

Courier

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U.S. Park Police — heroes over the Potomac



Photo by Charles Pereira.

USPP Pilot Don Usher (on right, inset above) balanced the helicopter on the water surface as USPP Paramedic Gene Windsor (on left, above) stood on the skids and reached down to pull a victim from the icy Potomac River.

By Candace Garry
Public Information Specialist, WASO

Few people in Washington, D.C.—in fact few in the entire country—are asking “Where have all the heroes gone?” these days. There were plenty of heroes on hand Jan. 13 in Washington when an Air Florida 737 jetliner crashed into the 14th Street Bridge and plunged into the icy waters of the Potomac River below, killing 78 people.

Two such heroes are United States

Park Police helicopter pilot Donald Usher and USPP paramedic Gene Windsor. In a daring rescue effort these men characterize as “just part of our job” and “routine,” they saved the lives of five surviving crash victims who clung to the plane’s wreckage amid huge chunks of ice and debris.

Windsor stood on the skids of the helicopter and reached down, dropping life preservers as close to the victims as he could, while Usher hovered the aircraft over the gruesome site. At one

point, Usher actually balanced the helicopter ON the water surface, and one of the skids dipped into the water as Windsor courageously lifted a woman out. As a former army pilot who flew in the Vietnam war, Usher has logged more than 3,000 flying hours. He says he has never before touched the skids of an aircraft on the water.

Many eyewitnesses have insisted there is no way these people could have

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been rescued without the use of a helicopter. Ice boats were unable to quickly penetrate the thick ice and, because these people were suffering severe hypothermia from the freezing water, time was of the essence. National Airport Control Tower officials called on the USPP Aviation Section because they knew the Park Police had the closest medevac helicopter and could respond more quickly than anyone else. The timely response was indeed a factor in saving the lives of these people.

When the control tower called at 4:09 that afternoon, they said there MIGHT be a plane crash in the Potomac and they didn't know how many survivors there were. By 4:19 the USPP Eagle I was on the scene evacuating survivors. Within these 10 minutes the helicopter was brought out of the hangar, the helicopter pad was cleared of snow, the aircraft was started and warmed up, extra rescue gear was placed aboard and the crew was airborne. The entire rescue, from time they were airborne to the time they flew the last survivor to shore, took only about 12 minutes.

Although there were personal safety risks involved, neither of the men said this crossed their minds during the rescue. Thoughts like "My God, who should we throw the life ring to first?" and "How are we going to get them out of here?" and "Who is injured the most seriously?" raced through their minds.

Both Windsor and Usher say they have been in rescue operations much more dangerous than this. "But I don't think we have been in a situation where it is so dangerous to the victims with all the jet fuel in the frigid water and the chunks of ice," said Windsor. The inconveniences of the rescue mission made it difficult, too. There was an enormous traffic jam on the bridge—trees, ice and jet fuel everywhere.

When they arrived on the scene, both men were shocked and saddened to see only the tail section of the plane above water and so few survivors. One of the most frustrating things about the rescue, according to Windsor, was when some of the survivors could not grasp the life ring. "Their limbs were frozen and they were in shock . . . there was nothing they or we could do," he said.

There is no lack of praise and admiration for Windsor and Usher from their superiors and peers. Director Dickenson said, "I don't know when I have been so impressed with the kind of courage and skill and dedication that we saw exhibited by our National Park Service fellow employees in the U.S.

Park Police. It is something that is routine to them, I suppose, and something we have come to expect. But it certainly does not take away from the kind of heroic achievement under extraordinarily difficult circumstances that was accomplished here. It can be said that those five survivors would not have lived without the U.S. Park Police timely help and assistance."

National Capital Region Director Jack Fish personally commended Officers Usher and Windsor and the other Park Police force members and NCR employees who assisted in the rescue and recovery operations. "I feel they have embodied a spirit of caring and compassion we can all be proud of," he said. "Don Usher and Gene Windsor truly exemplify the highest traditions of the National Park Service and our country. These two men responded to the first call for assistance in the same calm, efficient manner that they have exhibited many times. But the magnitude of this tragic event brought them to the attention of the Nation, and rightly so." Fish added, "The courage and expertise displayed by Don and Gene during the dramatic rescue have become the hallmark of the U.S. Park Police Aviation Unit and the entire Park Police force."

Former U.S. Park Police Chief Jerry Wells, who started the USPP Aviation Section in 1973, has seen a lot of rescue efforts in his 29 years with the Park Police. "This ranks as an outstanding effort," he says, "but it's important to remember that these men are just doing their job."

Maybe Windsor and Usher were just doing their job, but awards and commendations are pouring in for them from all over. Secretary of the Interior James Watt awarded both men the Valor Award in a special ceremony Jan. 22. The Valor Award is the highest honor the Department can bestow on an employee and it is usually given for a heroic or life threatening accomplishment. Also, the Interior Office of Aircraft Services, Montgomery County Medical Society and a host of other organizations, have issued citations and given awards to these men.

Don Usher is the chief pilot for the USPP Aviation Section. He has been with the Park Police for 8 years. While he was an army pilot prior to that, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross award and several air medals for valor. He and his wife, Carol, and their two children live in Gambrills, Md.

Gene Windsor has been with the Park

Police for 10 years. He began as a cruiser patrolman on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, where he later became an administrative officer. He took paramedic training with the D.C. Ambulance Service at the Washington Hospital Center and signed on with the Aviation Unit in 1979. He lives in Monrovia, Md., with his wife, Maureen and their two children remaining at home. They have six other grown children and three grandchildren.

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(Editor's Note: See sidebar about the USPP Aviation Section. Also see photo taken during the Valor Awards ceremony on Jan. 22, honoring USPP Officers Don Usher and Gene Windsor.)

The USPP Aviation Section

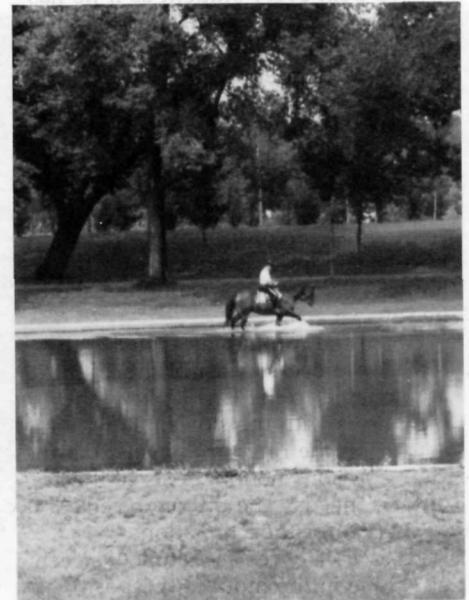
The U.S. Park Police Aviation Section, started in 1973 by former USPP Chief Jerry Wells, is accustomed to evacuating victims from crash scenes and transporting them to trauma centers. Last year alone, the section evacuated more than 275 seriously injured accident victims. According to Wells and sources in the Aviation Section, these people probably would have died had it not been for a timely response and air evacuation to nearby trauma centers.

The section performs various other duties, such as photo missions of crime scenes and searches for lost people and downed aircraft. They often serve as law enforcement backup for Park Policemen on the street. More recently, they have assisted with Presidential security, accompanying the Presidential motorcade.

Pilots and paramedics work in teams, patrolling the D.C. metropolitan area (usually up the Potomac River) about twice a week. They participate in frequent disaster drills to keep in practice.

The Aviation Section includes a commanding officer Lt. John J. McLeod, Sgt. William T. Sampson, five pilots and five paramedics. The pilots are: Chief Pilot Don Usher, Earl Cronin, Dwayne Darnell, Dennis Doyle and Robert Hartley. The paramedics are Gene Windsor, David Duffey, Chester Hendrickson, Wilbur Land and Ronald Gale.

A U.S. Park Policeman and his horse



By Carol Dana
Public Affairs Specialist, WASO

When Officer Ken Donovan arrives at work in the morning, he greets his beat partner with an affectionate pat on the neck. His partner, a handsome, black thoroughbred named War Courier, responds with a low, soft nicker, stretching out his neck for more petting. "There's no question you establish a special relationship with your horse," says Donovan. "In this business, you have to," adds Donovan's supervisor, Sgt. Pat Delane. "Your horse is your cruiser."

Donovan, Delane and their four-legged cruisers are members of an elite corps—the 50-person mounted unit of the U.S. Park Police. Donovan and Delane are assigned to one of the units that patrol the Mall, monuments and parklands in the Nation's capital. Mounted officers are also stationed at Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and Golden Gate National

Recreation Area in San Francisco.

The equestrian unit got its start in Washington, D.C., in 1934 when the Park Police borrowed two cavalry horses from Fort Myer, Va., to patrol the wooded parklands in the Nation's capital.

The horses rapidly proved their worth. They're faster than foot patrolmen and can maneuver through areas that are inaccessible to cars or motorcycles. From their horsetop vantage point, officers can more easily spot crimes such as purse snatchings, car break-ins and drug deals. And, "because the mounted police are so visible, they have a crime deterrent value," says Sgt. Denis Ayers, officer-in-charge of the mounted unit.

But the horses' value isn't confined only to park patrol. Since the 1960s, the Park Police have used mounted officers for crowd control, especially in Washington, D.C., where mass gatherings are common events. "Horses exert a psychological effect on a crowd,"

says Ayers. "People may resent a foot patrolman asking them to step aside. But when you move a mounted officer into a crowd, most people automatically move back."

Beyond these advantages, the four-legged cruisers are cheaper to maintain than the four-wheeled variety. Ayers estimates that food, veterinary, farrier and stabling costs add up to little more than \$3 a day per horse.

It takes exceptional officers—and exceptional horses—to perform the varied and demanding functions of the mounted unit. Because mounted policemen are law enforcement officers first—and horsemen second—they must have 3 years of Park Police experience before applying to the unit. Even then, the competition is stiff. Ayers estimates that there are as many as 10 applicants for every opening.

The men and women who are accepted receive about 400 hours of instruction at the Park Police's Mounted

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Training Center in Washington, D.C.'s Rock Creek Park.

"We treat every student as if he has never seen a horse in his life," says instructor Ralph Pfister. In addition to riding, the students receive instruction in horse psychology, crowd control and first aid. At the end of the 8-week program, the goal is to turn out riders "who can react with confidence and control under even the most adverse conditions," according to Ayers. "A well-trained rider is an asset to the force; one who is not is only a liability," he says.

Horses go through an equally stiff selection process. Most of the animals are donated to the Park Police. They're racehorses with the slows, show horses soured on the ring, or animals that for varied reasons no longer serve their owners' needs. The donors receive a tax deduction for their donations.

The Park Police carefully looks each gift horse in the mouth. "Disposition has to be number one in evaluating potential mounts," says Ayers. A Park Police horse must be bold enough to press forward into hostile crowds but calm enough to stand motionless when a toddler runs between its legs or a cherry bomb explodes under its belly. To determine whether a horse has the special mix of temperament, intelligence and trainability, the Park Police accepts each donation on a 30-day trial, rejecting about 20 percent of the mounts.

Trainers begin by working the horses at the walk, trot and canter. When a horse has begun to trust his trainer, the animal is gradually introduced—in the training arena—to balloons, frisbees, bicycles, squad cars, flashing lights, sirens and other things he'll confront in city parks. "We train the horses by exposure," says Ayers. The training doesn't stop when the horse has returned to the stall; occasionally, trainers play tapes of sirens and traffic noise over a loudspeaker in the barn. "The horses have to learn not to fear anything," Ayers explains. "We can't have a horse jumping into a baby carriage just because a car backfired."

Perhaps the greatest challenge is preparing the horses for the massive crowds—and occasional violence—that can accompany demonstrations. Horses are taught to stand unflinchingly as firecrackers are exploded in the ring or as trainers fire guns from the saddle. And the horses are asked to walk forward into clouds of tear gas.

