



COURIER

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Statue of Liberty

By Bill Thomas
Public Affairs Officer
Western Region

Once a week Deputy Superintendent Kevin Buckley rides the construction company elevator to the top of the scaffolding surrounding the Statue of Liberty which rises more than 300 feet above New York Harbor.

The whining elevator leaves Buckley off at the top of the immense lattice work and he begins his inspection tour at the stunted stub of the liberty torch.

The muffled sounds of workmen in the hollow structure can be heard on the outside.

Buckley is one of the few Americans who will ever get an intimate close look at the outside of this goddess of freedom which welcomed the vast tide of immigrants who helped build the nation.

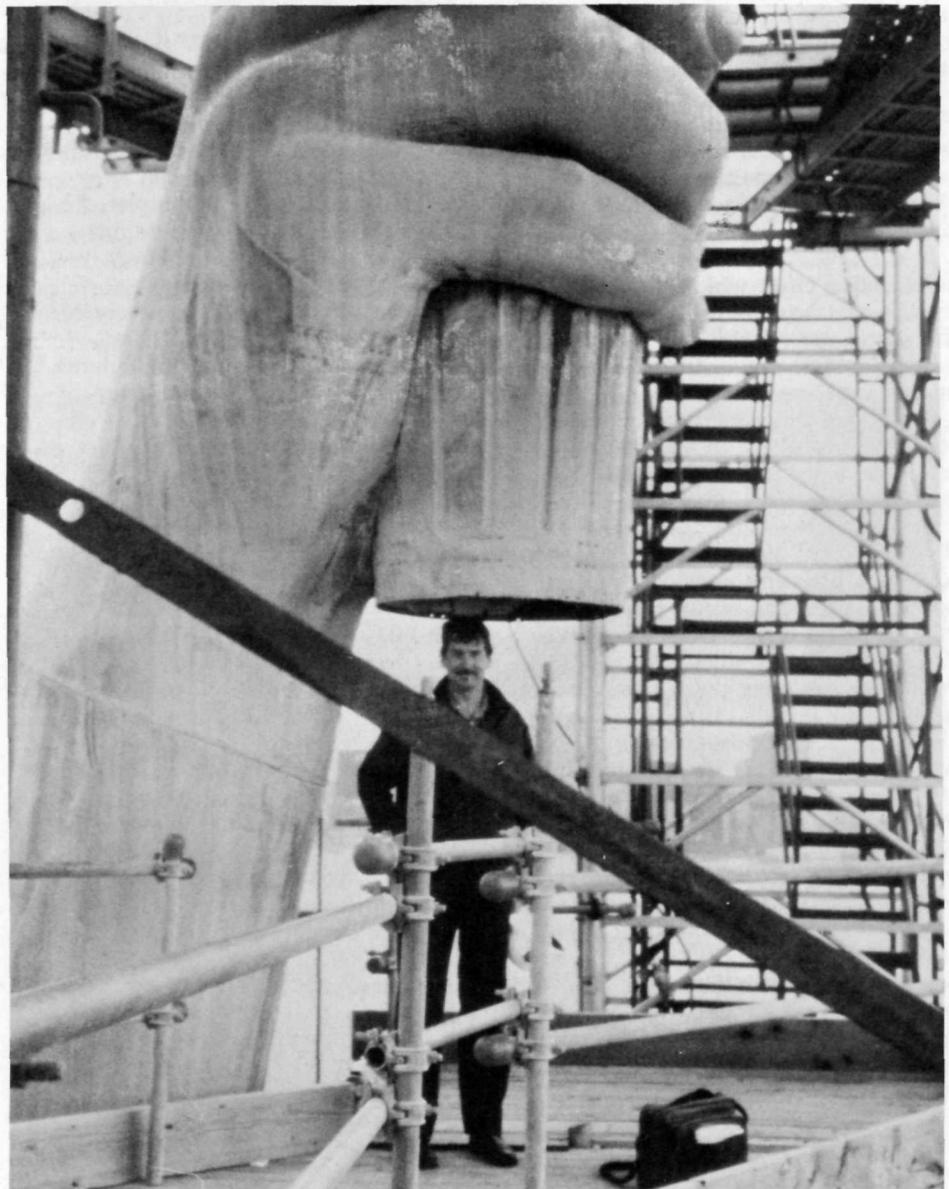
The outer copper skin of the statue is generally in good condition; it is the metal framework inside which has rusted and is being replaced.

He inspects the drain holes punched in the 3/32 of an inch copper sheathing of the chin in a futile attempt to stop water leaking from the glass panes of the torch from following a corrosive course down the statue's innards.

A new torch and flame are being fabricated by French artisans in a workshop building at the base of the statue where in the heat of furnace hearths replacement frames for the statue are also being forged.

With a casualness born of many visits, Buckley descends the narrow steep stairs leading from floor to floor of the scaffolding which affords an outstanding view of the skyline of Manhattan as well as nearby Ellis Island which is part of the monument.

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Deputy Superintendent Kevin Buckley under the torch at Statue of Liberty.

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Finally Buckley reaches the solid bulwarks of Fort Wood, built at the time of the War of 1812, on which the statue stands.

The Statue of Liberty has been the responsibility of the National Park Service for 52 years and Buckley and the other 80 employees of the monument are preparing for next year when Liberty Island will be reopened to visitors in the monument's hundredth anniversary year.

The importance of this occasion, and the reconstruction of this national symbol, was underscored with a visit by NPS Director William Penn Mott who was welcomed by Superintendent David Moffitt.

Preparation for the reopening of the statue and the expected influx of two million visitors a year occupy a lot of staff time.

While the statue by French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was a gift of that country, the stone pedestal which is as high as the statue was constructed by funds raised in this country.

It is a new successful public subscription effort which is paying the private contractors who are restoring the statue and refurbishing the base which contains the visitor facilities and interpretive displays.

At present the exhibits and museum resources are stored in temporary trailers which also serve as offices for many of the staff.

George Palleja, supervisory park Ranger, stands alone on the broad walkway between the WPA-style administration and visitor facilities buildings. The pier for the ferry which brings about two million visitors a year from the lower tip of Manhattan is empty.

George seems uncomfortable without the crowds. He started at the statue as an elevator operator but after three months of "too much up and down" carrying visitors to the viewing platform at the top of the base he was ready to quit.

However, the superintendent offered him another position and now—33 years later—he is the monument's senior employee. Soon there will be new employees to train as the park adds 20 staff members in anticipation of the visitor influx next year.

Paul Kinney, who has been museum curator on the island for seven years, waits while a big dump truck filled with soil rumbles the length of the plaza.



Kevin Buckley aboard Liberty II; Ellis Island in background.

The American Museum of Immigration in the base of the statue will have to be installed again after the construction work is completed.

However Kinney and the deputy superintendent discuss the effort to persuade present and former employees to help in the recovery of artifacts missing from Ellis Island. During many years when the famous immigration station was neglected, a lot of property vanished or was removed for safe keeping by NPS employees. It could be rationalized that individual preservation was preferable to public deterioration.

In the monument's headquarters, Personnelist Mary Murphy and Administrative Officer Alice Gryszkiewicz expect to be moving to Ellis Island where the new superintendent and administrative offices will be located in the future.

The restoration of Ellis Island is a less publicized effort than the Statue of Liberty. Deputy Superintendent Buckley's tour takes him to that island.

The workboat Liberty II which serves both islands, takes him on board. The 65-foot steel diesel-powered craft is a hand-me-down built in 1954 and given to the Park Service in 1971 by the Circle Line which brings visitors to the monument.

The rust-holed superstructure contains a long box-like cabin where sleepy employees sit facing each other during the ride to work each morning.

Mike Kartanowicz has operated the single-propeller boat for the past nine years. He and deckhand Adam Manzano are on the go continuously

as the Liberty II makes 25 trips each work shift.

The buildings of Ellis Island are built in a ferry slip with the center of the "U" being the ferry slip. On the right is the Main Building, familiar from pictures, with its ornamental spires. At the top of the "U" are some newer buildings, one of them the ferry terminal. The ferry terminal dates to the WPA era. The pilot house of the ferry, which sank years ago, is visible above the waters. On the left are the hospital buildings. The exteriors of the principal one was restored in 1976 by a Bicentennial project, but the rest are lost in a jungle of green trees and undergrowth.

Skipper Kartanowicz skillfully maneuvers Liberty II alongside a pier in the front of the famous Main Building and Buckley, his dark hair ruffled by the wind during the boat trip, steps ashore. As the deputy superintendent walks toward the main building, maintenance worker Frank Pellicane begins loading empty gas bottles on the busy workboat.

Tenacles of giant conduit ducts embrace the outside of the building and plunge into windows, carrying warm air to dry out the damp interior with heat from construction furnaces.

The brick edifice was completed in 1900 to replace the wooden structures of the earlier immigration depot which burned down in 1897.

Approximately 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. They were the poor third-class passengers brought by ferry from the dark steerages of ocean liners.

They climbed up the stairs to the Great Hall to sit on rows of benches and to go through the various processing stations. Most passed down another flight of stairs to a new life in a new land. For the sick, there was the hospital, for the ineligible, despair and deportation.

"When you're here by yourself, the Great Hall is awe inspiring," Buckley commented. "You can feel the ghosts."

At present the Great Hall is filled with scaffolding and the beautiful tiled ceiling is hidden by a wooden floor on which workers stand to check each tile and reaffix loose ones.

"Half the space in the immigration station is in the main building," the deputy superintendent said. "The cost of heating, ventilating, and lighting this and the other buildings being restored is estimated at \$1.7 million a year."

Starting in 1987, the park expects 1.4 million visitors a year to follow in the footsteps of the immigrants (hopefully learning the same fears and expectations as were experienced by the newcomers). Ellis Island's restoration will be completed in 1992.

In the dark, dank corridors of some of the other buildings are stored all the artifacts from the structures being restored.

Buckley recalled telling the staff that everything on Ellis Island had to be collected and moved in a 2 1/2-week time period to make way for the construction project. Everyone, including interpretation, maintenance and curator staff pitched in to accomplish the task successfully.

To the distress of museum technician Felice Kudman, many of the buildings housing the furniture and other equipment have leaky roofs and the artifacts sit on planking above puddles of water. Good-naturedly she does her best, as she has for the past two years.

Besides being an immigration station, Ellis Island served as a Coast Guard Base until 1954 when it was turned over to the General Services Administration to await an uncertain fate. In 1965, by presidential proclamation, it became part of the National Park Service which assumed jurisdiction two years later.

The unfunded dream of restoring Ellis Island became a reality with the private fund-raising efforts for the Statue of Liberty. Experts from the Denver Service Center have been working on the island for some time. Peter F. Dessauer specializes in the restoration of the copper

ornamentation on the exterior of the Great Hall. Construction Supervisor Henry Herb has already been on the island for six years working on such projects as seawall repairs and asbestos removal. Deputy Superintendent Buckley chatted with them after buying a sandwich from the Evelyn Hill Concession lunch truck which sells food to employees of the Park Service and the contractor. The shiny truck is obviously not going anywhere else as it has been jacked up on blocks.

The jungle of foliage which covered about eight acres of the hospital grounds is being chopped away with hand tools by a group of young people under a program sponsored by the Council for International Educational Exchange.

From 20 to 40 volunteers at a time from a number of countries spend three summer weeks working at the Statue of Liberty. Their NPS supervisor, Cammie Maiara, is obviously pleased that they share her enthusiasm for the work.

Buckley looked at a baggage hand truck which has been found in the underbrush. "Who knows how many other artifacts are in there?" he said, pointing at the dense green underbrush.

The flat bottom of the open boat slaps hard on the small waves of New York Harbor. In the Boston Whaler with whining outboard, Supervisory Ranger Palleja is getting a fast ride to South Ferry aboard the park's only other available boat. He disembarks at the pier of the Coast Guard base.

A short distance away is the ferry landing for the Statue of Liberty with a few disappointed tourists looking out at the island.

Nearby at Castle Clinton National Monument, a round brick fort built in the 1790s, interpreters from the Statue of Liberty are erecting an exhibit telling the history of the monument and of the renovation underway.

