



Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

Washington, D.C.

October 1982

NPS at the World's Fair

It's not listed in the "Index of the National Park System" but many of those who have visited the NPS Information Center at the World's Fair in Knoxville refer to it as "World's Fair National Park."

Thousands of World's Fair visitors were served—seemingly by magic—information about parks and recreation areas every day when they touched a television screen at the information center.

The "superintendent" of this approximately 200-square-foot NPS area, public information specialist Jim Ryan, says that the computer-controlled TV screens display information in response to the public's touch for 13 hours a day. They've been doing it since May 1 and are expected to continue to be on the job through the Fair's closing day, Oct. 31.

Director Dickenson's decision to support a strong presence by the Southeast Region at the Fair set a precedent: it is the first time NPS has utilized so heavily an informational retrieval system that the public can operate.

This probably is the most intensive face-to-face contact that NPS has had with the international public in a confined area.

A steady stream of questioners indicates that the venture is being well-received by Fair visitors. An estimated 1,500 persons a day leave the NPS Information Center, located in the Fair's Technology & Lifestyle Center, with either the information sought or instructions about where to find it.

A computerized program linked to touch-sensitive TV screens provides visitors general information about the National Park Service and the System it manages. There are also thumbnail sketches on each of the NPS and Forest Service areas within 200 miles of the World's Fair.

If visitors have further questions, personnel at an adjacent desk can supply detailed information—orally or through a supplemental computer program, or both. Park and Forest folders, other handouts, and even a "hard copy" of what they read on the screen of the computer terminal is available to the visitor.

Southeast Regional Director Robert M. Baker, who attended opening-day ceremonies at the Fair, called the Park Service effort there "a new approach to information dissemination." Baker said he was "tremendously pleased" with the operation.

A voluntary guest register shows that the Information Center had visitors from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and 30 foreign countries during May and June, the first third of the 6-months Fair.

Visitors have been served by Park Aides Delia Chariker, Dixie Chester, Peggy Clemons and Bette Neal, who are supervised by Park Technician Martha Bogle. All are seasonals.

They have been supplemented by "volunteers" from nearby NPS and Forest Service areas who have spent up to 5 days on temporary duties at the Fair.

"All are doing a terrific job. I'm extremely pleased with the manner in which they have provided an



World's Fair at Knoxville, Tenn.

important public service and, at the same time, projected a strong, favorable image of the Park Service," said Ryan, who has overall responsibility for the Fair Information Center.

"One of the purposes in committing to a presence at the Fair," he said, "was to attempt to reduce anticipated impacts of Fair visitors on Great Smoky Mountains National Park." The park is only 40 miles south of Knoxville and already the most visited of all national parks.

The approach taken was to provide extensive information about other recreational opportunities within a day's drive of the Fair in an effort to assure visitors that comparable scenic and recreational areas are in the

vicinity should they find the Great Smoky Mountains too crowded.

While it is impossible to quantify the effects that this approach has had, visitation figures for the first 2 months of the Fair's run indicate some success. Great Smokies' increase has been moderate while some nearby areas have reported more than 100 percent increases.

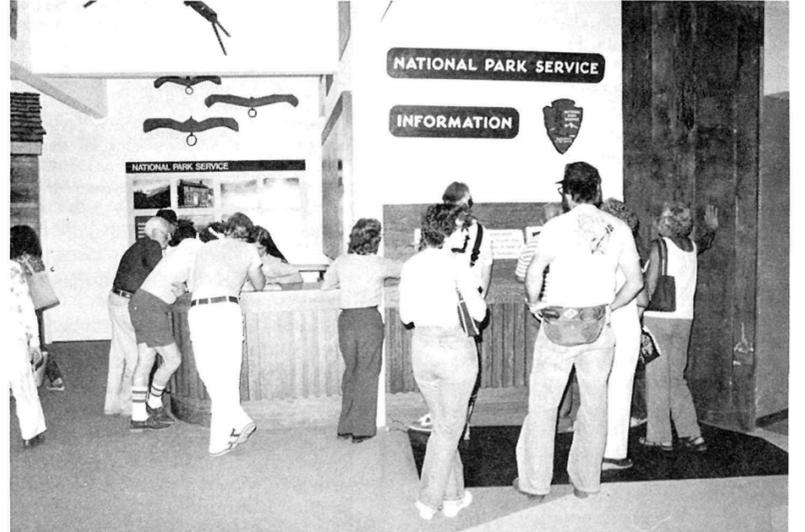
But whatever the exact effects outside Knoxville, the reception they have been given and the information they have received at the NPS Information Center at the World's Fair have pleased many visitors.

As one remarked recently as he left the Information Center with a fistfull of folders, "Your last name really is 'Service,' isn't it?"

Sandy Neal, from Carl Sandburg NHS, N.C., at the World's Fair.



Supervisory Park Technician Martha Gogle (center) and Park Aide Delia Chariker assist Fair visitor.



NPS information center proved to be a popular stop for World's Fair visitors.



(From left) J. Howard, M. Leicester, K. White—NPS employees at the information center.



(From left) Peggy Clemons, Bette Neal, K. White and Marti Leicester—NPS employees at the information center.

Director's statement

(Editor's Note: The following remarks were made by Director Dickenson at a Managers' Meeting in July.)

From time to time, we see on television or read in newspapers and magazines claims that the National Park Service is not addressing its resource management responsibilities in parks, both natural and cultural. I would like to give you my perspective on that.

Of course, our primary objective in the National Park Service is to protect park resources. That is what the Congress has directed us to do. It does no good to consider public use without working park protection into

the equation. This is something we all understand. But I feel that, right now, the rhetoric is outstripping the truth as it relates to our resource management activities.

The well-being of the parks—those units within the System—has not deteriorated to the point that sometimes is being alleged by those outside the Department. Of course, change is occurring. Change is occurring in every city in this country—on every farm, in every suburb. That is going to have an impact on the national parks. We do not, however, need a crash program to attack change, because that is not an

(Continued on page 2.)

effective way to do our business.

What we are dealing with is an incremental decision-making process. That is the appropriate way to face this problem. It should be done that way both at the local level and at the Federal level. Any park that is surrounded by Federal lands does not need more legislation to protect it, in my opinion. There are now existing processes to provide this kind of protection.

Witness the National Environmental Policy Act which every Federal agency must follow. It requires intense study of impacts as part of the whole decision-making process.

Everyone—private citizens, State and local governments, Federal agencies—has an opportunity to influence the process. I am convinced that we don't need to impose another layer of regulation right now, particularly if that will prove burdensome or interfere with the processes that should be operating at the local level.

If you find situations where those processes are not operating adequately, there are last-ditch remedies. You can initiate litigation—go to court—to get a hearing on anything that may prove irrevocably damaging to a national park.

I will do my best to keep this issue in perspective. There are many reasons why certain organizations and individuals want to highlight "threats to parks" as representative of the current situation. We initiated the concept ourselves. But we also know there are a tremendous number of unknowns, and the survey we made had flaws—as most new approaches will. We should be mindful that much more precise monitoring and measuring of park resources need to be done.

Some claim that we are standing idly by, paying no attention to what is happening in the parks. That is simply not true. There are dedicated people who have been following the ecological processes in the parks since they were born. While conditions are more favorable for some parks than others, and a lot of work remains to be done, we should understand that the parks are not going down the hole.

Thank you for hearing me out on my perspective while I have this captive audience here this morning. I thought I would just give you another point of view from what I know you are hearing, seeing, and reading in a lot of cases. We do want to protect the park areas. We are committed to protect them and we will do so. We will provide the monitoring, measurement, and remedial measures to ensure this. But we should not let ourselves be overwhelmed by the rhetoric and momentum. We must not be pushed into using mechanisms and processes which may prove to undo the very things we are trying to accomplish, or that could generate a backlash and a resulting loss of citizen support for parks.

HABS in PNWR:

Fort Lawton's historic buildings

(Editor's Note: On May 31, 1981, responsibility for programs relating to protecting historic and natural resources were transferred to NPS when Interior Secretary Watt, by Executive Order, merged the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCERS) with the Park Service. These programs had been administered by HCERS since 1978.

In a statement published in the June 1981, COURIER, Director Dickenson said: "... we are assuming vitally important activities related to preservation of valuable natural and historical sites [that lie outside the National Park System]. In this work we encourage and assist State and local governments, and individuals."

Encouragement and assistance to State and local governments includes managing the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) program. Following is a report on a HABS project under the direction of Dr. Allan Comp, acting chief of Cultural Programs in the Pacific Northwest Region.)

Seattle's high hopes for a major regimental post were never realized—but their dream for scenic open space was.

In 1898, loggers carved a 97-acre clearing on Magnolia Bluff overlooking Puget Sound as the site for Fort Lawton. In hopes of bolstering the local economy, Seattle businessmen struggled to win a military installation for their community. Landholders at Magnolia Bluff donated over 700 acres to the United States Government when the site was chosen.

The new post consisting of seven buildings was christened Fort Lawton in 1900 in honor of Henry Ware Lawton, a veteran of the Indian Wars. But, after 10 years, construction of Fort Lawton virtually ceased, leaving a modest collection of 25 buildings.

Although Fort Lawton grew impressively during World War II, it was virtually a ghost camp after the war. It was, however, an Army base until 1972.