The trainers use a two-stage process to accustom a horse to working in crowds. First, the animal is taught to push a giant, lightweight ball around



Officer Tony Taylor pauses on his routine patrol of the Mall.

Photo by Clare Ralston.

the arena. "A horse's natural inclination is to move away from something that touches him; this exercise gets him used to the feeling of pressing forward against objects," explains Ayers. When the horse has mastered that lesson, trainers teach the animal to maneuver through small crowds of sign-waving, shouting "demonstrators"—portrayed by park police officers.

Like their riders, most of the horses receive about 400 hours of training. When the animals graduate, they're paired with an officer and assigned to a park. This one-man, one-horse approach allows trust and confidence to develop between horse and rider so the two will react as a team in virtually any situation.

On routine patrols, mounted officers spend a good part of the day answering questions or giving directions. While this might seem like a fairly soft existence, Ayers points out that this public contact helps improve the police officers' image. At the same time, it serves an important law enforcement function. Precisely because the public trusts mounted officers, the policemen receive information about what is going on in an area—information that might not be shared with a regular beat cop, Ayers says.

Even when a mounted officer is giving routine directions, he also has his eye out for trouble. Like their Canadian counterparts, the mounted U.S. Park Police will go to great lengths to get their suspect. In Washington, D.C., for example, a suspected thief attempted to elude a mounted officer by running up the steps of the U.S. Capitol. But the officer and his horse took the steps in stride following hot on the offender's heels and, incidentally, right past a bewildered camera crew in the middle

of filming a story.

Demonstrations have posed the greatest tests of the courage and rapport of horse and rider. Ayers is quick to point out that most demonstrations are peaceful. Even when tempers are running high, Ayers says "typically, you'll hear the demonstrators saying 'Don't hurt the horse.'" But on some rare occasions, crowds have turned hostile, and both horses and their riders have become targets for attacks. Demonstrators have swung at the horses with placards and steel poles, doused them with gasoline and even littered the streets with spiked objects designed to puncture the horses' hooves.

It's at times like these that officers say their horses have risen to the challenge. "During a demonstration, War Courier seems to sense that he has a bigger role," says Officer Donovan. "I don't know if it's that my adrenalin is flowing or what. But he's definitely more responsive to my commands. At the slightest signal from my legs or hands, he's doing exactly what he's supposed to."

While Ayers says a few horses have been "skinned up" in demonstrations, injuries to horses, officers—and the public—have been miraculously few. Ayers is proud that the mounted unit has never been sued for injuring a citizen.

For all the tense moments—and the more routine ones as well—most park police officers wouldn't consider trading their four-legged cruisers for a squad car.

"When you ride through a park on a horse, the public seems to respect you; everyone likes you," says Park Police Officer Anthony Taylor. "It's got to be the horse that makes the difference."

Endangered falcons making a comeback



Peregrine falcon.

Photo by Mike Smith, USF&WS

By Jean Matthews
Science Editor, PNW

Starting from a floating position high above its prey, diving with incredible speed that blurs its black mustachios and its generous pointed wings, striking with its closed talon "fist" in a mid-air explosion of feathers—this is the spectacular peregrine falcon performing its routine mealtime capture. Anyone who has ever seen this action is unlikely ever to forget it.

Superintendent James Rouse of Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., is determined that this world champion of strength, speed, and aerial agility will continue to operate over his park. With the help of an equally dedicated team of scientists, mountaineers, and technical back-up from other Federal and State agencies and academe, he just may pull it off, too.

Saving the few remaining individual birds, who carry within their genes the last "instructions" for replicating this dashing species, is a national priority established by law. When an active falcon nest was discovered at Crater

Lake in 1979, it was the occasion for mixed joy and anxiety.

A nest watch was set up under the direction of Mark Forbes, resources management specialist for Crater Lake, and the successful fledging of two peregrine young was recorded that year. After the nest was vacated, a NPS recovery team found one unhatched egg. Shell samples, sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) research center at Patuxent, Md., showed that DDE (a derivative of DDT) was present in sufficient quantities to cause shell-thinning—a condition scientifically established as a factor in the decline of peregrine populations.

In 1980, the nest watch found that none of the three eggs laid by the returning pair had hatched. Analysis showed shell-thinning, dehydration of the embryos, and high DDE levels.

This was the only known pair of nesting peregrines in Oregon. The eggs were failing to hatch, and the pattern of failure was deepening: One unhatched egg in 1979; three in 1980. Furthermore, the birds are known to become less

likely to attempt reproduction in the face of repeated failures. Rouse and Forbes agreed that strong measures were in order.

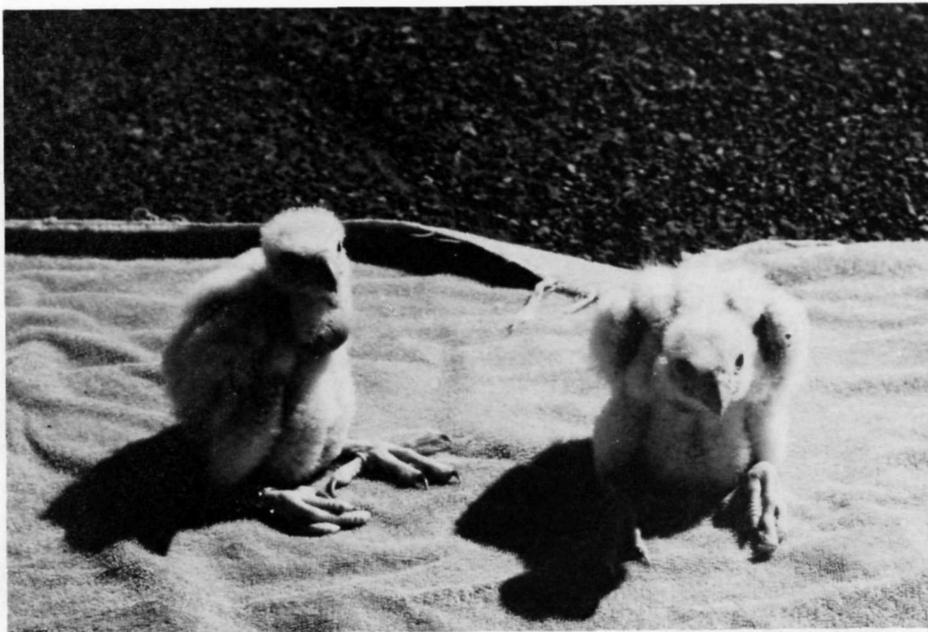
Consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the USFWS, and the Predatory Bird Research Group at the University of California, Santa Cruz, resulted in a recovery plan in line with the procedural strategy guidelines covering all species on the Federal endangered species list. Lead man from Santa Cruz was Brian Walton; acting for both the USFWS and the Oregon Fish and Game Department was Charles Bruce.

The action that ensued reads like a script from *Mission Impossible*.

Preparations had to be painstaking. "We needed information about when the birds came to nest," Forbes said, "and especially about when they laid their eggs. This last was crucial." Since the rescue effort was to include a "replacement" episode, timing was everything.

Rouse points out that the operation was not as risky as the elaborate

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Peregrine falcon replacement chicks at Crater Lake NP, Oreg.

precautions might indicate. Each step was well understood and had been carried out successfully somewhere before. Nevertheless, the actual stringing together of the particular segments that resulted in Crater Lake's 1981 success story was no mean achievement.

The plan was to set up a nest watch and observe exactly when the eggs were laid. Then a nail-biting period of 10 or 11 days had to be endured, while the parent birds slowly developed the expectation that the eggs would hatch. This happens with falcons at between 1 and 2 weeks into the incubation period, and only after that length of time would the pair be likely to accept young birds instead of eggs in the nest.

At that point, the idea was to flush the birds from the nest, remove the eggs, and replace them with a pair of fledgling falcons from the Santa Cruz laboratory—young birds hatched from eggs laid at the Predatory Bird Group Facility there. The eggs removed from the Crater Lake nest site would then be rushed to Santa Cruz for completion of their incubation if possible, or for analysis if they were not still viable.

Field observations of the nest site began in early spring of 1981, as soon as the birds returned, and the egg-laying dates were established while the snow still lay heavy on the ground.

That left 10 days for the preparations that eventually involved 14 people, including two pilots and mountaineer-trained biologists with all their gear, plus one small private plane, one helicopter, snowmobiles, motor cycles, and skis.

At the crucial moment, a plane flew from Santa Cruz to Chiloquin, Oreg., (just outside Crater Lake National Park boundaries) with two female falcon chicks 2-weeks-old. Waiting at Chiloquin was the Oregon F&G Department's helicopter, with one of their personnel. One Santa Cruz person and the two chicks were helicoptered into the park to a pad half a mile from the nest site.

Meanwhile, "to get all our people to the site," Forbes said, "we had to drive to the end of the plowed road, snowmobile through the snow blockage that couldn't be removed, then motorcycle from the other side of the snow blockage on cycles that had been snowmobiled in some days before, and get our climbers, observers and gear in place on time to meet the chicks."

Once the helicopter landed, it was the biologists' turn to swing into motion. As the chicks were walked to the site, the climbers flushed the nesting pair, leaving the eggs exposed. The falcon young were handed to a climber, who lifted the three eggs from the nest into a specially prepared receptacle, placed the chicks in the nest, and "jumarred" out (climbed back up the rock wall carrying the precious eggs). The climbers, from Santa Cruz, were also biologists and highly qualified in both biology and mountaineering.

Exactly 1 hour and 2 minutes elapsed from the time the falcons were flushed until they were back at the nest, brooding the chicks.

From that point on the sequence of events was reversed. The eggs were handed to the personnel who had

brought the chicks, placed in a warm container, taken to the helicopter, lifted out to the Chiloquin landing strip, flown to California, and put into intensive care.

Two of the eggs were still viable, while one embryo was found to have died shortly after laying. Of the two live eggs, both were dehydrated because of abnormal shell thinness. To save the developing chicks, a sterile water solution was injected into the eggs, replacing the lost fluids. The shells then were sealed with a waxy covering to prevent further fluid loss, and the eggs were put into incubation at the Santa Cruz facility.

Both "planted" chicks fledged and were last seen active around Crater Lake, learning the ways of their kind, contributing to the workings of the ecosystem where they belong, giving pleasure to park visitors who happen to catch their act, and representing untold satisfaction to members of the operation team. Before being placed in the nest, the young falcons were banded by the USFWS to document future activities.

The two viable Crater Lake eggs hatched at Santa Cruz—both females. One of them (christened "Crater") has since been mated with a male falcon from Yosemite (who fell 2000 feet from his nest to the bottom of El Capitan and survived). This pair will remain at the Santa Cruz facility as "breeders"—producers of eggs and fledglings that may figure in similar scenarios in the future.

Protected natural ecosystems such as Crater Lake represent a vital link in the toehold on life for such endangered species as the peregrine. But if the falcons can make a strong population comeback, wilderness may not be their only future. The artificial cliffs and canyons of big cities were once their home too—before global pesticide pollution knocked their populations down. They still nest in many European cities and once were part of the North American urban ecosystem, from New York and Montreal to San Diego and Oakland. They could return and become what they once were—natural curbs to urban pigeon and starling populations.

Meanwhile, the intensive care action continues in the few remaining wilds where the human race can still join hands to prevent the falcons' final disappearing act.

Salinas now one big happy park monument



Gov. Bruce King with Southwest Regional Director Robert Kerr.