"Director Mott thought we should explain to the visitors why they can't go to the island, and what's being done there," Buckley explained.

Castle Clinton has had an interesting history. For many years it was the city's aquarium before undergoing Park Service restoration. It will enter a new phase when ticketing and toilet facilities for visitors to the Statue of Liberty are constructed there in time for the July 4 reopening.

And when visitors reach the island, they will find the Statue of Liberty Monument staff prepared to welcome them.



Felice Kudman, museum technician.

Edison collectors heroes in breaking decade-long theft case

By Superintendent Roy Weaver
Edison National Historic Site

During the morning of June 10, a jet winged its way west toward San Francisco, Calif., carrying three members of the Edison National Historic Site, N.J., museum staff. Supervisory Curator Edward Pershey, Archivist Mary "Mimi" Bowling and Historian Thomas Jeffrey, dubbed by colleagues as "The Raiders of the Lost Archives," were in the company of Newark (NJ)-based FBI special agent Gerald Richards. Their goal was to find and confiscate some of Thomas A. Edison's documents and instruments cleverly pilfered from the site several years before.

NPS employees first discovered the apparent theft in April 1976. Even at that time, the prime suspect was Dr. Phillip B. Petersen, an adjunct professor at Stanford University, who had made several research visits to the site — the last chronicled in March 1976. The FBI was notified and questioned Petersen, but they indicated there was a lack of hard evidence and refused to obtain a search warrant for his residence and Petersen naturally refused to allow the FBI into his home. To the disappointment of Edison staff, the case was administratively closed. A decade passed.

In May of this year a rare sketch by Edison of the early tinfoil phonograph, signed and dated (1878) by the genius inventor, was offered for sale by North Carolina autograph dealer Dr. Bryan C. West, Jr. This offer was made to Maryland Edison collector H. Bart Cox. Cox was suspicious of the sale's circumstances and contacted New Jersey Edisonian Charles Hummel. Hummel, a trustee of the newly formed "Friends of Edison NHS," and Cox, a "Friends" life-member, agreed that the offer was "too good to be true!" They contacted Archivist Bowling who indicated that the document was probably part of the stolen items, but she would need to inspect it to be sure. Cox, at his own expense, journeyed to meet West. West, upon finding out that the item could be "hot," forwarded it to Bowling for verification. He also revealed that the seller was a Dr. Phillip Petersen of Redwood City, Calif.

Edison Superintendent Roy W. Weaver notified the NAR Law Enforcement Specialist and the FBI



A photo of inventor Thomas Edison looms above the "Raiders" who brought his mementoes back to West Orange. (From left) Gerald Richards, FBI-Newark; Archivist "Mimi" Bowling; Curator Ed Pershey; Historian Tom Jeffrey and Special Case Agent Paul Conley, FBI-Newark.

(Newark). With this new information, the FBI agreed to reopen the case and assigned agents Paul Conley and Gerald Richards to investigate.

Inspection of the phonograph sketch revealed the volume and page number of the Edison company filing system used prior to the NPS's laboratory acquisition. The FBI said, however, that this was not enough clear evidence to issue a warrant and more concrete evidence had to be found proving that the sketch was U.S. Government property and part of the collection at the time of Petersen's visits.

Pershey mobilized his entire staff attempting to find some link of evidence. Museum Technician Marilyn Kyles finally found the needed link — a copy of the sketch had been used as an illustration in a 1976 publication and the footnotes credited the Edison NHS archives. The site researcher log lists the author as conducting his research in January 1976, two months prior to Petersen's last visit.

Meanwhile West was supplying copies of his correspondence with Petersen to the FBI (documenting the stolen sketch's sale). Another letter, from Mexican President Porfirio Diaz, was also for sale from Petersen and it was easily identifiable as being from

the site's archives. The FBI wasted no time in moving against Petersen, enlisting agents from San Francisco, North Carolina and the help of Collector West. West did an excellent undercover job—tape recording talks with Petersen about his Edison mementoes and actually flying out to see Petersen's Edison-filled home.

Edison staffers Pershey, Bowling and Jeffrey were numbed by the amount of Edison material stored at Petersen's residence. In all, 33 boxes containing 5,000 items were confiscated and initial reports say more than 85% of them belong to Edison National Historic Site. Probably the most exotic item recovered is an Edison electric pen, only one of three known to exist today. It was the precursor of the modern mimeograph; Edison sold the patent rights to A.B. Dick in the 1880s.

On July 17 Petersen was indicted on one count of concealing stolen property. He was not charged with theft because the five-year statute of limitations had expired. The Edison staff feels particularly lucky in getting all these items returned in time for the upcoming Edison Centennial Celebration.

Lost and Found—big business in Yellowstone

By Anita Varley,
Management Assistant
Pat Laitner, Management Assistant
Mary Murphy, Park Technician

Can you imagine a room covered almost wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling with cameras, glasses, binoculars, watches, favorite pillows, tires, shoes, clothes, fishing equipment, ice chests, and much more?

What you are picturing is a storage room for the 3,100 "found" items, valued at \$68,000, left behind last year by visitors to Yellowstone National Park. Many more items were lost, judging from the hundreds of telephone calls received weekly by the Visitor Services Office (VSO).

The VSO at headquarters in Mammoth, coordinates the Lost and Found program for the whole 2.2-million-acre park. Cooperation among NPS employees, park concessioners, other Federal agencies, gateway communities, and park visitors enabled three employees to return 715 items, valued at \$41,800, to their owners in 1984. VSO returned to their owners 102 pairs of glasses, 95 cameras, 193 wallets, \$3,500 in cash, thousands of dollars in traveler's checks, and hundreds of personal articles.

The primary burden of the Lost and Found operation falls on VSO. Whenever an item is turned in—anywhere in the park—a call is made to the office and a case number is assigned to the item, which is logged with a description of it.

The VSO staff collects all items weekly, sorts and organizes them, answers all lost-and-found telephone calls, takes lost reports for future referencing, attempts to cross-match reports with found property, packages items for mailing and answers all related correspondence. At the end of the 60-day period, a disposition is completed for all remaining items; glasses go to Eyes for the Needy, clothing goes to non-profit organizations in neighboring communities, and the remaining items with monetary value are sold at an annual auction.

Visitor Services employees readily admit that this is tedious and time-consuming work. But they also agree that it is a service to the public that has its rewards. It is a pleasure to return items with high monetary



Park Technician Anita Varley (left) and Management Assistant Mary Murphy reconcile Lost and Found dispositions.

value, and even more rewarding to return personal items with sentimental value, such as a homemade baby quilt, a well-worn Bible, or a child's favorite toy. Perhaps the best reward of all is receiving letters from grateful

people. One such letter said it very well: "It is gratifying to realize that there are honest employees who care enough to take the time to track down a visitor and return possessions left behind."

Volunteers assure success of Custer archeological survey

Wanted: Volunteers to work out-of-doors. Job requires long hours, lots of walking, some digging in hard-baked dirt.

Benefits: No pay, cramped living quarters, plenty of mosquitoes, ticks and snakes.

Sound enticing? The ad worked. Some 200 people applied to Superintendent James V. Court of the Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont., or to Dr. Douglas D. Scott, supervisory archeologist and project director at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Neb.

Out of the group, about 55 volunteers were invited to take part in the 1985 archeological survey at the Custer Battlefield, the second in two years at the site, Scott said.

The project ran for five weeks—May 6 to June 7, 1985.

It's not unusual for volunteers to assist in national parks, but the way they have been used the last two years in the surveys at Custer Battlefield is, Court and Scott agreed.

"The project literally could not have been done without the volunteers," Court said.

Scott echoed the sentiment: "Their interest, knowledge, and expertise really allowed us to do the project."

The volunteers came from 19 states and England, and offered such skills

or specialties as archeology, metal detecting, pathology, geology, history, surveying, firearms identification and journalism.

Two nationally recognized experts also contributed their time and talents: Dr. Clyde Snow, a forensic anthropologist from the University of Oklahoma at Norman, and Dr. Vance Haynes, a geomorphologist from the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Derek Batten, a surveyor from Stanmore, Middlesex, England, may not have been truly representative of the volunteers, but he expressed sentiments that all shared.

"I came because of my interest in and enthusiasm for the mystery of Custer and the Battle of the Little Big Horn, and the realization that this is a once-in-a-lifetime experience," he said.

Jack W. Columbus of Billings, Mont., who retired in 1984, helped out because "I consider it an honor to be able to unearth a part of history, and let our children's children be able to have a glimpse of the past."

The 1985 survey followed an equally successful effort in May and June of 1984. Between the two surveys about 5,000 artifacts were retrieved from either the main Custer battlefield or from the nearby Reno-Bentzen Defense Site.

After Custer and 210 men in five of his companies were overwhelmed on June 25, 1876, by Plains Indians on the ridge above the Little Big Horn River in southeastern Montana, two of his subordinates and about 350 7th U.S. Cavalrymen and accompanying civilians withstood a two-day siege by the Indians.

Superintendent Court, stationed at Custer Battlefield for seven years, had long wanted such a survey. The catalyst for one came on Aug. 10, 1983, when a fire swept the nearly virgin prairie of the main battlefield. Out of what appeared to be a disaster arose the realization that much could be learned by a systematic survey of the field.

Both years the projects had similar goals:

- Inventory both battlefields by metal detecting and collecting the artifacts uncovered for laboratory analysis.

- Excavate a 10 percent sample of the 260 marble markers on the main Custer battleground to determine whether they truly designate places where troopers died. About 40 markers are believed to be spurious.

- Explore Deep Ravine on the main battlefield to locate the remains of 28 Company E soldiers who



Cartridge shell and arm bones of unknown soldier.

Postal Service honors Abigail Adams

By Marianne Peak
Park Ranger
Adams National Historic Site

Abigail Adams, (1744-1818) wife of our second president and mother of our sixth, was recently honored by the U.S. Postal Service in the form of a 22-cent commemorative stamp. In the early, turbulent days of shaping a new state, Mrs. Adams urged her husband John to "remember the ladies" and recognize their role as he and other politicians negotiated for human rights. The stamp, designed by Texan Bart Forbes, depicts a young Abigail.

Adams Superintendent Wilhelmina S. Harris hosted a small reception at the Old Mansion before the official stamp-issue ceremony at the United First Parish Church in Quincy, Mass., took place about a half-mile away. At the reception Postmaster General Paul N. Carlin presented a commemorative stamp album to Regional Director Herbert S. Cables, Jr., and complimented NPS on the preservation of the Adams' home. Accepting the album, Cables thanked the Postal Service for this special recognition of the Adams matriarch and her contribution to America while she devotedly raised her family.

About 600 persons attended the official ceremony at which Postmaster Carlin noted how, in her way, "Abigail Adams was a keen and effective politician, shrewd businesswoman and home manager — quite impressive traits for an 18th century woman." Carlin reminded his audience that Abigail, thankfully, had left behind "some 2,000 letters which create a patriotic panorama and fascinating autobiography."

Members of the Adams family were honored guests at the event and guest speaker Abigail Browne said that her ancestor "is rightfully associated with standards of courage, integrity and intellectual honesty." The Quincy Post Office sold 54,000 of the new-issue stamp that day.



Archeologists and volunteers chart findings on Last Stand Hill.

reportedly were killed and buried there. No trace of their remains has been found.

In archeological circles, metal detecting stirs controversy, but Scott defends their use at Custer battlefield as essential.

"They certainly have been a major factor in what we've done," he said.

Metal detecting made all the difference by allowing the archeologists to locate many more artifacts than conventional practices would have allowed in the time allotted both years.

Scott also noted that the metal detector operators offered years of experience with their machines, an expertise that he could not duplicate among his own people in a short time.

Typical of the detectors was Irwin Lee of Turlock, Calif., who represents the Fisher Research Laboratory selling metal detectors across 11 western

states. He and his wife, Riva, volunteered both years and served as technical advisers for the entire five weeks in 1985.

"We would like people to gain an appreciation for what metal detectors (operators) can actually do," he explained. "They're not simply treasure hunters trying to steal a part of history by taking artifacts out of the ground."

