

## VIDEO TAPE, A NEW TOOL FOR SEASONAL TRAINING\*

The summer of 1972 was to be a busy one for Staff Park Naturalist Norman A. Bishop. The seasonal interpretive staff at Mount Rainier National Park in Washington State totaled twenty-two Park Ranger Naturalists, Technicians, Park Aids, and Student Conserva-

tion Association Park Assistants. Several were new to the Park. None of the new people had worked as interpreters before.

The duties for the summer interpretive staff consisted largely of evening amphitheater talks with slides, informal campfire

talks, information desk duty, conducted walk, and informal contact or roving assignments.

Mr. Bishop had three problems: (1) the ten-week visitor season at Mount Rainier did not allow a long period of training on the job, (2) the seasonals would be dispersed over five points of visitor concentration in the 378-square mile park, two or three hours drive from Norm's office, and (3) in order to audit and critique each seasonal's talks he would have to attend one talk nightly for six weeks with no days off. Even this would not allow a follow-up to evaluate the effectiveness of the



Seasonal Naturalist Linda Helleson (third from left) intently watches her slide presentation on the closed circuit monitor. Photo by Grant W. Sharp

## ESTABLISHING TRAILS ON ABANDONED RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Interior's Bureau of Recreation (BOR) has recently published *Establishing Trails on Rights-of-Way*, a booklet listing by states over 450 railroad rights-of-way abandoned between 1960 and 1970, along with criteria for evaluating their recreational potential as hiking and biking trails.

BOR prepared the booklet to encourage the use of rights-of-way as trails—one of the intents of the 1968 National Trails System Act. The list of rights-of-way was compiled from authorizations granted to railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to abandon certain seg-

ments. The listing includes the county where located, length of abandoned segment, railroad which abandoned the tract, and year of abandonment.

Although the booklet is concerned primarily with railroads, the criteria suggested for evaluation of recreational potential could be applied to other rights-of-way, such as canals and utilities. *Establishing Trails on Rights-of-Way* is available for \$1.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, stock number 2416-00052.



Seasonal Naturalist Ed Krisinger listens to critique of his slide presentation by Ranger Dick Martin and Naturalist Norm Bishop.

first audit. Another way to attack the problem was to have the new seasonals prepare and present their talks during the first week or two on the job, with Mr. Bishop hearing two or three per evening, for guidance prior to public presentation.

\*By Grant W. Sharpe, PhD, Professor of Outdoor Recreation, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington

(Continued on page 6)

GRIST

a bimonthly publication of the nonprofit, educational park practice program cooperatively conducted by the National Park Service, National Conference on State Parks and the National Recreation and Park Association.

Material for Publication should be sent ONLY to:

James A. Burnett, Editor  
Division of Federal, State and Private Liaison  
National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240

The publishers of GRIST do not guarantee that the ideas or procedures presented herein are suitable for all applications. GRIST serves only as a medium for the dissemination of these ideas.

Advertising is not accepted; however, information is given on those products or services which our contributors believe can provide more efficient and economical park and recreation area operation. The mention of a product, service or procedure does not constitute official endorsement, nor does it imply that comparable products or methods are less suitable.

Subscription Rates

NEW subscri. to Program — all vols. of DESIGN, GUIDELINE, TRENDS, and GRIST(2 prev. yrly. vols.); plus all publications as issued; thru 1st calendar yr.— 1st yr. only: . . . . \$80. RENEWAL (all publications as issued thru calendar yr.) . \$20. GRIST only renewal . . . . . \$7.50 GRIST, additional quantities of each issue to new or renewal subscriptions, sent to same address, ea. annual vol. (no binder) . . . . . \$1. Same, but with new hard plastic binders, 1 set of four . \$10. (separately, \$3. each)

Subscription applications and fees, and membership inquiries should be sent ONLY to: National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209

NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Note:

New GRIST binders are available from the National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. for \$3. each.

