

COURIER

The National Park Service Newsletter

Vol., No. 3

February 1978

Mississippi Valley Folk Festival

By Jane Grosby Bergey
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Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo.

Heavy rainclouds floated ominously above, the St. Louis summer had been hot and muggy and it was the last holiday weekend before school was to begin on Tuesday. No matter for visitors to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial—it was festival time.

"The Mississippi Valley Folk Festival: The Way West" was held on the grounds of the Gateway Arch over Labor Day weekend, 1977. The 3-day assemblage of traditional music and crafts created a picture of folklife on the American land as it exists today though it reminds us of traditions which are past and sometimes forgotten. This festival is a regional event which uses the memorial's guiding theme of westward expansion and relates it to the settlement and folk cultures of the Mississippi Valley.

The festival was presented by the Park Service and the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association (JNEHA) in conjunction with the Missouri Friends of the Folk Arts (MFFA)—a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the folk arts. MFFA provided the festival staff and aided in field work. Other organizations involved in the festival were the National Council for the Traditional Arts (NCTA) who cooperated in program development and production as per its agreement with the NPS, and the Missouri Arts Council.

About 60 musicians and 20 craftspeople from the Midwest shared a significant part of their lives in workshops, demonstrations, dance parties and concerts.

Almeda Riddle's body sways gently while she sings a ballad about "a young soldier cut

Missouri fiddle workshop.



Folk singer Glenn Ohrlin.

down in his prime" and her hands move with the rise and fall of her voice. She learned her first songs from her father more than 70 years ago in the Ozark mountains of Heber Springs, Ark., which she still makes her home. Her popularity as a festival performer and recording artist has little changed her traditional style, her direct approach in telling a song. Granny Riddle is still one of the finest unaccompanied singers of the Ozarks.

Almeda is one of the many participants from the hill country of Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Among others was fiddler, Troy Lee from Western Grove, Ark. Rex and Ray Offutt accompanied Troy's melodic fiddling with mandolin and guitar to make a truly old-time Ozark string band sound.

All the MVFF craftspeople were from Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri though their skills have much wider geographical relevance. Folks such as Elton and Mary Grannemann of New Haven, Mo., perform their craft yearly. As retired owners of their family nursery they pressed apple cider at their first folk festival

with their late 1800s cider press. The machine has a well-worn look but still cranks out sweet juice which was offered for tasting. Down the way from the Grannemanns, the Gibson's steam-powered grist mill was grinding corn into meal which was bagged along with their favorite corn pone recipe. The engine, running practically non-stop for 3 days, pattered in time to distant fiddling at the South Stage. Bill Ford from the Ozark Folk Center in Mountain View, Ark., learned how to make brooms from his father on a hand-and-foot-powered machine. It is said that Bill's brooms will survive at least 5 years of hard use.

The movement West ultimately created many uniquely western occupations which in turn produced their own brand of folklore and folklife. One of these was ranching. Glenn Ohrlin's cowboy songs bring back the days of the long cattle drives and well-up the spirit of adventure in his audience. Glenn worked the rodeos for over 20 years where he collected many of his stories and songs. Now he is the operator of a cow outfit near Mountain View, Ark., an artist, and a nationally recognized performer.

The riverways provided newcomers to the frontier means to migrate North and South as did the French Canadians when they were exiled from their homeland. The bayou country of Western Louisiana became one of the new homes for the Acadians, better known as Cajuns. The Louisiana Aces, D. L. Menard, Marc Savoy, Doc Guidry, Dewey Balfa and Dick Richard, brought their distinctive sound to the festival with double fiddle, guitar, accordion and pedal steel. They captured the audience with their performance as though they were leading them in the annual procession to the "Mardi Gras Jig." Historically, much of the music repre-



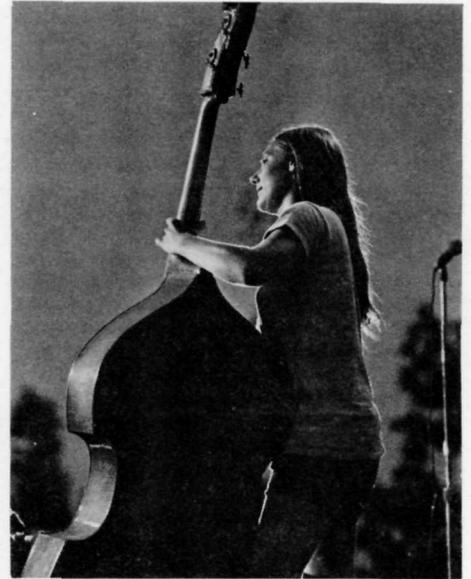
sented at the festival including cajun music was intended for dancing. So each day's activities were accented with a dance party; the two-steps and waltzes at the Cajun Fais-dos-dos could have continued for hours.

There were participants who represented yet another segment of French culture in the Mississippi Valley, the lead and tiff miners. Fiddlers Joe Politte and Charlie Pashia are two preservers of the 250-year-old French lifestyle in the area of Old Mines, Mo. Their notey fiddle style and archaic repertoire is unlike any other in the State and their presence at the festival gained the attention of many Missourians who did not know such a folk culture existed so close to home.

Blues from New Orleans to Detroit echoed on the St. Louis levee with such legendary performers as Professor Longhair, St. Louis' Henry Townsend, and Dr. Isaiah Ross—the Harmonica Boss. The riverfront and the grounds of the JNEM were once the center of some of the finest blues in the country so the Afro-American tradition was significant to the MVFF. The New Orleans boogie style of "The Fess," Townsend's guitar and piano blues and Ross' one-man har-

monica, guitar and rhythm street band combined to illustrate the development of blues North and South, traditions which are still alive but are being overcome by more modern soul and jazz.

This was a festival of people who enjoy what they do. If they did not they would have discarded these old ways years ago. Festivals such as the MVFF have a subtle impact on people, not an explosive one because folkways have always endured in a quiet manner. The regional folk festival can show people that diversity of tradition is what makes people unique. It was the strength of these varied traditions which made the period of westward expansion and the settlement of the new frontier so exciting; the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial celebrates that. The Gateway Arch is a symbol of that accomplishment, the Old Court House is a relic of that history, the Museum of Westward Expansion is an interpretation of that process and "The Mississippi Valley Folk Festival: The Way West" is a living remembrance. All on the same theme: the westward movement and its heritage.



Musician Emily Goodson.

NPS conservators give emergency assistance

"The museum world does not exist in a vacuum, and when disaster strikes one museum, it behooves us all to be able to respond with trained and willing museum professionals," says Art Allen, Chief of the NPS Museum Services.

Within 24 hours from the time of the request, Paper Conservator Janet Stone and Furniture Conservator Allen Cochrane were dispatched from Harpers Ferry to Thunder Bay, on the western shore of Lake Superior, where they were met at the airport and taken directly to Old Fort William Provincial Park in Ontario, Canada, to survey the damage caused by a devastating flood on Sept. 9.

Within the past 15 years there have been a number of floods or fires which have resulted in water damage to important museum collections. In each instance conservators from other institutions and countries have cooperated in helping to save these collections. After each catastrophe, conservators have shared their insights with their colleagues so that there is a growing body of knowledge of emergency conservation.

Old Fort William, administered by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, is an historically accurate reproduction of the inland headquarters of the North West Trading Company. The Fort served as the major inland trading center in the early years of the 19th century. The reconstruction is situated on an oxbow of the Kaministikwia River, not far from the original site. It consists of 42 buildings, most of which are inside a stockaded area. There are large warehouses, furnished dwellings, operating artisans' shops, stocked trading posts and an active farm.

On the other side of the border between the U.S. and Canada, Grand Portage, at Grand Marais, Minn., had been the original central trading point for the North West Trading Company; and it was because of the close connection between the two parks that Superintendent Ivan Miller of Grand Portage National Monument alerted

the Division of Museum Services about the need for help.

Along with their personal baggage Janet and Allen had packed flat supplies needed for paper and textile conservation in a large box of blotters; and miscellaneous tools and supplies for coping with mold, treating and cleaning wood, paper, textiles, and wet leather in an aluminum packing case.

When the two NPS conservators arrived, they first visited the library where the water had risen 5 feet during the flood, toppling some of the bookcases. After the water had receded a little, students had gone by motorboat to take the books from the shelves and some of the older and more valuable books had been taken to the local freezer-locker for quick freezing. The upstairs room had been strung with nylon lines on which were hung water-damaged books and some papers. (Timing for paper conservation is particularly urgent after a flood because of mold, bacteria and adhesion upon drying. The most effective emergency measure is to freeze the books as fast and at as low a temperature as possible. The ice can then be vaporized under vacuum, avoiding the dangers of mold and wetness; or the papers may be thawed a few at a time, for treatment.)

Janet and Allen met with the gunsmith, they visited the textile room, and the basement, which had housed the curator's office, artifact storage, photographic files, a kitchen, and public restroom and a furnace.

When they were not inspecting the objects in the collection, they were helping treat small items. There was a rather fine bellows decorated with a painting on lacquer which was covered with a varnish that had turned white. The leather was gradually softened with emulsion and the blanched shellac reformed.

Some of the most valuable items in the collection were small medical cases made of wood, lined with velvet, covered with shagreen (shark-

skin) with lids and rims of silver and clasps of iron. A small compass in a fitted wooden case had split while drying; and several other cases of vegetable-tanned leather adhered to cardboard and lined with silk were water-soaked. Two valuable prints had been previously deep frozen; these were removed from the mats and brushed gently under water to remove the clay deposited during the flood.