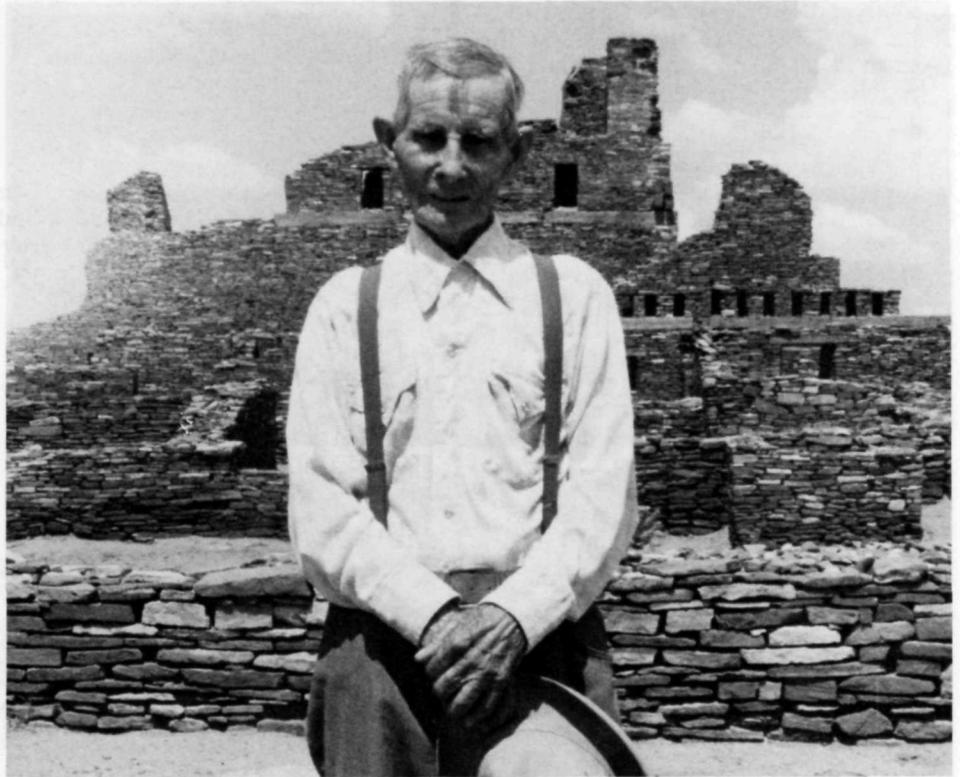
By Tom Carroll
Superintendent
Salinas National Monument, N. Mex.

In New Mexico the merging of Abo State Monument, Quarai State Monument and Gran Quivira National Monument into one administrative complex of historical sites will assure preservation of some of the most significant of the Pueblo Indian/Spanish sites in America, and will also preserve and interpret the prehistoric and historic interrelationships among these sites.

The Abo, Quarai, and Gran Quivira units of Salinas National Monument represent the best association of Pueblo Indian and Franciscan mission pueblos among the hundreds of sites within the historic "Salinas Province," the 17th-century Spanish name for the region surrounding the "Salinas" or salt lakes near present-day Willard, N. Mex.

The Salinas Province rivals the Chaco Canyon region in the density, diversity, complexity, and impressiveness of its cultural resources. However, the flourishing period—marked by a multitude of large masonry pueblos and churches—is generally later than that of Chaco Canyon, and extends from the late 1200s through the middle 1670s when the province was abandoned by its inhabitants prior to the 1680 Pueblo Revolt.

The large number and size of the sites, the use of stone rather than adobe in the Indian pueblos and Spanish mission structures, the 1670s abandonment of the province, the



Ranger Fred Cisneros, 87, former caretaker of Abo State Monument, now perhaps the oldest employee of NPS. In background is Abo portion of Salinas NM, N. Mex.

subsequent lack of re-occupation, and the dryness of the climate resulted in the remarkably well-preserved state of the cultural resources of the province.

Even today, 300 years later, the 17th-century and earlier sites surpass the new towns that have appeared. The population density of the 17th century, with 10,000 or so inhabitants, was probably two to three times greater than it is now. The 17th-century pueblos held more people than the towns of today. The churches of the 17th-century are larger and taller than any of the buildings in the 20th-century towns.

The dominance of the prehistoric and early historic periods of occupation over 20th-century life and the excellent nature of the cultural resources of this early period contribute to an unexcelled potential for the new monument to interpret cultural change and lifeways prior to the arrival of Europeans to this land and to tie into this the Pueblo Indian/Spanish interreaction of cultures during the critical 17th-century period. The Salinas National Monument and the Salinas Province provide a unique laboratory for investigating the evolution of man within the great themes of history and man's adaptation and confrontation with a land whose

natural resources are marginal in nature.

The geographical location of the Salinas Province is as a crossroads on both north-south and east-west gradients. This province occupies the northernmost of three interior drainage basins which extend 150 miles into Mexico. It is on the eastern edge of the Great Plains where the plains meet the basins and ranges of the western United States and it parallels the Rio Grande which is about 25 miles to the west. The Salinas Province is separated from the Rio Grande by the Sandia and Manzano Mountains through which the Abo Pass, beside the Abo Unit, provides easy access between the Rio Grande Valley and the higher Great Plains. The winters in the region are generally cold and the summers warm with a great amount of annual fluctuation in temperatures and rainfall. A special characteristic of the Salinas Province is the lack of surface water available for agricultural purposes and the low amount of annual rainfall. Both the wildlife and vegetation of the region merge on north-south and east-west lines.

The natural scene has in many ways

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Photo by August Schmuhi.

provided the stage and set the theme for an intermingling of cultures which involved the Mogollon peoples to the south and southwest, the Anasazi peoples to the north and northwest, the Great Plains peoples to the east and the Spanish peoples from Europe.

Preserved within the Salinas National Monument are the ruins of approximately 50 acres of masonry apartment-type room blocks from one to possibly three stories in height, various pithouse villages, five Franciscan churches and conventos, and a wide variety of associated cultural resources such as kivas, roads, dams, rock art, and so forth. Up to this time there has only been a very small amount of research on the Salinas Province and on the units of Salinas National Monument. As further research is undertaken the full dimensions of the cultural resources will gradually be revealed. A major concern at this time is the stabilization of the church and convento at San Gregorio de Abó. The walls of this church are 40 feet high and they have not been stabilized for 40 years. The churches and conventos at Gran Quivira and Quarai are in good condition as are the two Pueblo Indian mounds that have been excavated at Gran Quivira.

The role of the Quarai unit as the center of the Inquisition in New Mexico for a good part of the 17th century is especially important as the Inquisition was a critical element in the Church-State conflict which almost tore New Mexico apart. As a corollary to the archeological research which must be undertaken the Park Service will be attempting to perform the basic documentary research of the historical records for piecing together the story of the region.

Eventually a centralized administrative center will be established in Mountainair to oversee the operation of the three dispersed units of the monument and to provide visitor orientation to the sites.

Correction

The article "Gateway builds hawk hotels" which appeared on page 9 of the November 1981 COURIER should have had a byline by Mary Hake, park aide of Gateway National Recreation Area's Sandy Unit, N.Y.-N.J.

Jill Baron looks for acid rain

By David Reed, Scientist
NPS Water Resources Field Support
Laboratory
Colorado State University

Most days this past summer, if you had undertaken the all-day hike in from the nearest road, you could have found Jill Baron floating on one of four Rocky Mountain National Park's high alpine lakes in a 6-foot-long inflatable raft. Often bobbing precariously in her boat under the influence of fickle mountain weather, Jill spent her summer collecting lakewater samples and analyzing them for changes in pH, conductivity and nutrients that might betray the presence of acid rain.

(Left) YACCer Nancy Jacobson and Biologist Jill Baron.



(Left) Field Assistant David Weingartner and Biologist Jill Baron.

Now that winter has iced over the lakes, she's preparing an even more ambitious and potentially significant study; it will involve taking sediment cores from the lakebottoms, from which she hopes to chart the changes in pH and other variables of the lakewater over the last several thousand years. This data will give her a basis for comparing the presence of acidity in the lakes today with their pristine conditions.

Jill is a staff member of the Water Resources Field Support Laboratory (Water Resources Lab), a recent addition to NPS, and her studies are typical of the kind of projects the laboratory takes on. Located in Fort Collins, Colo., the laboratory was started earlier this year to provide assistance to NPS areas in the management of their water resources, especially those in the shadow of upstream and upwind industrial development.

As its name implies, the laboratory is intended as a Nationwide research

service to NPS areas, and carries out its function largely through field studies.

The laboratory is uniquely equipped to supply professional and technical expertise. The present staff includes Jill (the lab's biologist), a hydrologist, a hydrogeologist, and an ecologist to tie together the interrelationships of lifeforms in and near the water.

The laboratory is situated on the campus of Colorado State University and enjoys a mutually beneficial relationship with the school, making use of its faculty, graduate students, and computing and research facilities. Laboratory staff, meanwhile, participate in joint research projects and seminars.

Several Federal and State agencies are also nearby to lend a hand; the Western Energy and Land Use Team of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducts research concerning energy-related effects on western water resources; USDA's Watershed Systems Development Unit and Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station,

and Interior's Cooperative Wildlife and Fishery Units, are all agencies with similar functions with which the laboratory can trade results and reports.

Another project currently underway concerns the impact of energy development, which stands to have a heavy hand in parks' water futures, most notably in the form of dams for water and hydroelectric power. Hydrologist Marshall Flug specializes in flow simulation models, and investigates the energy-related effects on the quantity and quality of water reaching parks downstream.

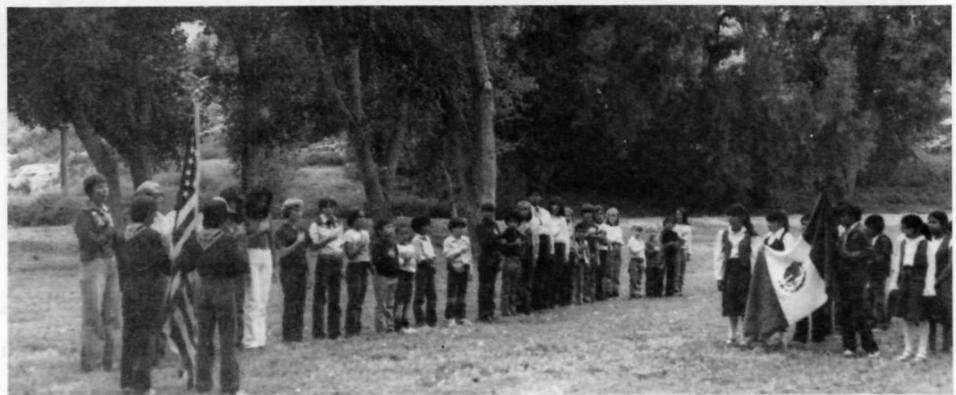
He has focused his research particularly on the Colorado River and its tributaries in Colorado and Utah. The growing oil shale industry has given rise to many proposals that threaten to constrict this lifeline to the west, and spell environmental impact statements for the many surrounding parks and monuments. Here the Water Resources Laboratory is able to perform the modeling of the stretch of river under study, prepare a management plan, or give advice to other agencies involved in their own studies. Other rivers may be examined in a similar fashion in the future, using Marshall's research as a model.

Lab Director Raymond Herrmann, a geologist/hydrologist, travels extensively to Washington, D.C., where he reports to the Directorate of the NPS for Water Resources Management and has assisted with development of the Federal Acid Rain Program. He has recently been involved in hearings on the Geothermal Steam Act, concerning the potential impact of steam utilization on parks such as Yellowstone. He has also been active in developing the NPS acid rain initiative and as a function of the lab, coordinating NPS acid rain activities from region to region and agency to agency.

Another of the lab's current projects is assisting with an inventory of the water resources of Congaree Swamp National Monument, S.C., a rare remnant of southern floodplain forest. Ecologist Dan Stoneburner feels this study will pave the way for more like it by pioneering techniques and approaches applicable to other NPS areas. Underlying such inventories is the idea that park managers will be better able to protect the resources they command by identifying precisely what they are.

