out of the closet—not only seeking, but demanding, equal opportunities. The National Park Serv-



The Carl Hayden Visitor Center parking area in Glen Canyon NRA, Utah-Ariz., is equipped to serve the wheelchair-bound.



WASO staff of the Division of Special Programs and Populations. (From left) Tom Coleman, Maryanne Murillo, Wendy Ross and Chief Dave Park.

ice is in a position to be a pacesetter in demonstrating equal access to recreational and park experiences."

Wendy Ross has been with the Service for 10 years, working primarily as a recreation specialist in urban areas of the National Capital Region. She has designed and directed innovative interpretive programs with special populations, one of which resulted in a national NPS publication entitled: *Children's Experimental Workshop:—Expanding the Park Experience to Children with Special Needs*. Recently, the book received an award from the National Association of Government Communi-

cators. Wendy was instrumental in the development of Glen Echo Park as a cultural arts center, and she served on the Arts and Advisory Task Force to the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals. She concentrates on program access related to interpretation and visitor services.

Tom Coleman is a new employee to the Service with extensive experience in the field of mental health. As director of the Recreation Therapy Department at Topeka State Hospital for 12 years, he was instrumental in developing a leisure counseling program to aid

residents' return to the community. His work included developing outdoor recreation programs, athletics, and other community based recreation activities for hospital residents. As a member of the team, Tom has focused on facility access and special projects.

Maryanne Murillo, Secretary to the Division, has been with the Service for 1½ years. Her first assignment was with the Office of Management Policy. Formerly, Maryanne was an elementary school teacher for 8 years, and she has effectively transferred the organizational skills required in teaching to her work in the Division. Her contributions were recognized recently with an award for outstanding performance.

One of the major tasks of the Washington Division has been to interpret recent legislation on disabled citizens which affects NPS facilities, programs and services. There are currently two legal mandates which relate to our parks and programs. Public Law 90-480, the Architectural Barriers Act, requires that all buildings and facilities constructed or renovated, in whole or in part with Federal funds, be made accessible according to specific criteria published recently by the General Services Administration. A second and broader law is Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. This act, as amended in 1978, states that no otherwise qualified individual shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal assistance or conducted by any Executive agency. Section 504 essentially means that any new program or service provided to the general public must be accessible to and usable by disabled persons. It does not require that all facilities be physically accessible, but only those being provided be accessible. In some instances, compliance will require some modifications of existing facilities, and in others, it may require adapting or modifying programs. Compliance may call for some rewriting of informational materials in larger type or clearer language, providing audio cassettes in conjunction with some of our ongoing programs, utilizing sign language interpreters or staff specialized in communicating with deaf or blind visitors, or simply relocating a program or service to a more accessible space or area.

Under the mandates of P.L. 90-480 and Sec. 504, we are not trying to set aside areas of programs for exclusive use, but we are striving to make it possible for the disabled visitor to enjoy resources and opportunities in parks on an equal basis with others.

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With the recent amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which extends the provisions of the Golden Age Passport privilege to individuals who are blind or permanently disabled, accessibility will become even more critical as increasing numbers of disabled persons visit the parks.

While the Washington Office interprets the laws and provides technical assistance and guidance, those in the field have essential roles to play if physical barriers are to be eliminated, and full spectrum visitor services made a reality, in the parks.

In this regard, the Denver Service Center has been actively involved in studying as well as planning for improved access. The Center not only reviews all new construction plans for compliance to accessibility standards, but has a staff member Steve Stone, a disabled Outdoor Recreation Planner, who reviews all master plans developed for each park. Steve also is working to improve recreational opportunities for disabled visitors.

Beyond architectural and transportation accessibility, two aspects of park management pose exceptional difficulties in providing opportunities for the disabled—their use of historic sites and wilderness areas.

A variety of problems arise at historic sites and structures when alterations are necessary in order to achieve accessibility. Given the requirements of historic preservation and limitations imposed for safety, managers have an important task in assessing the value and condition of each historic structure to arrive at suitable options for physical accommodation. With the Service's some 59 national historic sites, 92 national monuments (which include archeological ruins) and 22 national historical parks, solutions for access may be administrative or interpretive to avoid compromising the physical integrity of the site. By and large, the problem of access centers on those historic structures having floors raised above ground level and which can be reached only by steep and sometimes narrow steps. Similarly, within a structure, it is not unusual to find narrow, steep, and winding stairs such as exist within several buildings on Independence Square. Providing access at these sites has not been simple, since the kinds of "physical barriers" historic sites possess have been preserved or restored to reflect the period of their greatest his-

torical significance. One approach has involved the rerouting of visitor traffic or beginning a guided tour at another entrance which has a temporary ramp or is at ground level. Sites such as Independence Hall, the Derby House in Massachusetts, or the LBJ Boyhood Home in Texas have used this approach. Several structures which are accessible only on the first floor have been made "interpretively" accessible with an audiovisual program display area depicting the inaccessible areas of the structure. Other sites have been modified by the installation of a porch lift; for example, John Muir National Historic Site in California or Arlington House in Virginia. Elevators have been installed at the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials as well as in some of the more challenging kinds of resources, such as Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota and Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico.

Similarly, the issues of access to wilderness areas is unique and complex. The Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act prohibit the use of motorized equipment and any improvements in certain areas.

On the other hand, 504 regulations require us to look at methods for providing disabled persons opportunities to participate in wilderness experiences similar to those available to the general public. Consequently, the Service has studied access needs of disabled individuals in camping and other wilderness-type activities. For example, in the summer of 1979, a pilot river-running program was initiated at Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah, which proved successful enough to set up a permit system encouraging expanded use of the river by special populations. Accordingly, the Division of Special Programs and Populations promoted a Servicewide canvass of all river running operations in the System to determine other areas where programs of this nature could take place.

This year, 1981, has been designated by the United Nations as the International Year of Disabled Persons. In recent months, the White House has provided new impetus through the creation of a Federal Interagency Committee on the International Year of Disabled Persons, and guidance and direction is being provided to the Department with regard to goals and activities. The Department of Interior's Human Access Committee will serve as the coordinating committee for the Department, and each bureau has been asked to develop an action plan which



*NPS Interpreter Cathy Ingraham, who is deaf, uses signs to demonstrate 18-century life in domestic arts at the Old Stone House in Washington, D.C.*

identifies specific projects to be implemented during 1981. The year's theme, "Full Participation," offers all of us an opportunity to highlight the many exemplary programs and activities currently in operation that are making the national park experience more accessible to disabled visitors. Director Russ Dickenson has emphasized: "The National Park Service's role in adherence to the International Year of Disabled Persons is not to be perceived as a one-shot effort. In approaching the needs of special populations, we must remember that barriers work both



At the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in D.C., NPS Ranger Stan Cofield, who has a visual impairment, assists visitors.

ways—they deny individuals the resources, the potential, and the wealth of our park system; and they deny us access to the 'human resources' of the park visitor. The development and full utilization of those 'human resources' enrich the cultural and social fabric of the Nation as a whole and we, as a Nation, are the poorer for the lack of that access and interchange. For the Service, this year is a time to *continue* to demonstrate our imaginative leadership in providing full spectrum participation in, and enjoyment of, our Nation's treasury of parks, monuments, and recreation areas by *all* who wish to visit them."

## Job focus on ability — not disability

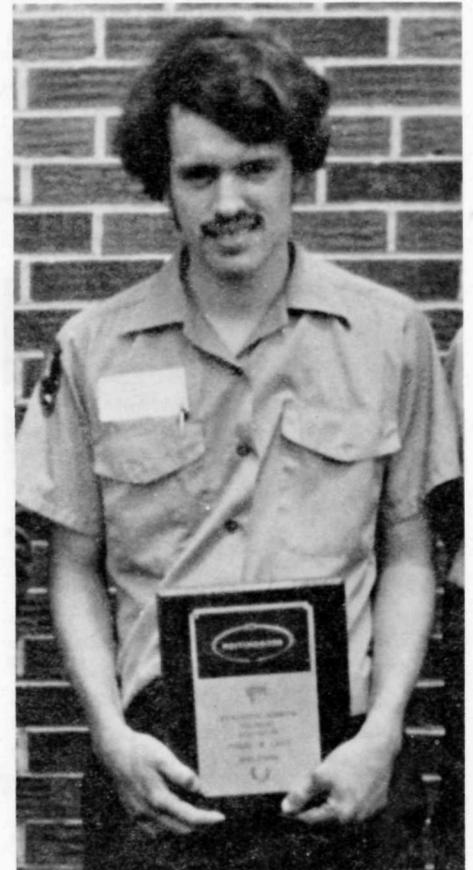
### NCR Paul Simon

Paul Simon is a handicapped employee whose work has earned him the respect and admiration of his supervisors and co-workers, and park visitors with whom he comes in contact, as he goes about his duties as a maintenance worker at Greenbelt Park, Md.