Probably the greatest mutual advantage of the shared experience was the assurance that all was being done that should be done and that the park staff was doing an excellent job. Furniture and other wooden objects were given daily surveillance to assure that they were drying properly; and leather was being given immediate treatment, if possible before it dried, in order to prevent hardening and shrinking. The small items of mixed composition needed daily surveillance to be sure that they were drying slowly without molding, and this was being accomplished by round-the-clock volunteers and staffers.

The NPS team was able to help psychologically also by treating some damaged and disfigured objects so that they looked as good as they had before the flood. "It was satisfying to treat a few important objects," said both Janet and Allen.

Another benefit of the cooperative effort was the chance to exchange observations and discuss care and treatment with craftsmen at the park and with colleagues from the Canadian Conservation Institute. Together they synthesized some new solutions to problems not previously confirmed, such as using low temperature freezing of wet textiles, skins and paper.

Of major importance to the Park Service is the fact that two representatives of the Museum Services learned what we should have on hand at Harpers Ferry in order to be able to respond immediately should water damage occur in one of the parks of our System.

Computer graphics aid park planners

TIGRIS, TIGRIS, running right,
To Yosemite's delight,
What Park Service hand and eye,
Will you next your facts supply?

How can the computer best be used to produce planning data for national parklands?

Facing a major resource analysis, that was the question the Yosemite Planning Team posed to the Data Systems Division, WASO.

In January 1975, the Team met to outline requirements for managing and analyzing the existing natural resource information on Yosemite National Park for use in a General Management Plan. After defining requirements, the Team asked Data Systems to recommend the most appropriate method to store, retrieve and analyze data.

Following extensive study, Data Systems recommended establishment of a general purpose cartographic system which would meet the needs of the Yosemite and similar planning projects. Then, after a nationwide look at what was available, they bought a package of programs from Computer Research Corporation of Arvada, Colo., obtained and modified one of two programs used by the Forest Service, and wrote several original ones.

The result is TIGRIS (The Interactive Graphic Resource Information System), maintained by Data Systems.

This system's principal value to the Yosemite team was in the solution of three problems:

- Locating the areas of the park most favorably adapted to specific land uses.
- Computing acreages of land parcels.
- Presenting the visual impact of various parking locations proposed for the western end of Yosemite Valley.

Couldn't all this have been done without using a computer? And isn't its use expensive?

The answer to both questions is "Yes," at least a qualified yes. But the old ways are less accurate, and are even more expensive because they take so much time.

At the outset, the Yosemite Team was faced with the problem of organizing a large volume of information. More than 80 maps describing park resources needed to be considered in the planning process. To combine and quantify this information using traditional manual methods would have been extremely difficult and time-consuming.

To be used in the TIGRIS system, the maps were converted to a computer readable form through a process called "digitization." The first step in digitization is mounting a map on an electronically sensitive table. Then lines are traced on the map with a stylus. As the lines are traced, a series of coordinate X,Y points are sensed and recorded on magnetic tape along with text describing the attributes of the line. Next, the taped information from all the digitized maps is verified and corrected. It is then stored in the computer, from which it can be retrieved, displayed, and/or recombined in many ways.

The Yosemite data base is presently stored on an IBM computer in McLean, Va. The Yosemite Team at the Denver Service Center has access to it by telephone lines from a cathode

ray tube terminal. The Denver graphics terminal is both an input device from which commands can be entered into the computer and an output device on which information can be displayed. (Figure 1)

With the terminal and the TIGRIS software, one can draw cartographic displays on a screen and preserve the results. The terminal is essentially a mechanical map maker at the fingertips of the planner. Full-sized drawings are produced by a plotting device. Finalized drawings can include a variety of colors, line widths, and materials.

To solve its land-use problem, the Yosemite Team first needed to determine locations most suitable for campgrounds, picnic areas, structures, roads and parking lots. With the park staff, the team decided which resources—such as soil and vegetation types—were desirable where, for example, a campground was to go, and they also considered areas to be avoided, such as those prone to avalanches or rockfalls. A set of positive and negative criteria for five



Figure 1.

SUITABILITY ANALYSIS YOSEMITE VALLEY

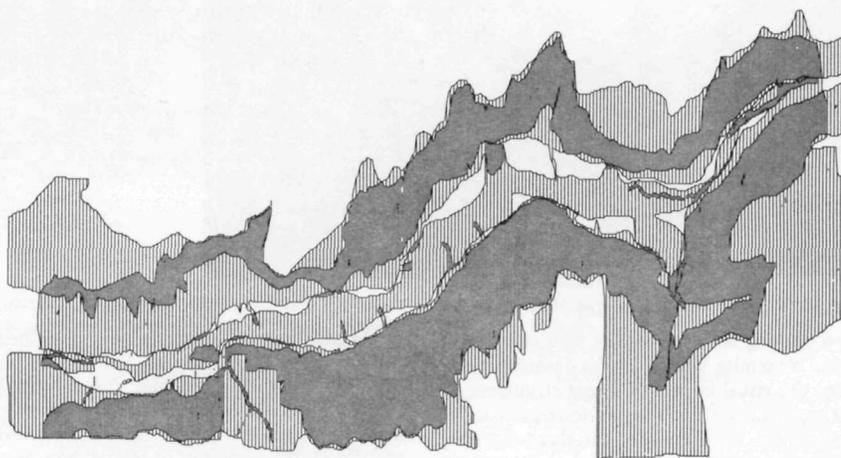


Figure 2.

land-use types was developed and entered into the TIGRIS system.

By executing a sequence of programs, a campground suitability map was produced. Meeting all the team's criteria, it is a composite map which includes more than 16 overlaid variables from the original data base. The areas most suitable for campgrounds, (those which include all positive and exclude all negative criteria) are outlined in heavier black ink.

A picnic area suitability map produced by the TIGRIS system is shown in Figure 2. Similar suitability maps were produced which defined locations for structures and vehicle parking.

The use of TIGRIS allowed team members to spend more time planning, while the computer performed the menial jobs of map overlaying, data combination, and shading.

The team used TIGRIS frequently to solve its second problem—quantification of areas. Traditionally, to obtain acreage estimates from a map, the planner has had either to put transparent gridded paper over the map and count cells, or trace around the perimeter of the area with a planimeter. These procedures take much more time and afford limited accuracy. They could not provide the required detail. But the computer can calculate the acreage of a closed area very quickly, with accuracy limited only by the degree of precision of the digitized data.

In addition, TIGRIS has made possible the accurate description of the characteristics of many natural resources and manmade features in Yosemite which have been poorly estimated or unknown.

When it came to the third problem—evaluat-

(Continued on p. 4).



Figure 3.

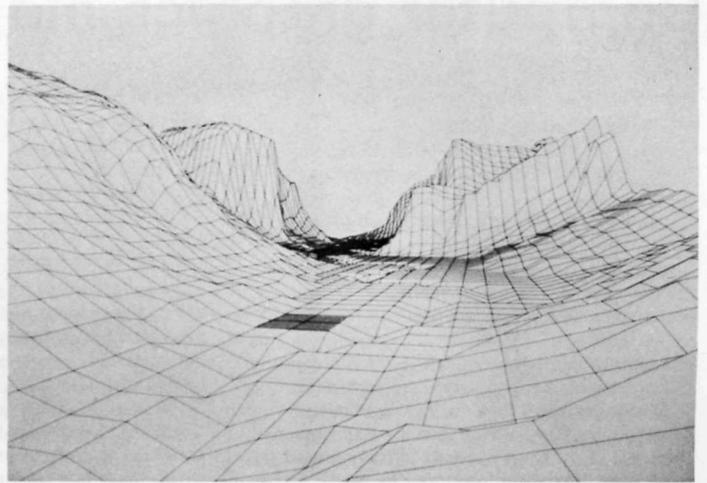


Figure 4.

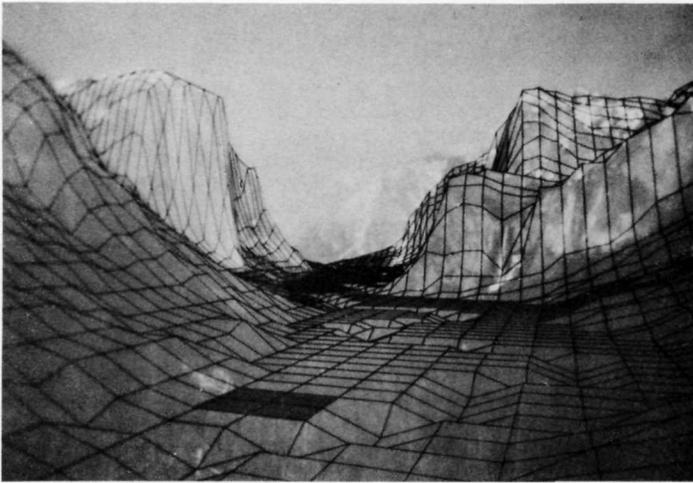


Figure 5.

ing new parking facilities for the west end of beautiful Yosemite Valley—it was desirable to examine the visual impact different structures would present from popular overlook points. In this analysis, the team used the three-dimensional/perspective/plotting portion of the system. From a two-dimensional matrix of elevation data points, TIGRIS can generate a three-dimensional perspective representation of topography from any viewpoint.