Other projects in the works or on the drawing board are in Olympic, Isle Royale, Sequoia and Kings Canyon, Grand Canyon and Glacier National Parks, Cape Cod National Seashore, and Curecanti and New River Gorge National Recreation Areas.

International Good Neighbor Day at Big Bend



School children from both the United States and Mexico present their nation's flag during International Good Neighbor Day in Big Bend NP, Tex.

by Bob Huggins,
Chief Interpretor
Big Bend NP, Tex.

The sun came out just in time to brighten the spirits of those attending Big Bend National Park's (Tex.) first "International Good Neighbor Day," held Oct. 24.

Snug up against the Mexican border, Big Bend and Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River share more than 200 miles of international boundary. In topography the area resembles northern Mexico more than the United States. A land of vast contrast, the Big Bend country finds its roots in bilingual speech and a comfortable blend of two cultural lifestyles. The area is also an International Man and the Biosphere Reserve.

Celebration festivities for the good neighbor day began the evening before with a reception and dedication of the "Barker House" as an international research facility. The stucco-adobe building, with its striking view of the Sierra Del Carmens Mountains in Mexico, will serve as a gathering place for scientists from both nations.

The next day a new visitor information center at Rio Grande Village was dedicated by Southwest Deputy Director Donald Dayton.

A fiesta was held in the afternoon. Built around the theme "Children of Two Nations," the activities included folk dancing, contests, and games put on by the school children of Boquillas, Mexico, and Panther Junction, Tex.

Food and beverages included such delicacies as cabrito (young goat roasted over a mesquite fire), a variety of other Mexican dishes prepared by the residents of Boquillas, pastries and hot dogs.

A bilingual puppet show was presented by the park's interpretive staff and a mariachi band provided the music.

The fiesta was followed by a West Texas steak dinner and a western band—"Texas Again"—provided dance music.

"International Good Neighbor Day was a 100 percent success," said Superintendent Gil Lusk. "It was great to meet new people and renew old friendships with our neighbors from both the United States and Mexican communities."

Volunteers, employees clean up Carlsbad



Last fall, approximately 40 members of two national organizations joined forces with Park Service personnel for a major cave cleanup and restoration work project at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

Participants, members of the Cave Research Foundation and the National Speleological Society, donated their time and services to the project. The work included the removal of lint

accumulations from formations, removal of foreign material that had been tossed into the cavern pools, cleaning of the Baby Hippo formation that had been discolored through repeated touching because of its popularity and closeness to the visitor trail, removal of trash from the famous Bottomless Pit, and general trash pickup along the entire 3-mile tour route.

The work was carefully supervised by

the park's cave specialist and techniques used in cleaning were limited to those which have been successfully tested and proven harmless in previous cleanup and restoration projects.

Superintendent Bill Dunmire said that he was particularly appreciative of the assistance in the cleanup and restoration work because of Federal budget constraints at this time.

Para-paddler's view of river running

By Syd Jacobs, Park Technician
Olympic National Park, Wash.

(Editor's Note: The November COURIER carried a story "The Para-Paddlers," by Dinosaur National Monument (Colo.) Park Ranger Earl Perry. The following is a visitor/user's perception of the same wilderness river trip. Photos accompanying that story were by Syd's sister Madi Jacobs.)

At first I'm not sure the distant sound isn't the wind. I stop paddling in the smooth water and float quietly downriver. The "white noise" in the distance is definitely a rapid.

The sound steadily increases; the water under my kayak gathers speed. Finally I can see the spray of the first big waves. My throat tightens as the familiar rush of adrenalin pumps through my body. I begin paddling evenly, straining to see obstacles ahead.

The smooth water makes a rushing dip, and then I'm in the first wave. I shout to myself to relax and the rhythm

of the river is translated to my arms—to my paddle. The kayak dips and rises; playing like a fish on the surface of the river. Ahead is a rock, visible only by the smooth water eddying below it. A sweep stroke turns the kayak away and I glance into the hole as I float past. I know now I'm going to make this rapid without a swim and I stroke even more confidently, through the final waves, careful to avoid the eddy lines on either side.

Then it is over, and a surge of ecstasy erupts into a shout of triumph! The next few minutes are spent sharing the exhilaration with my companions—three other kayakers who also are paralyzed from spinal cord injuries. Whitewater kayaking is our way of experiencing a wilderness environment on an equal level with able-bodied friends.

In the last week of May 1981, the Colorado Para-Paddlers ran the Yampa/Green Rivers stretch through Dinosaur National Monument. We had

a "Special Populations" permit. There were four paraplegics, all spinal cord injuries of various paralysis levels; and seven able-bodied persons: five expert kayakers, one rafter and a raft passenger. Superintendent Joe Kennedy and River Ranger Earl Perry joined us for 24 hours of the 5-day trip, along with a local kayaker from Outward Bound.

Kayaking is one of several non-motorized methods of travel that disabled persons can use to experience natural environments away from roads and the comforts of civilization.

Often, advocates for more roads, facilities and campgrounds in the national parks use the reasoning that the "elderly and handicapped" have as much right to enjoy our scenic wonders as the young and the strong. This is a reasonable statement but is used in a sense that stereotypes the "elderly and handicapped" as being incapable of

participating in adventurous, and at times dangerous, wilderness activities. There are many elderly people that hike, ski and run rivers. And the Para-Paddlers are just one example of how persons with severe physical impairments can enjoy rigorous activity in a natural setting.

I became interested in kayaking after becoming paralyzed in a climbing accident in 1974. My prognosis for ever walking again was bleak, so water seemed to be the best medium for fulfilling my urge to "get away from it all." I joined a kayak club, took a few lessons and paddled with able-bodied friends on day-long river trips.

In 1979, I had my first opportunity to try a trip of several days on a river, away from roads, with friends from Colorado. That first trip on the San Juan River with three other paraplegics and eight able-bodied kayakers was so successful, that two more trips were made in the next 18 months.

This year, it was decided to try the more challenging rivers of Dinosaur National Monument.

Access takes on a new meaning to

wheelchair users when sidewalk curbcuts, ramps and wide toilet stalls are not only nonexistent but irrelevant. No one in our group brought a wheelchair because the rough terrain made it more trouble than they were worth. (I personally like the feeling of forgetting about the wheelchair for a few days.)

To get from our kayaks to the camp spot, we were carried by our able-bodied friends by one of several methods we experimented with and used, depending on the distance and size of the person being transferred.

While the "walkers" unloaded the support raft, we changed into dry clothing, and pitched our own shelters. Generally, we tried to locate the cooking and sleeping areas close together so that carrying was minimized.

One of the most important aspects of wilderness travel to me is feeling like an equal contributor and participant of the group. There are many ways one can help out that don't require walking: trip planning and logistics; food planning and buying; providing evening entertainment; and fixing meals and

doing dishes.

As for participation, the advantage of kayaking your own boat, rather than riding a raft is the tremendous freedom of choosing your own route down the river. There is the immense satisfaction of improving your skill and meeting a challenge on your own.

When I first broke my back, I never imagined I'd be able to experience an outdoor, primitive adventure, and the close comradeship of friends in such a setting. I have taken several river trips now, and each experience brings about improvements in kayak seat design; finding easy types of shelter to set up while sitting on the ground; and other practical matters that need to be considered by disabled persons who might try river sports.

The Dinosaur National Monument staff should be commended for their enlightened attitude in considering special user groups in their permit system. Perhaps this is a signal that it's time to do away with the "elderly and handicapped" stereotype and encourage groups such as the Para-Paddlers to experience wilderness adventure.

Decals decrease litter in parks



Management Assistant Dean Einwalter placing informational decal on one of 1700 canoes rented by authorized concessioners. (Inset shows decal.)

By Christopher M. White
Supervisory Park Ranger
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo.

What do you do to decrease litter, solid waste problems and injuries due to horseplay when you have 134 miles of riverway and very few NPS personnel?

That is a problem faced by the staff at Ozark National Scenic Riverways in southeastern Missouri. Ozark Riverways spends over \$60,000 a year (or approximately 1,000 person days) on litter cleanup on the Current and Jacks Fork rivers. Last year thousands of bags of trash came off the rivers after being littered by the 300,000 people floating them. Between the years of 1974 and 1981, water-related visitor accidents accounted for 15 percent of the total accidents for that period.

One suggestion, well supported at public hearings for the General Management Plan for the Riverways, was to use an informational decal on the 1700-plus canoes rented by visitors from the concessioners. This would be a constant reminder to canoeists of these resource problems and what they can do to help correct them. Under the guidance of the Interpretation Division, a brightly colored sticker was designed. A drawing of a smiling fish is set

against a bright orange background with a black border. The wording urges people to, "Be Concerned, Float Safely, Pack Out Litter, Bury Human Waste." (In the Ozarks the climate is such that it promotes rapid breakdown of organic wastes.)

Management Assistant Dean Einwalter is in charge of ensuring that the decals are placed on the canoes owned by authorized concessioners. By mid-June the job was nearly complete. Early visitor reactions varied. Some commented on the bright color. One person found it too bright and removed the sticker, but most people find it a low-key reminder. This is just part of a program that includes canoe handling safety, roving patrols, and reminders on the park bulletin boards.

The decals are similar in material to that used for bumper stickers. Initially, 3,000 were ordered at a cost of one dollar each, from the Government Printing Office. Nearby Mark Twain National Forest, plans to use a similar decal next summer. The decal will be used by concessioners whose canoes float the Eleven Point National Scenic River. A map of the Eleven Point will be used in place of the fish.

The success of the project is difficult to measure, but the message is so obvious it can't be ignored.

Four NPS representatives honored by Japan



(From left) Jean Henderer, associate director, Cooperative Activities; Kensaku Hogen, economic counselor from Japan; Rob Milne, chief, International Affairs Branch; Mrs. Fred Packard; Hiroshi Ota, information counselor; Gordon Fredine; Director Russ Dickenson; Yoshio Hatano, deputy ambassador; Rick Cook, International Affairs specialist, Bob Ritsch, acting associate director for Recreation Resources.

Photo by Jonathan Arms.

By Stephen P. Siegel
Public Affairs Specialist, WASO

The Japanese government recently presented special certificates of appreciation to four National Park Service representatives for their support of the Japanese national park system. The occasion marked the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the first national parks in Japan.

Director Russell E. Dickenson was honored for his strong role as American chairman of the UJNR Panel

(Conservation, Recreation, and Parks), and for accepting a Japanese park ranger into the National Park Service for a 1-year period. The late Fred Packard was honored for excellent management of the UJNR Panel over many years as American coordinator—Mrs. Packard accepted the certificate. Theodore Swem, retired from the Cooperative Activities Division, was honored for pioneering efforts as first American chairman of the UJNR Panel—Gordon Fredine, former chief of the International Affairs Branch, accepted

the certificate. Jerry Shimoda, superintendent at Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park in Hawaii, was honored for efforts to link the Japanese and American park systems as staff member and interpreter of the UJNR Panel—Director Dickenson accepted the certificate.

At the ceremony, Director Dickenson praised the outstanding park system in Japan and the U.S.-Japan cooperative efforts throughout the years. The certificates were presented by Deputy Ambassador Yoshio Hatano.

Automated film projection at Klondike

Mike Gurling
Interpretive Specialist
Klondike Gold Rush NHP, Wash.

Recently, a second film tree was installed in the Seattle Visitor Center of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Wash. Dave Schnute, audiovisual specialist from Mt. Rainier National Park performed the work for Harpers Ferry Center, Division of Audio-Visual Arts.

This newest tree is the largest so far, designed and constructed by Equipment Services in Harpers Ferry. Not only does Seattle's Klondike Park now have the distinction of having the largest film tree, but also the only national park facility having two in the same room.