At that time, a portion of Fort Lawton was transferred to the city to emerge as Discovery Park. Since then another large portion of the post, including the 25 buildings, has been

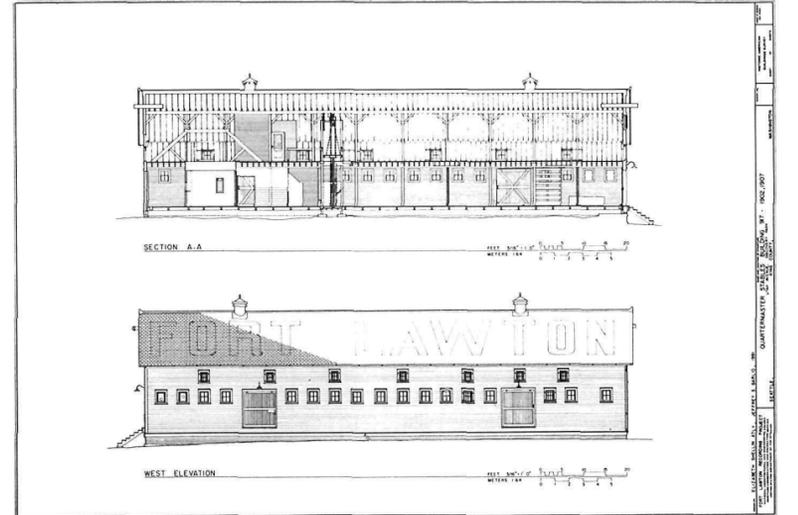


Two-company barracks on Oregon Ave., Fort Lawton, Discovery Park, Seattle, Wash.

declared surplus by the Army and added to Discovery Park.

To date, the future of these historic buildings within the district remains unresolved. The fate of the old Army post buildings has become a controversial issue. On one hand, advocates of the wilderness park seek to have all remnants of the old post removed, and there are those who would like to see all or some of the historic buildings retained and adaptively used.

Last year the Pacific Northwest Region sponsored a 10-week project with a task force of an historian, four architects and a photographer to document the historic district with research, measured drawings and photographs. These materials will be housed for future reference and study in the Library of Congress. In addition, NPS is working on a monograph and an annotated bibliography of Fort Lawton's 25 buildings, which will be used as an interpretive tool for Seattle's citizens and visitors.



Quartermaster stables, section and elevation, Fort Lawton, Discovery Park, Seattle, Wash. (Drawing by Elizabeth Atty and Jeffrey Garlid, Aug. 1981.)

Outside assistance to parks

"Seeking assistance from the private sector: money, labor or material—for the care and management of cultural resources within the National Park Service is becoming a fact of life," said Associate Director Ross Holland in a recent letter to area Regional Directors.

He went on to say that over the past year he has been delighted with the imagination of park managers in seeking help from the private sector in furthering park programs, and the success that has been achieved.

The most ambitious project to date has been the campaign, announced earlier this year by President Reagan, to raise \$230 million for restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Other examples include:

- The Island Foundation, a private organization that assists Acadia

National Park, recently carried out a million-dollar fund raising campaign to restore the Jordan Pond House (see the August 1982 COURIER).

- The Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site was recipient of a two-story Victorian-style building donated by a private foundation. It is the first real property of the Site. Plans are to occupy the house sometime next year.

- Since 1972, the Friends of Independence have been providing Independence National Historical Park with considerable assistance, including publishing guidebooks, furnishing historic structures, conducting walking tours and developing colonial gardens. The Friends recently acquired a piece of property for the park at a cost of \$650,000.

- Anheuser-Busch this year donated \$50,000 and R. J. Reynolds donated \$20,000 for summer theatre at Carter Barron and Fort Dupont in Washington, D.C. McDonald's also donated \$3,000 for a family recreation night at Carter Barron.

- At Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, the cooperating association is taking over responsibility for interpretive tours of Crystal Cave at a savings to the park of \$30,000 a year.

- This year alone, over \$30,000 of private donations have been received by Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park for assistance with their summer programs, including rental of sound equipment, donation of a horse for mounted patrol, resurfacing of a parking area and restriping a road.

- In Great Smoky Mountains,

Grand Teton and Rocky Mountain National Parks, where there is heavy visitation, Kodak Corporation has produced and donated highly professional orientation slide programs; Cape Cod National Seashore has one in production.

The Western Region has recently released an interesting report of a study of ways parks can help themselves. It includes: 1) Increased revenues for greater self-sufficiency; 2) A more active private sector role in supplementing in-park services; 3) Cutting NPS operations and maintenance costs; 4) Expanded support for external sources in the forms of grants, contribution of cash, equipment, personnel services, and real property.

The report should be of interest to all park managers.

Rocky Mountain flood disaster



Gillette presented commendation by Superintendent Brooks.

By Mary Karraker
Public Information Office
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

On August 11, 1982, at Rocky Mountain National Park, Superintendent Chester Brooks presented a commendation to Stephen W. Gillette of Estes Park, Colo. The certificate read as follows:

"THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE expresses its appreciation for your

responsible and decisive actions preceding the Lawn Lake Dam flood on Thursday, July 15, 1982. With little regard for your own safety, you sounded the warning, blocked the access road, and remained to assist in barricading the area. Your selfless and timely response contributed to the saving of untold lives and the protection of property within Rocky Mountain National Park and the Town of Estes Park. Please accept our enduring gratitude for a job well done."

/s/ Lorraine Mintzmyer
Regional Director,
Rocky Mountain Region

/s/ Russell E. Dickenson
Director,
National Park Service

The story behind the brief ceremony began on Thursday, July 15, the fateful day of the Lawn Lake Dam flood.

Stephen Gillette shouldn't have been there. On that day he came to work an hour early. At approximately 6:18 a.m. he arrived at the Lawn Lake trailhead. His job with A-1 Trash Service was to empty

the trash cans at the trailhead and continue on his route through the park. As he left his truck he heard a deafening roar. He looked up to see dirt and debris flying through the air. His first instincts were that a jet was crashing. He decided to drive up the road to confirm the situation.

Nearing the Roaring River bridge he noticed water and tree limbs on the road. Glancing up at the steep slopes above he saw "trees and rocks being thrown into the air." He quickly drove back to the emergency phone at the trailhead. He noticed a vehicle entering the area and decided to block the road before making the call. At 6:27 a.m. Park Headquarters received his call and description of the massive landslide. He asked for assistance and said he wouldn't let anyone into the area until help arrived.

Seasonal Ranger Rann Schultz arrived and he and Gillette closed the gate leading to Endovalley. Backtracking to the Highway 34 bridge they saw a knee-high wall of water

and debris coming toward the bridge. Gillette had observed some barricades along the road and he managed to bring these to the flood area and complete the barricades. In a characteristic manner he stated "... by the time I finish, water is coming over the road. I go on with my business."

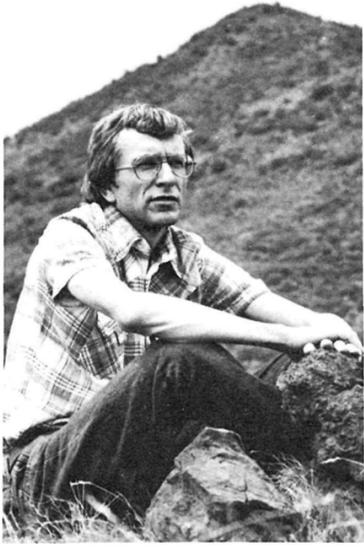
Gillette's actions in alerting park dispatch set up an early warning for the Fall River, Highway 34 corridor into Estes Park. Aspenglen campground was alerted and evacuation begun. As the flood waters passed through Horseshoe Park they impacted a small water storage area and broke the dam. This second wave of water caught campers trying to retrieve equipment and resulted in the deaths of three campers. The initial dam burst caught one backcountry ranger in the drainage below Lawn Lake. Sadly, but miraculously, only four campers were lost that day. Although the corridor was crowded with vacationers, emergency teams were able to alert and evacuate the

motels and homes lining Highway 34.

No one will ever be sure of the debt owed to the 30-year old. He doesn't consider himself a hero. He was "just doing his job." Besides having an interest in A-1 Trash Service, he has a degree in history from the University of Northern Colorado and is a few hours away from a Masters degree. He is enthusiastic in speech and manner. He always has a smile and greeting for those he passes in the course of his day. He doesn't consider it a job, "but a vacation because I go to the park every morning."

After a few weeks of retrospection, he feels that Ranger Schultz should get credit for his role that morning. Gillette feels that perhaps his presence that morning may have been some sort of message (premonition), not just for the park but also for the town. Whatever the reason, we all owe him a debt of gratitude. He hasn't changed. When we saw him yesterday, he was smiling, greeting visitors and "going on with his business."

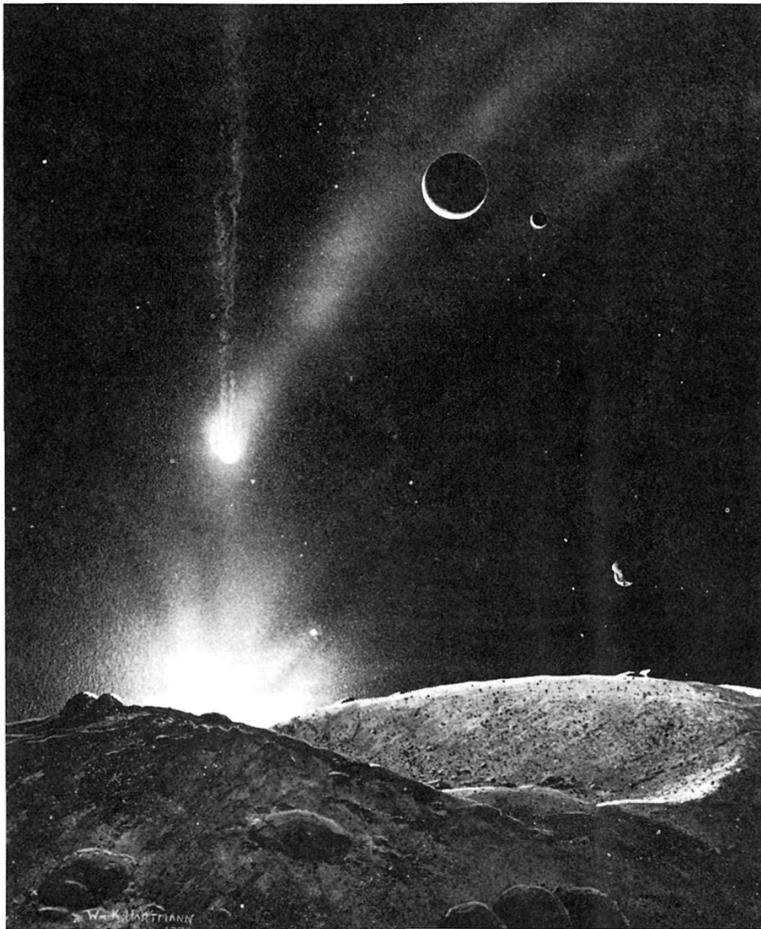
Hawaii Volcanoes art center



Dr. William K. Hartmann, astronomer who helped organize the Space Art Workshop in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, is shown here in the park. Dr. Hartmann, from Arizona, is author of the text "Astronomy: The Cosmic Journey," and co-author of "The Grand Tour: A Traveler's Guide to the Solar System."