As an example, a photograph for the lower part of the Valley (Figure 3) taken from Taft Point can be compared with the three-dimensional perspective TIGRIS drawing from just about the same viewpoint. (Figure 4) Those familiar with Yosemite Valley will recognize the face of El Capitan. The darkened areas on the drawing were shaded by hand to show the location of the proposed parking areas. With these highlighted, the team saw how visually "prominent" the area would be. Figure 5 combines the preceding two figures to illustrate the accuracy of the computer-generated perspective. Similar perspective plots were made from another viewing area. One of the proposed parking areas, quite visible from this viewpoint, could not be seen from Taft Point, while many areas prominently visible from Taft are virtually invisible from the tunnel entrance. (Figure 6)

In addition to the applications described, the Yosemite Team has used TIGRIS for rescaling maps, producing new map copies to replace older, less accurate versions, overlaying several maps for composite production, and retrieving and displaying a number of related groups of data from the base.

A number of other cartographic products can also be created by TIGRIS. From the same two-dimensional matrix of elevation points used to create the three-dimensional perspective drawings, one can also produce:

1. Aspect maps, showing the direction towards which the ground is facing at any point.
2. Maps for elevation or slope.
3. Contouring and three-dimensional perspective combined in one drawing.
4. Seen-area maps, outlining areas that are visible from chosen viewpoints.

"The use of computer-assisted analysis was as extensive and comprehensive in the development of the Yosemite Plan as in any planning project the Park Service has undertaken," says John Ritterhoff, chief, Data Systems Division. "The results show that the computer provides the capability for performing analysis, both statistical and spatial, to a level of accuracy that would be extremely difficult or impossible using

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

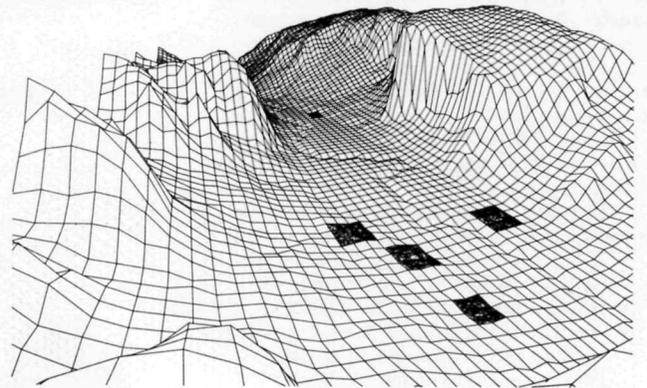


Figure 6.

traditional techniques. Of greater significance, the use of the computer frees the planner to perform innovative functions that enhance the final product."

However, as with the implementation of any new technique, problems arise. Gregg Schalliol, computer specialist, WASO, points out that a major difficulty exists in the digitization phase. "This is still largely a manual process that takes a great deal of time," he says. "There is a significant time lag between submission of maps for digitization and readiness for use of the data base. Also, to obtain optimum results, the user must become familiar with the process. But time required to master TIGRIS will be offset later by the time it saves," Gregg says.

TIGRIS is a dynamic entity, with improvements continually being added. As processing charges decrease, and the demand for greater accuracy and quantification in planning increases, the use of computer-assisted graphics will become more and more advantageous.

Still, as John Ritterhoff points out, computer use will never allow us to shift responsibility for making decisions: what information is important, what information we should use, and what products we require. "The effectiveness of the computer depends on the decisions made by the people of the National Park Service," he says.

Ranger Service Dogs:

a new concept for national parks



Ranger Sandy Bryson and Hobo communicate SAR find over radio net.

By Sandy Bryson

Yosemite National Park, Calif.

This summer Yosemite rangers had canine partners in an innovative pilot program, the Ranger Service Dog, utilizing a specially-trained animal to assist them in their many park duties. "Hobo," a bright personable German Shepherd, and his master Sandy Bryson shared with park rangers and the public their time and knowledge, working regular patrol with Yosemite's Visitor Protection Division.

Visitor response to the trial canine program has been overwhelmingly favorable. As they passed on road patrol, people called out repeatedly, "What a great looking Shepherd!" On campground patrol the team was commonly surrounded by five to 10 adoring youngsters all petting or sitting on Hobo, pulling his tail and ears, and, most importantly, asking questions about him and about the park.

"Good friend you have there," parents would start for openers. "What's he trained for?" They were excited to learn that he found two lost people this summer, a 7-year old boy and a 75-year old fisherman, and has an impressive career of SAR (search and rescue) successes behind him.

Several visitors remembered seeing Hobo on

backcountry trails and forested areas during SAR operations over the last 3 years. Their collective opinion was expressed: "If I were in trouble, I'd sure rather have a dog like this looking for me than a bunch of people beating the bushes."

Security guards watched the dog perform efficient suspect-search of buildings and evidence-search in delimited open areas. During the 15 weeks that Hobo and I worked in Yosemite, rangers who participated with him on SAR searches or in a police service capacity have, without exception, expressed their interest and satisfaction with the team's performance.

The philosophy behind the Ranger Service Dog concept has a dual basis: 1. A properly trained dog/handler represents a valuable, economical, working extension of the park ranger; 2. The Ranger Service Dog must be trained for SAR work (wilderness, avalanche and disaster searching) and PS work (police service: master protection, crime prevention, suspect search and apprehension, confrontation and suppression of violent or combative situations, evidence recovery, and optionally drug or explosive detection) in order to ensure efficient, reliable service.

The presence of this prototype dog unit in Yosemite derives from solid statistical evidence that dogs are effective searchers on SAR oper-

ations and significantly reduce crime in areas where they are regularly used. SAR operations and crime in national parks correlates broadly with weather variations and sociological changes. More people get lost, injured or stranded in bad weather. When society generally experiences unrest and upheaval, the crime rate in parks goes up. Having proficient Ranger Service Dog teams ready to respond to emergency incidents represents intelligent planning. Moreover, the day-to-day patrol function of a dog unit has incredible value in keeping the tenor of public encounter situations from escalating into violence. In times of conflict, the dog unit provides for public as well as ranger safety.

There is wide precedence for Ranger Service Dogs in national parks. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain over 150 German Shepherd dog/master teams working throughout their provinces, including their national parks. The European Continent and Great Britain have over 2,000 dog teams trained in similar capacity—avalanche search, disaster search, and police service work. The U.S. Park Police in Washington, D.C., currently maintain seven dog/master teams trained solely for police service work. Each year increasing numbers of State parks, police and sheriff's departments discover how valuable trained dogs can be for helping people who are in trouble.

During the summer, Sandy wrote an extensive "dog-log" of the team's activities in the park. The log is available for park personnel to read and includes descriptions of:

- Search and rescue work (air scenting and tracking).
- Demonstrations and slide presentations to Yosemite Districts.
- Campground patrol.
- Road patrol.
- Evidence searches.
- Car stop—fleeing suspect search.
- Building searches.
- Felony stakeouts.
- Calming distressed or disorderly individuals.
- Assisting arrests.
- Tracking darted bears.
- Incidental and noninterfering dog presence at Ranger duties (including emergency medical runs), training and recreation.

Important conclusions can be drawn from dog/master work in Yosemite this year. They will be valid for other parks considering using the Ranger Service Dog.

First of all, the canine should be a well-bred German Shepherd (coat, intelligence, personality and sense of smell compatible with both SAR and PS work) who likes and is relaxed around people. The dog should not interfere with other facets of the ranger's work and lifestyle, and should have a deep, lifetime rapport with his master. Equally important are the characteristics of the ranger dog handler, who should possess intelligence and temperament compatible with dog handling, and be as competent in all aspects of service as the best-qualified rangers. The Ranger Service Dog team should be integrated into the normal patrol/interpretive function. Hobo and Sandy demonstrated that these objectives are feasible.

(Continued on p. 6.)

SAR workout

Ranger Service Dog apprehends fleeing, armed felon in Yosemite training workout.



Editor's Note: A trainer in obedience, search and rescue and police service work for 13 years, Sandy Bryson founded the WOOF (Wilderness Finders, Inc.) SAR Dog Unit, wrote the text "Search and Rescue Dog Training," the newly-published paper "SAR Dog Strategy," and is currently at work on another book for Ranger Service Dog training.



Something new under the sun

By Harvey D. Wickware
Superintendent
Mount Rushmore NM, S. Dak.

At the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak., visitor center, the staff and visitors are now basking in the warmth of solar heat, which is being collected by 112 roof-mounted flat-plate collectors. Next summer the two million expected visitors will be kept comfortably cool through this method for harnessing the sun's radiant energy for air conditioning.

The heating portion of the system is a retrofit of the furnace. Solar heated liquid is used directly for heating by a pump which channels it through a radiator installed in the existing hot air ducts. In the summer, the energy from the solar collectors is used to power absorption-type water chillers. This chilling process provides a cooled liquid that is circulated through coils in the duct work, providing "conditioned" air for the center.

This retrofit application by itself is not unique. What is unusual is that the quarter-million dollar project costs the National Park Service only \$15,000 and yet saves approximately 60 percent of heating fuel costs and 30 percent of previous air-conditioning costs. This project was possible through a cooperative effort with several agencies and businesses. The South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City received a \$209,000 grant from the Energy Research and Development Administration for the principal project funding. The Spitznagel Partners Inc., an architectural and

engineering firm of Rapid City and Sioux Falls, which designed the visitor center 15 years ago, was enlisted again to plan the retrofit. Several manufacturers of the system's major components donated considerable amounts of time.