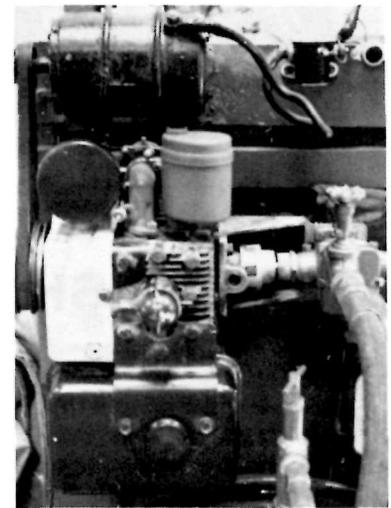
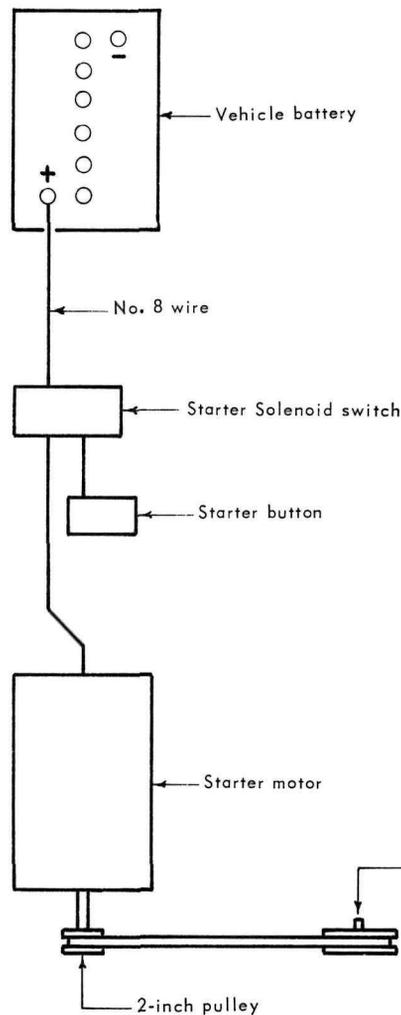
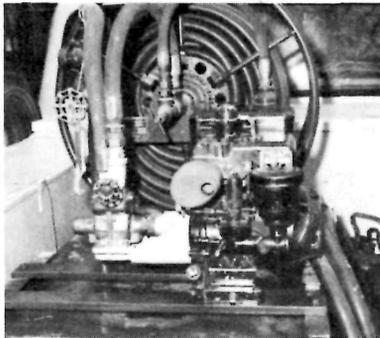
# Fire Pumper Engine Starts Fast Now

Fighting the *fire* is what a fireman's job is all about—not fighting the *pumper motor*, trying to get it going with the usual pull-rope starter. So, Automotive Mechanic Jessie V. McCombs, at Mammoth Cave National Park, came up with an idea to help the fireman do his job. He rigged an automobile starter motor on an adjustable frame attached to the pumper engine, mounted in its pick-up truck.

Replacing the pull-rope starter on the pumper with a 5-inch ratchet pulley, he linked this pulley with the 2-inch pulley of the starter motor by a V-belt. Power

for the starter motor was tapped from the truck's battery, a cable running under the truck bed and passing through a solenoid starter switch, located convenient to the pumper engine.

With McCombs' system installed, the operator merely pushes the starter button and he's ready to pump water to perform his basic task, that of fighting the fire. Prior to installation of the starter, the pumper engine often failed to fire immediately, requiring almost perfect tune-up for quick starts with the pull rope. Because the electric starter spins the pumper engine much more rapidly, quick starts are assured, regardless of the adjustment of the motor.



The Mammoth Cave mechanic won an award for his idea and the man behind the firehose is saving on time and frustration.

WIRING DIAGRAM FOR ELECTRIC STARTER ON FIRE PUMPER

## Energy Conservation Measures Implemented

Both the National Park Service and its parent agency, the Department of Interior, are taking forceful measures to implement President Nixon's call this past June for a 7 percent reduction in anticipated energy requirements for the next 12 months, that is, fiscal year 1974.

In a letter from Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, Interior Department employees have been urged to join in the energy conservation campaign, both at the office and at home, by taking certain actions which collectively should reduce substantially energy and fuel demand.

The actions recommended are in five groupings, the first of these concerning air conditioning—a subject close to many employees after an exceptionally long, hot summer. Recommended: set the thermostat at 78 degrees, the highest comfortable level for many persons; close shades and curtains on the sunny sides of building or house; close outside doors and windows as practicable and possible; dress in light, cool clothing; reduce cool air supply to rooms where not needed, such as closets; and, install effective insulation and reduce air leaks to make air conditioning even more efficient.