A group of painters from all over the United States and Canada gathered at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park for a 2-week seminar last summer. Sponsored by Volcano Art Center and the park, they used the park's volcanic landscapes as inspiration for paintings reflecting on humankind's newest frontier, planetary space.

Organized by Dr. William K. Hartmann, an astronomer from Arizona who observes at the Big Island's Mauna Kea Observatory, and Marsha A. Morrison, executive director of the non-profit art center located in an historic building in the park, the seminar was aided by Superintendent David Ames, who helped provide the visiting artists with a place to stay in an old CCC building,



Painting by William K. Hartman

View from the surface of a small asteroid passing by the earth-moon system (upper right center). A bright comet is visible in the distance (earth and moon silhouetted against comet tail). The sun has just set behind crater rim, and the glow of the sun's corona (outer atmosphere) is visible at horizon. At lower right, a small moon of the asteroid is shown; such moons going around asteroids were discovered in 1978.

which has been used in recent years for the now-retired YCC program.

"This is an unusual use of the park resource by artists," noted Morrison, "though it runs a parallel to William Henry Jackson's and Thomas Moran's depictions of America's frontiers in the last century." The seminar also fulfilled the Art Center's interest in providing for an interface between

the arts and sciences.

The nine men and women produced an exhibition of paintings on display at the Art Center, next to the visitor center. A smaller group of paintings was on display at the Visitor Center, where the space artists also presented a public lecture on the relationship between art and astronomy.

New Yorkers launch drive to restore historic lighthouse



(From left) Jack Hauptman, superintendent Fire Island NS; Thomas F. Roberts III, president, Lighthouse Preservation Society, Robert Paterson of the Society.

With approximately 100 guests in attendance, the Park Service and the recently formed non-profit Fire Island Lighthouse Preservation Society, Inc., signed agreements by which the Society hopes to make the historic 124-year-old lighthouse operative again.

Signing agreements in ceremonies at the lighthouse were Jack Hauptman, superintendent of Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., and Thomas F. Roberts III, a senior vice president of Seaman's Bank for Savings in New York, who is president of the Lighthouse Preservation Society. The agreement signing launched the Society's fund-raising campaign, which has a 3-year goal of \$750,000.

Witnessing the signing were Lt. Rodney Bowles, commanding officer of the U.S. Coast Guard at Fire Island and Suffolk County, N.Y., Congressman Thomas Downey, who noted that dreams help make things a reality and who offered his help in raising funds for the lighthouse project.

"Our first goal is to fund the necessary historical and architectural surveys and then pay for restoring the lighthouse and lightkeeper's cottage and for rekindling the light," Roberts said. The lightkeeper's cottage will become a museum with displays and exhibits depicting the lighthouse role in maritime safety and commerce, Hauptman added.

Referring to the cooperative agreement between the Park Service and the Preservation Society, the Fire Island Superintendent Hauptman said

Signing agreements for rehabilitating the historic Fire Island Lighthouse are Thomas F. Roberts III (second from left) and Jack Hauptman, (second from right). Witnesses are Cong. Thomas Downey (left) and Coast Guard Commander Rodney Bowles (right).

that it is an example of the Federal government and the private sector working together for the private good, and "I'm happy and proud to accept the cooperation of our neighbors."

The first Fire Island lighthouse was built in 1826 at a cost of \$10,000. It was replaced by the present structure, which was built at a cost of \$40,000 in 1858. The Fire Island Light was important to commerce. Trans-Atlantic ship captains bound for New York depended on it. A Western Union telegraph station was nearby and incoming vessels were sighted and reported by telegraph to New York City, where preparations could be made for the ships' arrival in port.

In 1974, the Lighthouse was transferred by the Coast Guard to the Park Service, which now maintains it as part of the Fire Island National Seashore.



Heritage Trail Park

The Lehigh Parkway Heritage Trail, dedicated at Allentown, Pa., in August is now a part of the National Trail System, a network of significant pathways across the Nation.

The National Trail System was authorized by Congress in the National Trail System Act of 1968 and is administered by the Park Service. The System is designed to "provide for the ever-increasing recreation needs of an expanding population" by instituting a network of recreation, scenic and historic trails.

The first trails to be included were two long-distance scenic trails—the Appalachian Trail in the East and the Pacific Crest Trail in the West. Today there are 705 National Recreation Trails, five National Scenic Trails and five National Historical Trails.

The Lehigh Parkway Heritage Trail is a 7-mile trail that provides for bicycling, hiking, leisure walking, horseback riding, fishing, picnicking and nature study. The Parkway also offers a number of historic features such as prehistoric Indian sites and Colonial-era farm dwellings.

Tyndall Air Force Base opened for public recreation

Recreation facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida's panhandle were recently opened to the public under a cooperative agreement involving the Air Force, the State of Florida and the Department of the Interior.

The agreement, which was signed on Aug. 27, will allow public access to a wide variety of recreation areas on the base, including 13 lakes, 18 miles of seashore, 20 acres of primitive campground area, 15 miles of hiking trails, 20 miles of horseback riding trails, 20,000 acres of hunting land, and more than a hundred miles of recreation roads.

Attending the signing ceremony were G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; Brigadier General Dusty Davis, and Ney C. Landrum, Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Arnett said the agreement was made possible by a cooperative management program authorized by Congress in 1968. The program encourages opening military lands for public recreation as long as security and the mission of the base are not jeopardized.

The Department of the Interior and the State of Florida already assist the Air Force Base in protection and management of fish and wildlife under an existing agreement. The new agreement expands the program to include additional outdoor recreation facilities.

The 28,800-acre base is in Bay County on a narrow, 18-mile-long peninsula on Florida's Gulf Coast.

Maine rivers studied

Acting on the basis of a study conducted jointly by NPS natural resource planners and Maine's Department of Conservation, Governor Joseph E. Brennan has declared that no new dams will be built along 16 rivers within the State of Maine that possess significant natural and recreational values.

The NPS team that helped complete the inventory of Maine's extensive river system was led by J. Glenn Eugster, chief of Natural Resource Planning for the Mid-Atlantic Region. Planners David Lange and Drew Parkin served as project leaders.

Student archeologists assist NPS

To help restore a newly acquired Civil War site at Hopewell, Va., the National Park Service this summer enlisted the help of 15 high school students from Ardmore, Pa.

Working under the direction of NPS archeologists, the teenagers excavated the site at City Point where Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant had his headquarters during the final year of the Civil War.

As his command post, Grant used a log structure. Many years ago the cabin was moved from Virginia to Philadelphia, but recently was given by the city to the Park Service so it could be reerected at City Point for park visitors to see.

"Before we put the cabin back we needed to do an archeological exploration of the spot where it stood," said Dr. David Orr, regional archeologist for the Park Service. "We felt there was only a faint chance of finding any evidence of the cabin, but we were convinced that a dig would turn up some Civil War or early Indian artifacts."

To get willing hands to do the work, the Park Service called on Lower Merion High School near Philadelphia which had provided students last summer for a similar archeological dig at Gettysburg.

Consequently the high school offered a three-week summer school course in field archeology.

"We had to turn away applicants," said Stephen McCarter, the social studies teacher who was in charge of this summer's contingent. "The 15 students we did accept received one week of intensive study in technique at Lower Merion followed by two weeks of hands-on work at City Point. By completing the work and passing a test, they get one credit toward graduation—and an experience they'll never forget!"

"This evidence will help us tell the story of City Point," said Glenn Clark, superintendent of Petersburg National Battlefield, who also administers the City Point unit. "If our funding and manpower permit, we hope to open this historic area to the public in 1983—with Grant's cabin back in its original location."

The students not only gained experience at the dig, they also learned from lectures given by Park Service archeologists and historians. At one lecture on prehistory, for example, Archeologist Douglas Campana passed around a flint scraping tool determined to be more than 750,000 years old.

One weekend they went to see another excavation, at Flowerdew Hundred, a Colonial plantation. They also visited Jamestown National Historic Site; a James River plantation; and historic Williamsburg.

But if the students benefited from their experience, so did the Park Service. "If we didn't have the hard work these kids put in for two weeks, we probably could not have undertaken this valuable exploration," said Orr. "In return for the hard work they get a college-level seminar and firsthand experience at an archeological dig."

Park Briefs



A painting class offered by Yosemite NP, Calif., art activity center.



Katie Maguire, an intern, conducting an interpretive program at Yosemite NP, Calif.

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, CALIF.—The first of two underwater searches to locate and identify the many ships that have sunk in the last 4 centuries at Drakes Bay were begun in August. Project Coordinator Roger Kelly, an archeologist for the Western Region said that at least 12 ships are known to have been wrecked in the bight of Point Reyes, and priority will be given to finding the oldest—the San Agustin, a galleon from Manila, which was wrecked near Drakes Estero in 1595.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, VA.—Using the ancient art of graining, the front facade of the historic Robert E. Lee Memorial is being restored to its original marbled appearance by a 36-year old artist, Linda Tillman, from Columbus, Ga. The craft, as old as the Egyptian and Ming dynasties of China, which was much used in the early 19th century to imitate Sienna and Carrara marble, was used in the 1857-58 restoration of the house by Robert E. Lee. This is not the first time that NPS has undertaken the task of reproducing the original marbled look; however, a major breakthrough came last year in establishing the original color. A yellow-ochre pigment proved to be the base color. Work will be completed in October.