Component performance in this demonstration project is linked to the operational efficiency of numerous other systems throughout the Nation by a computer system which was supplied by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This agency also provides the readout data collected from the instruments in the system.

As a part of its contribution, the Service provided \$15,000 for a small addition to the visitor center to house the 3,000-gallon liquid storage tank and other components (pumps,

valves, gauges, etc.). The School of Mines and Technology will operate and maintain the system in cooperation with the park staff for educational purposes for 2 years. During this period much of the cost will be returned through retrieval of data, expansion of solar knowledge, education of new engineers, and so forth. The system will then become the full property of the Park Service.

It is through the cooperative determination of the park staff, School of Mines and Technology officials, managers of private firms, key support of the Rocky Mountain Regional staff, and the Denver Service Center that this national memorial can now provide its millions of visitors some further inspiration through the interpretation of something that is new under the sun.

Mount Rushmore NM visitor center. S. Dak.



Park Briefs

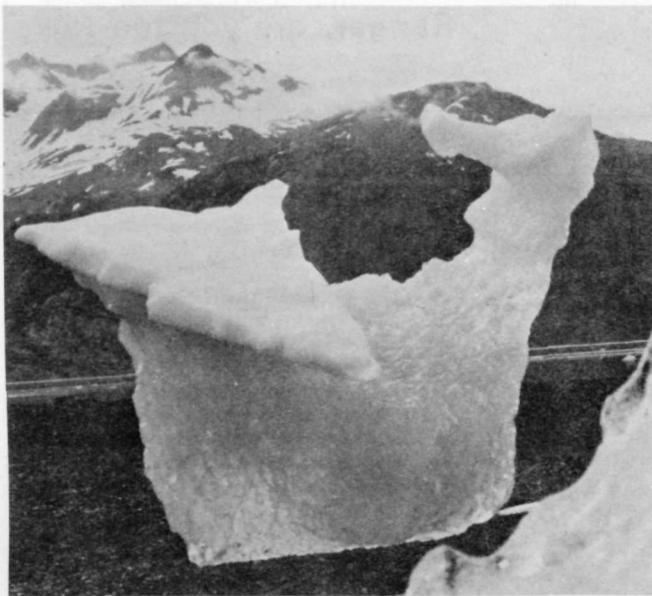


YOSEMITE NP—A Nov. 29 fire which destroyed the Curry Village garage caused an estimated \$500,000 damage. The building, which housed rental bicycles, ice rink compressors and maintenance equipment, burned to the ground. The facility was owned by a park concessioner and arson has been suspected. The fire was the third in the park in a 2-month period.

MT. MCKINLEY NP, ALASKA—An attempt to change the name of North America's highest mountain peak to its original Indian name, "Denali," has been delayed by an Ohio congressman from the district which gave the U.S. President McKinley. A committee of the U.S. Geological Survey was all set to take up the proposed name change when Rep. Ralph Regula introduced a resolution calling for keeping the name Mt. McKinley in perpetuity "as a tribute to our 25th President." Interior Secretary Andrus has supported changing the park name to "Denali National Park."

GOLDEN GATE NRA, CALIF.—San Francisco's Aquatic Park, Municipal Pier and Maritime Museum were transferred from city to Park Service administration Jan. 3. The Aquatic Park transfer excludes rowing clubs and their buildings, which will remain under city control. The museum will continue to be operated by a non-profit association for the time being. NPS is seeking persons with a background in American history to serve as volunteer guides for the adjacent Hyde Street Pier's ships.

GLACIER NP, MONT.—Park personnel are working with the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta to determine the source of a water-borne disease that caused intestinal upsets in 16 visitors this past summer. The suspect organism, *Giardia lamblia*, is one of many that is transmitted from animals to man. It is particularly common in the Rocky Mountains. Questionnaires have been sent to those stricken to determine if they contracted the disease from park drinking water or park streams. Meanwhile, park employees are recommending that backcountry users boil their drinking water.



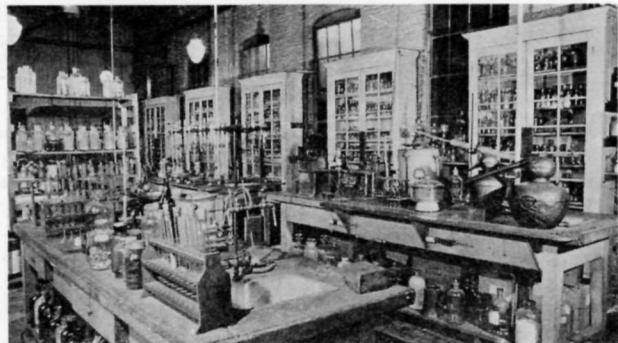
Glacier Fantasy.

INDIANA DUNES NL, IND.—A 2-day meeting of the lakeshore's Advisory Commission was held Jan. 20-21 at the Tremont Visitor Center. About 90 persons attended the meeting which focused on research, the lakeshore's resource management plan, winter interpretation, public involvement and the area's general management plan. The session on Jan. 21 permitted public expression on land acquisition, homeowner's rights and the proposed expansion of the lakeshore.

EDISON NHP, N.J.—A major research effort to compile and publish the voluminous papers of Thomas A. Edison is being undertaken by NPS and Rutgers University. The project is believed to be one of the largest collections of historical records ever selected for a documentary-publishing effort. It is estimated that the compilation, indexing, microfilming and publication of Edison's millions of documents, patents, notes, and sketches on the development of inventions, thousands of films, photographs and letters will keep librarians busy for 5 years.



Glenmont, home of Thomas A. Edison.



Edison's laboratory.

ROOSEVELT NHP, N.Y.—More than 170 artifacts from Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill have been obtained by the Service from Marion Dickerman, who shared the First Lady's home from 1926-38. Cupboards built in the Val-Kill factory during the Depression, tables, dressers and scarves emblazoned with the First Lady's needlepoint are among the items recently acquired. NPS received some items through donation and paid \$28,000 for the rest. Last year, Congress approved the acquisition of Val-Kill as a national historic site.

CUSTER NAT'L BATTLEFIELD, MONT.—Not only the bones of soldiers lie buried here. The fossilized bones of a huge marine reptile, believed to be 75 million years old, also lie here. Two maintenance workers made the discovery in November while digging a grave in one of the final 10 burial plots still available at the national cemetery. The bones have been identified as those of a creature known as a plesiosaur, which has a long neck, small head and paddle-like limbs. The animal was 15-20 feet long.

EFFIGY MOUNDS NM, IOWA—The 15th annual Film Festival opened Jan. 7th with "Monument to the Dream," an exciting account of the unique and daring construction of the 630-foot Gateway Arch in St. Louis. Other films on tap for the 2-month-long festival include: "Live on Forever," "The Ice People," "Adventures of Baby Fox," "To Fly," "Whales, Dolphins and Men," and a host of others. There will also be an arts and crafts exhibition from the M-F-L Community School.

Alumni notes

We would like to publish news of NPS alumni in each edition of the COURIER/the National Park Service Newsletter. Please send articles, anecdotes, poems, news, line draw-

ings, and photos to Alumni Editor James F. Kieley, 5121 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008; or one of our contributing editors whose names and addresses are given below:

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Woody Harrell tops Gateway Arch in 6 minutes

On Dec. 3, Haywood "Woody" Harrell made the 630 feet, 1028-step trip from the bottom to the top of the Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo., in 6 minutes, 10 seconds. Woody is a ranger (interpreter) at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Tenn., who was visiting friends at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial on his return from the Albright Training Center.

At Albright all intake rangers are expected to spend an hour a day in physical fitness training. Woody had a head start on most of the trainees—he has been running marathon races for years. In preparation for his challenge of the Gateway Arch, he ran across Grand Canyon from the North Rim to the South Rim in 3 hours, 23 minutes, 28 seconds. Woody said he just couldn't get up any speed while climbing the Arch stairs or crossing the Grand Canyon because of the spiral stairs and the switchbacks.

Records on the history of both the Arch stair climb and the Grand Canyon run are scanty, but until a challenger comes forward both are considered an all time U.S. record. Woody attributes his recent successes to the leadership and inspiration of the Albright interpretive staff.

Ranger, are you too fat?

Some years ago I taped an interview with a supervisory employee of the Blue Ridge Parkway, a man who was obviously in good physical trim.

"One kind of funny thing I recognized when I went up to Mount Mitchell for the first time," he remarked, "I had with me a young fellow who was 18 or 19 years younger than I was. We walked from the parking area to the tower on top of Mount Mitchell; I don't think it's more than a quarter-mile from the parking area, but it's up a series of steps. And this fellow, obviously overweight by about 40 or 50 pounds, had to stop and huff and puff about three times before we reached the top.

"And I began to notice we had a lot of excess weight along the Parkway; its a sedentary kind of existence in a way and yet, every now and then, you're thrust into a fire situation where you have to put out a tremendous amount of physical labor and energy over a short span of time. It just builds up to the heart attacks, to my way of thinking.

"So, one of the first things I did that excited a lot of interest and comment was to put out this FBI weight chart and—you know—tell the boys to get with it. Most of them responded that they were going to have to grow a couple of inches instead of taking off weight. But anyway they came around and began to take pride in it; so at least we got them physically fit for awhile." — Herb Evison.