Film trees are simply large wooden boxes that are used instead of movie

projector take-up reels. Movie film is threaded inside a box from top to bottom, around plastic rollers so that the entire film is contained within, except the two ends. The beginning of the film comes out of the top of the box and is threaded through a movie projector, then spliced to the end of the film, thus forming a continuous loop. The size of the film tree is determined by the length of the film, the longer the film, the larger (wider) the tree. Contained in the Klondike's largest tree is a 36-minute film, making it 5 feet wide.

There are several advantages to having this type of installation for showing movies. One is that the film never has to be rewound. This allows interpreters at the information desk more time to meet the public and not have to run up and down a flight of

stairs to rewind it each time. Also, the film wears considerably longer, because it never needs to be handled. Since wear and tear is much less, films don't need to be reordered as often, saving replacement costs.

The showing of films to the public is simple, as the film trees are completely automated. At the push of a button (either at the information desk or auditorium) the projector begins to run and the lights dim down. After the film is over, the projector automatically shuts off and the lights come back on. Another program can then be started immediately afterward.

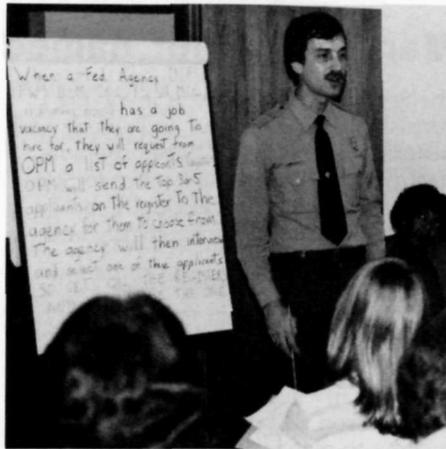
Seattle's Gold Rush Park is currently showing four different programs about the Klondike Gold Rush. On weekends the classic 1925 film "Gold Rush" starring Charlie Chaplin is also shown.



CONGAREE SWAMP NM, S.C.—Forty-one persons, mainly Sierra Club and Audubon Society members, took part in the first annual Harry Hampton Memorial walk Nov. 22. For at least 40 years, Mr. Hampton, a veteran woodsman and ardent conservationist, devoted much of his time to the swamp. He knew its remotest parts—the location of wild turkeys, best fishing holes and its lore and legends. The walkers were led into the heart of the swamp by Park Naturalist Fran Rainetta—a 5-hour stroll through the impressive stands of tupelos and bald cypress trees, cherrybark oaks and sweetgums. Congaree's "woodsman" will continue to be commemorated in this way. Mr. Hampton was an editor and outdoor writer for *The State*, a Columbia, S.C., newspaper; and he wrote many articles about preserving swamps.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NM, MONT.—A 10-day history seminar, sponsored jointly by the NPS and the Montana State University, will be held June 16-26. The course is entitled "War on the Northern Plains, 1862-90." Speakers and guides will include former Custer Battlefield and NPS Historians, Don Rickey, Robert Utley and Bob Murray. A week-long field trip will include the Nez Perce campaign, through Yellowstone National Park, and related Indian War sites in Wyoming and Montana. Enrollment is limited to 20. For further information contact Jeffrey Safford, Unique Summer Workshop, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59715.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP, COLO.—A mountain rescue team scaled 14,255-foot Longs Peak Dec. 17 to recover the body of an amateur climber who froze to death in a blizzard. The body of James Duffy III, 24, was found Dec. 16 by two climbing instructors a half mile from where he had last been seen 3 days earlier. Mr. Duffy's companion, Michael O'Donnell, 25, descended the mountain safely. He was also the companion of a climber involved in a Longs Peak climbing accident Jan. 12, 1981 in which Robert Elliot, 25, fell 90 feet while traversing a ledge.



Park Ranger Barry Zaffuto.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NHS, PA.—Park rangers held their 2nd annual Career Day Oct. 25 for area college students. More than 75 students from nearby colleges attended. The sessions were held to inform students of employment opportunities in the Park Service—both seasonal and permanent. Park Rangers Larry Trombello, Barry Zaffuto, Terry Anderson and Administrative Technician Gordon Wilson conducted the Career Day activities.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NP, CALIF.—NPS Western Region officials have okayed a 1-week-a-month test of snowmobiling on one of the roads here. Snowmobiles have been banned from all national park areas in California since 1974. Proposals for similar tests at Yosemite National Park and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks were turned down. "The Lassen test will enable us to evaluate joint use of snowmobiles and cross-country skiers of the same road, after which a determination will be made about continuing the winter use," said Western Region Director Howard Chapman.

ISLE ROYALE NP, MICH.—Local Boy Scouts of the Onandago Chapter Ag-Im Lodge have taken on a special service project. The scouts, in cooperation with NPS, assist other groups in planning routes, food and equipment and other needs peculiar to wilderness camping in the park. They have produced mailouts, which help solve camping problems that may arise on the 45-mile long island. The park benefits by the reduced impact on the resource.

SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NRA, CALIF.—Diamond X Ranch, former home of cowboy star Rex Allen, was the site of an Advisory Commission meeting Dec. 15. Major topic on the agenda was a progress report on commission research regarding the status of ownership, management and operation of public parklands within the recreation area. NPS purchased Diamond X Ranch early last year. The 18-acre ranch and building serves as a center for ranger horse patrols and maintenance operations.

GLACIER NP, MONT.—More grizzly bear sightings were reported in the park this past season than in the 3 previous years, according to Clyde M. Fauley, park resource management specialist. The figures do not necessarily mean more bears in the park, said Park Research Biologist Cliff Martinka. The park had a record number of visitors this year. The 1981 report on bear incidents and management actions lists 546 grizzly sightings reported, compared to 485 in 1980, 424 in 1979 and 303 in 1978.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NM, VA.—Staffers are gearing up for the 250th anniversary celebration of the birth of George Washington on Feb. 22. In December, the monument sent out a traveling exhibition, depicting the history of Washington's forefathers. A week of activities at Wakefield Plantation has been slated for Feb. 15-22, with special exhibits, puppet shows for children, craft demonstrations, colonial music and dancing. The 1st Virginia Militia is scheduled to demonstrate marching and camp life of the 18th century.

GRAND CANYON NP—A jet-driven motor boat carrying three people capsized and sank in the Colorado River Dec. 2. Two of the passengers—Michael Reese and Barbara Theunissen were rescued by park rangers—and a third, Terry Evans was missing and presumed drowned. The three were affiliated with the University of Nevada and were conducting water quality research for the Bureau of Reclamation. A massive search for the missing boatman, including helicopters, boats and ground crews, proved fruitless.

NPS people in the news



Mary Lou Grier, former Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) official and Congressional staffer, has been named Deputy Director of the Park Service.

Grier will share Deputy Director duties with Ira J. Hutchison, who has held that post for the past 4 years. She will oversee administrative functions of

Mary Lou Grier named deputy director

the Service, and programs involving recreation resources and archeology and historic preservation. These programs deal principally with assistance to States and other entities in developing and preserving historic, archeological and recreation resources.

Most of these functions were inherited by NPS from the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) when the two agencies merged early last year.

Hutchison will oversee functions relating to management and operation of the National Park System and NPS science and technology programs.

Mrs. Grier comes to the Park Service from the staff of U.S. Rep. Tom Loeffler. She worked in Congressman Loeffler's Kerrville District Office for the past 3 years, including serving as manager for the last year. From 1975-77, Mrs. Grier worked in Washington, D.C., for the Federal Government. With the Small Business Administration, she managed two national advisory councils and 64

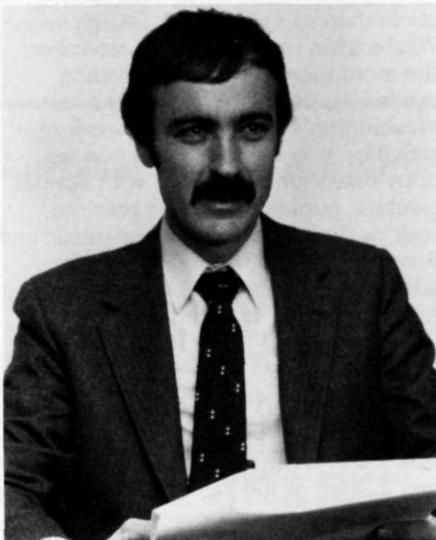
district advisory councils. Later she served as deputy director and acting director of BOR, before that agency became part of HCRS.

She has an extensive background in business, including ownership and management of a shopping center, apartment house, service station, contracting firm and concrete company. She was also assistant to the general counsel and director of Public Affairs for an insurance company in San Antonio, Tex., for 8 years.

"I believe your strong background in business management and government, and your knowledge of Congress, will be valuable assets to the National Park Service," Director Dickenson said in welcoming Mrs. Grier. "Your first-hand knowledge of the programs recently inherited from HCRS also will be invaluable."

Born and raised in the Panama Canal Zone, Mrs. Grier is now residing with her husband, Baxter, in Springfield, Va. The couple has three children, Bonnie Grier Pounds, Robert T. and James B.

Now, it's Chief Gackenbach



Dave Gackenbach, an employee who has worked in the Washington office for the last 5 years as a concessions analyst, has been appointed chief of the Concessions Management Division.

Director Dickenson said that he appointed Gackenbach to the position

because of his strong background in the field with private industry, his successful record as a concessions manager and his commitment to continue improving NPS/concessioner relations.

As Concessions chief, Gackenbach will oversee the administration of more than 500 private commercial operations that provide lodging, dining, transportation and numerous other recreation services for visitors to more than 100 park areas.

NPS concessioners realize over \$233 million gross revenue per year and employ over 22,000 employees seasonally.

Born in State College, Pa., Gackenbach, 38, earned a degree in hotel and food service administration at Pennsylvania State University in 1963. After graduation, he studied business administration at Kent State University, while employed by the school as a unit food service manager. Also, he and his wife managed an apartment house complex.

In 1968, Gackenbach worked for Canteen Corporation in Chicago as director of food services at St. Xavier

College and Roosevelt University; he later directed Canteen's Chicago Central Commissary. In 1972, Gackenbach became a sales and systems supervisor for National Portion Control, a division of Hershey Foods. In 1973, he joined the General Services Administration in Chicago as regional chief of concessions, a position he held until joining the Park Service in 1976.

Gackenbach has received several special achievement awards during his Government career, including one for developing various concessions training programs during 1979-1981.

Gackenbach is a member of the National Restaurant Association, the Food Service Executive Association and the Advisory Board for Parks and Recreation in Gaithersburg, Md. He has received the honor of Certified Food Executive with the Food Service Executive Association and is a past member of its board of directors.

Gackenbach and his wife, Carolyn, have three daughters: Sheryl, 19; Desiree, 17; Cynthia, 13, residing in Gaithersburg, Md.

Herring heads USPP



Lynn H. Herring, former assistant chief of the United States Park Police, has been appointed chief of the 566-member U.S. Park Police.

Herring, a 20-year veteran of the Park Police, succeeds Parker T. Hill, who retired in September.

As chief of the Nation's oldest law enforcement agency, which dates to 1791, Herring, 51, holds responsibility for the Park Police force assigned to more than 50,000 acres of Park Service lands, parkways, monuments and memorials in greater Washington, D.C., and other NPS areas.

Herring's police career has spanned a cross-section of law enforcement and management responsibilities. He joined the U.S.P.P. in 1961 as a patrolman and later was assigned to the Communications and Records Branch.