YOSEMITE NP, CALIF.—The Yosemite Natural History Association sponsored an interpretive internship program this past summer to supplement the staff at the park. Seven students from the University of California at Davis participated in the program, which provides academic and field training for selected students who are sincerely interested in pursuing a career in park interpretation. Costs for the program, including subsistence allowance, transportation from UCD, housing, uniforms, etc., for the interns, were paid for by the Association.

ROCK CREEK PARK, D.C.—On Sept. 25, the park celebrated its 92nd birthday, in conjunction with the Art Barn's 5th Annual International Arts Festival. Festivities featured an international flair as more than 30 embassies representing different cultures throughout the world displayed artwork and crafts unique to their cultures. Rock Creek Park is a woodland area of 1,754 acres, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide. It is considered the largest natural urban park in the world.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP, N. MEX.—As the 25 millionth visitor to the park, Lt. Phil Brown, his wife and their five children, were given royal treatment on Sept. 8. The family of Fort Lewis, Wash., received a variety of gifts, a certificate making them honorary citizens of Carlsbad, and other gifts and services donated by Carlsbad area businesses. Carlsbad Caverns was first designated as a national monument by Presidential Proclamation on Oct. 25, 1923, and was later enlarged and redesignated a national park by Congress on May 14, 1930. This year's visitation is expected to exceed 775,000 by the end of the year.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS & GUADALUPE MTS. NP, N. MEX.—Noted Japanese wildlife photographer and author Kojo Tanaka visited the parks in August to photograph the cavern's bat colony. The 59-year-old Tanaka stated that one of his goals is to produce a total of 100 books. He has taken pictures throughout the world and has authored some 86 books, including a series of children's books. He has won numerous awards for his photographs and holds memberships in a number of wildlife and photographic societies.



White fawn at Sequoia NP, Calif.

SEQUOIA NP, CALIF.—A white fawn, which had wintered safely in the Hospital Rock area of the Giant Forest returned to the place of its birth last summer. The yearling, often seen by visitors, apparently is the first white deer that has been observed in Sequoia for many decades.

YOSEMITE NP, CALIF.—A new, innovative restroom facility near the top of Vernal Falls has recently been completed. A "Clivus Multrum," which is a composting toilet, was installed because conventional methods of sewage disposal would be unreasonably expensive. The Clivus was developed in Sweden in the 1930s and has been successfully used in residences throughout Sweden for over 40 years. These new facilities do not require water, sewer or electrical hookups, and park officials are optimistic about their future applications. Nearly all of the waste products are converted to water vapor and carbon dioxide, leaving a tiny residue of solids that require removal only once or twice a year. No unnatural chemicals are needed in the process.

Canaveral's CETA program

By Lory Breen
Park Technician
Canaveral National Seashore, Fla.

Although recent cutbacks have limited the scope of many Comprehensive Employment Training Administration (CETA) programs, Canaveral National Seashore, Fla., was able to continue its summer CETA work program in 1982. Under the direction of acting Facilities Manager Fred Shott, the 9-week program began in June and continued through August.

A crew of 15 youths ranging in age from 14 to 20 years old participated in the summer work program. All were from the local Brevard County area, and all had to qualify for the CETA program based upon the income background of their families. Of the ten boys and five girls comprising this year's crew, one was assigned to office duties while the others performed various maintenance tasks.

The main objective of the CETA program is to prepare young adults for entry into a working environment. As is required in any position, the workers are expected to be punctual, accept supervision, work harmoniously with one another, follow safety regulations, and in general develop a sense of responsibility in an employment situation.

As supervisor of the program, Shott holds a tight rein on the group. He hastens to add, however, "They are a good crew of hard workers." Working hard is one lesson the crew has learned well. The major project this summer involved the construction of five boardwalk dune crossovers at heavily visited areas of the seashore. The elevated boardwalks provide visitor access from parking areas to the beach minimizing ecological damage to the fragile primary dune system. The CETA workers developed not only a sense of pride in their accomplishments, but also a knowledge that their projects will help preserve the integrity of the ecosystem. Other projects included trash pickup and grounds maintenance.



CETA crew and maintenance workers at Canaveral NS, Fla.

The participants received on-the-job training particularly in basic carpentry skills. Canaveral maintenance workers Rodney Stilwell, Bruce Rosel and Dwayne Hickman instructed the CETA crew on the use of hand tools and construction techniques. For at least one of the workers, David Williams, the CETA experience will lead to a permanent construction job at the completion of the 9-week program.

The consensus of the crew was that the work was demanding but in many ways rewarding. An incentive to work hard was a possible assignment. Darrell Britt, a CETA worker at Canaveral in 1981, was a seasonal maintenance worker assisting in the CETA projects this past summer.

Even for those not pursuing a career in maintenance or construction, the summer provided a valuable experience. Malcolm McCloud who has worked in the CETA program for the past two summers will use his skills to obtain part-time and summer employment while attending college next year. For Sheila Twiggs, this was her first work experience. She wants to develop a broad work background and eventually plans to enter the Air Force.

Canaveral has participated in the CETA program since its establishment as a NPS area in 1975. Most of the boardwalk crossovers and many other projects in the park have been completed with CETA help. The future of the program, however, remains in doubt. This year's program did not receive final approval until March 1982, and the status of next year remains in doubt. Concerning the continuance of the CETA program at the seashore, Shott remarked, "Both the NPS and the youths benefit from CETA. I just hope we are able to participate once again in 1983."

CETA worker David Williams constructs boardwalk.



YCC at Golden Gate

By Michael Niemczyk
Public Information Specialist
Golden Gate NRA, Calif.

Last Summer, 20 San Francisco high school students excavated an 1863 Civil War battery discovered at upper Fort Mason in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.

The battery, an emergency gun emplacement built to augment San Francisco's coastal defense, was assumed by historians to have been destroyed in the early part of the century when picnic grounds were built over the entire battery area.

Earlier this year, Park Service staff conducted an investigative excavation and found that the western half of the battery was still intact. Experts advised that the battery should be uncovered to prevent further deterioration by ground water.

Armed with shovels, the young people uncovered century-old brick walls and redwood cannon platforms, which gave the youngsters a new respect for things historical.

Derek Crenshaw, a high school football player, said the project was fun and should help him in his history class this fall.

"I only expected to find artifacts," said Nellie Toner. "I didn't know we were going to find walls."

A \$10,000 grant from the Richard and Rhonda Goldman Fund of San Francisco financed this youth work project, one of several this summer in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Park Service hopes to gradually restore the battery, install a Rodman cannon such as was used there and build a new picnic area near the historic site.

The emplacement was built by George Nagel, who also constructed most of Fort Point and the Woolen Mill building in Ghirardelli Square.

The site, part of what was known as Black Point in the 1800s, was first used for military purposes by the Spanish when they established Bateria San Jose, a five-gun battery, around 1797. Colonel Richard Barnes Mason, for whom Fort Mason is named,

designated Black Point as a military installation in 1847. However, soldiers were not garrisoned there until the completion of the emergency gun battery in 1864.

After the Civil War, the emplacement was used as a practice battery in the 1880s and later for firing salutes at passing ships and on special occasions. The Army built an entirely new battery in 1898, and by 1915 the original battery had been entirely covered over by a new picnic area.

Altogether more than 80 Bay Area youngsters worked at rebuilding trails and doing other repair work for the recreation area in San Francisco and Marin counties last summer.

"We thought this was a good opportunity to put teenagers to work," said John H. Davis, general superintendent of the recreation area, "and they have turned out to be both enthusiastic and hard working."

Four separate youth employment programs have taken place in the 68-square-mile recreation area this summer—three were privately funded and one is paid for by Federal funds.

The programs brought together teenagers from both city and suburb in San Francisco, Marin, Alameda and San Mateo counties.

The 25 projects undertaken by the young men and women included repairing eleven trails washed out by winter storms, shoring up creek banks at Muir Woods, building a check dam in the Marin Headlands, repairing safety railings at Point Bonita lighthouse and restoring the Alcatraz sallyport.

Of the four youth programs, the Youth Conservation Corps was the largest with 50 enrollees. In its eighth summer at Golden Gate, it was the only YCC residential camp in the country this year.

Among the projects of the YCC was the rerouting of the Lands End trail in San Francisco, repair of the Tennessee

(Continued on page 5.)

Valley trail system in the Marin Headlands and nearly 2 miles of hillside trail in Muir Woods National Monument.

A second program, the Student Conservation Corps, with two unpaid crews of 12 youth each, completed safety railings at the Point Bonita lighthouse, constructed two beach stairways at Kirby Cove and added additional facilities to the Battery Alexander group camp.

A third program, the Marin Conservation Corps, funded by a blend of foundation, private and Federal funds, trained young people in maintaining and protecting Marin's public lands as well as giving them

important work experience. Working for the minimum wage, eight youngsters from Marin County reconstructed fences along Muir Woods visitor trails.

The final youth program of the summer was the excavation of the Civil War battery at Fort Mason.

The severe storms of last winter caused approximately \$250,000 damage to trail systems in the recreation area, which is one of the most popular units of the National Park System with more than 22 million visitors each year.

"I can't tell you how pleased we are," general superintendent Davis commented, "that these young people got things back in shape for us."

San Francisco high school students help NPS archeologists excavate an 1863 Civil War emergency gun emplacement at Fort Mason in the Golden Gate NRA.