In connection with heating—which will be more appropriate as Grist goes to press, these actions are suggested: set the thermostat at 70 degrees—the lowest comfortable level for most people; wear warm clothing; and, again, in your home, be sure you have effective insulation and weatherstripping and that your windows and doors are caulked against heat leaks—check your furnace for proper operation.

Lights are another area where electricity can be conserved—by turning them off when leaving at night, or for any extended period and by not using them at all if natural light by windows or sky light



Rogers C. B. Morton

will suffice. Here, of course, shades and curtains should be opened to let in the light, except where drawn because of air conditioning. Finally, office space lighting often can be reduced in certain areas to levels adequate for the tasks being performed.

As far as equipment goes, the general recommendation is to turn it off when not in use. As for home equipment, purchase of the most efficient appliances is another way of reducing electricity demands.

Finally, in connection with vehicles, Secretary Morton recommended strongly that employees try to participate in the Department's car pool plan, to cut down on commuter trips into town. Then were listed these general hints which spell both better driving and greater fuel economy, whether for government chauffeur or private citizen: keep engine properly tuned; keep tires correctly inflated; use lowest octane gasoline possible; use car air conditioning sparingly; use compact, or subcompact rental cars when on official travel; plan travel to minimize mileage by combining errands in sequence; and lastly, reduce speed and avoid jack-rabbit starts.

In a communication to all Park Service employees, Acting Director Raymond L. Freeman recommended the same general course of action as was outlined by Secretary Morton, and then discussed some additional specific areas as being particularly applicable to the Park System. In regard to transportation, for example, in addition to urging use of automobiles with smaller, more efficient engines and use of car pools, he pointed out that *alternative* transportation systems are now being undertaken to provide alternate means of access to and within parks. Public transit systems have been initiated in all or parts of five parks to date, with studies for 20 more being scheduled—all at expected savings in overall energy requirements, compared to the private cars to be replaced in these areas. Also, Freeman said, ways and means of making bicycling, walking, and horseback riding and non-motorized water travel more attractive to park visitors should be sought.

The Acting Director then emphasized the need for attention to energy conservation in the initial design of park facilities as, for example, allowing for use of natural, rather than artificial light, use of natural ventilation of buildings, rather than using air conditioning or heating. "If an energy-consuming facility is not required for effective protection and use of a park, don't build it", he said.

Finally, Mr. Freeman encouraged planners of park facilities to keep abreast of new developments in technology leading to other sources of energy for heating, cooling, and power. For example, work in tapping water, wind and sun for energy are in the offing, and the Acting Director stated that the Service should be ready to experiment with these in selected parks, both to test their efficiency and to inform the public of the need for such research.

## COLORADO PARK MANAGER HAS CONTRIBUTED THE MOST....

Edward J. (Ed) Fahey, Senior Park Manager for Colorado's Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation at Bonny Dam State Recreation Area, just may have that distinction. According to Grist records, he's had 52 articles published *embodying his ideas or suggestions*—and more are in the works, not including the representative spread of new ideas on this page. Ed tells us that it all began back in 1964 when he submitted his first idea as a result of encouragement by Don West, one of the Division's administrators. Fahey had started with Colorado Parks two years earlier as a park patrolman at Cherry Creek, having just returned to Denver from a 21-year stint with the Navy, retiring as a chief boatswain mate. In 1964 he was promoted to senior park manager and served in that assignment until 1970, when he accepted his present responsibility at Bonny Dam.

On an average of over 5 times a year since his first story in 1964, Mr. Fahey has been moved to open that typewriter and share his ideas for better park management, procedures, techniques, or just time-saver tricks with Grist readers. It's got to be some kind of a record! We salute Senior Park Manager Ed Fahey—and the best way to do that is to turn the rest of the page over to his latest contributions!

### 1. EMERGENCY ESCAPE ROUTE

Ed writes that "Emergency Escape Routes" are overlooked by most of us, if we're even aware of them. He says here's what we could do. Post in every building in a conspicuous place a chart indicating exits and shortest routes out these exits. Each individual working in the building should thus be able to look at this chart from time to time and be aware of the quickest way to exit in an

emergency. *All* buildings, large and small, should be posted. Makes safety sense.