He was promoted to sergeant in 1967, and subsequently assigned to the U.S.P.P. Academy as a training supervisor. Other assignments included serving as personnel officer and recruiting sergeant and as field

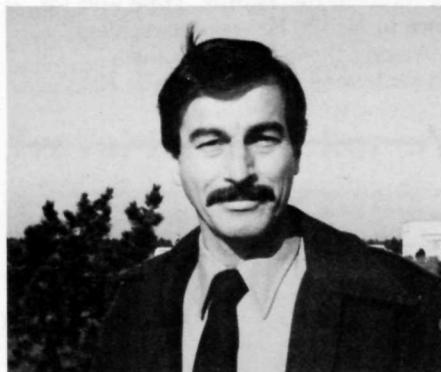
commander in the Operations Division in 1970-71, when he reached the rank of lieutenant.

In 1974, he was named major, responsible for planning, organizing and developing the first U.S. Park Police Field Office, located at Golden Gate National Recreation Area and then was named first commanding officer of the San Francisco Field Office. He served there until September 1978, when he returned to Washington as deputy chief of Administration Services. In March 1980, he became assistant chief.

Herring graduated magna cum laude from American University with a B.S. in law enforcement and public administration. He also has done graduate work in administration of justice at American and the University of Virginia. He is a 1975 graduate of the FBI National Academy.

The new chief has received numerous commendations and awards, including the Superior Performance Award in 1965 and a Special Achievement Award in 1977.

Gateway promotions released



Charles Pellicane.



Joel Moyers.

Joel Moyers and Charles Pellicane have assumed new duties at Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.

Moyers has been named assistant superintendent in charge of the Jamaica Bay/Breezy Point Unit. He previously

had served as assistant superintendent and park manager at Gateway's Staten Island Unit.

Pellicane, a Park Service employee since 1973, succeeds Moyers as Staten Island unit manager. He previously had been acting district ranger, Breezy Point Unit.

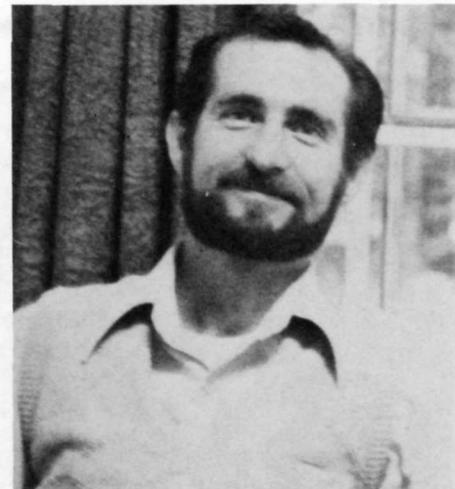
Moyers has a lengthy Federal service career. He spent 11 years with the Department of Commerce Bureau of Public Roads where he concentrated on highway design and construction. After joining the Park Service, he worked at sites in North Carolina and Kentucky, as maintenance specialist at Morristown National Historic Site, N.J., as chief of maintenance at Isle Royale National Park in Michigan and as chief of maintenance, including safety and training, for Navajo Land Groups in Arizona and New Mexico.

A Tennessee native who majored in mechanical engineering at Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Moyers and his wife Blanche have two married children who live in Alaska and Texas.

Pellicane is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., who joined Federal service in 1968 with the General Services Administration. At Gateway, he has held various positions including maintenance foreman, engineering technician and maintenance manager.

Pellicane and his wife Irene are parents of an infant daughter, Amy Marie.

Fowler tabbed for Lassen post



Melvin E. Fowler has been selected to fill the procurement assistant position in Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., Administrative Division. He comes from Hawaii Volcanoes National Park where he also worked as a procurement assistant. He began his Park Service career at Big Bend National Park, Tex., also worked in the National Capital Region. He worked as an air traffic controller with the U.S. Air Force before joining the Park Service.

Two awards for Pope



(On left) Randy Pope with J. L. Dunning.

By Charles E. Doss
Acting Public Affairs Officer, MWRO

Randall R. Pope, deputy regional director of the National Park Service's Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, showed up promptly, as usual, and took his seat for the Nov. 17 staff meeting.

But he was soon on his feet, having been called up front by Regional Director J.L. Dunning to receive the Department of the Interior's Superior Service Award. Pope had hardly

returned to his chair when he was asked to come forward again—this time to receive a Special Achievement Award, along with a \$1,500 check.

Pope, a graduate of Kansas State University where he earned a degree in landscape architecture, began his NPS career in the Omaha Office in 1959. After holding a succession of increasingly responsible positions, including tours of duty at Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa, and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., he returned to Omaha as deputy regional director in June 1976.

While reciting some of the numerous reasons on which the Superior Service Award was based, Dunning said Pope has contributed in an exceptional way to the smooth functioning of the regional office. Throughout his career, Dunning added, Pope has "inspired his associates and subordinates by his example of total dedication to the task at hand and instilled in them the pride of accomplishment and desire to excel."

Dunning said Pope "provides the high quality leadership and managerial ability required to attain the objectives of the Service and the Department of the Interior."

One of the many accomplishments that tested Pope's leadership abilities

was coordinating regional office activities and overseeing the planning necessary to integrate the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service's Ann Arbor, Mich., office into the NPS Midwest Region operations.

In addition to his responsibilities in the day-to-day direction of park operations in the Midwest Region, Pope, during the past year, frequently assumed the role of acting regional director during Dunning's official travel absences. While presenting the Special Achievement Award, Dunning said Pope "provided outstanding leadership and coordination required of this acting regional director position and in a manner to maintain normal continuity of operations on a regional basis, which has been confirmed time and again by the superintendents of areas administered by this office."

Pope was praised also for resourcefulness and initiative in reviewing and recommending position management proposals, organizational structures, filling of vacant permanent full-time positions, and setting and monitoring personnel ceilings.

Asked to make a few comments after he received the awards, Pope said for once in his life he was "speechless."

Among those attending the presentations was Pope's wife Kathleen.

Chamizal employee Unit Citation



(From left) Roberto Lucero, Ramon Pagan, Charles Davis, Justo Chavez, Jose Carmona, Donald A. Dayton, Enrique Reyes, John T. Mullady, Manuel Guzman and Jose Urquidi.

There's a peaceful Spanish garden within the crowded border city of El Paso, Tex., and within the National

Park Service's Chamizal National Memorial, thanks to the hard work of 13 NPS employees who gave their time

to build and landscape it.

For their efforts in making Chamizal a more pleasant place and for building goodwill with the city, the men recently received a Unit Citation from Secretary of the Interior James Watt.

Although estimated cost for the project was \$224,000, the Chamizal crew got the work done for \$13,137 by donating large blocks of time and working with the community, which also put time and material into the project.

Honored were former Chief Ranger John T. Mullady, Facility Managers Henry Apodaca, Robert Hockman and Robert Gerecke, Tractor Operators Justo Chavez and Joe Urquidi, Maintenance Mechanic Jose Carmona, Motor Vehicle Operator Charles Davis, Maintenance Worker Foreman Manny Guzman, Gardener Roberto Lucero and Maintenance Workers Enrique Reyes, Edward Pacheco and Ramon Pagan.

The garden helps set an international atmosphere for Chamizal while providing shade and beauty. The 4-year project also corrected a major erosion problem, according to Superintendent Franklin G. Smith.

U.S. Park Police win first place



Major James Wolfenden accepts first place trophy for the Opening Night Color Guard Competition of the Grand National Horseshow, Rodeo and Livestock Exhibition. Mounted (left to right) Sgt. Michael Lorenzo, Pvt. William H. Good, Pvt. Steven S. Prickett and Pvt. Lawrence J. McNally.

The mounted patrol unit of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area's Park Police showed its colors at the 37th annual Grand National Horseshow, Rodeo and Livestock Exhibition in San Francisco on Oct. 23. The four participating officers, Sgt. Michael Lorenzo, Pvt. William H. Good, Pvt.

Steven S. Prickett and Pvt. Lawrence J. McNally competed against 12 of the finest mounted patrol units in the country in the Senior Men's Division of the Opening Night Color Guard Competition.

The Park Policemen were required to put the horses through their paces as

well as hold their mounts at attention for almost 2 hours in the arena of San Francisco's Cow Palace while the judges evaluated them on general appearance, attractiveness and distinction of uniforms, uniformity of their mounts, uniformity of equipment, alignment and manner, horsemanship and maneuvers. The U.S. Park Police rode off with first place in every single category.

GGNRA's entire mounted police unit worked for months preparing their horses, Brown Derby, Ole Alada, Uphonic and Mr. Magoo, all of whom had been donated to the Park Police by the public. Competition was stiff, as many of the opponents were displaying horses and equipment which had been specifically selected for parade use, while Park Police used their everyday horses and tack.

This was the third year that the U.S. Park Police had participated in this event, having finished in second place last year. The Grand National Horseshow was the grand finale to a successful year of competition. The mounted patrol unit entered nine parades this year and came home with nine first place finishes.

The National Park Service extends its congratulations to this very exceptional team.

Travel industry honors parks



(From left) Hobart Cawood, Independence NHP; Harry Kiesendahl and Wallace Elms, Valley Forge NHP.

Photo by Sally Moore.

By Roslyn H. Brewer
Public Affairs, MARO

Two parks in the Mid-Atlantic Region—Valley Forge National Historical Park and Independence National Historical Park—have each received the Pennsylvania Travel Industry Advisory Council's Award for Excellence.

The two parks were selected from 40

nominations submitted by local tourist promotion agencies throughout the state.

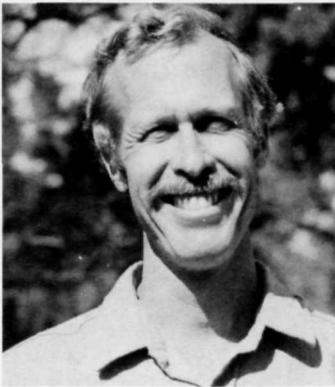
Valley Forge Superintendent Wallace B. Elms and Independence Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood accepted the awards from Harry W. Kiesendahl, chairman of the Travel Industry Advisory Council (TIAC) at an October ceremony in Harrisburg, Pa.

The awards read, in part: "This proclaims the recipient as one of the top 10 Travel Hosts in Pennsylvania for 1981. Their hospitality, courtesy, and quality of service made a prominent contribution to tourism in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Department of Commerce, the Travel Industry Advisory Council, and the Travel Pennsylvania Association take pride in presenting this award for outstanding achievement."

TIAC, a 40-member council comprised of leaders of Pennsylvania's travel industry, serves to keep State government officials apprised of economic trends. The council established the awards program in 1976 to honor outstanding travel-related businesses in the State who meet the highest standards of an established set of judging criteria.

Valley Forge National Historical Park and Independence National Historical Park were among 10 recipients in 1981. They were selected by a panel from the Hotel and Food Service Management School at Pennsylvania State University.

New NPS instructors



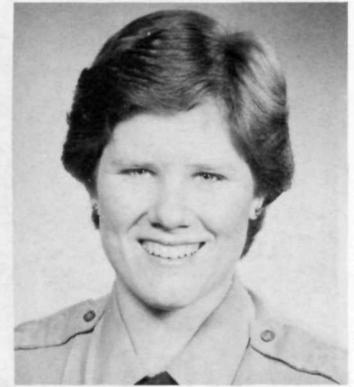
Doug Morris.



James Reynolds.



Mike Watson.



Mary Kimmitt.

Albright and Mather Training Centers welcomed four new instructors into their ranks in the past few months.

At Albright, Doug Morris came on board as an instructor in natural resources training and James Reynolds arrived to teach resource protection.

Morris has served as a park ranger at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif.; Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.; Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., and Yosemite National Park. His most recent assignment was as chief ranger at Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass. In all these assignments he was deeply involved in resource management and visitor protection. He received his Bachelor's degree in wildlife management at San Jose State in California.

Reynolds is a graduate in recreation and parks administration from Texas A & M University. Starting as a seasonal at Everglades National Park, he landed

his first permanent assignment with Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., in 1970. He was drafted into the army and after 2 years came back to the Park Service at the National Capital Region. The next year, he attended Albright and was subsequently assigned to Yosemite, where he spent the next 5 years in a variety of ranger positions. Following Yosemite he returned to Everglades for a 2½-year assignment.