Scott says he has a new appreciation for the value of the metal detector and thinks it can be useful to archeologists on the right type of projects.

"Mistakes have been made, and we've learned what to do and what not to do, and how to structure things in the future," he said. "Overall, I can't say enough for what the metal detectors did for us, and what all the volunteers did this year and last year."

— Sandy Barnard

Bringing dreams to reality in the Big Bend

By: Bob Huggins, Chief
Interpretation and Visitor Services

"Do I hear a one-dollar bid...one dollar bid...?" So began the fourth annual Casa Grande Club Auction in Big Bend National Park, Tex. An auction in the large, remote National Park? That may sound odd to some, but it is the size and remoteness of Big Bend that contributes to such an event. A round trip to a local Safeway store is 200 miles, and the nearest medium-sized town is a five-hour drive from the park, one way! Needless to say, Big Benders have always relied upon themselves for community recreation and entertainment.

During the formative years of the park, the Casa Grande Club was formed to provide recreation for park residents. During those early years, Casa Grande sponsored a variety of events ranging from "Flicker Nite" to square dancing, sweet bingo, potlucks, and picnics. "There was always something going on... not like today," one old timer was heard to lament. Well, things have changed. A sophisticated satellite cable T.V. system eliminated the need for John Wayne movies on Flicker Nite. Trivial Pursuit and computer games have watched the passing of sweet bingo and the bridge club.

But there still remains a need for "community." A game of softball is still as popular as ever on those warm June nights. And who can resist a potluck or a good country-western band or 4th of July picnic. Historically, there were two problems: there was never any money in the club's coffers and there wasn't a "house"—a place to meet or a place to go after work to sip a cold drink and chat informally with neighbors and friends.

In 1981, the park purchased a three-bedroom trailer to serve as the Rec Room, and, while it did provide a place to meet, many felt it was too formal a setting. They wanted a place where they could gather, watch some TV, maybe play a little pool or something—a place that they could call their second home—a place to escape the confines of a trailer-dorm—a place to breathe. But how could that be accomplished when there was only \$138 in the club's treasury? A fund raiser?



Auctioneer Gil Lusk makes a sale at the 4th annual Casa Grande Club Auction in Big Bend National Park.



Well, traditionally, fundraisers like bake sales didn't raise much in the way of big bucks, and besides, after a while, the community felt like they were being "nickled and dimed to death." What was needed was something that the community would really get into—an event that would produce those "big bucks," yet allow participants to feel like they got something for it...an auction! But

what could you auction? The first attempt in 1982 found most of the sales items coming from peoples' garages and closets, but it was a beginning, and a successful one at that.

During the next two years, the annual event was beginning to offer some very nice items and services: A German chocolate cake went for \$38; a donated dinner for two at a local

restaurant for \$56; a car tune-up for \$41. When combined with all of the hundreds of 50-cent to 10-dollar bids for the "good junk" the annual event was averaging \$2,200 a year. By this year, that amount jumped to almost \$4,000 as merchants and locals outside the park donated and participated in the event which draws people from throughout the county. Gift certificates, subscriptions, auto accessories, appliances, meals, drinks, scenic flights, and river trips—all

donated, help to raise the price of the "good junk" and local services. A homemade pizza sold for \$50, a wash job for a car, \$35; a Chinese dinner for two "cooked in your home," \$40; and so it went throughout the warm May night.

And what has happened to the money that has been raised in past auctions? The community has just completed a poolroom and patio annex to the Rec Room, complete with new pool table and color TV.

That "second home—a place to breathe," is now a reality. What was just wishful thinking became a wish-come-true through the efforts of a community that shared both the adversity of remoteness and a common dream. And it all began in May of 1982 when superintendent and auctioneer Gil Lusk first stepped to the podium and asked the audience, "Do I hear a one-dollar bid... a one dollar bid?"

Cross-country train passengers enjoy commentary on New River

By Arthur Miller
Public Affairs Officer
MARO

Passengers riding Amtrak's "Cardinal" train between Chicago and Washington, D.C., this summer were treated to a commentary on the New River Gorge National River as the train snaked its way through the rugged West Virginia canyon.

Each Friday a NPS interpreter boards the eastbound train at its last stop before the gorge, then points out the area's points of interest, history and geology as the "Cardinal" runs close to the river through the gorge. Getting off at White Sulphur Springs, the interpreter then rides the afternoon westbound "Cardinal" back to the starting point explaining the New River area to Chicago-bound passengers.

These interpreters at New River are the only ones in the Park System that presently tell a park's story to the public on a through passenger train.

"We have one of the few National Park areas with a mainline railroad running the length of it," said Superintendent Jim Carrico, "So we decided to take advantage of that fact."

"The interests of the park and Amtrak coincided," said Gene Cox, chief of Interpretation at the national river, who organized the off-site program. "We wanted more people to appreciate the national river; Amtrak wanted to add local color to its cross-country passenger service."

It seems to be working. "I had never heard of the New River," said a woman passenger who was returning from Chicago. "Now I want to bring my son back to see this!" she exclaimed.

The idea grew out of Park Service interpreters riding an excursion train during fall outings for railroad buffs.



NPS Interpreter Nancy Miller boards Amtrak Train, the "Cardinal." (Photo by Art Miller).

It became feasible when Amtrak in 1984 changed its schedule so that its trains went through New River Gorge in daylight instead of after dark.

"We're trying to create a theme on some of our passenger runs," said Ed Lally, public information representative of Amtrak. "For example, we have members of Indian tribes giving passengers information on our "Chieftain" train through the Southwest. We may soon convert our "Montrealer" to a daylight run as well and have a commentary aboard it," Lally said.

On a recent "Cardinal" run through New River, Interpreter Neil DeJong spoke over the train's PA system, telling passengers that the New River was one of only four national rivers in the country and how

it flowed "the wrong way" (i.e. northward). As the train passed through tunnels and past abandoned mining towns, DeJong gave insights on the geology of the gorge, the rise and fall of the coal mining industry, coke making in the valley and the growing popularity of white-water rafting and fishing on the New River.

"I hope you keep it up," a businessman riding the train said. "I learned a lot." NPS interpreters seem to have opened up a new market for the railroad. Even day trippers are now boarding the train in the morning, enjoying the NPS commentary through the gorge, spending a two-hour layover at either Hinton or White Sulphur Springs, then riding the afternoon train back home again.

Fire Island hosts seasonal interpreters

By Neal Bullington
Chief Ranger

"You'd better cut that hair short... it's a haven for vermin!" chided "Sergeant" John Dwyer. "Here... let me roll up your eyelid with this buttonhook," commanded "Immigration Inspector" Liza Conyers. "I felt mighty low knowing those men had died because of me!" mourned "surfman" Steven Czarniecki. Unusual and attention-getting statements? Of course, but just part of the activities of the Interpretive Skills Training for Seasonals held recently at Fire Island National Seashore.

The 27 trainees had assembled from sites that included the Statue of Liberty, Federal Hall, Hamilton Grange, General Grant, Sagamore Hill, Saugus Iron Works, Cape Cod, Edison, Sandy Hook, Breezy Point, Roosevelt/Vanderbilt, Morristown, and Fire Island. With so much diversity in park themes and facilities, it was a challenge to present a balanced menu of classes that would meet the needs of all concerned.

The training was planned and conducted by the Interpretive Skills Team of NARO. Individual sessions were conducted by Randy Turner, Chris Schillizi, Linda Canzanelli (all of Gateway), and Bob Widger of Sagamore Hill, while Brooks Vaughn of Gateway handled the videotaping chores. Fire Island staff members Neal Bullington, Don Weir, and Steve Czarniecki also made presentations.

The trainees were housed at the Seashore's Talisman facility on Fire Island, where they had a chance to enjoy the sun, sand, and surf for which the island is justly renowned. They also enjoyed the island cuisine provided by Faye Fahie, and some adventurous souls sampled the night life of adjacent communities. For others, the team competition at Trivial Pursuit was the evening pastime.

In addition to classwork at Talisman, the group enjoyed sessions at the Seashore's Patchogue headquarters and at the historic William Floyd Estate which is the home of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The new interpreters went away with a good knowledge and understanding of the principles and methods of interpretation, better equipped and motivated to serve the



Sergeant John Dwyer and Corporal Frank Moore of Morristown look disgusted at the poor quality of "Continental Army recruits." (Photo by Neal Bullington).

visiting public. For their instructors, this more than repaid the long months of planning, meetings, phone

calls, and memos. Their feelings were best summed up this way: "See you next year, at Fire Island!"

Especially for women

By Priscilla R. Baker, WASO, and
Colleen A. Spicka, NCR

"I do not believe in women's rights, nor in men's rights, but in human rights. . . . You get discouraged fighting for your rights, but if everything in the world was right there wouldn't be any need for heaven you see."

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site was full of WASO and NCR women eager to see a most unusual performance one morning last spring. National Women's History Week was to be celebrated in a unique way by the Federal Women's Program. Dorene Ludwig, Artistic Director and President of the American Living History Theatre in Hollywood, Calif.,

had come to Washington to present her one-person show called, "Past the Morning Star."

A joint venture arranged by the National Capital Region and Bureau Equal Opportunity Offices, Federal Women's Program, the one-hour performance had Ms. Ludwig changing her character a dozen times to present the thoughts of women from the time of the 19th century poetess Emily Dickinson to that of a mythical 21st century scholar named Lady Zena.

Using one basic costume, Ms. Ludwig managed to change her appearance on stage in order to look like such diverse characters as the Lady from space, the Black activist Sojourner Truth and the first female member of the President's Cabinet, Frances Perkins.

As the audience sat spellbound, the monologue proceeded to unravel the history of the development of equality for women in America. There were laughs. There were even tears. There was much to learn and more to think about.

But the one, underlying message throughout the performance was to be found in the following quotation from Lucy Stone of Cincinnati who rose at the 1855 National Women's Rights Convention to say: "I have confidence in the Father to believe that when he gives us the capacity to do anything, He does not make a blunder. Leave women, then, to find their sphere."

Both in her performance as well as in the discussion she led the following day for a smaller group of Park Service employees and Associates at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Ms. Ludwig reminded us that before and during the American Revolution, women worked as printers, silversmiths and tradespersons. They also fought in the war, disguised as males.

Somehow, in more recent times, Americans forgot that women are distinguishable from men only by certain physical characteristics and their ability to reproduce the species. "And there would be more sense in insisting on man's limitations because he cannot be a mother than on woman's because she can be!" Ms. Ludwig commented from the stage at Ford's Theatre.

A freelancer in the entertainment industry, Ms. Ludwig has performed in film, television, commercials and the legitimate stage. She also has been a writer and director. An arts consultant, she taught at such universities as UCLA, USC, Cal State, Cal Poly and privately. A mother and homemaker, Ms. Ludwig has been active in three performers' unions: the Screen Actors Guild, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and Actors Equity.

Ms. Ludwig was recommended to NCR and WASO by the staffs of some California national park areas where she made presentations. Others in NPS who may want to invite Ms. Ludwig to perform are encouraged to call Colleen Spicka at NCR for detailed information.



(From left) J. Mel Reid, EO manager; Colleen A. Spicka, manager, FWP; Joy A. Harris, EO lead counsellor; Lin Denery, EO assistant, and Dorene Ludwig at JFK Center following her lecture.

Islands Community College: A different approach to seasonal law enforcement training

Room inspections, strict grooming standards, and use of the terms "sir" or "ma'am" are just a few of the routine requirements at Islands Community College. Upon minor infractions the sergeant has you on the floor doing push-ups. More serious infractions lead to expulsion from the program. Unlike most other college programs offering NPS certified law enforcement training, Islands Community College has teamed up with a State Trooper Academy to provide a rigorous and highly structured training environment. This system is designed to produce top-notch, self-confident enforcement officers who know how to focus on details. Despite the militaristic atmosphere, students who completed the first session last spring had positive feelings about the program and felt they were well prepared for law enforcement positions.