On paper Paul is listed as being handicapped, due to a mild retarded condition. Also, on paper, he has developed one of the most impressive work records of any employee working in Greenbelt Park. His Park Service career began in 1975, following his completion of a training program at Melwood Horticultural Training Center, Inc., in Upper Marlboro, Md., a vocational and rehabilitation facility for the mentally handicapped.

Paul's substantial progress is making it possible for other handicapped persons to be considered for skilled positions at Greenbelt Park and other areas throughout the Park System. He is responsible currently for the sanitation and maintenance of nine comfort stations, one family campground, three picnic areas, and 6 miles of woodland trail. Most of his work is performed without close supervision.

Due to his successful performance and job attitude, Paul was recently honored by Melwood Training Center as "Outstanding Graduate of the Year." Also Superintendent Thomas McFadden nominated him for an "Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year 1980" award.



Paul Simon is evidence that handicapped persons can perform in useful park positions, and can play tremendous roles in helping point the way toward a brighter future for all Americans including handicapped persons.

### Chuck Dennis

Three days a week Chuck Dennis reports for duty as an interpreter at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va.

His job involves a variety of duties. You might find him telling someone where to find a hotel room, or where the restrooms are, and he gives a 40-minute historical presentation on John Brown to visitors.

Dennis is just one of hundreds of NPS interpreters, but he is one of the few who is blind.

Sightless since birth, he doesn't mind questions about his blindness, but he'd rather talk about radio, sports or his job.

"When I heard about this job, I didn't know what the Park Service was," said the 27-year-old Martinsburg, W. Va., native. "In fact, I didn't know that much about Harpers Ferry."

After graduation from the Maryland School for the Blind, Dennis attended rehabilitation school in Charleston, W. Va., from 1973-76. He trained as a vendor, and worked for a while at the State Capitol.

Returning to Martinsburg, he had difficulty in finding another job. Then, the employment office told him about an opening at Harpers Ferry. He landed his new job in June 1977, and has been working at it ever since.

For his work, Dennis was recently recognized in the *Congressional Record* by Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia. His blindness doesn't affect his ability to do his work. "Some people try to tell you that you can't do something," Dennis said. "Well, I'm going to at least try it."

Dennis's first love is radio. He'd like to get into the business. His favorite

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radio programs are sports events and talk shows.

Through radio and reading—he receives specially recorded editions of *Newsweek* magazine each week—Dennis keeps up with local and national news. In his job, he believes it's important to be well informed.

"The more I know about things, the easier it is to talk to people," he said.

### Rosey Ryan and Ray Kelley



Rosie Ryan and Ray Kelley, two handicapped employees at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., pitched in this summer to help out with the park's heavy workload. Rosie held a job as a clerk in the Administrative Office, while Ray did maintenance in the auto repair shop. "The skills of the handicapped are a largely untapped resource," said Park Superintendent Bill Stephenson.

### Rick Mitchell

Rick Mitchell, totally blind since age 14, spent this summer working as an interpreter at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Va., through the CETA program.

A native of Spout Springs, Va., Rick worked at McLean House where Gen. Robert E. Lee met Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to discuss the surrender of the Confederate army.

The first day Rick arrived, Park Historian Ron Wilson taught him the history of McLean House, explained his responsibilities and permitted him to touch every object in the parlor so he could get a "feel" for the place.

Rick relates his introduction to interpretation: "I will never forget the next morning when, after a few visitors had been through the McLean House, a park ranger said, 'Rick, you can talk to these next visitors.' That helped me more than anything else.

"The acceptance I have had from visitors has been based greatly on the

acceptance given to me by other employees, for they welcomed me from the very beginning. They never expected any less of me than they did of any other employee."

### Syd Jacobs



She works in the Olympics. She participated in the Olympics. Syd Jacobs, a 26-year-old park technician at Olympic National Park, Wash., is a member of the U.S. Wheelchair Team.

Last July, she competed in the Paralympics in Holland, bringing home a silver medal in the butterfly event and a bronze medal in the medley relay.

Syd is not a new face in international competition. She entered the competitive swimming world in 1975 at the Pan American Games in Mexico City. Her

athletic resume now includes the Olympics—1976 in Toronto; the Stoke-Mandeville Games in England in 1977, and the Pan American Games in Rio de Janeiro in 1978. To be eligible for these events, Syd first had to qualify at regional competitions and then at the national level where the U.S. team is selected. Currently, she holds three national records for the butterfly, breast stroke and the individual medley.

Syd has been an athlete all her life. A tragic climbing accident in the North Cascades 6 years ago left her paralyzed from the waist down, but her energy and spirit for challenges and sports thrives. She swam competitively for 10 years before her accident. The training now is just as rigorous as before.

Physical preparation involves training at least 1 hour every day under the critical eyes of her coach.

Syd's favorite event is the butterfly because it's a very technical stroke requiring a good deal of endurance. "I feel like I am a porpoise. I love being in the water."

A journalism major, Syd has worked in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office as an information specialist, and last summer as a seasonal naturalist at Olympic. She has also conducted a study on accessibility to the handicapped at Olympic.

Syd now supervises the daily operation of the park visitor center which includes maintaining 1,500 artifacts in the curatorial collection, care and distribution of audio-visual equipment, and maintaining the park's slide and photo file system.

Syd is already thinking about the 1984 Paralympics in Los Angeles, and in the future she would like to coach swimming. Her Olympic colleagues are hopeful that she will go on to the Olympics and come back to Olympic with some more "precious medal".



## Knife River reverts to 'the old days'

By Gerard Baker  
Interpretive Historian  
Knife River Indian Villages  
NHS, N. Dak.

In today's society, where a man uses modern tools and machines in construction, employees at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N. Dak., have reverted back to the "old ways" to build an earth lodge and a sweatlodge.

A-wi-de-xi-xue, or "the five villages," were the home of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians long before the coming of the white man. The Hidatsa had three separate sub-tribe villages, Awa-xa-awi, Awa-ti-xa and Hidatsa. The Mandan had two sub-tribe villages, Nuptadi and Nuitadi. These tribes were sedentary culturalists, growing sunflowers, squash, beans, corn and tobacco. They traded their garden products to other tribes for items such as hides, meat and tools. After the coming of the white man, this area was the center of the trade network for both French and American trappers and traders.

These tribes had to build dwellings to

withstand the extreme heat and cold of North Dakota. Their earthlodges were more than adequate.

Today all that remains of the villages are ground depressions left by the original earthlodges. With the help of seasonal employees Randy Haas and Neal Dallman and his YCC workers—Lisa Schmitz, Sandy Skalsky, David Borner, Todd Croy and Rocky Footit—a one-half scale earthlodge was built, to show visitors what the original dwellings were like.

Save for an axe and saw, no modern tools were used in construction. The most difficult task was obtaining materials. Site Supervisor Eric Holland from Fort Clark State Historic Site showed the crews where to find the proper materials along the Missouri River bottom. Only dead cottonwood trees were used since the Indians would never have cut down a living tree, believing they had spirits. Only beaver-cut and bank erosion-killed trees were used. It took 2 weeks to cut the four main support posts, four cross beams, 60 outside leaners and 73 posts for the doorway.

It took another week and a half to

complete the lodge's skeleton. After that more willows were piled on to cover the entire earthlodge except for the smokehole and the sides of the doorway. The final stages of construction consisted of putting straw and dirt over the lodge.

The completed lodge has 4-foot-high walls and reaches a height of 6-foot, 6-inches over the smokehole. It's quite roomy, covering 450 square feet.

An outbuilding, the sweatlodge, was constructed adjacent. Made of willows and sinew, it resembles an upside-down bowl. This structure was then covered with buffalo hides. Its main use in Indian times was as a sauna and for tribal ceremonies.

In celebration of its completion, the builders held a party and all took sweat baths before jumping into the Knife River. A fire was built and a dinner prepared. Then it was time to sit back and enjoy.

"With the smell of the smoke and the freshly cut willows, it seemed one could almost hear the village life going on outside: the dogs barking, the old men singing their old songs of honor and praise, and the women playing their traditional games," commented one builder.