At Mather, new instructor Mike Watson brings a background of interpretation and environmental education. He recently transferred from Everglades where he coordinated an extensive environmental education program. Prior to that he worked at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.

Mike attended Ohio State University as an undergraduate and did graduate work at the Universities of South Dakota and Wisconsin.

In 1980, he was involved in the development and presentation of an environmental education workshop in

Poona, India. The program was in cooperation with the World Wildlife Fund-India. At Mather, he will concentrate on courses dealing with interpretation and related programs.

Mary Kimmitt is also a new instructor at Mather concentrating on interpretation and orientation training. Her NPS career began in 1972 at the C & O Canal National Historical Park, D.C.-Md. Between seasonal appointments, she attended Duke University, majoring in botany, and graduated in 1976.

She went through the ranger intake program in 1977, and afterwards was assigned to Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, where she became a supervisory park ranger. She was instrumental in developing a variety of new programs including the annual "Duneland Folk Festival." In 1980, after receiving her Master's degree, she was named "Young Career Woman-of-the-Year" of the northwest Indiana Business and Professional Women's Club.

Heitzman hangs it up at Bighorn

Harry Heitzman, North District maintenance foreman at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont.-Wyo., has said "enough" after 20 years of Government service. He retired in October.

Starting with the Bureau of Reclamation in 1961, Harry worked with that agency during the construction of Yellowtail Dam. When Yellowtail Reservoir became Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in 1966, Harry transferred to the National Park Service.

On hand throughout the existence of the recreation area, Harry was involved in some way in almost every

development or program in the area's history. Several times in his career, he received special achievement and superior performance awards.

Originally a North Dakota farm boy, Harry followed varied pursuits prior to entering Government service. These endeavors were as varied as musician, logger, farmer and plumber. These myriad experiences all came into use during his NPS career.

Harry and his wife Rosalie make their home at Cottonwood Camp, near Fort Smith, Mont. Hunting, fishing, and "all those things that didn't get done before" now occupy Harry's time.



Harry Heitzman.

Art White retires



Art White, general superintendent of the Navajo Lands Group, has retired after a 31-year NPS career.

Two hundred friends, relatives and colleagues recently honored him at a gala retirement dinner. He was presented with a plaque and other gifts including an Indian basket, an electric mitre box and planer-joiner.

Attendees included Marjorie Hackett, retired superintendent of Wupatki/Sunset Crater National Monuments, Ariz.; Charles Budge, former chief of the Division of Protection, SWRO, now superintendent of Wrangle-St. Elias National Monument, Alaska, and White's former secretary, Kay Laughlin, now stationed at the Alaska Regional Office. Others present included Chuck Damon, a representative of the Navajo tribe; Joe Rumburg, retired SWR director; Robert I. Kerr, present SWR director, and other regional office staff.

A native of Mississippi, White is a 1949 graduate of the University of New Mexico with a degree in anthropology. He began his NPS career in 1950 as an archeologist at Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz. In 1953, he became a park ranger at Chaco Canyon National Monument and then chief ranger at Bandelier National Monument, both in New Mexico. In 1956, he was named superintendent of Navajo National Monument, Ariz.

After Job Corps assignments in the Southeast, he returned to the Southwest as assistant to the regional director for cooperative activities.

He served as general superintendent of the Navajo Lands Group from 1971 until his recent retirement.

White will remain in the Farmington, N. Mex., area where he will serve as a re-employed annuitant for an indefinite period.

Designation beneficiary for life insurance

If you have had a Designation of Beneficiary form on file for your \$10,000 FEGLI optional insurance policy which simply named someone to receive your "optional insurance" and you have since signed up for the Additional Optional Insurance (multiples of from 1 to 5 times pay) that person named on your blue designation form may be entitled to the Additional Optional Insurance as well. If this is not what you intended, you should submit a new designation, SF 2823, immediately. If you need a copy of a new designation form or if you wish to review the form you have on file, contact your local personnel office.

Employees are reminded that they do not have to file a designation of beneficiary form if they are satisfied with the order of precedence outlined in the FEGLI law. In the absence of a designation of beneficiary, the following order of payment applies:

1. Widow or widower;
2. Children (including descendants of deceased children);
3. Parents;
4. Executor or administrator of the estate;
5. Next of kin.

Dickenson in Idaho

Director Dickenson delivered the fifth annual University of Idaho Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lecture Nov. 12 in Moscow, Idaho. The lecture series is designed to foster understanding of wilderness resources and their management.

He said in his remarks:
"Wilderness parks were formerly protected by isolation. Now

environmental demands on their edges threaten wilderness values. . . .

"Wilderness reserves should be this Nation's biological control units.

"Wilderness should be used but never debased. We must demonstrate that wilderness is precious, and research into its resources is a vital national concern."



People on the move

ARNOLD, Joseph R., Civil Engineering Tech., Yellowstone NP, to Engineering Tech., Rocky Mtn NP.

BRANSFORD, Mary F., Admin. Tech., WRO, to Fiscal Asst, Golden Gate NRA.

CARLIN, Edward D., Admin. Ofcr, SWRO, to Spec. Asst, SWRO.

CASEY, Albert E., Jr., Supv. Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP.

CRIFE, Richard G., Personnel Staffing Spec., WASO, to Employee Relations Spec., WASO.

GRAHAM, Franklin W., Park Tech., Kings Mtn Natl Military Pk, to Same, Canaveral NS.

HARTMAN, Thomas L., Park Mgr, Cumberland Gap NHP, to Same, Cape Hatteras NS.

HINSON, Robert L., Carpenter, DSC, to Clerk-Typist, DSC.

KANGUS, Weino B., Airplane Pilot, SWRO, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA.

KETTER, Donald J., Outdoor Rec. Planner, PNRO, to Finance Ofcr, PNRO.

MORTON, Gary C., Supply Clerk, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Admin. Tech., Blue Ridge Pkwy.

OGLE, Carroll W., Program Mgr, SERO, to Park Mgr, SERO.

OTT, Faye P., Admin. Clerk, Cedar Breaks NM, to Program Clerk, Zion NP.

PELLICANE, Charles, Maint. Mgmt Spec., Gateway NRA, to Park Mgr, Gateway NRA.

SANBORN, Roy M., Park Ranger, ARO, to Park Mgr, Cumberland Gap NHP.

WEBLEY, Dolores N., Admin. Tech., NCR, to Park System Asst, NCR.

WILT, Virginia A. L., Admin. Tech., NCR, to Procurement Agent, NCR.



Lewis wins Kowski Tourney



(From left) Robert Deskins, Henry Craine, Ed Demison and Bob Carson.

By Ben Moffett
Public Affairs Officer, SWRO

Graham Lewis, a recreation planner from the Southeast Regional Office, shot a tournament record three under par 69 to win the seventh annual Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament for National Park Service employees and retirees.

Lewis, who excels in a variety of sports including tennis, bowling and softball, had six birdies for the day and a run of three straight on the front nine, where he shot 33.

Lewis' round over the par 72, 6,273-yard Snapfinger Woods Golf Club course in Decatur, Ga., earned him both the net and gross titles—the first person to turn the trick since Henry Craine of Mammoth Cave won both in the Bicentennial year. Herky Allcock of Western Region also won both titles in the inaugural tournament in 1975.

Lewis' 69 on a course with a rating of 69.8 matched the tourney record net score shot by Jim Ryan of the Southeast Region in 1979 and his gross score was two shots better than the mark of 71 shared by Craine and Jim Coleman, the 1977 low gross winner from Olympic.

It was a tourney for records, with Rudy Valdez getting another. Valdez of Yosemite National Park knocked his ball within 3 inches of a hole-in-one to win the closest to the pin competition. The record had been held by Elbert Smith, a retired Fort Larned employee who put his tee shot 13 inches from the pin at Estes Park a year earlier.

The longest putt was 50 feet, 3 inches by Tom Whalen in the Glacier National Park tournament, short of the record 67 foot, 10 inch putt by Fay Thompson, Santa Fe, N.Mex., in 1980.

Second place in the net scoring, computed by the Callaway Handicap System and taking into account course ratings, was Bubba Talbot of Washington, D.C. over the Montgomery Village Country Club course, which has a rating of 69.5.

Talbot beat out third place finisher A. J. Neville, another Montgomery Village golfer who had a 72. However, Neville's gross score was higher than Talbot's.

Jim Mardis, the 1977 tournament champ, had a lower net score than either Talbot or Neville at 71, but he did not place because of the low course rating at Sequia-Kings Canyon National



(Left) Peter Givens accepts championship trophy from Tournament Director Bob Carson.

Park, Calif., 65.2.

The tournament, to honor the late Southwest Regional Director, Frank F. Kowski, drew a record 260 golfers (and 287 donors), breaking the mark of 199 set last year. A total of \$1,365 was raised for the benefitting Employees and Alumni Association Education Fund, also a record, bringing the 7 year total to \$3,718.92.

Substantial contributions to the pot came from NPS concessioners Guest Services, Inc. (\$246) and Yosemite Park and Curry Company (\$106).

The largest gathering of golfers was in Washington, D.C., with 80 turning out.

Your E&AA Representatives

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Theresa G. Wood—Executive Secretary
Pat Smith—Educational Trust Officer

Earl M. Semingsen—Special Membership Officer
At large—Conrad L. Wirth

James F. Kieley—E & AA Editor

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Employee-Vacant
Alumni-Nate Golub

Western
Employee-Roger K. Rector
Alumni-Thomas Tucker

HFC
Employee-Richard Russell

Southeast
Employee-Vern Ingram
Alumni-George Fry

WASO
Employee-Pat Smith

NCP
Employee-Sandra Alley
Alumni-Ted Smith

Midwest
Employee-James L. Ryan
Alumni-Raymond Rundell

North Atlantic
Employee-John C. Raftery
Alumni-Nash Castro

Rocky Mountain
Employee-Frances Reynolds
Alumni-Richard Hart

Southwest
Employee-JoAnn Kyril
Alumni-Tom Ela

Alaska
Employee-Vacant

Pacific Northwest
Employee-Don Jackson
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

Denver Service Center
Employee-Norman Reigle

Preston P. Macy — imperturbably good natured



Thirty-seven and a half years was the span of Preston Macy's employment with the National Park Service. It started in May 1924 at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., when Stephen T. Mather was Director. It ended—also at Mount Rainier—near the end of 1961. It had lasted through all or part of the Directorships of Mather, Albright, Cammerer, Demaray, and Wirth.

The most difficult years of that long service were spent on the Olympic Peninsula, where he was first sent in 1934, to participate in a study of the possible feasibility of converting the Olympic National Monument into a national park. His service included more than 2 years as custodian and almost a year as superintendent of the

monument. During the following 13 years he was superintendent of the park, from the day that it was created in June 1938.

As is frequently the case, there were a lot of neighbors of the new national park who were not a bit happy about its establishment. Many of them had not been pleased when the Service took over the monument from the Forest Service, and creation and extension of the park aroused a lot of bitterness. With this bitterness Macy had to live. However, he was an excellent public relations man, in the habit of giving the soft answer "that turneth away wrath" imperturbably good natured but firm in his insistence on the fullest protection of the park.

At the start, its headquarters were in the attic of his home in Port Angeles. Out of his own pocket came the money with which to buy the present headquarters site. Later, of course, he was reimbursed for it by the Park Service. By the time that he was transferred back to Mount Rainier to become its superintendent, Olympic National Park was well established. He had seen efforts by lumber interests operating on the Peninsula to have thousands of acres excised from the park, defeated by the very greed of those who sought the action.