Islands Community College, part of the University of Alaska system, is the first school to offer a law enforcement training program for prospective NPS employees in Alaska. In the past, Alaskans have had to travel great

distances to obtain the required law enforcement credits. Now, at last, there is a program available locally in Sitka. Students who successfully complete the program receive Alaska Police Standards Council Certification. They are qualified to seek employment not only with the National Park Service but also with the Alaska State Parks, Municipal and Village Police Departments, the Alaska State Troopers and various other agencies. Training by the State Troopers is so highly respected in the law enforcement field that it may be difficult to convince graduates to seek employment with NPS. They certainly will be highly competitive and have a number of employment options.

The next nine week residential segment of ICC's Law Enforcement Training program is scheduled for October 21 to December 20, 1985. Further information may be obtained from Burton Augst, Director of Student Services, 1101 Sawmill Creek Boulevard, Sitka, Alaska 99835. Telephone (907) 747-6653.

—Judith A. Mintz

Christians in parks

By Leo Willette
Public Information Officer
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

In jeans and hiking boots the congregation gazes toward God's handiwork—the majesty of nature framed, literally, by a rugged cross.

The setting could be any of a number of National Park Service areas, as park personnel, resort workers, and park visitors take part in a movement known as "A Christian Ministry in the National Parks."

This opportunity to "share Christ's Gospel" is already active in parks, forests and resort areas in 23 states where millions live, work, or vacation. These people are often isolated from ready contact with local churches. So, to quote the literature of the Christian Ministry: "This ministry cooperates with local committees in each area by providing regular services of worship, religious education, and Christian fellowship."

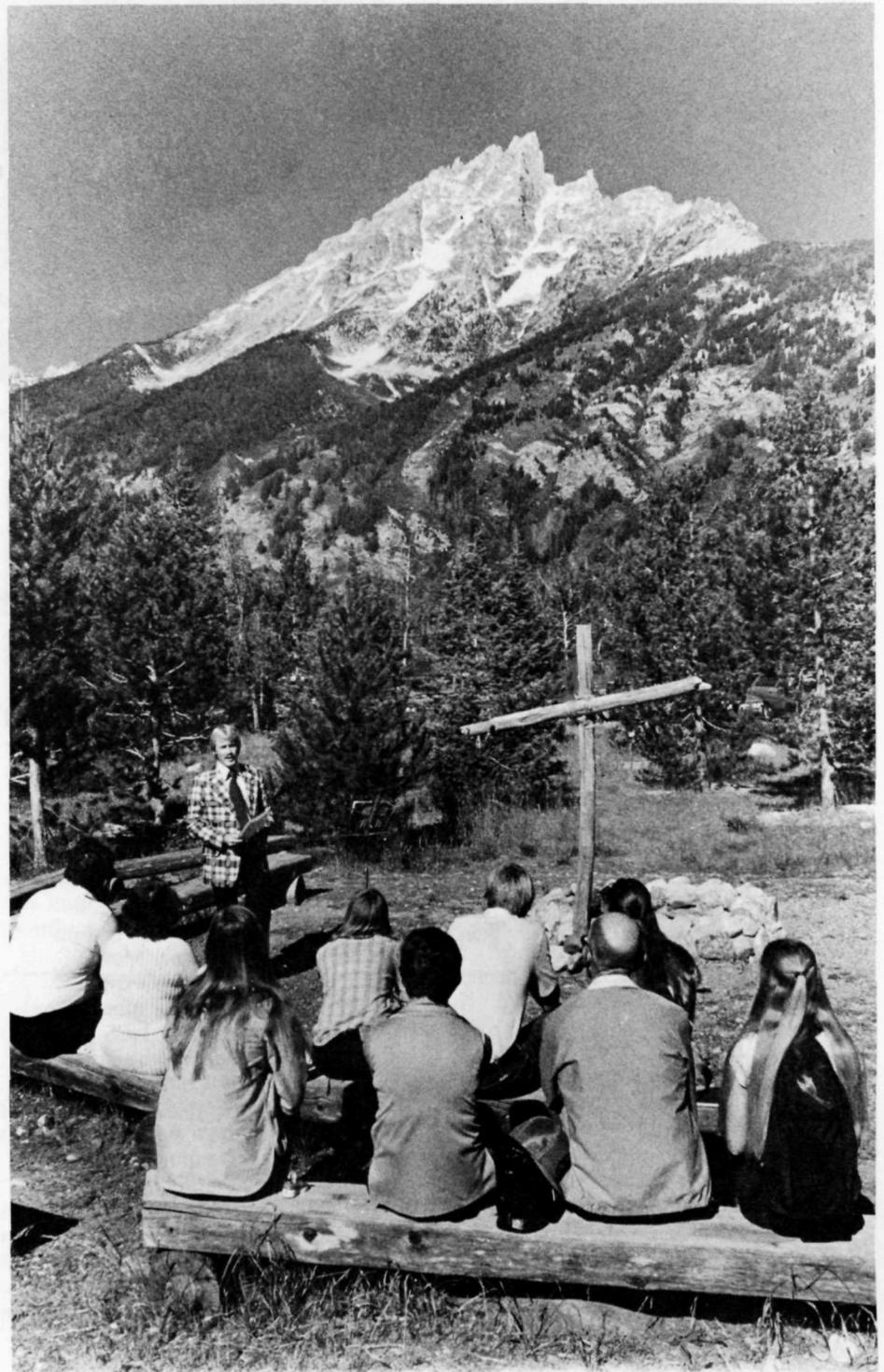
Further, the Christian Ministry in the National Parks describes itself as "a unique interdenominational movement recognized by over 40 denominations."

The program seeks to attract seminary, college, and music students, as well as year-round interns to work, worship, and lead interdenominational worship services. Most participants are employed in seasonal work in or near the parks and forests.

Information and application may be obtained by writing Rev. Warren W. Ost, Director, A Christian Ministry in the Parks, 222½ East 49th Street, New York, NY 10017.

By state, some of the parks served include: Alaska, Denali, Glacier Bay; Arizona, Glen Canyon, Grand Canyon; California, Death Valley, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Sequoia, Yosemite; Colorado, Mesa Verde, Rocky Mountain; Florida, Everglades; Indiana, Lincoln Boyhood; Kentucky, Mammoth Cave; Maine, Acadia; Michigan, Isle Royale.

Montana, Glacier; Nevada, Lake Mead; New Mexico, Carlsbad Caverns; North Carolina, Blue Ridge Parkway, Cape Hatteras, Great Smoky Mountains; North Dakota, Theodore Roosevelt; Oregon, Crater Lake, Oregon Caves; South Dakota, Badlands, Black Hills, Mt. Rushmore, Wind Cave.



Tennessee, Great Smoky Mountains; Texas, Big Bend; Utah, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Flaming Gorge, Zion; Virginia, Blue Ridge Parkway, Shenandoah; Washington, Lake Chelan, Mount Rainier, North

Cascades, Olympic; West Indies, Virgin Islands National Park; Wyoming, Devil's Tower, Grand Teton, Rockefeller Parkway, Yellowstone.



The Director's Report

By William Penn Mott, Jr.

National Parks: A Global Perspective

I recently participated in ceremonies dedicating Yosemite National Park as a World Heritage Site. Yosemite's role in the early history of U.S. conservation efforts and the fame of its truly dramatic values are well recognized. By international treaty—the World Heritage Convention, a binding legal agreement among nations—it is agreed that the loss of this park's integrity would impoverish all people everywhere. It is our national pledge to the world that every measure necessary will be taken to insure that the outstanding values of World Heritage Sites will be maintained intact in perpetuity.

The splendor and unique features of natural and cultural World Heritage Sites elsewhere in the world, including the wildlife migrations of Serengeti National Park, Sagarmartha National Park (Mount Everest), the Galapagos Islands National Park, the ancient ruins of Machu Picchu and Egypt's Valley of the Kings, are equally pledged to us by sovereign governments to remain intact for future generations. Park systems of almost 100 nations are obligated to help each other resolve resource management issues and interpretive challenges within the World Heritage System. The Service must share these responsibilities and honor these commitments.

When I announced the 12 Point-Plan in Yellowstone and presented it to Congress, I drew attention to our need to tap creative energies and to consider problem-solving approaches of all constituencies. Many of the programs and actions to be developed in support of the 12 Point-Plan could benefit from worldwide experience with these same issues.

One approach to these issues is active participation in international professional meetings. This fall, the First World Conference on Heritage Interpretation will be held in Canada. Six of our best interpreters will represent the Service and present and

exchange ideas with their counterparts from around the world. Such opportunities are essential to the organizational health of the Service.

Foreign visitors represent another avenue of interchange. Each year, Servicewide, we are in contact with 200 to 300 park professionals from other countries who visit at their own government's expense. They come to learn from us, but we also must utilize these visits for an infusion of new ideas and practices.

Foreign tourism is a multibillion dollar industry in the U.S. Many such visitors come to our parks to sample America. Their experiences often provide insights on how we can minimize cross-cultural issues and language barriers in day-to-day park management.

Over the past six years, the Service has cooperated with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to incorporate broad environmental and protected area considerations into overseas development efforts, adapting programs to resource management concerns. From my personal experiences in Costa Rica and Australia, I can confirm the vital need for such revisions, and I am proud that the Service is at the forefront of this effort.

It is in our own interest to communicate and work with our counterparts in other nations, through direct cooperative programs and active support of international organizations such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Otherwise, we may miss important conceptual and technological advances. In the early years of the Service, Steve Mather was aware of new ideas, new approaches, relevant to his pioneering efforts. Mather adapted the Swiss Alpine guide system to Yosemite National Park and subsequently to other units during his tenure as Director. This was the origin of our interpretive programs, the

services for which we are perhaps best known and most appreciated. Our techniques for the immobilization of large mammals came directly from original research efforts with elephant and zebra populations in Africa. The genetic materials of tropical plants in Latin American National Parks may lead to advances in dealing with famine and disease. Sustaining biological diversity is indeed a growing international concern for all of us.

Our international programs have produced tangible benefits for NPS management programs. Through the Japanese Government, we have sought and received long-term consultant services for NPS units and personnel dealing with significant Japanese visitation. Materials have been translated, cultural guidelines have been elaborated, and interpretive planning has benefitted from a balanced historical perspective. With the help of the Spanish Government, original archival resources are being researched and retrieved from Spain that are relevant to Spanish colonial sites in the National Park System. At our units located on the borders, regular communications and ongoing cooperation with the Canadian and Mexican Governments are serving vital concerns of mutual interest.

As we look to the future, we should be aware of our deserved reputation for dedication and professionalism. I firmly believe that the reputation was gained, in part, by a willingness of those like Steve Mather who sought and relished opportunities to learn from the experiences of others. The international programs are seeking to do just that, allowing the Service to assist U.S. foreign policy and worldwide environmental protection efforts.

NPS NewsDigest

Summer with a park ranger

By George DeWan

For a teacher, it's not a bad way to take a summer vacation. Robert Freda, 55, has been living two different lives for quite a while. From September to June, he and his wife, Joan, live in Oakdale, and he is a 12th-grade principal at Lindenhurst High School. From June to September, they move to an old, government-owned house on the western end of the community of Fire Island Pines, where he is a seasonal park ranger at the Fire Island National Seashore. "The pay is not so hot, but the view is terrific," Freda said.

"I love working with the Park Service," Freda said recently at the end of a long, sunny, working Sunday. The day began with an 8 a.m. breakfast meeting with fire chiefs at Point O'Woods and ended with a late-afternoon meeting with his supervisor, ranger Nancy Howell, at the old Coast Guard lighthouse on the east end of Robert Moses State Park. "Both jobs, working with kids in high school and here, have a way of rejuvenating you."

In between his meetings, Freda moved up and down a six-mile stretch of Fire Island, between Talisman on the east and Sailor's Haven on the west. He chased bathers off the dunes, answered questions from boaters, greeted residents of the various communities scattered along the seashore and generally played the role of a low-key policeman patrolling his beat. In Freda's case, that could be on foot, on a Kawasaki all-terrain vehicle, a four-wheel-drive truck or a 17-foot Boston Whaler runabout.

"There is a \$25 fine for walking on the beach grass," Freda said. "I usually just warn them. Most of the people are very, very civilized. They don't give you much trouble. Thank God. You get a few drunken clam diggers—they're a pain in the neck."