## Children help control gypsy moth

Resource managers have found a way to combat the destructive gypsy moth in Catoctin Mountain Park, Md., with the aid of local children and provide them with an environmental education experience at the same time.

Park Technician Mark Bluell headed up the effort with sixth graders attending Camp Greentop, one of four National Environmental Study Areas in the park.

He gave a presentation on the necessity of destroying the tree defoliating gypsy moth. Students got a chance to get a good look at the egg cases of the insects which they would be collecting from trees and buildings.

Another aspect of the control program included placing of about 1-square-inch pieces of plastic coated with a sex hormone that attracts the male moths. The male literally dies from

exhaustion in hunting for his mate.

"This environmental education has become very important in preserving the environmental congruity of this study area of Catoctin," said Bill Gray, chief interpreter.

The Catoctin staff also wishes to thank Thomas Friedman, principal of the outdoor school, his staff and 85 enthusiastic pairs of hands, for assuring that thousands of gypsy moth eggs never become gypsy moths.

## Success at Death Valley

The staff at Death Valley National Monument, Calif., initiated a successful work/study program last summer for the high school children of the park's employees. They developed a 5-week training program, which taught the students job-related skills otherwise difficult to attain because of the park's remoteness to educational opportunities. The Death Valley Unified School District provided the children with 5 elective credits toward graduation.

The program also familiarized the students with the Park Service as a potential career. Several members of the Death Valley staff provided training in automotive maintenance, plumbing, grounds and sanitation, and carpentry.

plant operation, heating and cooling mechanics, and painting.

Next year, plans call for training in electrical engineering, water treatment

*From left to right, the participants included: Top row: Supervisors Bob Irvin, Jack Campbell, Howard Forsythe, Gordon Jonas and Clyde Gilman. Earl Polda not shown. Bottom row: Students Kevin Robinson, Auto Mechanic Aid; Brian Quesenberry, Plumber's Aid; Brian Jonas, Grounds and Sanitation Aid, and Robin Quesenberry, Carpenter's Aid.*



## Tragedy at Olympic NP

For years, the search and rescue helicopter teams of the U.S. Marines stationed at Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, Wash., have provided support to both North Cascades and Olympic National Parks, Wash.

On Oct. 5, the park service offered help to the Marines in a tragic clean-up operation involving the September 11 wreck of a rescue helicopter in which five crew members lost their lives and only two survived.

On a mission to evacuate an injured climber from Mount Redoubt, "Firewood One," an HC-46 helicopter from Whidbey, went down on the side of Mount Challenger in Olympic, and spread its wreckage over 6 square miles.

The time factor was critical in the clean-up effort if the wreckage were to be removed before the snows covered it.

The navy supplied transportation, food and equipment for the clean-up. The morning of Oct. 6, Park Service and navy personnel started on their way to the wreckage with nets and gunny sacks. By afternoon, 4,000 pounds of the wreck had been removed.

The next day, in a 25-knot wind, the



*George Bowen bags wreckage at the crash site of the Navy search and rescue helicopter that went down in Olympic NP last fall.*

crews finished the clean-up job.

"As we left the area, I felt the tragedy of the loss of lives, and found it inconceivable that two had survived the crash," said William Lester, backcountry area ranger for North Cascades.

"So others may live" is the motto and spirit of the Whidbey Island Search and Rescue Unit. The sacrifices that "Firewood One" made to those values is carried on, while Whidbey still flies rescue missions for the parks and civilian communities, remarked Lester.

## Variety of jobs for Tucson YACCers

The young people of Tucson, Ariz., (and many other cities) have something good going for them. And as a result of this good thing, the NPS is also benefitting.

The "good thing" is the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) which is just what the name implies—a conservation oriented program designed to provide meaningful employment to young men and women, ages 16-24.

The intent of the program is to provide work experience to participants in skill areas required for the accomplishment of productive work. By using the skills developed while in the program, these young people will become more competitive in today's job market.

A number of YACC camps have been in operation in the Tucson area since the program's beginning. YACC work leader for the Saguaro National Monument/Western Archeological Center, Ariz., Jim Garbani describes this as a "symbiotic association" between YACC and the Park Service—vastly dissimilar organizations engaging in a mutually advantageous association.



*YACC workers take part in enlarging and paving the main visitor trail, providing access for disabled persons at Montezuma Castle NM, Ariz.*

The YACC unit which Garbani oversees was established for just such a relationship with two NPS areas in Tucson: the Western Archeological Center and Saguaro National Monument. Saguaro is divided into two units, the Rincon Unit located to the east of Tucson in the Rincon Mountains and the Tucson Mountain Unit to the west of the city. The Western Archeological Center is in downtown Tucson. YACC enrollees therefore have the best of two worlds to choose from for their work assignments. Saguaro offers labor-intensive outdoor situations, while the Center can offer more technical and clerical work in its laboratories and offices.

"Because of this job variety and the wide recruiting area," Garbani says, "this unit of the YACC has been able to keep a fairly well balanced ratio of men to women from all ethnic groups." Since September 1979, only three of 36 enrollees have had to terminate before completion of enrollment. During this period six "graduates" have been placed in good jobs.

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The Center has been able to use as many as six enrollees at a time. According to Carol A. Martin, Center chief, this has been especially beneficial to that office in allowing them to complete projects not otherwise possible with the present workforce and budget.

"In a time when our budget is cut to the bone, use of the YACC program allows us to move forward into those

things we would like to do but would not otherwise have money for," she says. "Either the enrollees themselves do the work, or they free our permanent staff to work on special projects."

Enrollees assigned to the Center, for example, have worked as receptionists, in the library, photo files, in the word-processing unit, as a technical dishwasher in one of the laboratories and in coordinating vehicle use.



YACCer Lori Mora reports for duty at the Materials and Ecological Testing Laboratory in the Western Archeological Center.



Dianne Wickwire sorts nitrate negatives at the archeological center.



Deby Pernell serves as an information receptionist assistant.

## Pecos sites achievers



Budget and Finance Assistant Verna M. Hutchinson and Maintenance worker Adelaido V. Quintana were awarded Special Achievement Awards by Pecos National Monument, N. Mex., for their many years of outstanding service. Hutchinson is a 12-year veteran of the Service and Quintana has a 14-year career spanning the excavation and stabilization of the Mission Convento complex.

## New handbook out for Wind Cave NP

A new handbook providing history and visitor information has recently been published for Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.

Published in a three-part format, Part I of the Wind Cave handbook describes the cave and above-ground portions of the park in detail. Below ground lies one of the 10 largest caves in the world. Above ground, the 28,000-acre park contains an abundance of wildlife, including buffalo, antelope, elk and prairie dogs.

Part II chronicles the history of the area and discusses wildlife protection efforts. The last section is a practical guide for visitors to the park and other nearby sites.

The book is available for \$3.95, through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 024-005-00766-1.

## Shives solves Alaska puzzle

By Candace K. Garry  
Public Information Specialist  
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

Jim Shives has been with the Park Service for about 13 years. In that time, he's worked as a seasonal employee in Everglades National Park, Fla., Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak., Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebr., Shenandoah National Park, Va., and Mount McKinley (now Denali National Park).

He worked year 'round as a seasonal employee, going from northern park areas in the summer to southern areas in winter. After his last seasonal job at Mount McKinley, he found he didn't want to leave once the snow began to fall and seasonal employees headed elsewhere. He stayed around and did volunteer work in the park, such as dogmushing. Shives loves it in Alaska, so when an opportunity to work permanently as a communications specialist in the Alaska Regional Office came up, he jumped at it. "Seasonal work and being in the field is really gratifying, but there comes a time when you have to grow into something else," he says.

Shives coordinates interpretive and off-site environmental education programs in the Anchorage area, mostly for school groups. He also does community programs in Anchorage, for all kinds of groups that range from the Sierra Club to the Pioneers Club to the Backpacking Club. Shives thinks one of the biggest problems the Park Service has in Alaska is that people in the State don't know enough about the Service or what it stands for. He says the outreach programs and environmental education



*Jim Shives, interpretive specialist in the Alaska Regional Office, greets a visitor. Shives works with information/interpretive specialists from the U.S. Forest Service and Alaska State Parks in Anchorage.*

series have helped this.

Shives' real pride and joy is a cooperative visitor center, located in the same building as the Alaska Regional Office. Here the Park Service shares space with the U.S. Forest Service and Alaska State Parks where they all distribute visitor information about their respective areas in Alaska. The agencies also share an impressive photo display, and employees from each organization greet walk-in citizens and callers who seek information and assistance.