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Alumni-Harvey Reynolds

Denver Service Center

Employee-John J. Reynolds

At Large—Conrad Wirth

Counseling training sessions at Mather

By Maureen Finnerty
Cooperative Activities Specialist, WASO

Ten half-awake, but anxious, individuals arrived at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., at 7 a.m. on Nov. 1 for the start of their Mid-Level Manager Program.

These 10 were embarking on a 2-year program designed to accelerate training opportunities for potential mid-level managers. Participants stay in their regular positions, but supplement their current job duties with a variety of course work, details, and "acting" assignments—all aimed at developing essential management skills and experience.

The 10 individuals selected for the program represent a broad scope of interests and backgrounds—generalists and specialists, field, regional and central office personnel, men and women. These trainees had survived a selection process that began last July when applications were first submitted. They came through an initial screening and an interview. The final selection was made by a panel representing field and regional offices.

The following were chosen: Richard Anderson, Buffalo National River, Ark.; Jay Cable, Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; John Clonts, Western Archeological Center; Doug Faris, Denver Service Center; Maureen Finnerty, Washington Office; Sue Hepler, Colorado National Monument; Joe Lawler, Kennedy Center; Tom McDonnell, U.S. Park Police; Phyllis Shaw, Western Regional Office; and Grace Sheppard, Southeast Regional Office.

The 2-year program began with a 3-day assessment workshop at Mather Training Center. Participants were put through a variety of



First year participants and counselors (from left to right):

1st row – Bill Rock, advisor; John Clonts, Western Archeological Center (p); Maureen Finnerty, WASO (p); Phyllis Shaw, WRO (p); Sue Hepler, Colorado NM (p); Richard Anderson, Buffalo National River (p); Frank Goodell, WASO (c); Lorraine Mintzmyer, Buffalo National River (c); Dallas Merrill, advisor.

2nd row – Joseph Lawler, Kennedy Center, NCR (p); Boyd Finch, SERO (c); Tom McDonnell, U.S. Park Police (p); Jack Davis, WRO (c); Doug Farris, DSC (p); Jay Cable, Mammoth Cave (p); John Thompson, SERO (c); John Clay, Southern Arizona Group (c); Dave Karraker, MTC, (program coordinator); Glen Bean, RMR (c); Wayne Cone, SWRO; Bob Langston, U.S. Park Police (c).

group and individual exercises and role-playing activities, each designed to highlight personal and professional strengths and weaknesses. Videotape was used extensively and found to be a very effective instruction tool. The trainees, their counselors and a number of training personnel participated in these sessions—observing, evaluating, complimenting and critiquing. Such comments as "relax," "be asser-

tive, but not aggressive," and "smile" were heard often.

The real strength of the Mid-Level Manager Program, however, is the trainee-counselor relationship. Each participant selects an individual to work with him or her for the duration of the program. The counselor assists the trainee in the preparation of a development plan; arranges for special projects, details and acting assignments; coaches, guides and provides support; and evaluates the trainee's progress, or lack thereof. The counselor devotes much time and effort to the program—attends counseling and training sessions, and provides continual candid, helpful and meaningful criticism and support.

The 10 counselors who attended the assessment workshop also showed a great deal of interest and concern for trainees other than their own. Many offers of assistance were sincerely made and eagerly accepted.

The 3-day session at Harpers Ferry resulted in the formulation of an Individual Development Plan that will guide each participant over the next year. Trainees and counselors will meet at Mather Training Center again next fall to evaluate the first year of the program, and to chart the final year's course. The trainees who come to Harpers Ferry to attend the second year assessment workshop will probably show marked improvement in one area—smiling. It may not make them better managers, but it sure can't hurt.



Second year participants and counselor (from left to right):

1st row – Rex Derr, Mount Rainier (p); Andy Ringgold, Petrified Forest (p); Marie Rust, NARO (p); Nancy Blauvelt, WASO (p); Rich Rambur, C&O Canal (p); Ray Foust, WRO (c).

2nd row – Bill Faylor, C&O Canal (c); Larry Henderson, Mount Rainier (p); Dallas Merrill, advisor; Larry Hovig, NARO (c); Bill Rock, advisor; Joe Moyers, Gateway (p); Mack Berg, Yellowstone (p).

3rd row – Dave Karraker, MTC, (program coordinator); Carl Hinrichs, Great Smoky Mountains (p); Stu Croll, Isle Royale (p); John Tyler, MTC; Dave Ames, Petrified Forest (c); Boyd Evison, Great Smoky Mountains (c); Ron Wrye, NCR (c); Bob Dunnagan, Mount Rainier (c); Dave Pugh, Point Reyes (p).

Home on the ranch

As a girl of 17, Louise Bertschy's first hunting trip in the Jackson Hole country produced far more than big game. She got her elk, all right. And she also found a husband and a lifetime career in what she calls "the most rewarding business that anyone could dream of."

Today, nearly a half-century later, Mrs. Bertschy is half-owner and proprietor of the Triangle X Ranch, a picture-postcard expanse of 1500 acres whose aspen groves and rolling grasslands lie in the shadow of the Grand Tetons 25 miles north of Jackson, Wyo.

The Triangle X is wholly within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, a consequence of the park's 33,562-acre expansion in 1950.

It is believed to be the only guest ranch operating anywhere within a national park, a fact in which Mrs. Bertschy finds both pride and fault.

"Too many parks have put up motels," she says. "There are just too many accommodations in the parks that are set up for people who intend to stay just one or two nights. You ought to get people to settle down and stay a while, to get out and enjoy the country. I really feel the Park Service is missing a bet in not having a dude ranch in just about every national park."

Visit the Triangle X, and it's a cinch that you'll be converted by the Bertschy philosophy. There is no television. The cabins have no telephones. There are no newspapers. And no reservations are accepted for less than one week.

"We're getting our third generation of visitors now," Mrs. Bertschy says, "and it seems that we're booked up earlier all the time. More and more people write us that they want the same cabin, the same horse, even the same saddle they had the last time they were here."

"Lots of our guests develop lifetime friendships with others while they are here, too, and they will arrange to come back year after year."

The Triangle X can accommodate up to 70 guests and offer them a seemingly endless variety of activities: rafting through the rapids of the Snake River, fishing, hiking, wilderness trips, hunting (though not in the park), swimming, crafts, horseback riding, cook-outs. They also operate an independent youth and children's program that keeps youngsters busily engaged in activities throughout the entire day, under competent supervision, thus freeing the parents for activities of their own.

The ranch employs about 40 persons and has about 125 horses (plus 100 others that are used for wilderness pack trips).

The principal responsibilities for guest ranch operations are divided among Mrs. Bertschy's three sons and their wives. John Turner, a State senator, is in charge of float-trip operations. His wife, Mary Kay, directs the children's program. Donald Turner coordinates all riding activities and oversees the livestock. His wife, Ann, supervises the housekeeping staff. Harold Turner is responsible for hunting and pack trips. His wife, Berniece, is the operation's bookkeeper and secretary.

Mrs. Bertschy, whose first husband, John C. Turner, died in 1960, is half-owner of the ranch. The three sons share the other half. Mrs. Bertschy's present husband is Robert S. Bertschy, a retired Navy captain.

Mrs. Bertschy was born in Mexico, daughter of a mining engineer, and spent much of her youth seeing the world. The family cruised the South Seas in a small yacht for 2 full years when she was a teenager. Then they began visiting Jackson Hole on camping outings in 1926. The year Louise graduated from high school, her father—as a special treat—allowed her to go on a big game hunting trip with a lad named John Turner as the guide. Soon after, they married.

Turner's father, a Utahan, had come to the Jackson Hole country in the early 1900s and purchased two ranches that had been home-

steaded. Initially, he and his family—there were five children—intended to raise cattle.

"Dad Turner was a most gregarious person, though," Mrs. Bertschy recalls, "and one after another, his friends would say, 'John, how about letting my kids visit for a couple of weeks?' or, 'My wife and I sure would like to come up and spend some time with you and the family.' First thing you knew, Dad Turner had built some extra cabins and we were in the guest ranch business. It just sort of grew like Topsy."

Mrs. Bertschy looks back at the half-century past with mixed feelings.

"I was very much against the establishment of the national park at first," she says, "but now, when I see what has happened to development here in the Jackson Hole area, I'm awfully happy that the park is there. Jackson Hole surely has changed."

There have been some changes in visitation patterns, too—but not to the guests themselves. "People used to come for 2 weeks to a month, but now the average is about 10 days. Why? Transportation. They can get here a lot more quickly, and a lot more frequently, than they could in the old days."

One element that has not changed is Mrs. Bertschy herself. She still performs—virtually every chore on the ranch, from cooking up a ranch breakfast for 30 or 40 guests to catching and saddling her own horse or mending a fence.

Every person on earth was born with the seeds of success within. That includes you. You are a winner. It just takes the right positive mental attitude toward life and toward people to energize this force within.

"Born to Win," by Jongeward and James

Community history explorer's kit

The Community History Explorer's Kit, a creation of the employees at Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass., is a bit of a hit with area history teachers around this history-rich part of the Nation.

The kit is designed to aid beginners in the most basic techniques used in local historical research and preservation projects. It includes sections on oral history, critical evaluation and researching, writing, information sources, and practical suggestions for getting the community involved in local history.

Employees who put the kit together include Douglas P. Sabin, Majorie Hicks, Sue Buckborough, and Richard Pendergraft.