### 2. STOWAGE BASKET FOR PICKUP

Ed and his men have come up with a stowage basket which fits just right on the hump between gear shift lever and seat...and it fits three different makes of truck!



It's made of diamond mesh and lightweight channel, requires no holes for fastening to the vehicle, and can be removed at any time (and put in another pickup). Better than having stuff bouncing, jouncing on the seat, right?

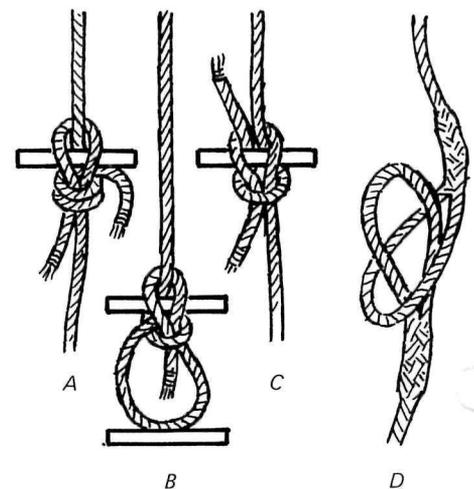
### 3. FAHEY'S ROPE TRICKS

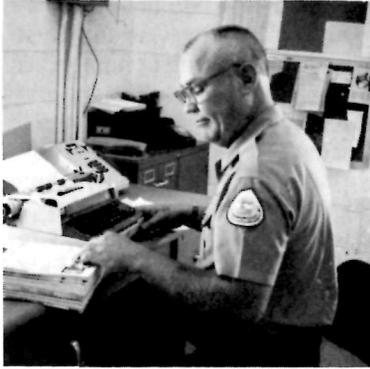
Like any good outdoorsman, Park Manager Fahey knows the worth of line and rope and knows that you have to *know* how to handle it, if it's going to go to work for you. For example, in towing a boat, a truck or a car, the knot often becomes jammed so tightly that it's untyeable. A quick solution, of course, is to cut the rope, at a loss of a couple of feet each time you cut—and rope is expensive. *Toggles* are Fahey's solution. Toggles can be a piece of doweling, a length of rebar, or even part of a broom handle. By tying the knot *around* the toggle you build in the ability to unjam the knot after the hitch or towing

job is completed. The toggle does not lessen the holding power of the knot. But when you're ready to untie, just pull out the toggle and presto—you've got slack with which to unink the knot. A small hole through the toggle for attachment of a light line will keep the toggle from getting lost—or being swept overboard.

That same toggle can be used when you're linking up two lines which have splices at the ends to be joined. First, loop the splices over each other (*See sketch, D*); then slip the toggle between the splices so that it passes under both sides of the inner splice, over both sides of the outer splice (*See sketch, E*) and pull both lines up tight. The lines will not slip apart, but, instead, will jam into an even tighter knot each time they are put under tension. Again, however, they will come apart easily, merely by withdrawing the toggle.

Finally, here's still another invaluable use of the toggle. Situation: you're roping a mountain and you want to retrieve your line, or you're lowering something down a cliff and you want to use the line again for a second load, or yourself! You make a loop of the spliced end of a line, with the toggle being used as the King pin, completing the loop. (*See sketch, F*) This loop could be around





Ed Fahey

a tree, fence post or a rock—or around the load to be lowered. Once you've gone down the line, or the load has been lowered, a pull on the small line tied to the toggle will open the loop and you will retrieve your rope. Naturally, the main line and the small toggle line have to be the same length. As long as there is any weight on the main line, the toggle will hold, Fahey assures us.

"Braided synthetic line or rope has a tendency to slip or pull out when used in an eye splice," Fahey advises. His solution, tie a knot above the throat of the splice, either a marlin hitch or an overhand knot. (See sketch, G) Another way of stabilizing splices is to add whipping or seizing at the throat of the splice, using sail needle, twine or palm. Finally, before cutting plastic or synthetic line, heat the knife blade. It will cause the fibre ends to fuse together and make the line easier to work with. (Did we mention, he's an ex-sailor!)