"Basically, this visitor center is the first stop in Alaska for a lot of people," according to Shives. "They have a lot of misconceptions about what they are going to be doing. A lot of them have tours booked and they know where they are going but they don't know much about where they are going." The inter-

agency visitor center in Anchorage provides visitors with background information in several forms. They distribute brochures, maps and fliers, and show films daily, usually having to do with the parks or forests in Alaska. Correspondence from all over is answered year 'round.

Shives says the "neatest thing about this whole inter-agency visitor center concept is that the three agencies cooperate so well." He is excited about the possibility of more inter-agency visitor centers in Alaska. "In the long run there are plans for two more visitor centers like this—one in Fairbanks and one near the southeast border somewhere," he says. As a result, he adds, "visitors won't have to run all over to find information about us and it will make it easier for them."

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## Hogenuer — a man for all parks

Most, if not all, NPS employees will envy him. And probably most Americans would too. Alan Hogenuer has visited all NPS units. Not only that, he's been to every affiliated area, all areas that were authorized but never implemented, and all areas that were implemented but later delisted. That's 377 units. He realizes that this accomplishment is only temporary as new units will be named. So, just to give himself a breather, he's visited every area currently being considered by Congress for inclusion in the system.

Hogenuer has methodically been visiting NPS units for 25 years. He completed his list during a 2-week trip to Alaska last summer. The finale was at Katmai National Park and National Preserve on August 29. He purposely chose Katmai as the last one because it is

reasonably easy to reach. He knew Alaska's fickle weather could keep him out of some of the new areas because he was traveling on small "bush" airplanes most of the time. So, with all the potentially difficult ones behind him, he breezed into Katmai. His son, 9, and daughter, 11, accompanied him on the Alaska journey. His mother and his wife flew to Anchorage to go with them to Katmai and celebrate with a champagne dinner.

This does not mean that Hogenuer will go home to Long Island, N.Y., where he is director of market research and planning for TWA, and hang up his saddle. Seeing all the NPS units is just one goal out of some 110—such as visiting

every country (he's been to 131 of 330 already), every Presidential birth and burial place, every national forest, and on and on.

Well, now, after this odyssey, what does Hogenuer have to say about the NPS? Positively and enthusiastically, a lot! Mostly about the value of the National Park System. He really appreciates the diversity the System represents.

The most natural question is, "Which place did you like best?" His answer is, "To paraphrase Will Rogers, I never met a park I didn't like." (His answer used to be, "The next one on my list.") But in reminiscing, here are some he mentioned:

See pg. 11

- The unspoiled parks in the West are "grand beyond belief."
- Aniakchak National Monument in Alaska, perhaps because it presented the greatest accessibility challenge owing to potential weather problems. "Five more minutes and we couldn't have gone in—we were racing with the clouds."
- Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C., "What a challenge for the Park Service—all those junk cars!"
- Yucca House National Monument, Colo., he recalled as the most difficult to find. When he returned home he sent precise instructions and a map since we couldn't provide the same to him.



Hogenuer truly is an ambassador of good will for the National Park Service. What we need to do is find a way to bottle his enthusiasm for our agency and issue one to each employee. Then, when a moment of discouragement occurs we could take a heaping teaspoonful. How about it scientists?

—Joan Gidland  
Public Affairs Officer  
Alaska Regional Office

## There are far, far easier hikes at Grand Canyon

By Roger Giddings  
Public Information Officer  
Grand Canyon National Park

There are easier hikes to make in the Grand Canyon than the one Bob Marley, 40, and Robert Cree, 35, of Phoenix, Ariz., recently made. There are also shorter ones.

With considerable hiking experience in the Grand Canyon behind them, and food and water caches stashed ahead of them, Marley and Cree made the longest hike ever recorded in Grand Canyon's history. From their starting point at Diamond Creek, they coursed along the Colorado River and circumvented side canyons to travel the 225 miles-plus distance to Lee's Ferry in 55 days. The hike started Sept. 6. It happily ended Oct. 30.

The hike was not an easy one. Neither is it recommended for the casual hiker, or even those who are not intimately familiar with hiking rugged terrain under desert conditions for extended periods. It was not uncommon for the men to drink 2½ gallons of water a day, and while walking through catclaw and tamarisk thickets to tear not only their clothes but their skin.

Daytime temperatures exceeded 110 degrees F. for the first half of the trip. The last half found the men scurrying into their sleeping bags by 5 p.m. each day to keep warm. There were days they avoided the sun at all costs. There were others they scrambled to stay in view of it.

Baths were limited to quick splashes in the 54 degrees F. river water.

Cree's parents met the two hikers upon their departure from the canyon at Lees Ferry. The men described get-

ting into a car again as "a strange and wondrous experience." The taste of fresh fruit and a warm shower were icing on the cake.

"We showed our courage, but kept our fears to ourselves. We kept each other going," Cree said.

Marley's comment was, "We've asked ourselves if we were going to do it

again. If I said no, that would be like saying I was going to stop living."

Grand Canyon National Park Superintendent Richard Marks stated, "This kind of hike requires proper training, extensive planning and considerable experience in the canyon before it can be approved. The Marley and Cree hike is not for everyone."

*Bob Marley (left), and Robert Cree in mid-hike at Grand Canyon. They definitely didn't choose the easiest hike in the park when they set out on their 55-day, 255-mile sojourn through the sagebrush.*



## International ski patrol

By John C. Benjamin  
Park Ranger  
Glacier National Park, Mont.

It was supposed to be a 5-day ski patrol across Glacier National Park, Mont., but 40-mile-per-hour headwinds blowing down Waterton Lake forced the three rangers to strap their skis onto their already heavy packs and walk down the ice. The winds, which were blowing out of the swirling grey fury which shrouded some of Glacier's highest peaks, had increased in intensity as the rangers left the townsite in Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada, headed south toward the United States and their ultimate destination, 45 miles and one mountain range away.

It was a typical March day in northern Montana, and in spite of the wind, a good one to begin the trip.

This was to be an international ski patrol with five Parks Canada wardens, joining NPS rangers the following day. Together they would travel up the Waterton River Valley, up Kootenai Creek, cross the Continental Divide at Fifty Mountain, descend Mineral Creek, and finally ski down the snow-covered Going-to-the-Sun Road to the head of Lake McDonald.

Park Rangers Jerry DeSanto, Oak Blair, and John Benjamin made up the United States contingent. The Canadian Wardens included Derek Tilson, Rob Watt, Bill Thorpe and Cal Sime, all from Waterton Lakes National Park. One of Parks Canada's Alpine Specialists, Willie Pfister of Jasper National Park, was along.

Although the rangers planned to stay in patrol cabins, they carried enough emergency gear in their 40-pound packs to camp out if they had to. The Canadians carried their full complement of carefully selected equipment. Wardens are completely outfitted by Parks Canada with gear tested and approved by their alpine specialist. The wardens slept in their large tent, but cooked, stowed gear, and dried out in the patrol cabins.

The Canadians were outfitted with climbing boots and strong downhill skis, which are well-adapted to their mountainous terrain. The rangers used longer, but lighter, cross-country skis. Both systems worked well with their advantages and disadvantages balancing out.

The scenic highlight of the trip was crossing Fifty Mountain on the third day out. It was an arduous 2,500 foot climb up steep slopes through knee-deep powder. Climbing skins worked well for everyone, and by 10:30 that morning the party was on the top. Although it had



*Park Ranger Oak Blair at Pass Creek patrol cabin.*



*(Left to right) Dan Taylor, resource management ranger; Robert Reyes, sub-district ranger, and John Benjamin, assistant wilderness specialist, on the Mineral Creek snow survey course.*

been overcast for the first 2 days, and would be overcast for the last 2 days, the skies opened up that morning. The group was treated to spectacular views of many of the 50 peaks which give the area its name, Fifty Mountain.

Traveling above tree line for 3 miles, the group came to the head of Mineral Creek. Hazardous avalanche terrain was skirted and a likely route down located. After 2½ days of uphill skiing, the first run down 500 feet in waist deep powder was exhilarating.

After several more miles of excellent skiing, the arduous work of crossing and re-crossing the creek began. Thirty-foot deep pot holes had to be avoided. The thick brush and trees made the going even more difficult. The Cattle Queen patrol cabin, with only a few feet of its

roof visible above the snow, was a very welcome site late that afternoon.