NPS people in the news

On the move

ANAYA, IMOGENE K., Payroll Clerk, to Staffing Assistant, SWRO.
 BARKSDALE, MARION, Motor Vehicle Operator, Area Two Grounds Maint., to same, Area One Grounds Maint., NCP-E.
 BERMAN, ROBERT E., Architect, Br. of Cultural Resources, to same, Br. of Construction, DSC.
 BERNTHAL, CHRISTINE E., Administrative Officer, Indiana Dunes NL, to same, Cape Cod NS.
 BUDD-JACK, STEVE W., Super. Park Ranger, Sequoia NP, to Park Ranger, Mesa Verde NP.
 CABRAL, SUSAN E., Park Tech., Gulf Islands NS, to same, Kennesaw Mountain NBP.
 CISELL, JOHN F., YCC Camp Dir., Kings Mountain NMP, to Super. Park Ranger, Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP.
 CLARK, JAMES W., Park Tech., Everglades NP, to same, Guilford Courthouse NMP.
 DEAN, FRANCES M., Sec., to Mgmt. Asst., SWRO.
 DEXTER, JOSEPH W., Maint. Mech. Foreman, Cape Hatteras NS, to Gen. Maint. Foreman, Morristown NHP.
 DUNCAN, JOHN F., Maint. Worker Foreman, President's Park, to same, White House, NCR.
 FINDLEY, MARTHA E., Sec., Cumberland Island NS, to Admin. Tech. Fort Sumter NM.
 GLOO, ELLEN C., Park Tech., Lincoln Boyhood NM, to Super. Park Ranger, Boston NHP.
 HALL, JANET M., Sec. Cultural Resources, to same, Recreation Resources, PNRO.
 HUDSON, OTIS L., Maint. Worker, NCP-C, to Road Sweeper Oper., George Washington MPkwy.
 JOHNSON, RANDOLPH, Gardener, Area One Grounds Maint., to same, Area Two Grounds Maint., NCP-E.
 KALKWARF, PAUL D., Landscape Architect, Saudi Arabia Team, to Project Mgr., PN/W Team, DSC.
 LAEL, GRADY E., Facility Mgr., Carlsbad Caverns, to same, Banderier NM.
 LIPPERT, BRIAN K., Engineering Tech., Br. of Drafting, to same, MW Team Br. of Construction, DSC.
 LOGAN, HENRY F., Maint. Worker Foreman, White House, to same, President's Park, NCR.
 LOPENSKA, ROBERT A., Architect, Saudi Arabia Team, to same, Br. of Professional Consultants, DSC.
 MC CALLUM, ELIZABETH A., Sec., Recreation Resources, to same, Science & Technology, PNRO.
 MC GUINN, DONNA D., Statistical Asst., DSC to Computer Specialist, RMRO.
 MERRILL, GLORIA L., Clerk Typist, Cooperative Resource Study Units, to Sec. Channel Islands NP, WRO.
 MOORMAN, DAVID C., Maint. Worker, George Washington MPkwy., to Motor Vehicle Operator, NCP-C.
 OLSEN, STEVEN P., Super. Park Ranger, Golden Gate NRA, to Computer Programmer, Golden Gate NRA.
 SCHENCK, ROBERT E., Outdoor Recreation Planner, Assoc. Reg. Dir., Planning & Resource Pres., to Landscape Architect, New River Gorge NR, MARO.
 SNOW, BETSY LYNN, Admin. Service Asst., Fort Clatsop NM, to Admin. Tech., Big Cypress NP.
 STEVENS, REBECCA L., Architect, WE Team, to same, MW Team, DSC.
 STONER, DENISE M., Sec., Saudi Arabia Team, to Clerk-Steno., Office of Chief Professional Support Div., DSC.
 SWANN, FRANCES E., Motor Vehicle Operator, Horticultural Group, to same, Tree Group, George Washington MPkwy.
 TURNER, WAYNE W., Maint. Worker, Cowpens NB, to same, Kings Mountain NMP.
 ZENISEK, PAUL J., Civil Engineer, Saudi Arabia Team, to Project Manager, SE/SW Team, DSC.

Mount Rushmore

During the month of September, Robert W. Reynolds received a 30-day appointment to the position of superintendent at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak. Bob is superintendent of Great Sand Dunes National Monument in Colorado.

Robert Reyes, superintendent of Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colo., replaced Reynolds for a 30-day assignment beginning Oct. 4.

A vacancy announcement to fill the position at Mount Rushmore has been published and a selection will be made by the Rocky Mountain Regional Director.

Because the October issue of the COURIER is late in coming out, that selection possibly will have been made before you read this. A story about the new superintendent for Mount Rushmore will appear in a future issue.

Pipestone

Vincent J. Halvorson has been named superintendent of the Pipestone National Monument at Pipestone, Minn. Former Superintendent David L. Lane, who had been superintendent since April 1974, was transferred to the superintendency of Wilson's Creek National Battlefield near Republic, Mo., in September. (See September COURIER.)

A legislative affairs specialist, David P. Herrera, from the Midwest Regional Office, is serving as interim superintendent at Pipestone until Halvorson's arrival in November. Herrera joined the NPS in March 1980, as an NPS regional coordinator for the western half of the United

States for the YCC program. Following his temporary assignment at Pipestone, he will return to his position as legislative affairs specialist in the Midwest Regional Office.

Pipestone's new Superintendent Halvorson is a native of Grand Forks, N. Dak. He received a Bachelor's degree in 1967 from the University of North Dakota, where he majored in political science and history. A year after his graduation, he joined NPS and served as an interpreter at Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., for 8 months. He then transferred to Fort Sumter National Monument, S. C., where he was park historian until December 1969; and then was promoted to chief of interpretation and resource management, a position he held until his promotion to the superintendency of Homestead—the position he is now leaving to become Pipestone superintendent.

The Pipestone National Monument is a 283-acre archeological historical site that was set aside to ensure the preservation of American Indian pipestone quarries. The park's visitor center includes the Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center.

Halvorson said he and his wife, Judy, and their daughter, Erin, 12, "have really enjoyed our stay at Homestead," and he said he is sure he will find the same kind of Midwestern friendliness and attitude at Pipestone. "I look forward to the challenge it will offer in resource management and operations."

Shonk named for St. Croix

David Shonk, whose 20-year Federal career has included three assignments that involved the wild

and scenic rivers program, became interim superintendent of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway in September.

He fills the position recently vacated by Gustaf Hultman, who retired after serving 11 years as the first superintendent of the riverway. Shonk's appointment is expected to last about 2 months, according to Midwest Regional Director J. L. Dunning.

While an employee of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in Ann Arbor, Mich., in the early 1970s, Shonk was the team leader for the study of the Lower St. Croix and supervised the wild and scenic rivers program in the six Lake-Central States.

From 1973 to 1975 he was assigned to the BOR's Washington, D.C., office, where he continued working on the wild and scenic rivers program, especially as it pertained to Alaska. Shonk transferred to Albuquerque, N. Mex., in late 1975, and moved back to Ann Arbor in 1977.

A native of Lancaster, Ohio, Shonk, 47, graduated from Ohio State University in 1959 with a degree in zoology and wildlife management.

He was a district wildlife biologist for the State of Ohio for 3 years before joining the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service at Grand Island, Nebr., in 1962. In 1966 he joined the BOR, which was renamed the Heritage Conservation Recreation Service before its merger with NPS in 1981.

Shonk and his wife, Virginia, have three children: Mike, an Eastern Michigan University student; Terry, a Western Michigan University student; and Joan, a high school junior.

Kearns to Virgin Islands

Park Technician David P. Kearns has transferred to Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, as a marine naturalist in the Interpretive Division. A 4-year veteran of the Park Service, Kearns began his career with the Park Police in San Francisco's Golden Gate National Recreation Area. He transferred to the Virgin Islands position from a communications position at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., bringing a variety of skills and experience. Prior to attaining career-conditional status with the Point Reyes assignment, Kearns spent nearly 3 years transferring around as a seasonal ranger in various units of the Park System in the Western and Pacific Northwest Regions.

From naturalist to interpreter to visitor protection positions, Kearns complemented park experience with specialized training. He is certified in the State of California as an emergency medical technician (EMT), SCUBA diver and firefighter; and he has completed intensive training in wilderness medicine and search and rescue techniques.

Seasonal appointments with the NPS include: park naturalist, Marin Headlands; interpreter, Alcatraz Island; and park technician visitor protection, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.

Kearns completed undergraduate work with a B.A. in psychology at the University of California, Berkeley; and has continued in the same field in graduate study at San Francisco State University.

Ratliff gets MSA

Hilliard R. Ratliff, chief of Maintenance at George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md., was presented the Department's Meritorious Service Award last Spring.

In presenting the award, National Capital Regional Director Jack Fish, credited Ratliff with organizing a highly competent and professional maintenance workforce on the parkway. Ratliff has spent his entire 22-year career with the Park Service in Maintenance. Starting as a tree worker in 1960, he went to the position of Maintenance foreman and then to chief of Maintenance for the parkway. He personally worked with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson in the development of the National Capital Beautification Program.

The award citation, signed by Interior Secretary Watt, recognizes that under Hilliard Ratliff's guidance the George Washington Memorial Parkway Maintenance Division has accrued an enviable record for scenic excellence and the highest quality of grounds maintenance. Mr. Ratliff has a reputation for being a manager who develops technical and supervisory skills in subordinate employees.



(Left to right) GWMP Superintendent John Byrne, NCR Deputy Regional Director Bob Stanton, Hilliard Ratliff and NCR Regional Director Jack Fish.

Retirements

Hall leaves NPS after 31 years

Here pictured is Doyetta Hall (center) who has completed 31 years of Federal Service. She is shown with Clementine Pinner, former NPS chief of Training (deceased) and Charles J. Gebler, superintendent, Stephen T. Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Mrs. Hall received a Special Achievement Award, a Superior Service Award and her 30-year pin from the Department of the Interior. She had worked as administrative technician at the Mather Training Center in Harpers Ferry for the past 13 years. A reception was attended by 50 relatives and friends on July 8, in Wirth Hall at the Mather Training Center.

Mrs. Hall resides in Keys Ferry Acres with her son and his family.



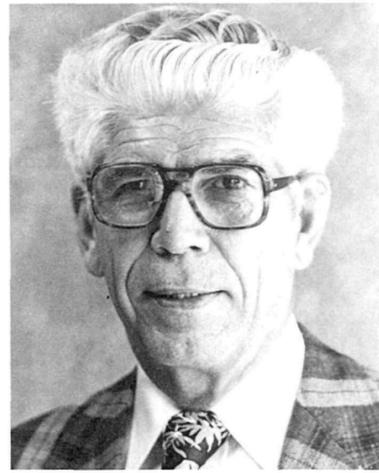
Gustaf P. Hultman retired on Sept. 18, closing out a Park Service career of more than 34 years, the last 11 as the first superintendent of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisc.-Minn.