4. RE-USE, DON'T REFUSE THOSE BAGS OF SILICA GEL

Mr. Fahey's found a use for those little sacks of silica gel which are often packed in crates of new equipment and machinery. Ditto for those moisture absorbing cards which come with new film. He uses them to hold down moisture in tool boxes and first aid kits, or for equipment being put away for the off-season. The reuse of these moisture-absorbing freebies prolongs the life of tools by reducing moisture content and thus inhibiting rust.

5. A LETTER ABOUT TOOL STORAGE

Gentlemen:

Most tractors do not have any place to stow tools and small parts necessary to keep the tractor running. I have found that the wire baskets on kids' bicycles are ideal for this.

The chromed steel wire baskets are the best and can be bolted to the tractor almost any place the operator finds convenient. They look good and will not rust.

Also, these baskets could be secured to the dash of a pickup, or large truck to keep important papers from getting folded up in the glove compartment.

Sincerely,  
Edward J. Fahey

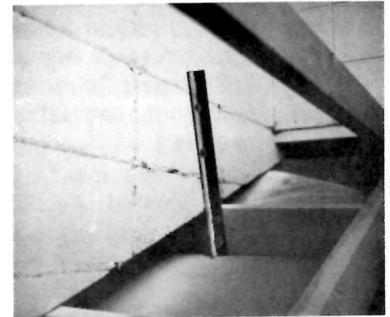
6. CANE TIP BITS

Ed's conscious that tools can cost money in two ways—one, in their abuse and need for subsequent replacement and two, in their potential for injury to workers, along with attendant down time. Cane tips, he says, can help. A cane tip over the end of a roughened handle of a tool will prevent many a cut or bruise, save down time. A cane tip on the butt end of a nail puller can cushion shock on worker's hands, as can a cane tip on a wood chisel. Cane tips—you can get them in vinyl or rubber—they work!

And so do bicycle grips, also in vinyl or rubber. Use them to protect worker's hands on hammer handles, boat hooks, tree pruning equipment and bolt cutters. And while they're guarding against injury, they're prolonging the life of the tools, by keeping the handles from getting chewed up.

7. SAVING THE ROOF!

A heavy wind storm alerted Park Manager Fahey to the danger that the next blow might take the shop roof with it. So here's how he and his men thwarted that likelihood.



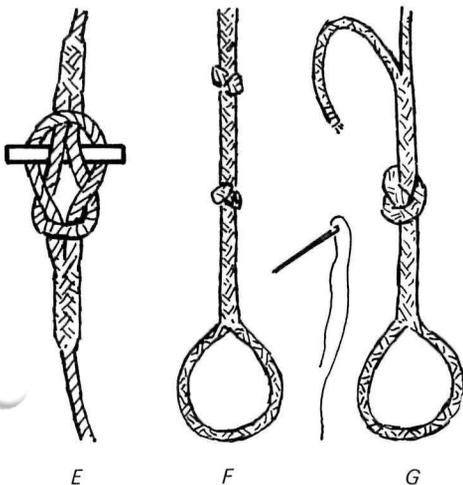
They bolted the roof in twenty places to the cinder block walls and gable ends using tie-downs of 1 1/4-inch angle iron. These tie-downs were about 16 or more inches long; that is, long enough to be secured with nuts and bolts to the 2 x 6 studs of the roof and to extend down several blocks, to which they were secured by lag screws and shields. The roof securing cost only \$20 in materials, took 4 hours to accomplish.

8. STOWAGE FOR SMALL, SHARP ITEMS

If you think stowage is Navy talk, you're right—and it's ex-chief boatswain mate Ed Fahey up again with another neat idea for keeping things just so—the way it is in the Navy—and at Bonny Dam!

Large sail needles, leather cutting blades, punches, glass scrapers—they all have this in com-

(Continued on next page)



(From page 5)

## Colorado Park Manager has Contributed the Most

mon: They're easily misplaced and they've got sharp points which, at best, can get dulled, or at worst, can inflict painful injury, if mis-handled. So Mr. Fahey provides a plastic or metal soap dish three-quarters filled with melted beeswax or paraffin. Into this he stows those sharp tools, point or cutting edge down. They're safe there, protected against rusting. They're in one central location, and, they can't get picked up by the—ouch—point! Also—a bonus—the beeswax or paraffin helps the tool zip through canvas or leather all the easier!