In spite of differences in equipment, techniques and training, the rangers and wardens quickly began to operate as a team. They shared equally the burdens of breaking trail and route finding, and the hazards of traversing avalanche terrain. Together they gathered snow survey data, made wildlife observations, and gained winter mountaineering experience. Perhaps the most important result of the trip was that it promoted a deeper respect and understanding between the NPS park rangers and their Canadian counterparts. Such cooperation is especially important at Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, where wardens and rangers share a common boundary.

## She's the NPS soils doctor



Meet Elvia Niebla, soils scientist. She can really give you the dirt on preservation of adobe from her lab in the Western Archeological Center in Tucson, Ariz.

In her freshman year with NPS, Elvia studies the physical, biological and chemical properties of soil, with an eye toward historic preservation of adobe and stone structures.

She joined NPS last Dec. 2 (1979), 2 days after finishing up her work in the Engineering Department with the University of Arizona.

Born in Nogales, Mexico, she grew up in Arizona and at one time taught physically handicapped students before finding her niche in soils. Starting in 1967 she entered the University of Arizona and worked her way, degree by degree, to the Ph.D., level with a major in soil chemistry. She has held positions as research associate and research assistant with the University. Numerous technical publications are listed to her credit.

Elvia wants to remain in research, "at least for the time being." She has turned down bigger bucks in management, because dirt's her game.

Dr. Niebla spent one summer as an interpreter at nearby Saguaro National

Monument before coming on board permanently with Park Service. She plans to continue her association with the academic community by teaching selected courses at the University of Arizona.

An inveterate joiner, she serves on the EEO committee and is vice president of the Tucson Interagency Federal Womens Program Council, along with a host of memberships in other academic and work-related societies and associations.

Current projects that Dr. Niebla has been involved in since joining the Western Archeological Center include development of a non-destructive moisture measuring system that will not harm historic or prehistoric building material. This is of utmost concern since the deterioration of adobe is related to excess moisture. She is also into testing drainage systems at Tuzigoot National Monument, Ariz., and system design for moisture monitoring and Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.

Her research at Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Ariz., and Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., includes building test walls onsite to field test chemical methods of adobe preservation.

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## Castleberry named deputy in MAR



Don H. Castleberry, former superintendent of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md., has been named the new deputy regional director for the Mid-Atlantic Region.

During Castleberry's career, he has worked in six Park Service regions including sites such as Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as assistant superintendent; Timpanogas Cave National

Monument, Utah, as superintendent; Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah, as area manager, and Everglades National Park as park ranger.

In addition to his work with the Park Service, Castleberry has taught as an adjunct professor of environmental management at the University of Indiana and served on the curriculum committee at both Northern Virginia Community College and George Mason University.

Castleberry holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Arkansas and a Master's degree in public and environmental affairs from the University of Indiana.

## Rick Reese gets Yellowstone slot

Rick Reese, who currently serves as executive assistant to the Montana Board of Public Education, has been appointed director of the Yellowstone Institute replacing Tim Clark, who has served as director for the past 2 years.

The Yellowstone Institute is a non-profit educational organization which, according to John Townsley, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park,

"provides the opportunity for persons of all ages to enhance their knowledge and understanding of the wonders of Yellowstone."

## Thompson to Natchez

Don R. Thompson has been named assistant superintendent of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.

Thompson, 47, succeeds Bruce W. Black, who retired. Thompson is returning to the park of his first assignment with the Park Service, having served as a park ranger in the Tupelo and Dancy Subdistricts and supervisory park ranger in the Ridgeland Subdistrict on the Natchez Trace Parkway from 1962-66.

His next assignment was as administrative assistant at Fort Caroline National Monument, Fla., 1966-71, followed by service as superintendent of Pipestone National Monument, Minn., 1971-74, and then to his current position as superintendent, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.

Thompson is a native of Jackson, Miss. and holds a Bachelor's degree in geology from Millsaps College, graduating in 1961.

Thompson and his wife Joyce, a native of Louisville, Miss., will reside in the park with their two children, Donna 19, and David, 17.

## Haraden to Glacier

Robert C. Haraden, superintendent at Big Bend National Park, Tex., and a 25-year NPS employee, has been appointed the new superintendent of Glacier National Park, Mont.

Haraden served previously as assistant superintendent at both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

The new Glacier superintendent, a native of Bar Harbor, Maine, and a 1949 civil engineering graduate of the University of Maine at Orono, had his first assignment with the Park Service in 1955 as a supervisory civil engineer at the Eastern Office of Design and Construction at Philadelphia. As part of that assignment, Haraden was a member of a team organized to study the development of Virgin Islands National Park.

Named Superintendent at Big Bend in March 1978, Haraden was responsible for initial planning and management of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, which adjoins the 708,000-acre park. He assumed his new position at Glacier, Dec. 28.

## Fort Union for Kruse



Carol Kruse, chief of Interpretation at Canaveral National Seashore, Fla., has been named unit manager at Fort Union National Monument, N. Mex.

Kruse, a graduate of Iowa State University with a Bachelor's degree in zoology, began her career as a seasonal naturalist at Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1968. She received her first permanent position at the Pacific Northwest Regional Office as urban intake trainee in 1973. Other field assignments included assistant chief naturalist at Big Bend National Park, Tex., in which she received a Special Achievement Award for serving as acting chief park naturalist.

## Aikens heads Florida monuments

Martha B. Aikens has been appointed superintendent of Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Fla.

Aikens, who just completed her Departmental management training in Washington, D.C., reported for duty Dec. 16.

She succeeds George F. Schesventer, who has recently been named superintendent of Fort Caroline National Memorial, Fla.

Aikens is a native of Picayune, Miss., and a 1971 graduate of Alcorn A & M State University (Miss.), with a Bachelor's degree in social science.

She joined the Park Service in 1972 and has drawn assignments at Everglades National Park and Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.



## Andersen draws Grand Portage

Anthony L. Andersen, a 13-year NPS veteran, has succeeded Ivan D. Miller as superintendent of Grand Portage National Monument, Minn. Miller is on assignment in Saudi Arabia. Andersen has served for the past 3 years in the Division of Ranger Activities, WASO, specializing in search-and-rescue and emergency operations.

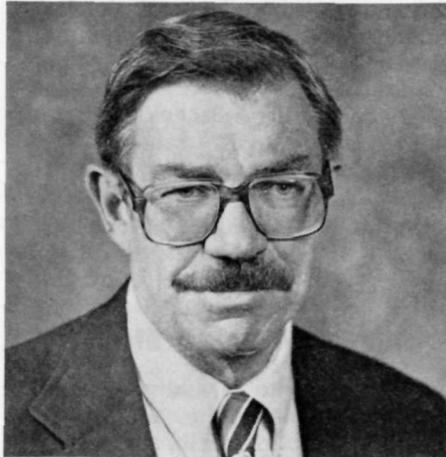
Eight years of seasonal work in northwest and western parks preceded Andersen's first career assignment as

supervisory park ranger at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash. Subsequent assignments have included tours as supervisory park ranger at Olympic National Park, Wash., Yosemite National Park, and as park ranger at National Capital Parks-Central, Wash., D.C.

A native of Salem, Oreg., Andersen received his Bachelor's degree in natural science and biology from Seattle University in 1967. He later received his Master's degree from the University of Washington.

## Retirees

### Bruce Lindner



After 28 years of Federal service, Brewster (Bruce) Lindner, chief of the Division of Land Acquisition for the Southwest Region, has retired.

Lindner, a native of Honolulu, began his NPS career in 1970 as a realty spe-

cialist with the Utah-Lands Office. There, he negotiated the purchase of private lands and the exchange of State-owned lands in the NPS areas in Utah, Arizona, southern Colorado and New Mexico.

At Santa Fe since 1972, Lindner continued work on the regional land acquisition program for NPS areas.

Lindner, a veteran of WW II, received a Bachelor's degree in economics from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1949.

Prior to joining NPS, Lindner's experience as a realty specialist included working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in Salzburg, Austria (1950-55) and in Frankfurt, West Germany (1955-58), and then for the Air Defense Command of the U.S. Air Force in Great Falls Mont., and in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Lindner and his wife, Ursula, a native of Germany, have two children, Connie Moya, 22 and Stephen, 19.

The Lindners will remain in Santa Fe, where he plans to stay busy as a realtor.

## Milligan hangs it up

After 28 years of Federal service in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Park Ranger Tom Milligan decided to hang up his Stetson last November.