Sabin with local history teachers.

Handicapped participate in new program



Attractions of the Mid-Atlantic Region parks are discussed with two of four new employees recently hired under the Selective Placement Program. The program was established to place physically handicapped personnel throughout Federal Agencies. (Left to right) Francis E. Bray, Jr., coordinator for Selective Placement Program; Sheree Moses, clerk/typist/program participant; MAR Regional Director and EEO Task Force Coordinator Dick Stanton; and Darlene Les 'Pere, clerk/typist/program participant.

Shenandoah super secretary



June Campbell.

June Bohannon Campbell is sort of an institution in Madison County, Va., and also at Shenandoah National Park.

Not only has her clan been in America for nine generations, she has been practically the only person to hold the position (except for maternity leave) as superintendent's secretary.

Born on June 12, 1918, June attended a school in nearby Luray and was the class valedictorian in 1935. In the fall of that year, she went to Strayer Business College in FDR's Washington, D.C., and graduated with distinction in July, 1936.

June landed a job in those depression years as a secretary to the branch manager of the George Banta Publishing Co. Her duties included proofreading of various scientific, technical and economic books published by the company. In the evenings, among other things, she attended classes at George Washington University. She concentrated on journalism, English and psychology, as well as what she laughingly refers to as the "Battle of Washington" from 1941-45, waiting for future husband, Cecil, to come home from the war.

After the conclusion of the war, she married and started to work fulltime as secre-

tary to E. D. Freeland, then superintendent of Shenandoah.

Number one son was coming along, so she took leave the following year and gave birth in July 1947 to Cecil Wade. Back to work in November 1948, she stayed on board until baby number two came in March 1951—his name, Leith.

In 1955, Guy Richards, the new superintendent, asked June to return as his secretary and she's been there ever since.

In the old days, June liked horseback riding, but, alas, no more. Her hobbies—theater, reading, and, you guessed it—her job.

Her Service computation date with Uncle Sam is June 9, 1952. She has, in other words, served as a secretary to one Shenandoah super or another for 25 years. They include Freeland, 1942-50; Edwards, 1950-58; R. Taylor Hoskins, 1958-72, and current super, Robert R. Jacobson, 1972-to the present.

Baby June.



A personal observation from friend, Chris Rodgers:

"The people of Shenandoah have counted on June as a constant source of information. Her position as secretary calls for her to be a great organizer, whether it be conferences, meetings, special projects or the day-to-day business of headquarters. We have counted on her many times. She seems to be able to take all challenges and changes in stride. Since June has been in the center of activities involving Shenandoah throughout the past 25 years, she is considered a primary source of information in the park's oral history interview program, which is coordinated by the chief naturalist and the Page News and Courier, the Luray newspaper."

More kudos: "Those of us lucky enough to know June personally, find that she is full of surprises. She is the 'secret pal' of almost everyone at headquarters, sending cheery notes and doing special little favors."

Ms. Campbell in 1943.



Cables new super at Gateway



Herbert S. Cables, 40, has been named superintendent of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., by North Atlantic Regional Director Jack E. Stark. Cables assumed his new duties on Jan. 1.

As superintendent of Gateway, he will manage the four units of the park which cover more than 26,000 acres of land and water at Jamaica Bay, Breezy Point, and Staten Island in New York, and at Sandy Hook in New Jersey.

Cables has been the acting deputy superintendent of Gateway. He joined the Gateway staff in 1974 as a recreation specialist and later became Outreach director and Public Involvement coordinator.

Prior to his appointment at Gateway, Cables was executive director of Manpower Assistance Projects, Inc., a non-profit organization funded by the Ford Foundation and the Department of Labor. There he worked with youth programs in recreation, education, and development.

Before working with the Ford Foundation, Cables was director of Parks and Recreation for the city of Milford, Conn. The first black in the U.S. to head a municipal recreation department, Cables held the position from 1954 until 1968.

The new superintendent earned his Bachelor of Science degree in recreation administration from the University of Bridgeport in 1953, and

his Master's in business administration in 1956 from New York University.

Cables is a member of the National Recreation and Park Association, and the former president of the Connecticut Recreation Society. He is married and the father of one son, Herbert the 3rd.

Veitl Associate Director for Midwest



Charles A. "Al" Veitl, a native of South Dakota who joined the Park Service as a ranger nearly 18 years ago, has been named associate regional director for Operations in the Midwest Regional Office.

Veitl succeeds Associate Regional Director Daniel E. Davis, who retired recently.

Veitl, 49, comes to Omaha from George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md., where he has served as superintendent since 1974. Earlier assignments, in posts ranging from superintendent to ranger, have taken him to Petrified Forest and Grand Canyon National Parks, NPS headquarters in Washington, D.C., Mammoth Cave National Park, and Colonial and Cumberland Gap National Historic Parks.

Veitl was born and reared at Deadwood, S. Dak., and was graduated from Black Hills State College in 1958. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1951 to 1955, and taught in the high school at Custer, S. Dak., for 2 years before joining the Park Service at Cumberland Gap.

He and his wife, the former Gloria J. Fahrni, have three children: Patti, Todd and Martha.

Armstrong first super of Ninety Six



Robert S. Armstrong has been named the first superintendent of Ninety Six National Historic Site, S.C.

Armstrong, 46, a public school teacher until he joined the Federal Government in 1966, assumed his new duties Jan. 29. He served as a supervisory park ranger at the Natchez Trace Parkway's north district office at Hohenwald, Tenn.

A native of Ada, Okla., Armstrong holds a Masters degree in education from East Central State College in Ada. He taught school in Houston, and later was a special instructor for the Oklahoma State Board of Education in Oklahoma City and McAlester.

From 1966 to 1970 he served as a counselor at Job Corps Centers operated by the Forest Service in Arizona and Tennessee. He joined the Park Service in 1970 as a counselor at the Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.

Other Park Service assignments have included regional training officer for the Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, 1972-74, and chief of Interpretation and Resource Management at Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, Fla., from 1974 to 1975, when he transferred to the Natchez Trace Parkway.

He and his wife, June, have three children, Robert, 18, Laurie, 16, and Allen, 11.

Seniors at John Muir

Like most small cities, Martinez, Calif., has a growing number of retired residents. Some meet together regularly at the Senior Citizens Center, others are involved in interests that they pursue on their own, still others find that their range of interests has narrowed.

Approximately 100 Martinez senior citizens visited John Muir National Historical Site on a November afternoon in response to a special invitation extended to them. They arrived as individuals, couples or foursomes, or in groups in the Senior Center's bus. After viewing the film, "Earth-Planet-Universe," they toured the

Muir House and grounds. A cheery fire warmed the site's second historic house, the Martinez Adobe, where gracious senior VIP's served refreshments. In many conversations among the visitors and between visitors and staff members, old times and new ideas were discussed.

Snatches of overheard conversation revealed phrases like, "I've lived here all my life and never been here before," and conversely, "I came here with my mother when she gave piano lessons to John Muir's daughters;" or "I remember going up to the cupola and talking with John Muir while he wrote at a small desk."

Park Aide Margaret Plummer escorts senior visitor.





Volunteer training program

By Paul F. Spangle
Park Planner, SE/SW Team, DSC

The Denver Service Center (DSC) has added another pipeline to its flow of assistance to national park and related resource management agencies of other countries with its participation in the Peace Corps Volunteer training program conducted jointly by NPS, Peace Corps and Smithsonian Institution.

Through its Environmental Program Office, the Smithsonian has for a number of years assisted the Peace Corps and host countries in the identification of needed resource conservation programs and the selection of qualified volunteers to carry them out. To further strengthen the program, the Smithsonian turned to the NPS and other government agencies and institutions for assistance in volunteer training.

In 1975 DSC participated in a pilot training program for five volunteers selected for national park work in Colombia, South America and Lesotho, Africa. Bill and Jean Bullard of NPS (Bill retired as an interpretive planner at DSC and Jean was with the Division of Interpretation in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office) audited the training in preparation for their assignments in Colombia as volunteers.

Since the inception of this formalized program, volunteers for programs in Fiji, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay and Lesotho have received training at the DSC and more are expected. All bemoaned the fact that their stays at the DSC were too brief to fully prepare them for their work abroad. However, the volume of mail between the volunteers and DSC personnel, points up the continuing assistance the DSC provides the volunteers throughout their 2-year assignments.

During their stay at the DSC, volunteers are introduced to the NPS Planning Process, Interpretive Planning, and other disciplines appropriate to their assignments. In addition, they visit the Rocky Mountain Regional Office and Rocky Mountain National Park where regional office and park staffs have been most helpful in



Park planners (on left) Paul Spangle and Karen Sprague share foreign experiences with Ecuador-bound Peace Corps Volunteers Dick Huger, Mark Coryell, Gary Cohen, and Chris Ashby. Coryell served as a seasonal at Golden Gate NRA, Calif., and Ashby was a long-time seasonal at Glacier NP, Mont.

describing management-oriented problems and solutions.

Not only does the DSC have expertise in helping volunteers understand the planning process, but several staff members are familiar with other cultures. Five were Peace Corps volunteers in Africa, the Philippines, Nepal and in Latin America. Others have been on assistance programs in many parts of the world. Still others have participated in the annual International Seminar for the Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves as participants or instructors.