During his tenure, much of the major construction planned for the riverway was completed. The construction projects included visitor and administrative facilities at St. Croix Falls; visitor centers at Trego, Wisc., and near the Highway 70 Bridge on the Minnesota side of the stream; a new maintenance shop near St. Croix Falls, and development of canoe landings and primitive camping sites.

After his graduation with a degree in forestry from Michigan State University in 1942, Hultman spent 4

years in the Navy in which he was a lieutenant with the amphibian forces in the Pacific. Then came one year in private industry before his first NPS assignment as a ranger on the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. After that he served as a supervisory park ranger at Cape Hatteras, N.C., the first national seashore in the NPS, and later as a recreation planner in the then Southeast regional office in Richmond, Va. In March 1965, Hultman became the first superintendent of the Johnstown Flood National Monument, and the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site in Pennsylvania.

Hultman was born in Detroit but grew up in Cadillac, Mich. He and his wife, Thelma, have three married sons.



Gustaf P. Hultman.

End of an era at Jamestown Glasshouse

Superintendent Richard H. Maeder announced effective July 2, 1982, Glassblower Foreman **Gerald E. Vandermark** and Glassblowers **Harry J. Holman** and **Hamilton Hughes** would leave their present positions. Together these men have logged over 59 years of combined service to the Jamestown Glasshouse, at Colonial National Park, Va.

Vandermark particularly has received recognition for his achievements as the Glasshouse foreman since his appointment in 1966. He will remain in the Williamsburg area after his retirement. Holman will continue his job as glassblower with the Glasshouse as a

member of the Eastern National Park & Monument Association staff following his retirement. Hughes will join the Colonial Maintenance staff.

Superintendent Maeder noted that these individuals and other associates can take great pride in the fact that during this period they have carried on a continuous demonstration at the Glasshouse, providing millions of visitors with a memorable experience, while working in conditions similar to their 17th-century counterparts. It should be noted that the Glasshouse operation has received several unit citations and numerous letters of commendation.



Gerald E. Vandermark.

Thanks to Park Women's Group, Shenandoah gets new "resusci-baby"



(From left to right) Robert Jacobsen, John Chew, Randy Baynes, Bunny Chew, Lyn Rothgeb, Diane Griffith, Phil Jacobsen, Anne Loftis and Elly Hakel.

Elly Hakel, President of the Shenandoah National Park Women's Club, made a formal presentation of a "resusci-baby" to the park on July 21, 1982, in the lobby of park headquarters. The "resusci-baby" will be used by park personnel in CPR and emergency medical training sessions. It was purchased with proceeds from the 1981 Women's Club biennial fall luncheon. This gift is but one of the many worthwhile projects that the Park Women's group is involved in to assist in needs of Shenandoah National Park

and its neighboring communities.

Those in attendance for the presentation were the current officers of the club—President, Elly Hakel; 1st Vice President, Diane Griffith; 2nd Vice President, Anne Loftis; Secretary, Bunny Chew; 1981 Club President and current Advisory Board Member, Lyn Rothgeb; and Advisory Board Member, Phil Jacobsen. (Gale Clark, Treasurer, was not able to be present.) Accepting the gift were Superintendent Jacobsen; Assistant Chief Park Ranger and Safety Committee Chairman Randy Baynes;

and District Park Ranger and Park Emergency Medical Services Coordinator John Chew.

Superintendent Jacobsen said, at the presentation, "This gift, and the skills that park personnel will develop through its use, greatly enhance our capability to minister to the emergency needs of our park visitors, park neighbors, and park family—and constitute yet another significant contribution of this splendid group of park women."

The following four employees of the Rocky Mountain Region and Denver Service Center retired: **Robert M. Frausen**, District Park Ranger, Glacier (see July COURIER); **Monica Kennedy**, Janitor, Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial park, N. Dak.; **William H. Warren**, file clerk, Rocky Mountain Regional Office; and **Milton A. Sklenar**, mechanical engineering technician, Denver Service Center.

Ralph D. Maxwell, chief ranger of Colonial National Historical Park, Va., retired July 31, 1982 after more than 36 years of Federal service.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Maxwell received his Bachelor's degree from Ohio State University. He joined the National Park Service in 1948 and served at Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and Everglades National Park before moving to Colonial in June of 1968.

Ralph and his wife, Jane, will reside at Kingsmill in Williamsburg, Va.

Wescoat "Wes" Wolfe, chief of Operations Evaluation in the Rocky Mountain Region, retired on Aug. 22. Wes began his career as a historian at Fort McHenry, Md., with subsequent assignments at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Va.; Harpers Ferry Center, W. Va.; Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz.; the National Capital Region in Washington, D.C., and last, in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office.

Wes, Ginny, and their daughter GiGi will continue living in Lakewood, Colo., at 2631 South Yarrow, 80227.

Vernon Copeland Tancil, a regional historian in the Pacific Northwest Region, retired on Aug. 30, after more than 23 years of Federal service. Prior to joining the NPS in 1958, as a member of the curatorial staff of Independence National Historical Park, Pa., Vernon worked in various positions with the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration and the Army. While working he received degrees in history from American University and the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1964, during his tenure at Independence, he was awarded a fellowship to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation's summer program on English Domestic Architecture at Attingham Park, England. Before joining the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in 1972, Vernon held positions as staff curator and as a reports specialist with Western Regional Office.

Abelson was a native of Minnesota and a graduate of Mankato State College, Minn. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, and six grown children.

Dorris A. Mattison passed away April 16, following a long illness. She was the widow of Park Service employee Ray Mattison of the Mid-West Regional Office in Omaha.

Georgia Winifred Bartlett, who spearheaded the drive to create Pipestone National Monument, died Aug. 11 in Pipestone, Minn., at the age of 96. She served as first president of the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, a group formed in 1932 to push for the establishment of the Monument. Miss Bartlett's political efforts included a trip to Washington, D.C., at her own expense to lobby. She sold the idea for the Monument to reluctant Interior officials in part by stressing the importance of the prairie surrounding the area as well as the cultural significance of the quarry itself. Legislation establishing the Monument finally passed Aug. 25, 1937.

In the early 50's, Miss Bartlett worked with Superintendent Harvey Reynolds to reorganize the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association as a cooperating association of the National Park Service with an aim of encouraging the art of pipemaking by local Indians. Miss Bartlett's interest in the Monument was evidenced in her later years as she served as an honorary board member of the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association and gave the park native plants for the prairie. Services were Aug. 16 in Pipestone with Chuck Derby and Richard Bryan representing Pipestone National Monument as pallbearers.

Robert A. Batte, 57, the previous miller for the historic Pierce Mill, located in Rock Creek Park of the National Capital Region died of a heart ailment Aug. 26, at his home in Forestville, Md. Mr. Batte joined the National Park Service in 1968 and delighted the visiting public with his live demonstrations of corn and flour ground into meal. He retired from the Service in Nov. 1981.

Mr. Batte was born in Lawrenceville, Va. He served in the Pacific in World War II. He moved to the Washington area in 1950 and became a bus driver with the local transit system.

Mr. Batte is survived by his wife, Alma; three daughters, Barbara of Arlington, and Bonnie and Kelly, both of Forestville; one brother, Charles Edward, of Norfolk, Va. and one sister, Virgie Leigh Brasswell, of Lawrenceville, Md.

Mrs. Golda Hall White, widow of Robert P. White, died Aug. 10, in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. White spent the greater part of her life in Gatlinburg, where her husband was chief engineer of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for many years, and, for a time, was acting superintendent.

Mrs. White worked for a number of years at the Sugarlands Visitor Center at the park. Survivors are a son, a sister, brother, and several grandchildren.

Deaths

Supervisory Ranger **Charles A. "Chuck" Rowe**, 61, died Sept. 2, of complications following cancer surgery. He was employed on the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.

Lloyd A. Abelson, 60, superintendent of the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tenn., for the past 13 years, died of a heart attack Sept. 13 at a Greenville, Tenn., hospital.

Abelson had been with the NPS nearly 28 years, beginning as a seasonal at Pipestone National Monument, Minn. He served for 8 years as chief historian at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky.-Va.-Tenn., before being named superintendent at Andrew Johnson in 1968.

Ennie C. "Tex" Helm, 79, died Aug. 22, in a Carlsbad, N. Mex., hospital. He photographed the Big Room at Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the 50's; and became known as the famous Carlsbad Caverns photographer. His photographs of the cavern appeared in a 23-page spread of the National Geographic in October 1953. His adventures in writing and photography included a trip to the Antarctica with Admiral Byrd and many other history-making events.

He is survived by a sister, a niece and a cousin, all of Fort Worth.

Park Service before the 1916 Act

By Alumnus Horace M. Albright
Second Director, NPS

The picture shown here is the first one taken of Stephen T. Mather after he became Assistant to the Secretary. He was sworn in Jan. 21, 1915, and the picture was taken within the next 2 weeks.

Interior offices were on the second floor of the Patent Office Building (now the National Portrait Gallery) at the corner of 7th and F Streets in downtown Washington, D.C. Near Secretary Lane's office on the 7th Street side, there was a small office for files; Leo Colin and Ed Kemper were in charge of the Secretary's files. The next office was assigned to Mather, who was Assistant to the Secretary; and next was where my desk was, along with those of two or three attorneys, a couple of secretaries, and the secretary to the Honorable Bo Sweeney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. On the other side of Lane's office was his private secretary's office—a large reception room really—and next was the office of First Assistant Secretary A.A. Jones of New Mexico. Then his secretary, and next to him Alex Vogelsang, Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department—soon to be called Solicitor for the Department.