Milligan began working for the National Park Service as a park ranger in Yellowstone in 1952. He worked as a smoke jumper, stationed at Mammoth in the winter and at West Yellowstone in the summer. He held many jobs in Yellowstone: Tower District, Bechler

District, Snake River (south entrance) Subdistrict, and Lake District.

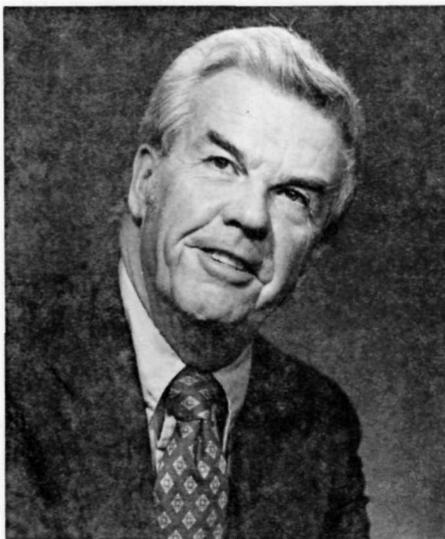
In 1968 he transferred to Grand Teton National Park as the North District ranger and has been the South District ranger since 1972.

Tom has a long list of retirement plans to accomplish—getting in better shape, building a house, skiing, climbing and hiking.

For now, Tom and his wife Sharlene will remain near the park and Sharlene plans to continue her job as business manager for the Grand Teton Natural History Association.



## Paul Wykert



Paul V. Wykert, superintendent at Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla., recently retired after 35 years of Federal service.

Prior to his nearly 2 years at Chick-

asaw, Wykert served as environmental coordinator at the Southwest Regional Office since 1971.

In Santa Fe, Wykert was responsible for environmental policy decisions for 33 areas and for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. He also coordinated the review of environmental documents for other agencies.

Wykert's previous assignments were in Colorado parks, as a policy analyst in the Washington Office; recreation planner in the Southwest Regional Office, and as supervisory park ranger at Grand Canyon National Park, Sequoia National Park, Calif., and Yellowstone National Park.

Wykert has a Bachelor's degree in forest management from the University of Idaho in Moscow and a Master's degree in natural resource administration from the University of Michigan.

Wykert plans to retire in Santa Fe where he says "he will enjoy the leisure of retirement and the luxury of home life".

## Ramon Garduno

Fort Union National Monument, N. Mex., lost longtime maintenance worker, Ramon Garduno, recently, to retirement.

Garduno, a native of Chaperito, N. Mex., began his 26 years of Government service in 1941 with a 4-year stint in the Army. After the Army, he did construction and carpentry work, and was involved in the building of many houses in the Las Vegas, N.Mex., area.

Garduno began his 22-year career with Fort Union National Monument, N. Mex., in 1958, when the monument had been in operation only 2 years. In addition to his maintenance work, he has assisted the park rangers in the collection of artifacts for the museum at Fort Union. Also, being a lifetime resident of the area, Garduno has assisted historians in the locating and interviewing of local people.

Garduno and his wife, Euphelia, have three daughters and three grandchildren.

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## People on the move

- ABEGGLEN, Janice K., District Clerk, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Yellowstone NP.
- ALBRIGHT, John N., Historian, RMRO, to Same, DSC.
- ANDERSON, Richard O., Engineering Equip. Opr. Foreman, Buffalo NR, to Facility Mgr., Sequoia NP.
- BRADFORD, Mary R., Park Ranger, NCR, to Stanford Sloan Mgmt Trainee, WASO.
- BROWN, Michael A., Supv. Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP.
- CRUMMEL, Gregory A., Tree Worker Helper, NCR, to Tractor Opr., NCR.
- DORMAN, Craig W., Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Eugene O'Neill NHS.
- DUNN, Billy D. Tree Maint. Foreman, Ford's Theater NHS, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP.
- EVANS, Jo Ellen, Personnel Clerk, Yosemite NP, to Same (typing), Coulee Dam NRA.
- FRANKLIN, Colin D., Park Tech., Virgin Islands NP, to Same, Chattahoochee River NRA.
- HENDRICKX, Louis A., Park Mgr., Canyonlands NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Glacier NP.
- HORNING, Barbara J., District Clerk, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Yellowstone NP.
- JACOBSON, Theodore R., Realty Spec., WASO, to Same, SWRO.
- JOHNSON, Roger C., Building & Utilities Maint. Opr. Foreman, Yellowstone NP, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Death Valley NM.
- JOY, Conseulla M., to Employee Relations Spec., NCR
- KENNEDY, Janet, Park Tech., Lincoln Boyhood NM, to Park Ranger, Hopewell Village NHS.

See next page

KESSLER, Charles M., Maint. Worker, Lake Mead NRA, to Truck Driver, Lake Mead NRA.  
 LAWN, Michael D., Gardener Leader, NCR, to Gardener Foreman, NCR.  
 LEWIS, John F., Laborer, NCR, to Same, NCR.  
 MADRID, Patricia L., Clerk Typist, SWRO, to Same, SWRO.  
 MICHOLET, Margaret A., Park Tech., Colonial NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Boston NHP.  
 MONTOYA, Rebecca A., Clerk (typing), DSC, to Same, RMRO.  
 MORRIS, Raymond W., Park Ranger, Independence NHP, to Park Tech., Valley Forge NHP.  
 NEIL, Frank M., Jr., Civil Engineering Tech., DSC, to Construction Rep., DSC.  
 PAIGE, Nelvin M., Equal Opport. Ofcr. Employment, DSC to Equal Opport. Spec. Employment, RMRO.  
 PONE, Deborah, Clerk Typist, WASO, to Secretary, WASO.  
 POOLE, Carnell, Supv. Park Tech., Fort McHenry NM & HS, to Supv. Park Ranger, Petrified Forest NP.  
 REED, John C., Park Ranger, RMRO, to Supv. Park Ranger, SERO.  
 RUFFIN, George L., Maint. Worker, Lake Mead NRA, to Truck Driver, Lake Mead NRA.  
 SCHENE, Michael G., Historian, DSC, to Same, RMRO.  
 SOHN, Daniel, Exhibits Spec., Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Same, MWRO.  
 TABOR, Ellen K., Clerk Typist, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Yellowstone NP.  
 THOMAS, Michael R., Park Ranger, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Btfls Mem. Natl. Military Park, to Same, Gateway NRA.  
 TRULOCK, Elmer E., Supv. Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Unit Mgr, Canyonlands NP.  
 TYLER, John W., Park Ranger, WASO, to Supv. Park Ranger, Valley Forge NHP.  
 WHITE, Christopher, M. Supv. Park Ranger, Scotts Bluff NM, to Same, Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways.

ADAMS, Aileen M., Secretary, Padre Island NS, to Personnel Asst., Padre Island NS.  
 ANDRASCIK, Roger J., Park Tech., Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, to Park Ranger, Curecanti NRA.  
 BROWN, Sheila M., to Personnel Clerk, ARO.  
 BUSH, Kent M., Museum Curator, Hubbell Trading Post NHS, to Staff Curator, PNWRO.  
 CASTLEBERRY, Don, Park Mgr., GW Mem. Pkwy, to Same, MARO.  
 CHALDEN, Claudia, Mail & File Clerk, PNWRO, to Staffing Clerk, PNWRO.  
 CHAPMAN, Steven R., Park Tech., Ocmulgee NM, to Same, Cape Hatteras NS.  
 CHERI, Kevin G., Park Ranger, Buffalo NR, to Same, Canyonlands NP.  
 DAVIS, Wilson, Supv. Park Tech., Wupatki NM, to Supv. Park Ranger, El Morro NM.  
 DUGGANS, Linda D., Secretary, WASO, to Same, WASO.  
 DUNN, Marian E., Clerk-Typist, WASO, to same, WASO.