At present, a staff member is on a 2-year

assignment in Saudi Arabia as a parks advisor with a DSC-based team of professionals overseeing development implementation for the first national park in that country. Three others on the DSC staff served on the first large foreign assistance program of park planning fielded by the NPS in Jordan and Turkey. Collectively, these individuals describe the "cultural shock" and other differences in lifestyle that volunteers must adjust to.

The DSC looks forward to continuing its role in serving the international park community through the Peace Corps pipeline as well as through direct assistance activities.

ICOMOS seeks students to restore European castles

The United States National Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) is seeking interested applicants for a series of preservation work projects in France and England during the summer of 1978. This will be the third year for US/ICOMOS annual overseas program for students interested in historic preservation.

By invitation from Vieilles Maisons Françaises, R.E.M.P. ART, and the French Ministry of Culture, a total of 120 American students will be selected to work with French students on three specially chosen chateaux and ruins in the heart of France. Two-week sessions at each site will be geared to give students the oppor-

tunity to experience rehabilitation work and to become familiar with the life and activities in nearby villages. Students must be able to communicate freely in French and be prepared for a rugged environment.

In cooperation with the Royal Oak Foundation, 20 American students who are interested in environmental conservation, are invited to participate in the British National Trust Conservation Camps. Usually lasting 1 week, they are located on Trust properties throughout England, Wales, and Northern Ireland and are geared to those who enjoy strenuous and worthwhile outdoor projects, wish to explore practical solution to various conservation problems,

and enjoy a foreign environment. Accommodation is in permanent buildings owned by The National Trust or in schools, hostels or similar housing.

Both programs are open to students between the ages of 17 and 23 and allow for participation in more than one session. Approximate cost of each program is \$12, which includes room and board. Students must pay for their own transportation overseas and to the project sites.

For further information and applications, write to Natalia Krawec, US/ICOMOS, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 530, Washington, D.C. 20005. Deadline for applications is March 31.



Letter

To the Editor:

As a retired career employee (protection, interpretation and administration), I wish to air a "slow burn" I've been doing for some time with the hope of sparking a reform.

I'm all for equal rights for women, including their serving as national park rangers, but I believe it is not proper nor attractive to put women in men's uniforms, complete with the traditional NPS broad-brimmed Stetson hat. We certainly would not put men into women's clothing! Would we? There is a difference between male and female. (Viva la difference!)

To put it bluntly, in my opinion our park women (especially with long hair-dos) look like hell in the male uniforms they are now wearing. Something on the order of the airlines type hostess uniforms they used to wear are far more becoming.

Since I'm complaining, I shall add that men NPS employees with full or flowing beards and/or hair longer than ear length look almost as ridiculous in their Smokey Bear hats, and they lower the public image of what a ranger should look like and be.

I believe that NPS has a tradition and an *esprit de corps* to uphold. Also, the Service offers so many advantages careerwise, that there exists an abundant reservoir of qualified first-class male and female potential employees, eager to serve, who would gladly accept any reasonably conservative dress code which NPS might prescribe—something approaching the 1960s standards.

There are instances—and this is one—where a return to past policies marks progress and not retrogression. "New" is not necessarily "better" in spite of Madison Avenue and TV propaganda.

What triggered the foregoing was a photo in a recent *COURIER* edition of a charming and attractive mature woman, whom I know well, decked out in a man's uniform including the Stetson, but sans charm—ugh!!

Paul E. Schulz
Sonoma, Calif.

Safety principles

1. Gain cooperation through group discussion.
2. Get worker to analyze his job.
3. Get him to suggest how job be done more safely.
4. Put his suggestions into action where possible.
5. Apply safety regulations before accidents occur.
6. Maintain steady flow of action on job.
7. Place accident-prone type in other kind of work.
8. Avoid overly stressing warnings; negative ideas can produce negative results.
9. Convey trust to worker rather than your hunch about his stupidity.
10. Help accident-prone worker talk out his aggression, impulsions, intolerance.
11. Encourage worker to bring all hazards to your attention.
12. Follow all safety regulations yourself; your attitude here determines everything else.

New places

ALLEN, Daniel L., Park Ranger, Everglades NP, to Same, North Cascades NP
 BALLAS, Harry D., Park Tech, Independence NHP, to Same, Valley Forge NHP
 BROWN, Lawrence E., Park Mgr, Fort Jefferson NM, to Supv Park Ranger, Sequoia NP
 CARITHERS, Joseph F., Park Mgr, Big Bend NP, to Same, SWRO
 CHAMBERLAIN, Andrew B., Park Tech, Morristown NHP, to Park Ranger, Springfield Armory NHS
 COLBERT, Eugene J., Park Mgr, George Washington Carver NM, to Superintendent, NCP-East
 DAVIS, John E., Plumber, Grand Canyon NP, to Utility Systems Repairer-Operator, Grand Canyon NP
 DETRING, Reed E., Park Tech, Castillo De San Marcos NM, to Park Ranger, Glacier NP
 DURR, Michael G., Park Tech, Training, to Park Ranger, Olympic NP
 ELMORE, Linda E., Staffing Clerk, Administration, RMRO, to Staffing Assist, DSC
 FOSTER, Robert C., Park Ranger, Operations, MWRO, to Same, Alaska Area Office
 HENSON, Albert G., Park Ranger, Alaska Area Office, to Park Ranger, PN/W Team, DSC
 HOCKMAN, Robert E., Facility Mgr, Virgin Islands NP, to Same, Bighorn Canyon NRA
 HOLMES, Benson V., Supv Park Ranger, Hot Springs NP, to Park Ranger, Operations, MWRO
 HOWARD, Robert J., Park Tech, Yosemite NP, to Same, Grand Teton NP
 HOWERY, Elaine P., Admin Services Assist, Fort Pulaski NM, to Procurement Agency, Valley Forge NHP
 IGO, Mark W., Park Tech, Big Bend NP, to Same, Amistad RA
 JUNG, Diane A., Park Tech, Hot Springs NP, to Museum Curator, Manhattan Sites
 KING, Robert H., Park Tech, Saguaro NM, to Maintenance Worker, Canyonlands NP
 KNODEL, Walter J. Jr., Concessions Mgmt Spec, Yosemite NP, to Concessions Analyst, NCR
 KORTGE, Lloyd P., Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Cuyahoga Valley NRA
 LEE, Carol J., Supv Park Ranger, Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, GW Mem Pkwy, to Chief, IR & RM, GW Mem Pkwy
 LEWIS, Cynthia K., Clerk-Steno, Catocin Mtn Park & Balto-Wash Pkwy Group, to Admin Clerk, Catocin Mountain Park
 McCARTER, C. Dwight, Park Tech, Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP, to Same, Great Smoky Mountains NP
 NEWTON, Charles A., Civil Engineer, Shenandoah NP, to Facility Mgr, Fort McHenry NM & Hist Shrine
 OVERTON, Howard B., Supv Park Ranger, Cape Cod NS, to Same, Cabrillo NM
 RONDAS, Michael G., Park Ranger, Bighorn Canyon NRA, to Same, Point Reyes NS
 SHERMAN, William A., Park Ranger, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
 SMITH, Russell P., Park Ranger, Fort Sumter NM, to Same, Independence NHP
 SPINLER, John R., Park Tech, Professional Services, NCR, to Park Ranger, Whitman Mission NHS
 SPRINKLE, Ronald A., Park Tech, Everglades NP, to Park Ranger, Cape Cod NS



People on the move



New faces

ADAMS, Gale L., Safety Mgr, Operations, MWRO
 BEAUVAIS, Henry W., Pipefitter, Boston NHP
 BOWLES, Sheila K., Clerk-Typist, Yellowstone NP
 CALDWELL, Theodore, Laborer, Hot Springs NP
 CARNEAL, Patricia D., Clerk-Typist, Professional Services, NCR
 CHIAFARI, Mario B., Civil Engineer, NC Team, DSC
 CLARK, Anna Ruth, Admin Clerk, Big South Fork NR & Recr Area
 DANNER, Rodney L., Park Ranger, Cape Hatteras NS
 DAVIS, Daniel B., Park Ranger, Rocky Mountain NP
 DIXON, Harvey T., Librarian, Statue of Liberty NM
 DUBOSE, George T., Janitor, Harpers Ferry NHP
 ELLISON, Rosemary, Sec, NC Team, DSC
 GEYER, Paula L., Library Tech, Mount Rainier NP
 GOODRICH, Stephen, Park Ranger, Olympic NP

HAWK, Lee V., Tree Worker, GW Mem Pkwy
 HOYT, Dale A., Park Tech, NCP-Central
 KARRAKER, Mary J., Park Tech, NCP-Central
 LANKTON, Lillian R., Sec, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 MELLOTT, Marshall H., Maintenance Worker, Gettysburg NMP
 NIEMAN, Vern A., Carpenter, Olympic NP
 OEHLMAN, Wayne L., Civil Engineer, NC Team, DSC
 PARRISH, Patricia E., Clerk-Typist, Longfellow NHS
 PLUMMER, Paula A., Voucher Examiner, WRO
 REYNOLDS, Donald L., Janitor, Harpers Ferry NHP
 STAFFORD, Elmer W., Contract Spec, Everglades NP
 STEINNECKER, Barry J., Visual Info Spec, HFC
 SULAM, Barry, Architect, Historic Preservation, DSC
 WHALON, Alan G., Park Ranger, Acadia NP
 WHITAKER, Wilbur E. Jr., Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA
 WRIGHT, Jane R., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office