As much as anything, a ranger like Freda, with his dark green uniform and a .38-cal. police special on his hip—he's a law-enforcement officer, but has never had to use the weapon—is a presence that the residents and visitors seem to like having around in case of emergencies. He is, for example, an emergency medical technician and can assist the Suffolk County police in evacuating cases needing hospitalization.

"I find that the more visibility I have, if I can visit places two or three times a day, the less trouble I have. They may not know where I am, but they know I'm around. We're not really heavy-duty law enforcement. If I get compliance, if they respect the laws, that's okay with me. Most of the people are not over here to cause trouble. They're here to have fun."

In fact, Freda's jurisdiction as a law enforcement officer applies only to the vacant land, all of it federal property, lying between the "excluded communities" strung along the length of Fire Island—from Kismet on the west to Davis Park on the east. "In the communities I just do public relations, helping the people have access to the superintendent."

There are, in effect, two Fire Islands on the 20,000-acre National Seashore, which runs for 25 miles between Robert Moses State Park on the west and Moriches Inlet on the east. One consists of 17 private communities encompassing nearly 4,000 homes (150 of them year-round), as well as state and locally owned property totalling 14,000 acres of

land—two-thirds of the seashore. The other consists of about 6,000 acres of undeveloped and protected wilderness and beach front, all of it federally owned.

Probably the most publicized aspect of the beach are the spots where nude sunbathing is allowed by the Park Service. It is not a federal offense, though it is a misdemeanor in the state. "We let them go nude here," Freda said. "We keep them away from the family beach. We don't have any problem with them. If they just lie there getting a tan, it's okay."

Freda helps out with the monitoring of a beach protection project begun a year or so ago by the Pines Preservation Society. Artificial seaweed is being planted in about 122 feet of water in a test stretch near Freda's home, with the hope that it will create a sandbar that will dissipate the energy of the tides. Every four to six weeks a group of volunteers, led by a marine resource specialist, troops out to the beach to measure the contour of the beach, in order to document the effect of the artificial seaweed.

Whatever he's doing, Freda seems to think that it's part of one of the best jobs in the world. When he reaches his 55th birthday in August, he's going to retire from teaching. Now he's trying to decide whether to go full-time with the Park Service.

"The school kids want to know why I retired. My answer is, 'So I can go walk on the beach.'"

Newsday, Garden City, N.Y.

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Maintaining the Legend:

Superintendent breathes life into ghost stories

By Bob Reuteman

Jim Court, 45, has a knack for breathing life into the ghosts that populate a rolling Montana prairie where the 7th Cavalry met its legendary fate.

In seven years at his post, he has become intimate with the hundreds of theories, thousands of facts and ultimate lack of a solution to the mystery that envelops Custer's Last Stand.

Court 45, is a tallish, fit man with Lincoln-like whiskers and curly graying-brown hair. He supervises 18 Park Service employees and 17 volunteers who operate and maintain the Custer Battlefield national monument for its 300,000 annual visitors.

"When I came, the Park Service had four to five programs to offer visitors. We now operate 32 a day."

Inevitably, Court gets caught up in the controversy that surrounds the events of June 25, 1876. He has mediated conflicts between Indians and white men, bureaucrats and activists, blustery Custer buffs of every stripe.

After graduating from Colorado State University in 1961 with a degree in forestry recreation, Court took a park ranger job at the Colorado National Monument near Grand Junction.

Court spent two years as a Peace Corpsman in Ecuador. When he came back to the State he rejoined the Park Service.

He worked, respectively, at Rocky Mountain National Park, Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, Big Bend National Park in Texas, Mesa Verde National park, Hovenweep National Monument in Utah and Fossil Butte National Monument in Wyoming. He came to the Custer Battlefield as its superintendent in 1978.

The Courts were married at the Old Faithful geyser at Yellowstone National Park. They have five children.

On Aug. 10, 1983, fire burned 800 acres of the Custer battlefield, 600 within the 760-acre national monument boundaries.

The fire offered an unprecedented opportunity to study parts of the battle site suddenly devoid of the tall grasses and sage bushes that had covered remains of the battle for more than a century.

For the past two summers, Court worked with federal archaeologists and volunteers looking for clues. There's no dispute about the battle's outcome—Custer and his cavalry were wiped out by the Sioux and Cheyenne, leaving no soldiers to explain why. That's where the archaeological team comes in.

In analyzing the data, researchers are looking for artifact patterns to determine the movement of individuals and, ultimately, a sequence of events.

"There are 260 markers on the battlefield where soldiers supposedly died," he said. "The Army put them up in 1890. But we know there were only about 220 men with Custer on the hill, and 28 others killed in a ravine.

"After excavating around the markers, we now think maybe only 150 of the markers actually denote places where someone actually was killed. But for the past 100 years, people have been writing history based on where those markers are."

Park Service archaeologist Doug Scott and his staff supervised the survey and—at the Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Neb.—are interpreting the information uncovered.

"We're doing the whole thing for practically nothing save for one Park Service archaeologist's salary for three months," Court said.

Back at his office, Court complained of stiffness from the annual 5.4-mile run through the battlefield the day before.

"It's important to remember that the battle took place one week before the 100th anniversary of the country," he said. "I mean, you had the telephone on exhibition at the World's Fair in Philadelphia, people felt civilized, yet out here we were still fighting Indians.

"Everyone wants to make Custer out a bad guy. I don't think he necessarily was the bad guy. Let's face it, American policy in 1876 was not pro-Indian. Why pick out Custer and make him the villain?"

Rocky Mountain News, July 21, 1985
Denver, Colo.

Challenge and a Sense of Accomplishment

On the thirteenth of January, 1982, the chief of the U.S. Park Police was at headquarters—"buried in paperwork"—when a report came that a plane had gone down somewhere near the Washington, D.C., 14th Street Bridge. On either side of the span, large portions of land belonged to the Park Service.

Immediately chief Lynn Herring, DCE/BS'70, okayed the sending of a Park Service helicopter, and what followed was the dramatic rescue of victims in the crash of Air Florida Flight 90 from the ice-covered Potomac River.

Up from the ranks, first as a private, then sergeant, lieutenant, captain major, deputy chief, assistant chief, and finally, in 1981, to chief, he has lived out his philosophy that the path to attainment is lined by challenge and a sense of accomplishment.

With no money to go straight to college, he already had served on the front line in Korea and worked for a finance company in private industry and as an insurance agent before coming to American University. By the time of his graduation, after eight years on and off the campus, he was a lieutenant, and heading upward.

In 1982 AU honored him twice, first appointing him as an advisor to the College of Public and International Affairs and then giving him the Distinguished Alumni Award. Herring, who came within a single grade point in a single course of making summa cum laude, still remembers the B he earned in police administration. For his work since, you'd have to give him all A's.

On the job, Herring faces a range of situations. In December the same year as the Air Florida crash, a patrolman reported that an anti-nuclear protestor was threatening to set off a truck full of explosives outside the Washington Monument. In the internationally reported incident that followed, Herring commanded operations that led to the blocking of streets and the evacuation of people from the Smithsonian museums and neighboring buildings.

The incident ended when the protestor got in his truck to drive off and a bullet killed him.

But more typically, Herring is occupied with the administrative police work of protecting visitors and enforcing laws on National Park Service land. The six hundred Park Police under Herring's direction patrol principally in the District of Columbia, federal parks and other land in Maryland and Virginia, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, and the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York.

The chief has a computer terminal on his desk. He has strengthened the Park Police's administrative capabilities through the use of such devices, employing the skills, he says proudly, that he first learned at AU as part of his training in public administration.

Rarely does he work less than ten hours a day.

"Usually," Herring reflects, "there is not that much difference between the average person and the so-called very successful. You've simply got to make the extra effort, giving it everything you've got. With that, you can't really fail."

American Magazine
Summer 1985
American University, Wash., D.C.

Park technician goes from blackboard to the bread board

By Rick Dunaway

"I rather enjoy the gypsy life," said Maurice Ross, who is serving this tourist season as a park technician at Fort Larned National Historic Site.

Ross, a former elementary school teacher and a part-time resident of Alliance, Neb., is one of a migrant breed of National Park Service employees. He arrived in Larned in early March, and will work at Fort Larned for eight months before returning to Alliance.

"It's probably what most people wouldn't like to do, hopping back and forth like this, but I enjoy it," Ross said. "There is a large number in the National Park Service that do this kind of thing. There are probably as many seasonal workers, if not more, than those on a permanent, year-round basis."

It was 10 years ago that Ross bailed out of the classroom. He since has worked at Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Lehman Caves in Nevada, Lake Meade National Recreation Area in Nevada, Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill., Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota and Fort Larned.

"I tried a season at Yellowstone and I decided it was a lot better than tending a classroom," he said. "I haven't been back, and I'm not going back, either."

Along with the more mundane chores of manning the front desk and taking daily weather readings, Ross is involved in the Living History interpretation program at the fort. Ross spends much of his time portraying the post baker.

T.J. Sperry, Fort Larned's newly hired permanent park technician and himself somewhat of a migrant until recently, said it's good to have Ross in such a specialized position.

"For the jobs that were the specialties, you can't take the novice interpreter, have them read a couple of books and expect them to do a good job," Sperry said.

Sperry, 36, came to Fort Larned from Fort Bridger, Wyo., where he worked for the State of Wyoming Archives, Museum and Historical Department.

Previously, he spent 15 years in the U.S. Army, working as a volunteer at various historical sites and parks during his off-duty hours. Sperry spent three years as a volunteer at Fort Larned, and also temporarily helped the staff at Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

"I'm originally from northern Illinois, but I've kind of adopted Kansas as my home state," said Sperry, who grew fond of the state while spending three years at Fort Riley. "I really was lucky to get this job in Kansas, because I was hoping to get back here."

Hutchinson News, Hutchinson, Kansas
July 24, 1985

Ranger keeps up the pace after surviving freak accident

By Dorothy E. See

Kolob Visitors Center, Washington County—A report that Martians had landed at the Zion National Park visitors center on I-15 is unfounded, but understandable.

The man in the antennalike brace was Chief Ranger Clay Alderson, who fractured his first and second vertebrae and odontoid bone in a softball accident more than a month ago.

Alderson is aware that his accident had some elements of good fortune, for a Las Vegas neurosurgeon said he had seen only 100 survivals in 500 such injuries.

The brace holds his head at a straight angle so he doesn't damage a vital nerve and stop breathing.

Born in Concordia, Kan., Alderson had been with the National Park Service for 15 years. His first assignment was the Grand Tetons, Wyo., where in winter he rode horseback from camp to camp and which he describes as the ideal job.

He was the first Park Service employee at the Knife River Villages on the Missouri River in North Dakota and did public relations for the site where Sacajawea met Lewis and Clark in 1803.

He traded jobs with the Cedar Breaks superintendent in 1979 because he wanted to be with a more established park and has had no cause to regret it. Cedar Breaks is administered through Zion National Park, with administrative offices at Kolob.

The Kolob Station, which will celebrate its first birthday this month, receives many visitors because of Kolob Arch, the largest natural arch formation in the world.

After comparing 1984 and 1985 photos of the arch areas, rangers have assessed increased use in one year and must make a decision on overnight camping limitations.

"People have more leisure time and are more mobile and through the media are more aware of wilderness experiences" Alderson said. "It's hard to revegetate Cedar Breaks because of its height and hard to revegetate Kolob because of poor soil and lack of water."

Alderson will wear his brace for five more months as he helps make decisions on these issues, unless surgery becomes necessary, as it does in 25 percent of such cases.

Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah
July 21, 1985

Park Briefs



COLONIAL NHP, Va.—The park superintendent's former home now serves as a popular hub of activity for creative artists in Yorktown, Va.

As school groups and out-of-town visitors troop through the Yorktown Creative Arts Center, artists and craftspeople demonstrate their talents. The place is "abuzz" with activity as the craftspeople work on everything from basketmaking projects to stained glass, from watercolor painting to pottery.

The artists themselves have formed a cooperative. Altogether 43 of them rent a space in the building to sell their work, each also demonstrates his or her art or craft for two days each month.