FOSTER, Wendell T., Laborer, Puukohola Heiau NHS, to Painter, Hawaii Volcanoes NP.  
 GERECKE, Robert H., Facility Mgr., Chamizal NM, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Organ Pipe Cactus NM.  
 GRAY, Robert W., Park Tech., Cape Hatteras NS, to Same, Great Smoky Mountains NP.  
 HARVEY, Jane N., Staff Curator, Harpers Ferry NHP, to Wayside Exhibit Planner, Harpers Ferry NHP.  
 HEDDEN, Arthur J., Park Ranger, Petersburg Natl Btfl, to Park Tech., Chickamauga & Chattanooga Natl Military Park.  
 MACK, James A., Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Same, Crater Lake NP.  
 ORNDORFF, Jeremiah B., Plumber, NCR, to Same, GW Mem Pkwy.  
 RARUS, John M., Civil Engr., MA/NA Team, DSC, to Same, PN/W Team, DSC.  
 RYAN, Jan S., Park Tech., Jefferson Natl Expansion Mem. NHS, to Same, Bighorn Canyon NRA.  
 SMITH, Judith E., Admin. Clerk, NCR, to Secretary, WASO.  
 SZARKA, Fredrick A., Supv. Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA to Same, Minute Man NHP.  
 THOMPSON, Don R., Park Mgr., GW Birthplace NM, to Same, Natchez Trace Pkwy.

THOMPSON, Russell A., Purchasing Agent, Wolf Trap Farm Park, to Admin. Tech., Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP.  
 WIGGINS, Velinda L., to Clerical Asst., NPS  
 WYATT, Charles D., Supv. Park Ranger, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Btfl Mem. NMP, to Same, Fort Sumter NM.  
 WILLIAMS Linda Ruth, Clerk-Typist, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Planning, SE/SW Team, DSC  
 WILSON, Caroline C., Park Ranger, Guadalupe Mountains NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Organ Pipe Cactus NM  
 WILSON, Gordon J., Park Tech, Castillo De San Marcos NM, to Admin Tech, Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS  
 WISE, Thomas A., Private, Services Division, NCR, to Same, Special Protection District, NCR, US Park Police  
 WOODS, Relis R., Private, Services Division, Central District, NCR, to Special Forces, NCR, US Park Police  
 YEE, Frank S., Maintenance Worker (Trainee), Yellowstone NP, to Maintenance Worker, Rock Creek Park  
 YOUNG, Richard, A., Realty Specialist, Appalachian Trail Project Office, WASO, to Supv Realty Specialist, Same, WASO  
 ZWEIG, Martin L., Private, Special Forces Branch, NCR, to Same, Special Protection District, US Park Police  
 ZIMMY, Sarah M., to Outdoor Rec. Planner, SERO

Connie Wirth's book, *Parks, Politics and the People*, is available at a discount to NPS employees and alumni by the University of Oklahoma Press. The book, which sells for \$19.95 retail, is available to any employee or alumnus at \$15.95, and will be sent to any designated address, postpaid. Send check for \$15.95 to Richard Hart, Vice-Chairman E&AA Board, 1517 Davenport, Sturgis, SD 57785.

## Tardy fined for E&AA

Frances Reynolds, E&AA rep for the Rocky Mountain Region, found a novel way to raise cash for the Educational Trust Fund. She assessed fines on RMR superintendents who were late for meetings at a recently held conference.

The "voluntary-compulsory" contribution program netted \$55 from the tardy supers. Another \$20 was also raised by more conventional means at the Nov. 17-19 confab.

The instigator of these shenanigans, Ms. Reynolds, also chipped in \$15 for the fund, which was later matched by E&AA Executive Secretary Terry Wood.

The fund thus came out \$105 ahead.

## Correction

It was reported in the January issue of the COURIER that two 200-year-old barns are being re-assembled at Wolf Trap Farm Park to provide a year 'round facility for cultural offerings.

The barns, however, will not be on park property and will not be part of the NPS operation. They will be located on land owned by the Wolf Trap Foundation, which will also be responsible for programming and administration.

## C. Donald Barnum - 'Quiet, not too pretty' ranger



C. Donald Barnum worked the Glacier NP backcountry at a time when rangers required unmatched resourcefulness and independence.

I first met C. Donald Barnum in May 1952, when I reported for work at St. Mary in Glacier National Park. Don was district ranger there at the time and lived with his wife Grace (Johnston) in the old St. Mary ranger station, now a beautifully restored and interesting historic building in that park.

Don, who died in 1974, was born in Delphos, Kan., and moved to Montana with his parents, brothers, and sister during his youth. He worked in the logging industry and for the Great Northern Railroad before joining the Park Service permanently in 1932.

Don had many abilities and was exceedingly knowledgeable about backcountry work. He and Grace lived in numerous isolated areas in Glacier during a period when rangers required unmatched resourcefulness and independence. Don thus became an excellent planner and an intuitive supervisor.

A quiet man and "not very pretty," as he would say of himself, I and others remember Don most for his compatible and unpretentious nature. The school of modern management suggests good managers are only made through training

and orientation to goals and organization. I believe that Don, and others like him, defy this concept. There was an innate dimension in Don who could motivate people to perform their best. Always courteous and understanding of others, he was seldom

The Barnums at his retirement party.



critical and never vindictive.

While his associates would struggle with programs and budgeting, Don would reduce such work quickly to its basic elements and manage his programs with apparent ease and effectiveness. Others were amazed how "on top" Don would stay on all facets of substantive work at any time. He could see immediately through the ambiguities of overlapping government procedures, which would keep him free to concentrate on essential responsibilities. Perhaps it was this ability to identify and isolate real needs, as opposed to trivial or personal ones, that made Don a supreme manager.

This is not to imply that he considered some work important and others not. He was always conscious of the overall objective, and never lost sight of the forest while having to deal with the trees. Menial tasks, and those who performed them, were equally as important as any other, so long as all efforts were directed to accomplishing the objective.

Also, Don knew well the necessity to stay practical in Glacier's often harsh and uncompromising natural environment, where simple endeavors were frequently more trustworthy than highly technical ones.

Don and Grace, who continue to live in Kalispell, Mont., were very social and would entertain at their home so frequently that one could only conclude that Grace immensely enjoyed cooking and that Don was equally delighted in helping prepare for an evening of games, stocking the wood supply, and completing the many other chores necessary for the comfort of their guests. Hundreds of their friends could attest to the very gracious and often spontaneous gatherings at the Barnum home, wherever it might be—at West Glacier, St. Mary, or at their "Rat Haven" cabin along the North Fork of the Flathead River.

Don and his peers worked from a background of practical concern for individual safety and resource protection. Somehow I feel he would meet contemporary egocentricities with the same stoic composure he did the occasional indulgences of his day.

—Marvin Hershey  
Site Manager  
Muir Woods, NM, Calif.



## Letters

To the Editor:

As indicated in the letter to the editor in the November issue of the *COURIER*, many employees are under the impression that the National Park Service is planning to set up and staff a central uniform supply operation. *This is not the case.* To the contrary, the National Park Service has solicited proposals for the manufacturing and distributing of uniforms and accessory items, which will not impact employee ceilings or funding.

Although the National Park Service is appreciative of the quality of service many of our suppliers have provided over the years, there have been continuous problems such as inadequate inventory, inconsistency in uniform parts, and an inefficient quality assurance plan. The need for a more businesslike arrangement has been apparent to both the Service and suppliers for a period of time.

The results of an indepth study of possible program options, coupled with extensive input, both Service- and industry-wide, have persuaded NPS management to seek, through the contracting process, a highly-qualified company with expertise in the uniform business to handle the operation of the NPS uniform program.

Nancy C. Garrett  
Associate Director,  
Administration

To Director Dickenson:

Although the end of October seems a strange time to write this letter, my wife and I both feel strongly that if you hold a strong opinion, you should express it, positive or negative. In this case, the obligation to express ourselves in a positive manner about your department is just as strong as some of those critical emotions I am sure you experience in the course of a year.

Over the last several years, we have achieved part of a long-standing ambition to visit some of the historic areas of our country, all of which come under the management of your department. This is to tell you how much we appreciate what you people do, and to express further appreciation over the manner in which things are done.

The most recent of our trips took us to Petersburg, Appomattox and Springfield.

Our experiences in that phase of your program that you call "living history" have been most moving. We have been able to visit a place like Gettysburg and never come near the awful commercial blight in that area, and leave with a feeling that we have experienced what we came to feel. This summer, we extended that experience and were deeply touched by the young people we met at Petersburg. The program there has the young people, dressed appropriately, acting as guides and doing some appropriate work when the tourist traffic is not too heavy. The young men there were re-creating some of the trenches (no small task in the heat and humidity of July) while the young woman who guided us had an excellent grasp of the history she was illustrating. I am a deep reader of that period of our history, and I felt I came away with added dimensions of my perception of that era. It was interesting to note that the work crew was made up of young people from both northern and southern States, one from my own State. Maybe there was an added lesson in that. In addition, the lighted amphitheater map at Petersburg, like the one in Gettysburg, was an excellent refresher before we set out on our walk of the area.