(From page 1)

## A New Tool for Seasonal Training

Norm knew we were experimenting with closed circuit T.V. at the University of Washington in our Interpretive Laboratory. Also, he had seen the effectiveness of videotaping interpretive presentations at the National Park Service Mather Training Center at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. He asked if we would bring our equipment to Mount Rainier to use in pre-season sessions. We were pleased to have the opportunity to do this as we knew of the effectiveness of laboratory T.V. playbacks but had never tried this technique in the field.

The equipment used consisted of two portable black and white video cameras on dollies, two monitor receivers, a switch control, one lavalier microphone, a video-recorder using 1/2 inch tape, a 3-headset intercommunication system, and many feet of cable. All the equipment was the Sony brand, and was made available through the auspices of the University of Washington's College of Forest Resources.

The advantage of 1/2 inch video tape recording equipment over standard size T.V. equipment is in its economy. The video tapes can be reused several hundred times, and the sound and pictures are recorded simultaneously on the same tape. The above equipment costs approximately \$3,000.

For the kind of work we were doing, we were not hindered by such things as sound perspective, special sound or mechanical effects, scene docks, gobos, or other features needed for regular television productions. Ours was a very simple operation; recording the slide images from the screen, and interspersing these with shots of the speaker.

The camera crew included my son, Paul Sharpe, a high school junior from Seattle, and Juan Oltremari, a graduate student in Outdoor Recreation at the University, from Austral University, Valdivia, Chile. I was the third member of the crew, acting as producer-director.

Plans initially called for moving our equipment to the many locations in the park where talks were to be given. Each set-up took between one-half and one hour, depending on the problems of finding access to the building and room selected, rearranging furniture, locating outlets, and setting up the lights. After two set-ups however we decided to remain in one location and have the naturalists come to us.

Our first site was the Paradise Visitor Center with its beautifully automated auditorium. The steady stream of curious visitors filing into the auditorium was an interference, but not nearly as much as was the automatic program which started mysteriously in the middle of our first taping session. The naturalist being taped somehow kept her cool.

These interruptions suggested that for our training we needed a facility which was not open to the public, for example, a room which could be permanently set up during the several days of video taping and playbacks, particularly one with a short haul from vehicle

to room, for the equipment.

Our final set-up was the Community Building at Longmire, an old log structure used in the winter for employees activities, and in the summer for evening interpretive talks. The major problem here was overcoming the voltage drop caused by the high wattage required for the two Kodak Ektagraphic projectors and Dissolve Control. Everytime a slide changed, it affected the T.V. image. We eventually resolved this by locating unused circuits within the building.

The video recorder, switching control, intercom control, and two monitors (a master or line monitor, showing the picture being taped, and the preview monitor showing the oncoming camera) were located along a convenient wall in view of the cameramen and speaker. One camera was used to pick up the slides on the screen; the other one was placed to get a close-up of the speaker's face. A 50 watt bulb in a reflector shining only on the speaker provided the necessary operating light level.

Reaction to the proposed training method from the seasonal personnel was mixed. Some looked upon their summer with apprehension anyway, and the prospect of the T.V. session may have done nothing to lessen this. Others looked on the taping sessions with considerable enthusiasm.

The first step was to put the seasonal interpreter at ease before starting the video recording. The most effective way was to get him to tell us a bit about himself and the title of his presentation. We taped about a minute's worth of time for sound and visual testing. One of the greatest advantages of this equipment is its instant replay feature. Seeing himself on the screen briefly before the regular taping gave the naturalist some reassurance, and a sense of how he was "coming over". The total taping time varied between fifteen and thirty minutes. The playback and critique, which followed each taping took

## X-RAY BIRD HOUSE

A new "X-Ray" bird house, designed especially for wrens, lets human observers inside a window watch birds build a nest and hatch



and feed their young. A special plastic two-way mirror permits those inside to see inside the nest, but prevents the birds from seeing—and being alarmed by—the humans.

Scientifically designed as to size, shape and entry overhang, the "X-Ray" bird house is lightweight, made of sturdy polystyrene for added warmth. The bird house attaches to outside of window with a special tape furnished with the unit.