Since it opened at its present location in 1982, the Colonial-style building has become a focal point of culture for the community. It all came about when the need for space by the local artists coincided with the need by the Park Service to remove the two-story clapboard home to restore the historical appearance of the first siege line of the Battle of Yorktown. The residence stood at approximately the spot where General George Washington gave the signal to fire the first shot of the siege that led to the defeat of the British troops under Lord Cornwallis.

When NPS declared the house surplus to the needs of the Federal Government, the Yorktown Arts Foundation raised the money to purchase a site near the park in the town of York, move the house to the site and undertake the extensive remodeling needed to convert it to an art center.

"By using the superintendent's former house, we now have a strong arts program for the local community," said Carol Beasley, managing director of the Yorktown Arts Foundation. "School children,

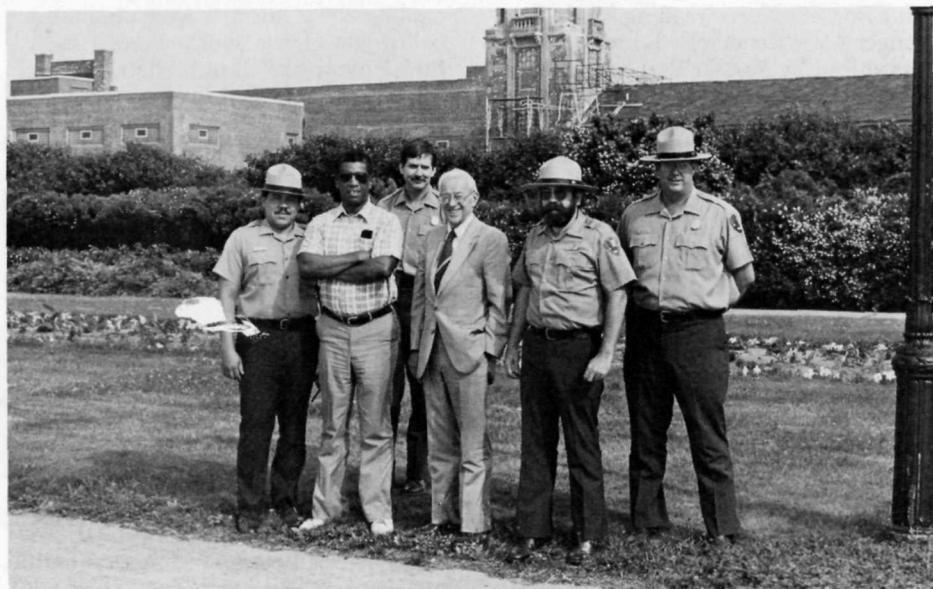


Receptionist greets visitors to the Yorktown Creative Arts Center. (Photo by Art Miller).

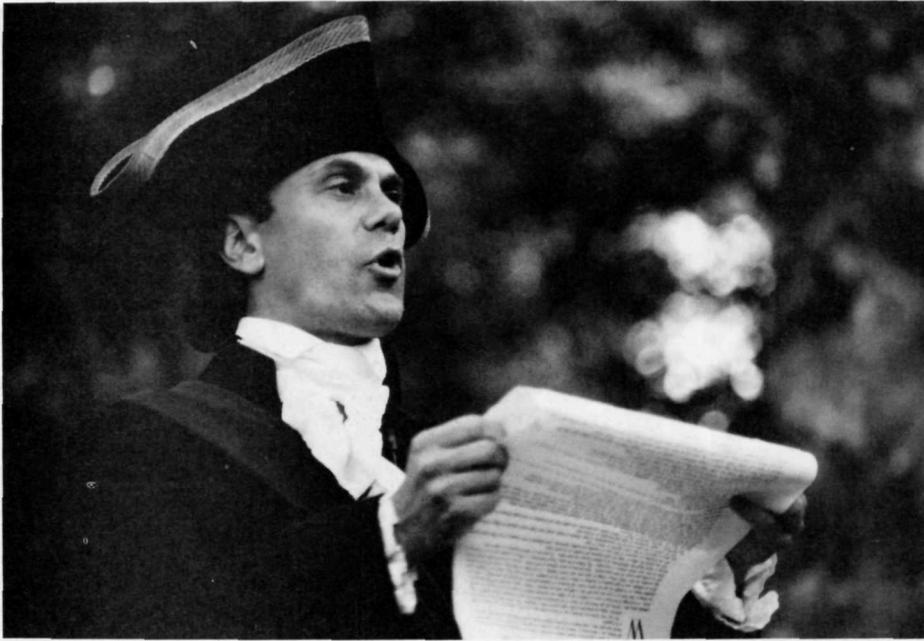
adult groups, senior citizens, and of course, our artists and craftsmen all make use of the center," she said.

Superintendent Richard Maeder is pleased with the cooperative venture.

"The Arts Center in its present location blends into old Yorktown," he said, "And the active program gives a big boost to creative arts in this area."



National Park Service Director William Penn Mott Jr., fourth from left, pauses in front of the historic Jacob Riis Bathhouse while on a recent visit to Gateway National Recreation Area. His tour of New York included a visit to the Manhattan Sites Units, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, as well as a helicopter flight over Gateway's New York and New Jersey Units. While at Gateway, Director Mott expressed an interest in assisting parks in management efficiency and commented favorably on Gateway's environmental education programs. With the director are, left to right: Jose Rosario, district ranger, Gateway's Breezy Point District; Herbert S. Cables, Jr., regional director, NARO; Kevin Buckley, deputy superintendent, Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island; Robert McIntosh, Jr., superintendent; and Larry May, deputy superintendent of Gateway National Recreation Area.



Park Ranger Marc Benedict in colonial dress.

INDEPENDENCE NHP, Pa.—One of the most dynamic programs INDE presents to the public is the annual reading of the Declaration of Independence on the date and site at which it was first read in 1776.

This year 2,000 persons gathered in the Square (called the State House Yard in colonial days) behind Independence Hall to hear the July 8th commemorative reading by Park Ranger Marc Benedict who was introduced by Ranger Ronica Bardes. Ranger Benedict was in colonial dress as were several other park rangers who mingled with the crowd and handed out free copies of the Declaration.

The colonial custom of bell ringing was followed as a member of the

Independence Hall Association of Bell Ringers hand-pulled the Centennial Bell in the tower of Independence Hall to begin the ceremony at noon.

As the words that changed the course of history were spoken, the costumed crowd muttered against the actions of King George, III and cheered the courageous sentiments expressed. At the conclusion of the reading three hurrahs were shouted, Bell ringer Harry Shuttleworth rang the Centennial Bell in jubilation, and the Bicentennial Bell in the Visitor Center tower joined in celebration.

Commenting on how the program was received by the public, Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood said, "it is on the way to becoming a tradition."

YELLOWSTONE NP—The Madison Road Crew averted near disaster on May 30, when one of their members, Rock Wolf, was struck by a falling tree. The crew was clearing wind-damaged trees along the Madison-West entrance road. Four trees were involved in the incident. A small tree was removed first. A larger tree, with a tree leaning on it, was then cut. The cut tree fell toward the road as planned, but a third dead tree also fell. As the tree fell, Wolf stepped out into the path of the falling tree—not knowing it was falling. He was struck

unconscious. As crew members immediately came to his aid, Supervisor Estel Sadorus radioed for help. Tim Halladay, assisted by Jennifer Hutchison, cleared Wolf's obstructed airway, and his breathing was restored. Later he was moved by ambulance to the nearest hospital, where it was determined that he had sustained a head injury, broken ribs and a broken ankle.

Prompt action by Park Service employees in all sorts of circumstances often means the difference between life and death.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP, N.M.—An old expression, "The eagle flies," is sometimes used around some government agencies to refer to paydays. However, at this park, the expression took on a more literal meaning when two young golden eagles left their nest recently for the skies of southeastern New Mexico.

Normally, such an event is not unusual in the more remote areas of national parks. What made this event noteworthy is the fact that the two young eagles were hatched and raised very near the park's main entrance road with thousands of cars and buses passing by every day within easy view.

From April until the first week in June when the young eagles left the nest, the two adult eagles were especially obvious soaring over Walnut Canyon with their 6½-foot wing span. Visitors and employees could easily watch the nest being built as twigs and sticks were carried to the rocky ledge overlooking the canyon, and they could also witness rabbits and squirrels being carried to the site to feed the eaglets. Toward the end of May, the young could be seen standing on a small ledge near the nest. They were almost as big as their parents, but still sported their dark fledgling features.

NPS monitored the nesting activity from start to finish. Although observant visitors could easily spot the birds, the location of the nest was not publicized in order to assure their protection.



One of two Golden Eagles raised at Carlsbad Caverns.



YOSEMITE NP, Calif.—Senior high youths from St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Fullerton, Calif., recently spent a week volunteering their services to the park. Twenty-seven youths and 10 adults, under the supervision of NPS, landscaped the pedestrian mall, planted shrubs, built six new campsites, cleaned campgrounds, painted 50 picnic tables, performed trail work, cleared drainage ditches and installed fire grills in several of the campgrounds.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church has offered the week-long volunteer service program to national and state parks and church camps for the past 12 years. The youths offer their services in hopes of witnessing their faith through personal actions and helping others in need.

Senior High Youth Group volunteers from St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Fullerton, Calif. (Photo by Michael Dixon).

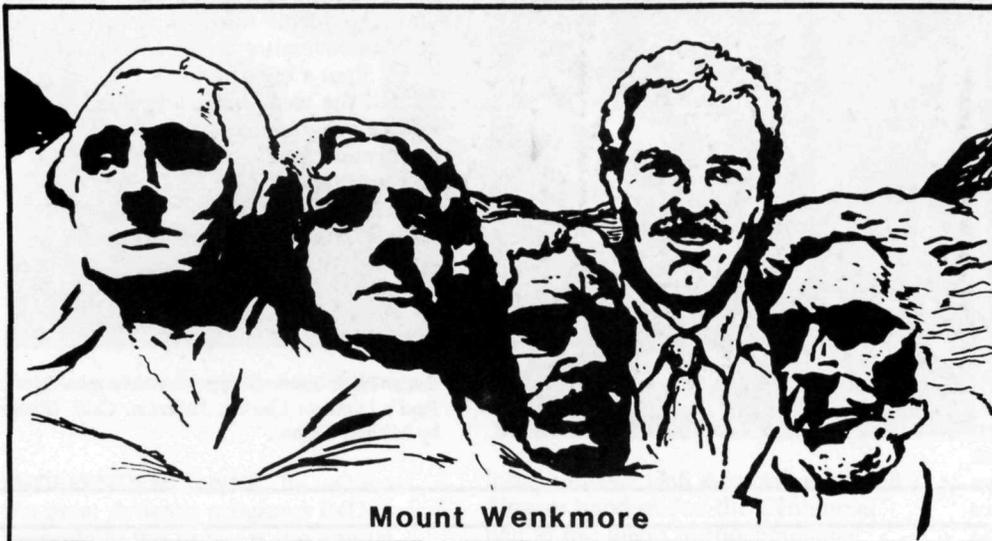


Graduates of Yosemite National Park Horse School

The six weeks of training taught park employees a variety of equestrian techniques which will be used during their horse patrol duties. (From left) Dan Horner, Yosemite National Park; Jan Borromeo, Golden Gate National Recreation Area; Charlie Fullam, Yosemite National Park; Travis White, Saguaro National Monument; Marilyn Muse, Yosemite National Park; Chuck Edgeman, California State Parks; Jim Tucker, Yosemite National Park; Trace DeSandres, Yosemite National Park; Paul DuCasse, Yosemite National Park; Suerie Levin, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks; Pat Haddad, Yosemite National Park; and Larry Farrington, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

NPS People on the move

Wenk, Mount Rushmore superintendent



Mount Wenkmore

Dan Wenk, new superintendent of Mount Rushmore, told Director Mott that he intended "to really get into his new assignment." Is it possible that Dan envisioned this much involvement?

Daniel N. Wenk, whose National Park Service background includes duty both at Yellowstone National Park and Washington, D.C., has been named superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S.D. He succeeds Robert W. Reynolds, who had served at Mount Rushmore since 1983. Reynolds has been appointed superintendent at Capitol Reef National Park, Utah.