When I entered Mount Rainier National Park for the first time in June 1914 as the first visitor of the season, I was tremendously impressed by the virgin forest which hugged the edges of the road—magnificent and closely-packed Douglas firs, red cedars, and hemlock. The road just "snaked its way" through the forest. In Macy's time, there was much pressure to "modernize" the Nisqually road by widening it and clearing the trees back from its shoulders. Macy wanted none of that. The road had character that would be almost completely destroyed by any such "improvement." And, in spite of strong Bureau of Public Roads advocacy, he stood firm in opposition. The result: the Nisqually road is still as beautiful and impressive in this year 1982 as it was 67 years ago.

When Preston Macy retired, in 1961, he and his wife Esther built themselves a comfortable home in Puyallup. Later, when looking after the house and grounds became too great a chore, he and Esther moved to Seattle. There he died in 1979 in his 88th year.

When he retired, he received the Department's Meritorious Service Award. Among other things, the citation that accompanied the award mentioned the "patience, diplomacy, and unusual ability to express himself" as having contributed much to the "success of the formative years" of Olympic National Park. He was made an honorary member of The Mountaineers in 1962. Two years later, he became one of the first honorary members of the Seattle Mountain Rescue Council.

Preston's widow, Esther still lives at the home in Seattle where they shared his last years.

—Herb Evison.

(Editor's Note: This is the 10th in our series of articles on NPS "deceased greats.")

Alaska raises E&AA funds

The Alaska Region recently held a Superintendents' Conference in Anchorage. A total of \$913.72 was raised for the E&AA Education Trust Fund. Most of the money came from a raffle sponsored by the NPS Women. A beautiful knife, custom made by Denali Superintendent Bob Cunningham, and a soapstone carving caused raffle tickets to be sold at a brisk pace. In addition, creative tail twisting for un-superintendent-like behavior at the conference produced over \$70 in fines.

Saratoga women donate funds

The Saratoga Women's Organization of Saratoga National Historic Site, N.Y., as a final action has donated \$1,935.86 to the Employees and Alumni Association Education Fund.

The group has not been active for several years. The remaining officers agreed that it is unlikely that it will be activated, so they decided to close the books by donating their remaining funds to the Employees and Alumni Association Education Fund.

The check in that amount has been forwarded to Terry Wood, Executive Secretary of the Association. We want to share knowledge of this generous gift with you. We believe you will also share our nostalgic regret for the demise of a part of the NPS Women's Organization.

—Steven H. Lewis.



Book

NP&CA publishes NPS report on Moore House

A less heralded, but nonetheless significant contribution to the recent Bicentennial observances of the Battle of Yorktown is the republication by the National Parks and Conservation Association of **The Moore House, The Site of the Surrender—Yorktown**. The report, prepared in 1935 by Park Service historical architect, Charles E. Peterson, is considered the "grandfather" of Historic Structure Reports (HSR) for the Service. Most significantly, it marks NPS entry into the historic preservation field in the 1930s.

While the report is notable as a model for subsequent HSR's, it is the author's personal views on the necessity for

preparing such studies and the responsibilities of the architect to the resource that are significant to the American historic preservation movement.

A Historic Structure Report, first defined by the Moore House report, generally is a compilation of all known data on the structure being studied. It includes the results of architectural and archeological investigations together with documentary research that record the structure's original construction, evolution, and present condition.

Peterson's work is considered a benchmark in preservation work. While it is true that investigative techniques have become less destructive to original fabric in historic structures since, no fault can be found with the thoroughness of uncovering pertinent information needed to restore the Moore House to its 1781 appearance. Peterson and his colleagues searched the surrounding countryside, taking photographs, making sketches, and absorbing information on 18th-century building design, construction techniques, materials, and landscape practices.

Retired from the Park Service since the mid-1960s, Peterson was in the vanguard of Service employees concerned with the preservation of historic structures both within and outside the Park System. He was trained as an architect at the University of Minnesota, and worked as a landscape architect in the planning of the Colonial Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. His participation in the study, treatment and preservation of historic structures begins with the Moore House. Peterson went on to help establish the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1935. He is a founder of the Association for Preservation Technology, was adjunct professor of architecture at Columbia University, and is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

The beginnings of the Moore House remain vague. The lands on which the house is built were known for many years as Temple Farm and were a part of a patent secured by John Harvey in 1631. Although the date and builder of the present structure remain unknown, the house was standing in 1781. Its owner was Augustine Moore. The house was purchased by the Park Service in 1931. Incongruous additions to the original structure had more than doubled its size. The roof looked bad, and Victorian window sashes, doors, and blinds had changed the design and scale considerably. The main house was surrounded by a collection of shacks,

one of which contained a bowling alley. Full restoration of the house was completed in 1934.

The 116-page book contains all the photographs, drawings, and sketches used in the original report. No editing of the original text was done. The paperback volume sells for \$4.95, and can be purchased from the National Parks and Conservation Association, 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

—Douglas L. Caldwell.

Deaths

Sigurd Olson

Sigurd F. Olson of 106 Wilson East, Ely, Minn., an 82-year-old giant among contemporary conservationists, died of a heart attack on Jan. 13 while snowshoeing near his home.

A noted biologist, ecologist, author, lecturer and explorer, Mr. Olson was the recipient of dozens of awards and honors, and was a consultant to the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior.

A World War I veteran, he earned his B.S. in geology from the University of Wisconsin in 1923 and his Master's degree in plant and animal ecology from the University of Illinois in 1931.

Mr. Olson is survived by his wife, Elizabeth and two sons, Sigurd T. of Juneau, Alaska, and Robert K. of Hayward, Wisc.

Charles Dunn

Charles S. Dunn, one of the first rangers to serve at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, died Dec. 1 at Blount Memorial Hospital in Knoxville, Tenn. He was 88.

Mr. Dunn started his Government career in 1915 with the U.S. Forest Service. He worked as a ranger in national forest and wildlife refuges in Virginia and North Carolina for 15 years.

In 1930 he joined the NPS where for many years he served as the only ranger on the Tennessee side of the park. He helped organize CCC crews to do work in the park. In 1936, Mr. Dunn became superintendent of Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn., and a year later transferred to Chick-Chat in Tennessee from where he retired in 1961 after a 24-year tenure as superintendent.

He is survived by his wife, Lucille, sons, Robert, Charles, Jr., John and Durwood, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Bernard Cambell



Bernard T. Campbell, retired superintendent of Hot Springs National Park, Ark., died Oct. 26. He was 72.

Mr. Campbell began his Government career with the CCC after graduating from the Syracuse University School of Forestry. He worked as a project leader for the U.S. Forest Service in West Virginia. When the war came, he served as a language instructor for the U.S. Navy at Princeton University.

He became the first chief ranger of the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., in 1944. Later, Mr. Campbell held positions in the old Southeast Regional Office, in Richmond, Va., served as chief ranger of Everglades National Park, and superintendent of Petersburg National Battlefield, Va.; Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn., and Hot Springs, where he wore two hats, serving also as the Arkansas State Director.

Mr. Campbell took great satisfaction from the role he played in the establishment of the Buffalo National River, Ark.

Following his retirement in 1973, Mr. Campbell and his wife, Iva, returned to their retirement home in the Everglades. He also worked as a re-employed annuitant in the establishment of Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla.

He is survived by his wife, Iva, of the home in Homestead, Fla., a daughter, Bonnie Campbell, who is employed by the Denver Service Center, and another daughter, Elaine Soper of Hot Springs and a grandchild.

Ruth Ruffin

Mrs. Ruth Boaz Ruffin, widow of Thomas E. Ruffin, long-time engineer on the staff of the Southwest Region, died Nov. 14.

Mrs. Ruffin, who had been in ill health since her husband's death, was visiting in Arlington, Va., at the time of her death.

She was a resident of Richmond, Va.

Mildred Miller

Mrs. Mildred Miller, wife of Staff Park Specialist Roger R. Miller at Great Smoky Mountains Park, died Oct. 28, at Sevier County Medical Center, after a long battle with cancer.

A native of Texas, Mrs. Miller was a graduate of Texas College for Women at Denton, Tex., with a Bachelor's degree in library science. During her career, she worked in libraries in Texas, Michigan, Virginia and Tennessee.

In addition to her library work, Mrs. Miller will be remembered for her efforts to provide educational and vocational facilities for the mentally retarded. She was instrumental in the organization of a Sevier County Association of Retarded Children and Adults which provided a Special Learning Center for school-aged retarded children.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Miller is survived by two daughters, Jacqueline King of Huntsville, Ala., and Karen Miller; two sons, Steven and Jeffry Miller; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Shiner; a brother, Dr. Vernon J. Shiner, Jr., and one grandson.

Dawson Phelps

Dr. Dawson A. Phelps, retired historian from the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., died at the Houston Diagnostic Hospital July 10, at the age of 86.

Doctor Phelps joined the Park Service in 1938 at Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss., later transferring to Natchez Trace where he remained until his retirement in 1965.

Prior to his NPS career, Doctor Phelps served with the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. After the war he attended the University of Caen and was later graduated from the University of Wyoming. He earned a Master's degree from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D., from the University of California.

After his retirement, he was a history

professor with the University of Houston for 5 years and then later an archivist.

Doctor Phelps is survived by his wife Alicia of 2124 Chestnut, Pasadena, TX 77502, a daughter Mrs. Lu Ann O'Neal, three grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Daniel Hensley

Daniel E. Hensley, a 28-year employee at Shenandoah National Park, Va., died Nov. 18.

Mr. Hensley began his Government career at Shenandoah in 1948 as a seasonal laborer. Later he also served as motor vehicle operator and engineering equipment operator.

When he retired early last year, he was assistant roads and trails foreman in the park's Southern District.

He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, and a daughter, Beverly Mahood.

Elwood Mathieson

Former Sergeant Elwood F. Mathieson, Sr., of the U.S. Park Police in Washington, D.C., died Dec. 18 at his home in Randallstown, Md., of a heart attack. He was 84.

Mathieson retired in 1959 after serving 16 years with the Park Police. He then became a teller with Perpetual Savings & Loan in Washington for 2 years. He had a keen interest in young people, coaching boys' athletic teams and taking an active part in the activities of the Boys Club of Washington.

He was a native of Washington where he was graduated from high school. He was member of the Anacostia Methodist Church and the American Legion. Surviving are his wife, Bertha F. Mathieson, three sons, two daughters, a brother and sister, and 12 grandchildren.



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Continued from page 2.

Both Usher and Windsor seem embarrassed by all the attention suddenly focused on them. And both are quick to point out that they are not the only "heroes" in this tragedy. They credit dozens of other Park Policemen and other law enforcement and rescue officials who worked behind the scenes directing traffic and evacuating the injured victims. Also, NPS maintenance crews worked around the clock making

gravel roads along the banks of the Potomac so emergency vehicles could get around. Usher said "the whole Aviation Section should get a Valor Award, not just Gene and me. Any one of the guys could have been in our places and you would have seen the same results. . . ."

In response to his new title of "hero," Windsor has this to say, "I'm not a hero; I was just doing my job. The real heroes are the spectators who didn't

have to put their lives on the line to help the crash victims, like the man who jumped into the freezing water to help one of the women who could not grasp the life ring." But perhaps the biggest hero of all, according to Windsor, was a sixth person who survived the crash and passed the life ring on to the next victim every time they dropped it to him. "By the time we got to him," said Windsor, "it was just too late."

Valor Awards presented by Secretary Watt



Photo by Bill Clark.

The Department of the Interior Valor Award was presented by Secretary James Watt to U.S. Park Police Helicopter Pilot Donald Usher and USPP Paramedic Gene Windsor. (See story on page 1.) Pictured here at the ceremony are (from left) Gene Windsor's wife Maureen, their 7-year-old son Keith and Windsor; Secretary Watt; Usher and his wife Carol.

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