Sold at \$4.20 per unit, bulk prices and further information may be obtained by writing: National Trail Trading Company, 907 Vandalia Street, Collinsville, Illinois 62234.

approximately thirty to forty-five minutes.

During each replay the Park Naturalist reviewed the material carefully with his seasonal, stopping at any point of the taped presentation to discuss inconsistencies in the commentary, or in the use of slides. Norm had mentioned to me that in previous years the critiques resulted in arguments. With the stop-action and instant replay feature of the video tape recorder, there was no argument over incorrect dates, places, grammar, or slides incorrectly cited or used. The seasonals often found they had not said what they had intended to say. Overworked expressions, references to the slides ("the next slide shows") and other common faults were usually painfully obvious to the seasonal interpreter without any comment from the Park Naturalist. The quality of voice projection, good or bad, came through clearly, as did any distracting or "dead pan" facial expressions. If the seasonal interpreter needed more or better slides to illustrate his talk, he had time to choose them from the park collection and

incorporate them in his talk before the scheduled season began.

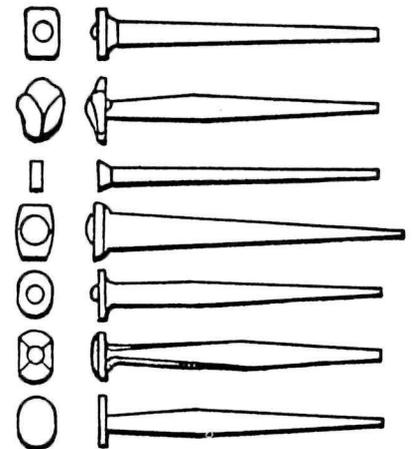
Those interpreters who were able to watch others go through the process ahead of them told us they were more at ease when their turn came. This suggests putting the more experienced people on first during each series of tapings. The new seasonals enjoyed having peer group support during their presentations and critiques, and invited others in to watch.

Did video taping improve the interpretive talks at Mount Rainier National Park this summer? How do you measure such improvement accurately? We feel it must have helped produce smoother, more accurate talks, at the beginning of the season. The taped sessions provided a quick, early evaluation. It also provided an opportunity for self-evaluation. Television grants Robert Burns' wish: "O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." The program was designed basically to provide faster, more convenient feedback to a busy Park Naturalist, and we did accomplish this.

## Old-Fashioned Cut Nails

Whether you're making Early American reproductions—or trying to identify excavated nails from a dig—you're likely to be interested in the old-fashioned cut nails being made and sold by the Tremont Nail Co. of Wareham, Massachusetts. The company, said to be the country's oldest nail manufacturer, still operates in its original buildings of a century and a half ago, producing cut nails which closely duplicate the hand-forged variety first made in America in the early 1700's.

The Tremont cut nails are proving useful in identifying nails from archaeological digs into revolutionary periods and, more obviously, in assisting craftsmen in achieving authenticity in restoration work in the Early American period. For example, the rose-head common is just right for face-nailing wideboard flooring. The hinge nail is intended for big



wrought hinges, while the rose-head clinch is used on batten doors or counter tops.

To obtain more information, prices, and a useful kit of sample nails, send \$3.00 to Tremont Nail Co., 11 Elm Street, Wareham, Mass. 02571. Ask for Authentic Cut Nail Kit and full set of brochures.

## Temporary Sand Box

A quickly assembled, highly satisfactory (to its toddling customers!) sandbox wins do-it-yourself honors for Tom Wilson of the U.S. Postal Service Information and Graphic's Inspection Service. Its ingredients: concrete block, sand, wood!