STOWERS, Craig F., Park Tech, Colonial NHP, to Park Ranger, Mount McKinley NP
 SVEJDA, George J., Historian Roads & Trails, NCR, to Same, Professional Services, NCR
 TAYLOR, Daniel D., Supv Park Ranger, North Cascades NP, to Park Ranger, Glacier NP
 THOMAS, Michael R., Park Tech, Fort Washington & Piscataway Park, to Park Ranger, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Btflld Mem NMP
 THOMPSON, Charles R., Civil Engineer, Everglades NP, to Same, Hatteras Island
 VASJUTA, George, Park Ranger, Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCR, to Supv Park Ranger, Rock Creek Park
 WADDELL, Tedder D., Park Tech, Prince William Forest Park, to Park Ranger, Yosemite NP
 WOODCOX, Jerrald A., Park Ranger, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Same, Yosemite NP

Out of the traces

ACOSTA, Lila R., Sec, Yosemite NP
 ALLEGOOD, Jeter G. Jr., Laborer, Hatteras Island
 BAILEY, Alvin L., Supply Tech, PNRO
 BERBERET, Barbara K., Admin Clerk, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS
 BUKER, Marian J., Employee Development Spec, WRO
 BULLION, James S. Jr., Supv Personnel Mgmt Spec, Administration, RMRO
 CANTRELL, Glennie Fae C., Supv Personnel Clerk, Administration, SERO
 CLARK, Arlene M., Clerk-Typist, Mgmt & Operations, PNRO
 CUTLER, Maurice R., Program Mgr, Professional Services, NCR
 DAVIS, Joseph L., Equipment Spec, Operations, WRO
 DEITER, James R., Microphotographer (Planetary), Graphic Systems, DSC
 DOWDY, Jane E., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
 DOWLING, Sandra L., Sec, Environmental Sanitation Off, WASO
 DUNCAN, Mark S., Janitor, Rock Creek Park
 FAULKNER, Marlinde C., Clerk-Steno, Blue Ridge Pkwy
 JACKSON, Betty L., Clerk-Typist, Alaska Area Office
 JONES, Amel, Tools & Parks Attendant, Independence NHP
 KRIKSTAN, Joan E., Admin Clerk, NCP-East
 LEISTNER, James Jr., Maintenance Worker General Foreman, Metal Craft Shop, NCR
 MAGUIRE, Henry, Trail Maintenceman, Olympic NP
 McMILLAN, Patrick A., Laborer, Hatteras Island
 NORRIS, Calvin W. Jr., Maintenance Worker, George Washington Birthplace NM
 OPASKAR, Janet M., Park Tech, Lincoln Boyhood NM
 RAYFORD, Albert L., Writer-Editor, Visitor Services, NCR
 SANTIAGO, Martha C., Clerk-Typist, Yellowstone NP
 VIGIL, Victoria, Clerk-Steno, Operations, SWRO
 WANSER, Linda R., Clerk-Typist, Fire Island NS
 WARD, Francis G., Office Assist, Reference Services, HFC

Deaths

Marjorie B. Bursley

Marjorie Brand Bursley, widow of Allyn P. Bursley, an employee for many years in old Region One and the Southeast Region, died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 22. She was buried Dec. 26 at Hyannis, Mass. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Hugh F. (Betty) Rankin, of New Orleans; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Gregory S. Burdine

Gregory Scott Burdine, a park technician at Colonial National Historical Park, Va., was killed in a motor vehicle accident while on duty Nov. 26.

Burdine was in pursuit of a speeding vehicle when his vehicle left the roadway and struck a tree. He died instantly.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, and his parents who reside in St. Louis.

More than 200 law enforcement officers from six agencies attended Burdine's funeral.

Raymond W. McIntyre

Raymond W. McIntyre, whose last position with the National Park Service was that of supervisory park ranger at Colorado National Monument, died December 6 in hospital in Tucson, Ariz., where he had lived since 1961. Burial was in Spokane, Wash.

McIntyre had also worked in Devil's Tower National Monument and Glacier National Park, starting in 1947. He was a native of Hankinson, N. Dak., worked for the U.S. Forest Service and taught school after leaving the University of Montana. Surviving are his wife, Grace, and a sister, Ellen Bachelder of Everett, Wash.

Florence V. Sheppard

Florence V. Sheppard, voucher examiner in the Finance Division of the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebr., since 1972, died on Nov. 23 after a lengthy illness.

She had also been employed in the Regional Office from 1947 to 1952. Her Civil Service career included employment with the Farm Credit Administration, War Assets Administration, and Internal Revenue Service.

Surviving are a daughter, Mary Margaret, and a son, John. The funeral was held on Nov. 26 at Holy Cross Church, Omaha, with interment at Calvary Cemetery there. Expressions of condolence may be sent to the family at 4835 Pine Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68106.

Robert C. Berk

Robert C. Berk, voucher examiner with the Division of Finance, WASO, for 10 years, died Dec. 7 after suffering a heart attack at his desk at work. He would have been 43 on Christmas Day.

Bob had joined NPS in 1968, having transferred from the Bureau of Mines. He was born in Orwigsburg, Pa., and before coming to Washington, D.C., he worked for Bureau of Mines in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., near Philadelphia. He had acquired 25 years of Government service.

Memorial Services were held Dec. 9 at the Cherrydale Baptist Church in Cherrydale, Va., where Bob and his wife, Velma, were active. Internment was at a cemetery in Orwigsburg, Pa., Dec. 10.

Mr. Berk is survived by his wife and two children, Kevin, 12, and Krista, 6. The family lives at 1171 N. Van Dorn St., Alexandria, Va. Mr. Berk is also survived by his father, a stepfather and brother.



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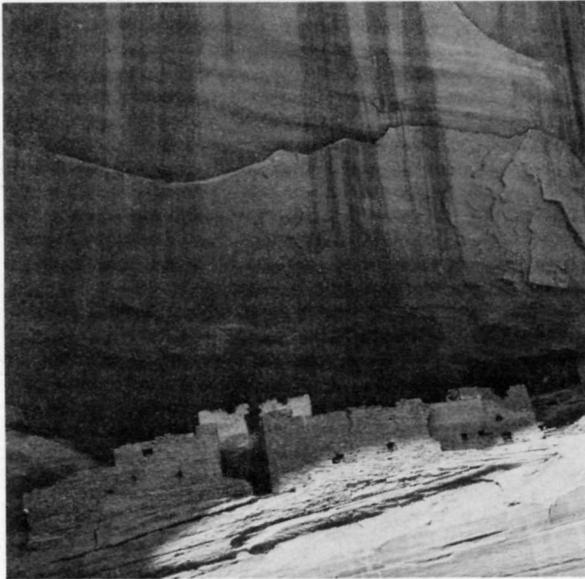
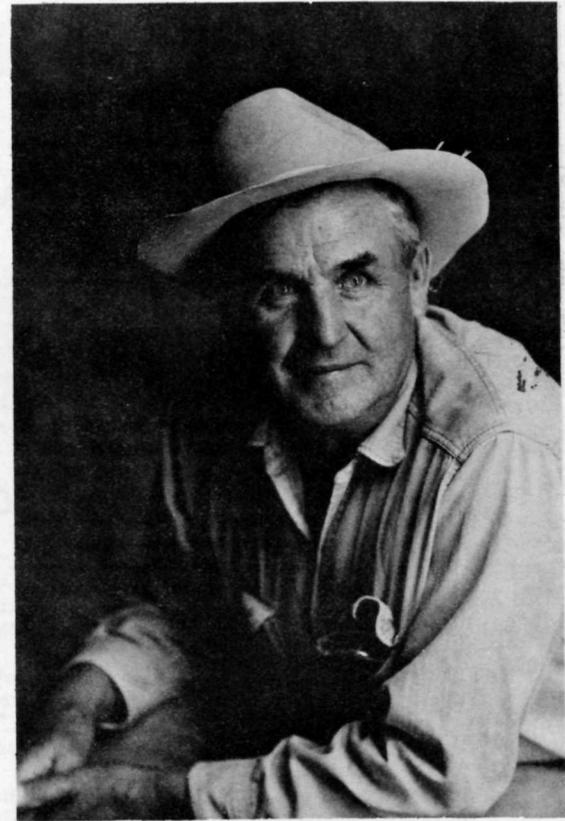
The photography of Fred Mang

Southwest Regional photographer Fred Mang has been shooting the national parks for more than 17 years. As one of the five full-time photographers in the Park Service his job is undoubtedly unique—covering important news stories, working with Harpers Ferry Center on major exhibit projects; traveling to wilderness areas to prepare photographs for Congressional presentation. And when he's not on the road? "There's plenty of dark room work to do," he says.

Fred joined NPS as a science photographer with the Wetherill Mesa project in 1961. He transferred to the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe in 1965 when they needed a full-time photographer. He's been shooting the western and southwestern parks ever since. All tolled his career has taken him to more than 200 of the nearly 300 areas in the Park System.

An exhibit of Fred Mang's work, prepared by the Harpers Ferry Center, is now showing at the Palace of Governors In Santa Fe. It will be moving to Amistad Recreation Area, Tex., shortly, then on to other areas in the System.

His photos shown here include (clockwise from top left), Brother Adrian, San Jose Mission, San Antonio, Tex.; Al Lancaster, archeologist, Mesa Verde NP, Colo.; White House Ruin, Canyon de Chelly NM, Ariz., and seagulls, Padre Island NS, Tex.



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