Prior to this appointment, Wenk served as acting superintendent of Prince William Forest Park, adjacent to the nation's capital. He also served

as staff assistant to the special transition team that was working with Director Mott.

Wenk joined NPS in 1975 as a landscape architect at the Denver Service Center. He left the organization briefly to work as a private consultant, then returned in 1978 and the next year was assigned to Yellowstone. There he helped to plan developments at the Old Faithful, Grant Village and Fishing Bridge locations in the park.

He served at Yellowstone until August 1984, when he became one of

only two National Park Service employees to be appointed that year to the Department of the Interior's departmental manager training program.

Wenk is a 1975 graduate of Michigan State University (Bachelor of Landscape Architecture).

He and his wife, Barbara, are the parents of two daughters, Laura, four, and Megan, one. Mrs. Wenk is a professional in the field of child development.

Kretschman, new super at Lincoln Birthplace

James F. Kretschmann, 53, who started his National Park Service career 23 years ago as a historian at Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., has been named superintendent of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Ky.

Kretschmann, a staff assistant at Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, Miss., succeeded William Nichols, who is the new superintendent at

Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.

Prior to moving to Natchez Trace in February 1982, Kretschmann was on the Planning and Compliance staff in SERO. Before that appointment he was superintendent at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala., from 1973-1979, and superintendent at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, N.C., from 1970 to 1973.

Kretschmann also has held positions at Vicksburg National Military Park and Petersburg National Battlefield.

He earned a bachelor's degree in history at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, and a master's in history at the University of North Carolina.

Saavedra, new Hispanic Employment Program manager

Pat Saavedra has been named the new Hispanic Employment Program Manager for the National Capital Region. He comes to this position with a varied background and a wealth of experience. A veteran of nine seasons with NPS at Wolf Trap, Saavedra served as a house manager of the Filene Center and lead interpreter for the performing arts at that park.

Previously, Saavedra was a high school teacher and prior to that position, was a police officer with the Arlington County Police Department. It was during the years as a police officer that he worked closely with the Hispanic community as liaison officer to the *Comite Hispano de Virginia*.

Saavedra holds a BS degree in Communications from Emerson

College in Boston, Mass. In Boston he hosted a radio talk show dealing with current political issues; among them the plight of the Hispanic or Mexican-American migrant workers which Cesar Chavez brought to light.

"Our aim in the Hispanic Employment Program," Saavedra said, "is to educate managers and supervisors in the region as to who we, the Hispanics are, and to let the Hispanic community know that the National Park Service has many opportunities for rewarding employment. We hope to achieve visibility as well so that present Hispanic employees, (some of which are not properly identified via SF181), will assist us in formulating goals which reflect their employment concerns."



Pat Saavedra.

Tays named assistant superintendent

Gerald W. Tays, 45, has been named assistant superintendent of Shenandoah National Park, Va., replacing William M. Loftis, Jr., who retired in January. Tays was previously a district manager in North Cascades National Park, Wash.

Born in Providence, R.I., Tays graduated from Colby College, Maine,

and has a masters degree from the University of Maine. He began his NPS career in 1968 as a park ranger at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah, following a short assignment in Yellowstone National Park in 1972. From 1972 to 1979 Tays served in the Washington Office of the Park Service in both the Office of

Legislation and Office of the Director. His next assignment as district ranger in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., from 1979-1983 was followed by the North Cascades position.

Tays and his wife, Nancy, have a son, Michael, and a daughter, Bonnie.

Hobbs, new park manager

Thomas O. Hobbs, chief park ranger at Yellowstone National Park for the past five years, has been named superintendent of Isle Royale National Park, Mich.

Although he has never been on the island, Hobbs said it has been a "target area" of his for many years. "I'm quite excited about the challenge of operating the kind of resource Isle Royale is," he said, adding: "In some respects, it has strong similarities to Yellowstone, things like the terrain, water and meadows in southeastern Yellowstone, and the natural cycles of

animals and the interrelationships of animals."

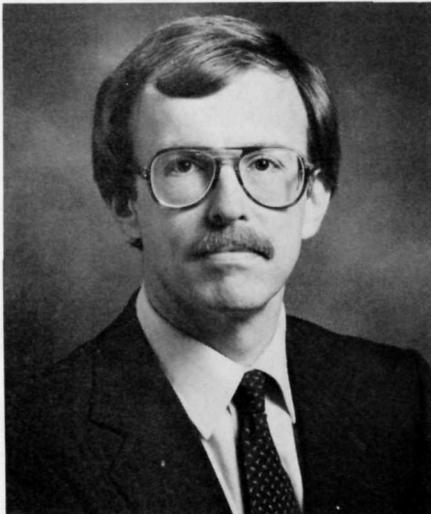
At Yellowstone, Hobbs was responsible for the management and operation of the Division of Resource Management and Visitor Protection.

Hobbs began his NPS career in 1962 as a park ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. He served at Kennesaw National Battlefield Park, Ga., and Acadia National Park, Maine, before his appointment to the superintendency of Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, where he served for four years before becoming chief

ranger at Yellowstone. Between his tours at Kennesaw and Acadia, Hobbs participated for two years in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Management Training program in Washington, D.C.

Hobbs was born at Fairmont, W.Va., and graduated in 1960 with a degree in biological sciences from Fairmont State University. In 1961 he was a graduate assistant and studied botany at the University of Kentucky. Hobbs and his wife, Alice, have four sons.

Gall has new appointment



Larry Gall.

Larry Gall has been selected as assistant superintendent for Planning and Development at Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

Gall began his nine-year career in the Park Service in 1976 as historian at Adams National Historic Site, Mass. He has held four positions at Lowell including interpretive specialist, acting chief of Technical Assistance, chief of Visitor Services, and acting assistant superintendent, for which he recently received a NPS Special Achievement Award.

A native of Ohio, Gall received a B.A. in history from Kenyon College in 1967 and an M.A. in history from Harvard University in 1972. Gall lives with his wife Diane, a social worker, and daughter Sara, 2½, in Arlington, Mass.

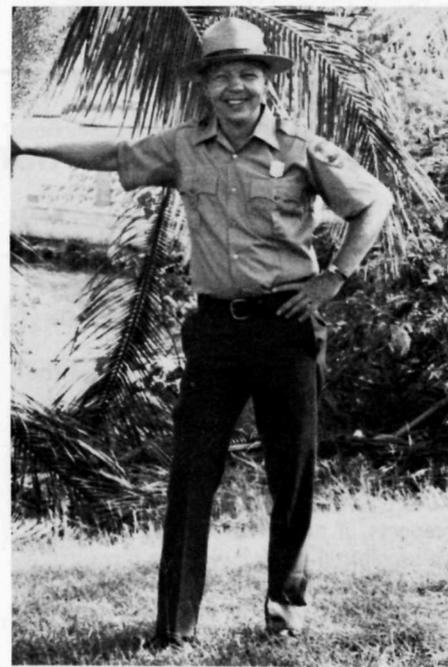
Miller to Virgin Islands

John Miller, resources management specialist for the Southern Arizona Group Office, Phoenix, has been named to the same position at Virgin Islands National Park. Miller will be responsible for natural and cultural resources management activities at Virgin Islands National Park, Christiansted National Historical Site, and Buck Island Reef National Monument.

Miller joined NPS in 1980 at Chaco Culture National Historical Park, N.M. In 1982 he was chosen to participate in the first Resources Management Trainee program at Grand Canyon National Park and then was assigned to the Southern Arizona Group Office.

Before joining NPS, Miller was an assistant professor at the College of Forestry, University of the Philippines, and assistant superintendent, Makiling Botanical Gardens, Philippines.

Miller received a B.S. in biology and a master's degree in Forestry from Stephen F. Austin State University, Tex. Miller is a Vietnam veteran and currently has two bronze sculptures on tour throughout the United States depicting his experiences in Vietnam.



John Miller.

New manager for Vicksburg

William O. Nichols, 46, has been named superintendent of Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss. He succeeds Paul McCrary, who recently retired.

A 21-year Park Service veteran, Nichols has served for the past three years as superintendent of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Ky.

Nichols began his Park Service career as a seasonal worker at Yellowstone National Park in 1960. After serving in the U.S. Army for two years, he joined the Service full-time as a ranger at Shenandoah National Park, Va.

He worked for three years as a supervisory park ranger at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and for nine years as chief ranger at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. He was named superintendent at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace in May 1982.

Nichols was born in Appleton, Wis., and spent his boyhood years in Wisconsin, Alabama and Canada. He graduated from Neenah (Wis.) High School and holds a bachelor's degree in biological sciences from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

He is married to the former Susan Babbitt, also of Neenah. They have two children, Sarah, 16, and John, 14.

Santa Monica welcomes Gibson

Marie Gibson, formerly with the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service, has been selected as the Administrative Officer at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. She was a budget analyst for four years at WRO. Gibson began her NPS career at Point Reyes, National Seashore, Calif., 14 years ago.

"My new position has been a personal goal for at least 10 years

once I decided to make administration my career. Past experience in positions I've held in personnel, purchasing, fiscal and budget will assist me in being the very best AO I can and supporting the Santa Monica Mountains. I like the challenge and know I will learn and contribute to the park's needs," she said.

Gibson has four children, Richard, 25; Mark, 24; Annette, 23; and Michael, 18.

New assignments for Cann and Babos

Two personnel appointments have been announced by Bill Dunmire, superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Park, N.M.

Kevin Cann has been named as the new facility manager, or head of the Maintenance Division, at Carlsbad Caverns and is residing at the park. He replaces Dale Wilking who transferred to Colonial National Historical Park, Va. Cann comes to Carlsbad Caverns from Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, where he was maintenance

mechanic foreman for the past five years. Prior to that, he was chief of Maintenance at Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial in his native state of Pennsylvania. Cann has extensive training in maintenance and supervision and received a Superior Performance Award while at Cuyahoga Valley.

Named to the position of contract specialist for both Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks in the Administrative Office in Carlsbad is Lydia Babos. Babos is a

native of Bloomfield, N.M., and comes to Carlsbad from Yosemite National Park where she served as procurement agent for the past four years. She began her career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in northwestern New Mexico in the 1960s and was first employed by the National Park Service at the Navajo Lands Group office in Farmington in 1972. Babos has received two Quality Step Increase Awards, one in 1978 and one in 1983. She and her husband, Joe, have three children.

Special People

"Hard Bargain" is an educational bargain for children

"Man and His Environment" is the theme of the interpretive program at the Alice Ferguson Foundation's Hard Bargain Farm at Piscataway National Park, Md. Supervisory Park Ranger Betty (Beale) Reed works with eight park technicians in this successful example of the Park Service in cooperation with the private sector. As a result of this partnership, young people in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area receive a unique educational experience rarely found near urban areas.

While the farm is not open to the general public, tours and programs are arranged for school, scout, church and other special groups including the Smithsonian Resident Associates. The farm has both day and overnight accommodations, and services approximately 12,000 children each year. Located adjacent to the Potomac River and Piscataway National Park, the site is rich in natural, cultural and archeological resources. Thus, many children who have never even seen a cow are exposed to a "hands on" curriculum that includes feeding the farm animals, collecting the eggs, and yes, even milking the cow. Nature studies are taught via the ecology trail on the river shoreline, along with problem solving and orienteering exercises where youngsters learn to use a compass. Other activities in the experience include study of the cropland via hayride, soil and water testing and a visit to the early



Ranger Betty Reed talks with school group.

American tool museum for a look at what implements great-great grandpa used to till the soil.

Among the nearly 12,000 individuals who visit the farm annually is a large population of children with a wide variety of disabilities ranging from mild to severe. Ranger Reed has taken a particular interest in these special populations and through her ability to sign for the deaf, she has made the

facility accessible to deaf and hearing-impaired children for the first time. Classes from the Kendall Demonstration School of Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., are able to come to the farm and take full advantage of the program. In addition to serving as Special Population Coordinator, Betty finds time in her busy schedule to assist with a

(continued)

(continued)

hearing-impaired special education class at a local school and to take on other special projects such as serving as a Resource Management Technician for Piscataway Park. She recently achieved certification as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) which will benefit not only the park, but the local community where she will serve as a member of the rescue squad.