This arrangement was to place Mather as close to the Interior Secretary as he could be, and separated only by a stenographer and files on his side, and the private secretary on the other. I was assigned to Mather as an aide, legal assistant and even private secretary for some weeks until a suitable secretary, George McClain, could be found.

A very few days after Mather took office—while he was still reading about the Department, the national parks, department procedures, etc.—he asked to see Robert B. Marshall, Chief Topographer of the U.S. Geological Survey, and head of the Branch of Mapping. Marshall was



Stephen T. Mather meets with American Indians in their Native dress (1915).

in Mather's office when three Blackfeet Indian Chiefs with an interpreter and an assistant entered the office I was in and asked if I could fill in for Mather. Their interpreter said they had been sent to see Mather by the Secretary, for they wanted to talk about a Glacier Park matter. I told them to wait and I would see if Mather could see them soon. They all sat down. The Chiefs were in Indian dress, elk skin trousers and tunic jacket, elaborate headdress with ample feathers, etc. The interpreters were in European clothes. Apparently the Chiefs did not speak English—only their Native tongue.

Mather told me to bring them in and they arranged themselves around his desk, and through Hamilton, the interpreter, explained that they were in Washington to

protest the use of "white man's names" on Glacier Park mountains and rivers. They particularly emphasized Lake McDermott (now Swift Current Lake), and said they wanted Blackfeet Indian names restored to places where white man's names had replaced them. Mather listened carefully but made no reply. Meantime, I slipped out to get a man from the Mails and Files Division who loved to take pictures and usually had a camera with him. While he was getting his gear ready, an itinerant photographer appeared in the hall, and I told him about the Indians. As I recall, both went in and I asked to have a picture taken. The Indians seemed pleased, came closer to Mather's desk, and drew from under their tunics bright little steel hatchets (their tomahawks) and held them in front of them as can be seen

in the picture. Even I got in the picture behind one of the interpreters. Bob Marshall is nearest to Mather on his right. The Indians were Chiefs Curly Bear, Wolf Plume and Bird Rattlers. Interpreter Hamilton explained that one of the group could not be with them that morning. He was "Many-Tail-Feathers-Coming-Over-the-Hill"!

Well, of course, Mr. Mather did not know anything about naming natural features, certainly not a thing about Glacier Park names. I got a couple of Glacier Park maps and told Marshall to take charge. He explained that when they were making maps, Indians were consulted, and that there was much disagreement about the names of features, how they were spelled and pronounced; therefore, translations

into English had been used, for instance, Two Medicine, Almost-a-Dog, Going-to-the-Sun, etc.

The Indians listened attentively, the interpreter was calm, patient, and soon had the Chiefs understanding the problems. When the Chiefs had no more to say, Mather assured them that only Indian names, translated into English, which could be understood by both whites and Indians, would be used. The whole interview ended most pleasantly, and Mather noted that he had not heard the Chiefs' Indian names, only the English translation. Hamilton passed this on and the Chiefs grinned as they shook hands and prepared to leave. I might add that the "tomahawks" were replaced under their tunics after the picture was taken.

The Indians did not like the name Lake McDermott, which they said the Indians called "Jealous Woman's Lake," and they would like to see that put back even in English, but no promises were made on this score. It would be "considered." However, it was changed from McDermott, in that same year, 1915.

In September 1915, Mather and I visited Glacier Park—our first visit there. At the Glacier Park Hotel, just before we left the park, one of the three Chiefs appeared and wanted to see us. He just wanted to shake our hands. I do not recall which one he was, but I do remember that I was sorry we did not meet Many-Tail-Feathers-Coming-Over-the-Hill.

P.S.

I could relate several other Indian stories. If the picture is used, emphasize that it is the FIRST picture taken of S.T. Mather as an official of the Department. I have sent a copy to his daughter, or rather gave it to her when she visited us recently, and I told her the story. I still have the original picture. I do not recall the name of the photographer of this particular picture, but I think it was the only one of which we had copies.

Letters

To the Editor:

We were very happy to see Maude Salinger's excellent story on the new Lowell National Historical Park Visitor Center in the July, 1982 COURIER. Our pleasure was diminished, however, by the absence of any mention of the Denver Service Center (DSC) employees who designed and constructed the facility.

Historical Architects G. Rodger Evans and Richard Geiser, aided by Architectural Technician Kenneth W. Bennett, worked for over 1½ years on the Visitor Center's design and on its construction documents. Construction Supervisor Patrick McCrary spent 9 months overseeing the actual on-site construction work. Many other individuals working in DSC support groups, as well as a large number of DSC engineering professionals, contributed to the final result.

The Lowell Visitor Center is at the cutting edge of the National Park Service mandate to "preserve and use." It represents a sophisticated and practical new approach to both cultural resource preservation and visitor service. The final result provides for the fulfillment of policy and management goals, a rich visitor experience, and is a superb aesthetic contribution.

We are proud of the Lowell Visitor Center as a DSC product. We are even more pleased by the excellent performance of our professionals who brought sensitivity and imagination to their work with the fabric of a historic building to create an environment that functions for today while it communicates the flavor and spirit of the past.

We hope the COURIER and all of the Service will share our pleasure in this good achievement.

—Nan V. Rickey
Chief, Branch of Cultural Resources
Mid-Atlantic/North Atlantic Team

To the Editor:

I really enjoy reading the COURIER and think that you and your fellow employees do an excellent job to get it out each month. One of the more popular features of the newsletter for me (especially in the past) has always been the column titled "On The Move." Since I realize how nigh near impossible it is for the newsletter staff to be aware of transfers as they occur I would hope that all parks would see fit to notify you sooner of personnel changes so that we all might rejoice that much quicker in the good fortune of our fellow employees who have actually made a move in these fiscally-tight times.

Having notices that the number of names in "On The Move" has drastically declined (for reasons known to us all) and that columns such as "New Faces" and "Out Of The Traces" do not appear at all, I believe it's time for a new column to be added. This column should appeal even more to NPS readers than any of the other three heretofore mentioned. I propose that it be entitled "Old Faces/Stuck In The Traces" (no offense meant to our friends mired along the asphalt jungle in Ala.-Miss.-Tenn.). Only permanent personnel who have received rejection notices on at least ten vacancy applications under the new SF 171/KSA process and/or been in a park for at least 5 years may be listed. Once one's name is on the list he/she may contact others on it for a possible swap of positions. After a move is made that person would not be listed again for 3 years—unless they don sackcloth and ashes and publicly admit their sins in front of the Main Interior Building at 12 noon on August 25 of each year.

Looking forward to future issues of the COURIER and eventual retirement from NPS, I invite you to come see us if you are ever in the area. A description and location of our pristine area can be found in the *Index*,

National Park System and Related Area where Horseshoe Bend is—as it should be—listed Number One.

Paul A. Ghioto
Chief, I&RM
Horseshoe Bend
NMP, Ala.

(Editor's Note: Thank you for your letter. There is no staff; only an editor.)

To the Editor:

Changes in the original article we submitted introducing Muriel "Miki" Crespi to the National Park Service family carried in the May COURIER leaves the reader with the impression that her experience and interests remain "south of the border." While she has considerable field experience in Latin America, her interests have been moving "north of the border" for some time. As a post doctoral fellow and then a Research Associate at Brown University, she was concerned with North American ethnic groups, including immigrant factory workers, both Hispanic and Portuguese, in urban New England.

In her role as an applied anthropologist she also evaluated bilingual training programs in the United States, managed field training programs in South America and the Caribbean, conducted rural needs assessment among Native peoples for

economic development agencies, and designed training materials in rural development for the Department of Agriculture. These experiences and a desire to be involved in resolving problems arising north of the border, inspired her to seek opportunities to work in a non-academic setting, in an agency having considerable involvement with Native Americans. This is what brought her to the National Park Service. Her education and background prepare her well for developing the guidelines we need to deal with the complexities of Park Service relationships with Native Americans.

I hope you will share this additional information on Miki's background with the COURIER's readers.

Douglas M. Scovill,
Chief Anthropologist.

... the days flow through your consciousness
as the river flows along its course ... the
current becomes the time on which you move
... things happen and days pass ... you
glide on ... living ... in the present.
—Eliot Porter.

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Ed Hardy, chief, YC&C



By Larry Quist
Assistant Regional Director for
Public Affairs, WRO

Yosemite National Park, Calif., has been a familiar place to Edward C. Hardy throughout his life. Born and raised in Palo Alto, he was a frequent visitor to Yosemite from 1934 to 1973, when he moved to Yosemite National Park to head the operations of Yosemite Park and Curry Co.

Ed came to the Park as YP&C Co.'s chief operating officer, moving up to the position of president in 1981. He has set the direction for the Curry Company, as it is called by park residents, under the ownership of MCA Inc.

Ed's background is varied. An All-American swimmer, water polo player, and graduate of San Jose State, he taught and coached for 7 years in the San Jose Unified High School District. In between high school and college, Ed spent 2 years in Korea serving with the U.S. Marine Corps.

Teaching gave way to the business world when he became manager of Del Webb's Almaden Country Club. Management of the Riviera Country Club and Tennis Club came next, followed by a vice presidency at the Los Angeles Athletic Club. It was from

this post that MCA Inc., lured him to Yosemite National Park.

In "The Ahwahnee—Yosemite's Classic Hotel," Shirley Sargent adds insight into Ed's decision to take the job:

"After a week-long survey of all the Curry units, Hardy, whose sensitivity to history was heightened by the Yosemite environment, accepted the job with the proviso that massive funding be allocated to the maintenance and rehabilitation of the Ahwahnee Hotel. 'I found,' he says, that the Ahwahnee needed new equipment, roofing and overhaul so it would continue to be first-class in every way. MCA's Jay Stein enthusiastically agreed, and improvements have been, and are being, made.'"

The Ahwahnee Hotel, as well as all other YP&C lodging units, have been completely refurbished since then. More than \$4 million has been spent on the Ahwahnee Hotel, with \$300,000 spent in 1982 restoring the Wawona Hotel.