At Appomattox, we experienced the monologue of the "surrendered" southern soldier and were deeply moved by his presentation and the substance of his talk, because I could attest to the accuracy of what he was expressing.

Prior to this year, we also visited the battlefield at Chickamauga in Georgia. Unexpectedly, we ran across a marker for the death of one of the little-known but heroic figures from Wisconsin, Colonel Gustav Heg. We are not military "buffs" in that sense of the word, but a couple of people with an opportunity, later in life, to experience the atmosphere of the sites of some of our Nation's historic moments (in which Ford's Theatre should not be neglected in our memory).

We have found our journeys rewarding, often very moving. Invariably the Park Service was the foundation of those emotions. These are troubled times, psychologically for this country. I would bet a return to reason and confidence will be accompanied by a turn toward the historic past. I know your service will not disappoint.

Arthur L. Olszyk  
Wauwatosa, Wisc.

P.S. Perhaps the most welcome part of this letter is the additional note that I have written to my Congressman in the same vein.

To the Editor:

"Universities are turning out highly-skilled barbarians" says the president of Johns Hopkins University in a recent magazine article (*U.S. News and World Report*). Similarly, some NPS "living war" shows seem to be turning out little-boy "barbarians" so captivated with military demonstration excitement (safe and sound variety, of course) that they're ready to enlist on the spot (see 5th paragraph in Wilson's Creek story in October *COURIER* issue)! Is that what historic military sites and military demonstrations are all about—as the TV crowds grow; is that the main "history" and purpose to be encouraged (along with violence everywhere else)? But if "value-less" academic "barbarians" are wrong for universities (and its current world), why not for historic sites, especially military shrines (for that's what these areas were originally preserved for).

In the new NPS interpretive manual ("Interpreting for Park Visitors") Bill Lewis rightly says "A battle is anything but pretty, and it will be up to you as an interpreter to bring back the stench, confusion, gore, shrieks of wounded and dying men, the ear-splitting sounds of war . . ."

First and foremost, and now, why not a greater interpretive effort with the first-importance site history (e.g., keeping up with further scholarly research findings and interpretations)—to make park visitors THINK, and more deeply about the broader meanings of the site: the fuller reasons for the particular battles and the war and their people relevance; consider what was done to our Nation and its people (north and south, east and west, black and white, etc.); wonder more deeply as to whether it had to happen at all, and whether we might have been a better Nation if it had not.

Sure, the drills, the maneuvers, the different uniforms, the women camp followers, etc., per Fort Harrison column, p. 13, are history (of a much lessor sort), but the "tail wags the dog" too often (for the crowds that the *COURIER* seems happy to headline as "packed in"—see Wilson Creek column) and overwhelms too often the *basically-important history* for which the area was established.

If "barbarians" are wrong for universities, why not equally-so for National Park Service historic sites—especially military shrines? (And think what budget savings there could be if such "living war" programs were cut out!)

Frank Barnes  
Retired Chief, Interpretation  
Mid-Atlantic Region

## Deaths

To the Editor:

The National Park COURIER article about Tom Vint inspired me to relate an incident about Red Hill and Tom Vint for the benefit of our "old timers."

About 1959 while on duty at Glacier National Park, Red Hill and Tom Vint were there to visit the sites of Mission 66 Projects. I was architect-inspector on Mission 66 building projects for Western Office of Design and Construction at Glacier. They fished in McDonald Creek on Saturday morning with no luck. At the same time, my wife and I fished on Lake McDonald and we caught our limit of lake salmon. Later in the day we met at East Glacier and I told Red and Tom of my good luck fishing. Red Hill said "you are a liar." I said "I will prove it to you." They laughed at me, so I said "o.k., come over to my trailer tonight for a fish dinner."

Of course they came and we enjoyed a great feast. After they left I realized that the fish were not the only ones that took the bait. He had "outsmarted" me! I wonder how many other people took Red's bait when he challenged their fish story and won a good dinner.

Are you listening, Red? Monte Martin and Max Edgar can verify this account. Those were great days and great people at Glacier National Park. My greetings to all of you.

—Charles Ross McKendry,  
Calistoga, Calif.

### Dr. Walter McDougall

Dr. Walter B. McDougall, 97, world famous botanist, pioneer writer and teacher of ecology, and surely one of the most distinguished of the National Park Service's alumni, died at the Hemet, Calif. Hospital on Christmas Day. Dr. McDougall had been in failing health ever since two severe falls, in the first of which he lost the sight of an eye, in February 1980.

Mrs. Jim (Annalee) Dippel, the daughter to whose home in Hemet Dr. McDougall was moved after his two accidents, reported that he was holding his own pretty well until early December, when he was hospitalized for 4 days for a stomach infection.

For 26 years following his retirement in 1953, Dr. McDougall was on the staff of the Museum of Northern Arizona, working in its research branch; his only remuneration from the museum was a modest apartment in the research complex. For the "pay" he put in long days and weeks of work year after year; he was 90 years old when his "Seed Plants of Northern Arizona," a definitive botanical work, was published.

It was my great privilege, early in 1973, to record his reminiscences on tape in his tiny apartment, to which one of his young associates showed my wife and me with expressions of admiration for his mentor. A man of immense accomplishments—he was one of the earliest advocates of allowing natural fires to burn in the park forests—he was one of the most self-effacing of men.

H. Evison

### Elsie Cotten

Elsie Cotten, 45, secretary for the U.S. Magistrate at Rocky Mountain National Park, died Dec. 16, following an extended illness.

Mrs. Cotten, a native of Santa Fe, moved to Estes Park, Colo., in February 1973 when her husband, Ron, was assigned chief of maintenance at Rocky. Prior to her arrival in Estes Park, she was employed as secretary to the NPS Southwest Regional director.

In 1972, Mrs. Cotten served as the only bilingual secretary of the Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

Mrs. Cotten is survived by her husband, Ron; a son, David; two stepchildren, Glen and Kathy of Estes Park; her mother, Mrs. William L. Brown of Santa Fe; and two sisters and a brother.



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# February is Black History Month

## FROM THE DIRECTOR:

It is with great pride that we observe the achievements of black citizens nationwide during this, Black History Month. Many contributions of blacks to American society are enshrined in the NPS areas throughout the country, and two new areas were established in 1980.

The new Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site in Atlanta, preserves the historic importance and character of Atlanta's black community

and it honors the life and work of one of America's most influential figures. Also established this past year was the Boston African-American National Historic Site in Massachusetts. The site marks a variety of buildings in the Beacon Hill area where the 19th-century abolitionist movement arose in the historic black community of Boston.

In all, there are seven sites that have been included in the National Park System specifically because of their significance to black history in America. Many other sites in National Park Serv-

ice areas throughout the country contain elements important to the understanding of American black history.

Also, during this month, especially, I would like to salute the many black employees and leaders in the National Park Service who have made countless positive contributions to our organization, and to the nation.

In Washington, the Park Service is planning various activities during Black History Month, including exhibits, workshops, panel discussions and an open house.

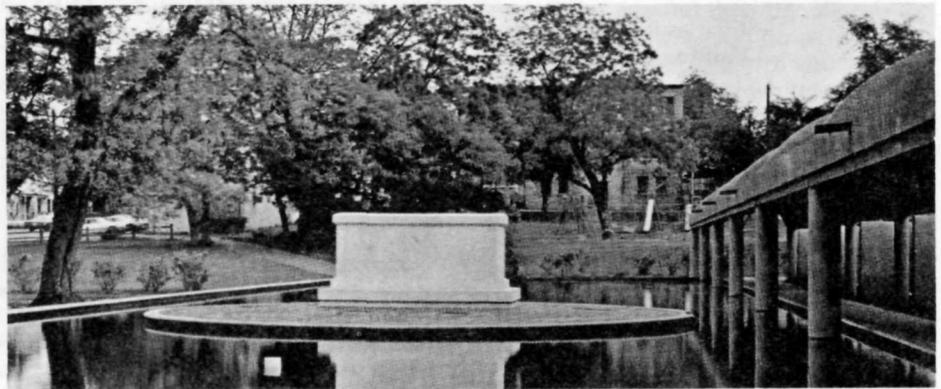
*Russell E. Dickenson*



*African meeting house on Beacon Hill. It was built by free blacks in 1806 and is one of the oldest existing black church buildings in the U.S.*



*The Martin Luther King, Jr., birth home in Atlanta, Ga.*



*The grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

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