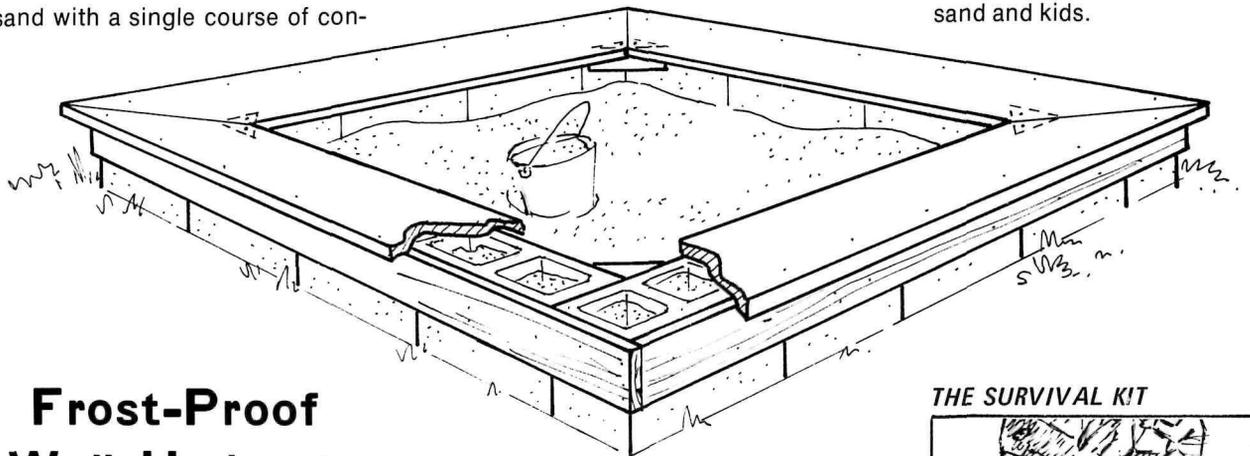
On previously leveled ground, Tom forms an enclosure for the sand with a single course of con-

crete block laid end-to-end, making a rectangle 4 blocks long, 3 blocks wide. He then fills the cavities of the block with sand to help keep the blocks in place.

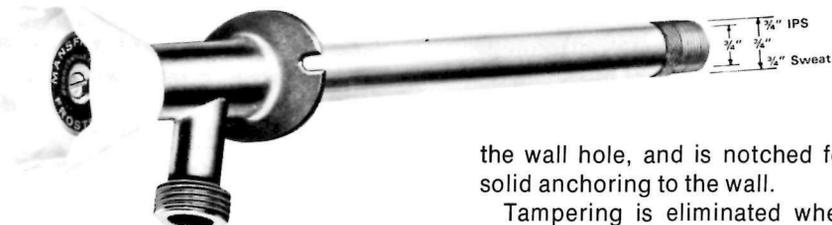
On top of the block he lays 1 x 10 planking, forming a seat completely around the enclosure. Metal strap and wood screws on

the under side, join the 1 x 10's together at their mitered joints. One-by-fours, secured to the underside of the seat structure by lag screws, fit just outside the perimeter of the supporting concrete blocks, and keep the seat from shifting or sliding off.

Painting the seat completes the job, except for two things. Add sand and kids.



## Frost-Proof Wall Hydrant



Newly arrived on the marketplace is a frost-proof wall hydrant which can be used with either iron pipe or copper tubing and which, with the handle removed, cannot be tampered with. The new unit is 12 inches long, permitting the valve seat to be located inside the building and, as a result, water never is subjected to outside freezing temperature. Nevertheless, the bibb washer is replaceable without removing the hydrant from the water line.

The new hydrant is designated a combination 3/4-inch inlet since its inner end can be fitted to either 3/4-inch iron pipe or to 3/4-inch copper water tube. It is constructed of heavy cast red brass body and seamless copper tubing, with a large oval flange which covers

the wall hole, and is notched for solid anchoring to the wall.

Tampering is eliminated when the valve handle is removed and used as a key, due to a lock shield. For additional information, write: Mansfield Sanitary, Inc., Perrysville, Ohio 44864.

## THE SURVIVAL KIT



By Jim Burnett

## Wheelchair a Worthwhile Investment

A \$160 investment by the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association has brought happiness to handicapped visitors to Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.

Lucia C. (Lu) Snider, administrative technician at Montezuma Castle, reports that since its acquisition, a wheelchair, purchased at a discount from a nearby hospital, has been used more

than once a day to assist frail and infirm visitors in viewing the famous cliff ruins.

Earl Jackson, association president, said: "It is difficult to imagine a finer way to use cooperating associations...The rewards of such expenditures, in visitor happiness and convenience, in areas where use is feasible, are worth many times the cost in dollars."