Stephen T. Mather's comment, "Scenery is a hollow enjoyment to a tourist who sets out in the morning after an indigestible breakfast and a fitful sleep on an impossible bed," is taken seriously by Ed Hardy and his staff.

Ed Hardy stresses hospitality to all levels of YP&C Co., employees, reinforcing the company's role of service to park visitors.

He is aware that service to park visitors carries with it a responsibility to both the environment and special categories of park visitors.

It was Ed Hardy who wrote a letter to the Environmental Protection Agency supporting beverage container deposit guidelines; he volunteered Yosemite Park and Curry Co., as the test site for these guidelines in 1976.

Under Ed Hardy's direction, the Curry Company began a recycling program in 1975 that now includes many items.

Ed's concern for the environment has led to sponsorship of backcountry clean-up programs, removal of unnecessary structures from Yosemite Valley and return of the sites to nature, and reduction of intrusions upon the Yosemite visitors' experience.

Yosemite's General Management Plan is supported by Ed Hardy and YP&C Co., although he believes three areas need more examination: 1) Facilities for buses—primarily parking—were not adequately addressed; 2) Combination of YP&C Co., and NPS support services, including switchboards, fire departments, stables, garages and maintenance operations, would decrease the human footprint in Yosemite Valley; and 3) Before facilities are removed, their replacements should be completed.

Ed Hardy has endorsed the concept of the GMP and taken it one step further. YP&C Co., currently is constructing a facility in Fresno to house its purchasing, warehouse, reservations, and some personnel functions. Ed reasoned that if these particular functions were not needed at the park itself, they could be located close to suppliers and well away from Yosemite.

As head of a concessioner employing 950 people year-round and another 800 during the summer season, Ed also feels a keen responsibility to the residents of Yosemite and its extended communities. Organizations receiving support from the company include the Mariposa American Indian Council, Yosemite Lions Club, Yosemite Winter Club, several parent-teacher associations, youth athletic organizations, and the Yosemite Community Council.

Supplies and labor have also been donated by the company for many vital community-service projects, including the NPS Yosemite Search and Rescue staff.

Service has played a major role in his personal, as well as professional life. He was a Boy Scout leader, director and president of the Club Managers Association, director of

California Hotel/Motel Association, and director of Youth City of America, a home for troubled youth. He is also a director of the Conference of National Park Concessioners and a trustee of the John C. Freemont Hospital Foundation.

His role on the Board of Trustees for Yosemite Natural History Association is important to Ed, since it allows him to express his concern and sensitivity for the cooperating associations and need for maintaining quality interpretation of the parks.

The backcountry of Yosemite National Park is no stranger to Ed. He regularly hikes, backpacks, and goes on pack trips in the Sierra high country. He is an enthusiastic outdoorsman, enjoying both downhill and cross-country skiing.

Ed's interests are reflected in the groups of which he is a member—Audubon Society, Sierra Club, California teachers and coaches associations and California Historical Society. He is also a member of Soararsis, a group which played a major role in acquisitions at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Ed Hardy is a man of integrity. He is concerned about providing quality service to park visitors, preserving the natural environment of Yosemite, and making certain the company fulfills its corporate responsibility to its employees, communities, and park visitors.

Meet Anita Clayton

The Park Service enjoys a unique relationship with the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Recently the Institute's historic campus became a national historic site, and almost concurrently the NPS entered into a cooperative agreement with the Institute which has been particularly productive with its Department of Architecture. Anita Clayton, the NPS's first black female architect and its first black female project supervisor, is a notable example of this relationship.

Anita became associated with the

NPS when Congress appropriated funds for research and restoration of three historic buildings at the new national historic site. The Denver Service Center retained selected faculty and students, including Anita, to prepare measured drawings of the buildings.

After completing more academic work, Anita returned to the NPS under the cooperative agreement, spending her internship with the DSC, where she continued her work on the Tuskegee restoration projects. Her success and professionalism are attested to by the fact that she was the only architectural student at that time to receive an "A" grade on internship work. Following this, Anita finished her degree requirements, receiving her Master of Architecture in May 1980. She then rejoined the NPS, continuing to work on the Tuskegee project as assistant to the project supervisor until that person was selected for a job elsewhere. Anita took over as project supervisor at the GS-07 level, a job normally handled by a GS-12 level employee. Her work was outstanding and her effective relationships with other persons involved was exemplified by a laudatory letter from the DSC's architectural/engineering consultant on the project.

When the project was concluded in the summer of 1981, Anita moved to Denver where she joined the Southeast/Southwest Team's Design Branch. Subsequently her mechanical engineer husband Gregory joined Anita in Denver, where both are active in Tuskegee Institute alumni affairs.

Anita is a talented architect, photographer, and musician. Her career ambitions include achieving architectural registration by age 30, working in computer and interior design, and having one of her designs published in *Progressive Architecture* magazine—all objectives which appear easily achievable. Finally, and most importantly, she wants to "please God in all she does." Although we mortals have difficulty in measuring achievement of this objective, certainly she has pleased her supervisors and fellow workers with her congeniality and professional work!

Freeman sets example

Unit Manager Charles Pellicane at Gateway National Recreation Area's (N.Y.-N.J.) Staten Island Unit describes Lawrence Freeman as one of the most punctual men he's met. "He's at work at least 10 minutes before anyone else. You can tell time by his arrival."

Staten Islanders who use the park's tennis courts marvel at Freeman's efficiency as he assigns court schedules and personally maintains the facilities, including brushing off water in the morning and after rain and picking up litter.

Fellow employees are impressed by the seasonal ranger's willingness to chip in when paperwork gets too high at headquarters and by the fact that he never says no to any legitimate request.

The fact that Freeman is so punctual, efficient and willing to work with others foreshadows the fact that he is a quadriplegic who wears his Park Service uniform proudly and considers his ability to be a National Park Service ranger a "thrill of a lifetime."

Freeman is a North Carolina native who moved to New York following his discharge from the 82nd Airborne. In New York, he majored in sociology at City College until a hit-and-run accident caused permanent spinal cord damage and loss of his use of limbs. After spending 17 months in hospitals and 2 years undergoing rehabilitation, he decided he wanted to do something worthwhile and carry his weight in the community.

Much of the credit for his rehabilitation comes from his 9-year old daughter Tarrah and from his wife Sheila who refused to allow him to vegetate. "Tarrah insisted I get out and meet people. She even pushed my wheelchair," Freeman says with a smile. "Sheila has been superb and supportive."

In the winter of 1981, Freeman was referred to Gateway by the New York

City Office for the Handicapped. Following an interview by supervisory park ranger Herm Hoops at Gateway's Staten Island Unit, Freeman was hired as seasonal park technician in charge of the tennis courts.

Although the ranger must drive 25 miles to work from his Brooklyn home, he's never been as much as 5 minutes late to work. He starts his activities at 8 a.m. three weekdays each week and 7 a.m. each weekend.

In addition to all the paperwork, he maneuvers his wheelchair so as to sweep the courts and wipe off the moisture. He treats everyone with respect. Some of the neighborhood youngsters help him by running errands and hovering over him like an old friend.

"Everyone is beautiful. I had felt rejected but this job has been a tremendous boost. Even at home my neighbors are impressed by the Park Service uniform and have a greater awareness of what persons with physical disabilities can do. In fact, I hope that others can be inspired by my Park Service job to seek employment and do something useful. I'm hoping to find a permanent job."

Freeman claims his satisfaction is matched, if not exceeded, by his daughter's enthusiasm. Tarrah occasionally accompanies him to work where she rides her bike, plays with other youngsters and is certain to brag that the fellow with a ranger uniform who's in charge of the tennis courts is her dad.

George knows how

Friends like to tease George Palleja about his not being able to hold a job because his first Park Service assignment lasted only 3 months. However, what they fail to add is that during the past 30 years, Palleja has worked at the same site in various capacities for three decades of service to the Statue of Liberty.

"I have commuted by boat from Manhattan every day for 30 years and I hope to continue to work at the

monument for many more years. I've turned down other assignments because of my love for New York City and the Statue of Liberty and what they represent," says the Puerto Rican native who lives with his family in Queens.

Palleja now is a supervisory park ranger. His first job was as elevator operator but that lasted 3 months as he was quickly promoted to the security division on the island. Since then he and his fellow rangers have handled millions of visitors a year, including presidents of the United States, movie stars, lost kids and irate visitors who have missed their ferry back to Manhattan.

The badge that Palleja proudly wears on his uniform gives him two titles, that of ranger and also of Hispanic interpreter. He speaks English and Spanish fluently.

Palleja has seen many changes in visitation at the Statue of Liberty. For instance, when he first started in 1952, there were only 613,000 visitors during that entire year. In 1981, there were 1.8 million.

Palleja tries whenever possible to greet visitors at the ferry dock and he always has a smile. However, the vast number of visitors share his feelings of pride.

"People come here and are very emotional because of what the Statue stands for. Even after 30 years, I, too, feel proud. I also thrill at meeting so many people from different States, different countries and different backgrounds," he says.

While George Palleja modestly shrugs off his accomplishments of working at the Statue of Liberty for 30 years, the significance of his contribution to this famed monument was summed up by a co-worker. Despite the millions of visitors there has never been a letter of complaint about George.

Saratoga employees in "The Devil's Disciple"



Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y., employees who co-operated with a local theater group in staging five outdoor performances of "The Devil's Disciple" (George Bernard Shaw's three-act historical drama) were Bill Gibson, Linda White, Eileen Gannon, Steve Strach, Richard Patterson, Bill Burke, and Dale Robar. NPS employees in costume volunteered after-hours time to serve not only as members of the cast but in carrying out other back-stage chores such as set construction. Those

employees in uniform were part of the support system, from traffic detail to publicity.

Public reception of the play was gratifying, with an average of 300 spectators at each performance. The evening programs were a new interpretive addition to Saratoga National Historical Park.

Shaw's play fit uniquely into the park interpretation since Gen. John Burgoyne, the British general defeated at Saratoga, is a main character in the drama.

RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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