Like many NPS employees, much of her vocation is an avocation. After starting to work on the farm, Betty became fascinated with spinning wool, and now has her own wheel at home. Home is a log cabin that she and husband, Jim, have built in nearby Pomonkey, Md. They both enjoy flying and pick the 5-string banjo. Jim even performs for special events at the farm. Ranger Reed says, "it's hard to pick a favorite hobby"

but counts canoeing, camping and sailing among her already varied interests.

The talents and enthusiasm of this NPS employee are an important ingredient in the rewarding experience young people receive at Hard Bargain Farm.

-Ted Alexander
Antietam National Battlefield

Bearss leads Army at Antietam



(Forefront) Ed Bearss; (second from right) Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr.; Gen. John A. Wickham, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, (Partially visible at left rear of Bearss). Photo by U.S. Army.

By Barry Mackintosh
Bureau Historian

One Saturday last May, Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss conducted a tour of Antietam National Battlefield, Md. The activity was a familiar one for Ed, who has led hundreds of Civil War battlefield tours, both on and off the job during his 30 years with the National Park Service. This time, however, the former Marine Corporal commanded an extraordinary contingent: the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army, the Army's Chief and Vice Chief of Staff and General Staff, and a star-studded array of other Pentagon brass. More four- and three-star generals descended on Antietam than were there at the historic battle in 1862.

They came to mark the Army's "Year of Leadership," a campaign

stressing the personal qualities vital to successful military command. Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr., a student of American history and preservation advocate, recalled that the national battlefield parks had originally been reserved and marked—under the War Department—both to commemorate battles and to school later generations of military officers in strategy and tactics. Studying a great battle on the terrain where it occurred would elucidate not only the details of that engagement but also the timeless attributes of effective leadership: the sound judgment, personal courage, decisiveness, and inspirational qualities that count as much in the smoothbore cannon era.

To insure that his top generals would receive maximum benefit from such a leadership exercise, Secretary

Marsh personally enlisted Ed Bearss, undoubtedly the nation's foremost battlefield guide. On Ed's advice, Marsh and his Chief of Staff, Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., selected Antietam for their deployment: the field is near Washington and largely unspoiled; the battle marked a major turning point in the Civil War and is easily comprehended in a day. Ed and the Secretary reconnoitered by helicopter to plan their invasion in force.

On D-day, May 5, Corporal Bearss reported to the Pentagon for an 0700 briefing of his charges. He previewed the battle and introduced the slide program shown at the Antietam visitor center. His entourage then embarked in five helicopters for the battlefield. As they flew along the route taken by the left wing of the Union Army, Ed narrated the key events and features of the march over the intercom system. They circled the battlefield, which had been marked with colored targets to identify key points, then landed to be greeted by Superintendent Virgil Leimer and his staff, who provided outstanding support of the event.

The Secretary and the generals viewed the park's motion picture; like the slide show, it won much favorable comment. Ed then roused them from the visitor center to a vigorous three-hour "walk" over the terrain upon which more Americans died than on any other day in history. During this presentation he made his only error of the day, when he referred to the superior technical training and skills of the artillery compared to the infantry. The generals who had risen through the artillery cheered, but General Wickham, an infantryman, responded, "You've just shot yourself in the foot!"

At the end of Ed's tour the party recuperated over a box lunch ("The best I've ever had," says Ed—no C-rations for this outfit). Lt. Gen. Arthur E. Brown, Director of the Army Staff, critiqued the strategy and performance of their Civil War predecessors, underscoring points applicable to the modern General Staff. General Wickham reaffirmed the training value of battlefield terrain walks and concluded by summarizing the lessons he considered most important from Antietam. Foremost was the critical role of troop leadership, exemplified by the company grade officers and senior noncommissioned officers who had been able to make their men stand and fight while sustaining massive casualties.

The Antietam expedition was so enthusiastically received that Secretary Marsh and General Wickham are planning other battlefield walks for more of their generals—commanded, of course, by Corporal Bearss. For the benefit of nonparticipants, the Army videotaped the tour and will publicize it throughout the service during its "Year of Leadership." Supporters of our battlefield parks and friends and associates of Ed Bearss hope that the Army's tape and other publicity may be shared with an even wider audience.

Kudos for Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss, chief of the Division of History, was praised by John O. Marsh, Secretary of the Army, for his outstanding assistance to the Department of the Army in connection with a terrain walk at Antietam National Battlefield, Md. In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel, Secretary Marsh said that Bearss' contributions in making the terrain walk a success were extraordinary and that his knowledge of the subject, his interest and his unselfish dedication of time, both in preparation and presentation, were quite obvious and appreciated. Secretary Marsh also thanked Secretary Hodel and the National Park Service, particularly those who administer Antietam, for their outstanding efforts in this Army endeavor.

Awards

Moore receives award



(From left) Southeast Regional Director Bob Baker, Clark Moore and Superintendent Willie C. Madison.

Clark Moore, Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Tuskegee National Historic Site, Ala., recently received a Special Achievement Award for sustained performance exhibited in coordinating the Carver Crafts Festival '85. He was recognized for his contribution

through public relations contacts, development of special festival brochures, and public service announcements. Superintendent Willie C. Madison praised Moore for his diligent and unselfish dedication to the site, in spite of his official change in duty station.

Virgin Islands employees receive awards

Three employees in the Interpretive Division of Virgin Islands National Park recently received awards for outstanding service. Interpretive Supervisory Ranger Richard Jones presented awards to Jackie Clendinen

and Mary Bean for researching, organizing, and presenting on- and off-site programs. Aubrey Johnson received an award for extra time he spent in preparing the park's entry in the St. John July 4th Parade in 1984.

Pope marks 30th anniversary

Midwest Deputy Regional Director Randall R. Pope marked the 30th anniversary of the beginning of his Federal service on June 10.

Pope, who served in the U.S. Navy for four years, received his bachelor's degree in landscape architecture from Kansas State University in 1959, the same year he began his NPS career as a landscape architect in MWRO.

He transferred to Grand Teton National Park in 1961, returned to MWRO in 1965, and was named superintendent of Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa, in 1969. In 1971 he became superintendent of Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., where he served five years before his appointment as deputy regional director in Omaha.

Pope has received numerous Special Achievement Awards and Superior Service and Meritorious Service Awards for outstanding performance.

Regional Director Charles Odegaard presented a 30-year length-of-service emblem to Pope during a regional staff meeting.



Deputy Director Randall R. Pope (left) and Director Charles Odegaard, MWRO.



Nine Yosemite National Park employees on June 18 were presented with Special Achievement Awards for their outstanding performance by Superintendent Robert O. Binnewies and Assistant Superintendent James O. Laney.
(Front row-L to R) James O. Laney, Dorothy Stanley, Robert O. Binnewies, Gary Colliver, Emily Clarillos, and Tracy DeSandres.
(Back row-L to R) Horst Remmling, Jim Loach, Mike Durr, Marla LaCass, and Mike Murray.

Tuskegee VIPs honored

Southeast Regional Director Bob Baker honored the Volunteers in the Parks (VIPs) by presenting each a certificate of appreciation and recognition for their generous contribution to the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site's VIP program.

He also presented them with a certificate of Outstanding and Dedicated Volunteer Service from George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, and a note of congratulations on being nominated for the "1985 President's Volunteer

Action Award" from President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Nancy Reagan. Baker made his presentation when the group visited Martin Luther King Jr., National Historic Site, Atlanta, Ga., on June 12.



Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Superintendent Dale B. Engquist (second from right) recently presented Special Achievement Awards to three staff members. Secretary Dorothy Gambrell (left) was given an award for work beyond her normal duties in the superintendent's office. On her own initiative, she organized a management library and provided invaluable service in editing park reports, plans and press releases.

Chief Interpreter Larry Waldron received an award for efforts in management efficiency. Among other projects, he raised money for and produced a Gifts Catalog.

Administrative Officer Chris Cannon received her award for taking over the Administrative Officer's job on a temporary assignment under difficult circumstances. During her acting assignment, she brought a high level of professionalism to the park's administrative functions. Based on this performance, she was selected for the Administrative Officer position on a permanent basis.



Daniel J. "Jim" Tobin

Daniel J. "Jim" Tobin, a senior executive with NPS for 34 years, died September 7, in a Seattle Hospital following a heart attack at his home in Redmond, Washington.

Tobin was a former superintendent at Mount Rainier National Park, and was currently serving as Pacific Northwest Regional Director for the park service, overseeing national parks in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. He was 60.

He was a paratrooper during World War II, serving in Africa and Europe. He was awarded the Bronze Star, and had a disability discharge from the Army.

Tobin was a fourth generation employee of the National Park Service. He was born in Sequoia National Park where his father was assistant superintendent, his grandfather had been a park ranger, and his great-grandfather a toll-taker.

Following Army service, he worked seasonally for the NPS while earning a degree in business administration from Chico State College, and was given a permanent appointment as a park ranger at Hawaii National Park in 1951.

He entered a Department of the Interior training program in Washington, D.C. in 1954, and then returned to Sequoia as a district ranger.

His first superintendency was at Effigy Mounds in Iowa, followed by a short time in the Midwest regional office in Omaha and then to Dinosaur National Monument on the Utah-Colorado border. In 1967, he returned to Hawaii as superintendent.

Tobin moved to San Francisco in 1970 to become an associate regional director, and in 1972 became superintendent at Mount Rainier.

In 1977 he moved to Washington, D.C. as associate director for management and operations, the No. 3 job in the NPS. His travels during that assignment took him to Greece and Italy, to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and to Guam and Alaska.

He became regional director in Seattle in 1980.



William Penn Mott, director of the NPS, said he had known Tobin since the early 1970s, when Mott was director of the California Park System.

"Jim Tobin was known throughout the parks and recreation community as a man of the highest integrity and loyalty to the conservation ethic," Mott said. "He was highly esteemed by his employees and admired by his peers."

Tobin was awarded the Interior Department's highest honor, the gold medal for distinguished service, Interior's silver medal for meritorious service, and the Puggsley Gold Medal by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

He also was presented the Award for Excellence by the National Society for Park Resources, and this year was elected chairman of the NPS Employees and Alumni Assn.

Tobin was a member of the University of Washington's College of Forestry Visiting Committee and an advisor to the Dean on faculty selections. He was past chairman and

member of the policy committee of the Seattle Federal Executive Board, and member of the board of directors of the Washington Forestry Assn.

He was chairman of the Secretary's Advisory Committee for the Oregon National Historic Trail, and represented the NPS on committees for the Pacific Crest Trail and the Appalachian Trail.

Survivors include his wife Jean of 18513 N.E. 26th, Redmond, WA 98052, daughter Deborah Harvard and son Daniel J. Tobin III of Seattle; mother, Mrs. D. J. Tobin Sr., La Mirada, Calif.; brother Charles K. Tobin of Yellowstone National Park, and sister JoAnn Bell of Whittier, Calif.

The family requests memorials to the NPS Employees and Alumni Assn. Education Trust Fund in lieu of flowers. Please send donations to:

Treasurer, E&AA
P.O. Box 1490
Falls Church, VA 22041

Evison visits Horace Albright

For the fifth year in a row, in the course of a swing along the West Coast, Herb Evison broke bread with a friend of 64 years, Horace M. Albright. This year, along with his son and daughter-in-law, Boyd and Barbara Evison, and Dick and Eleanor Calhoun, his traveling companions, the event took place at the Studio City home of Horace's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Schenck and with lunch in the superb fashion of Marion Schenck. Herb

reports that Horace was in excellent spirits and seemed more vigorous and alert than he had seen him on any of his previous visits.

The lunch came near the end of a 21-day visit to Washington, Oregon, and California. It started with four days in Seattle and climaxed with a 93rd birthday luncheon where Herb was host to 14 friends, old and new, held in the Seattle Hilton on April 19. Followed by a trip to Portland and the Willamette Valley, over to and down

the Oregon and California Coasts, and to Santa Rosa, Calif., Herb took a tumble in a Santa Rosa motel that had him hospitalized for four days followed by ten days of recovery at Boyd's home, just outside Sequoia National Park.

Due to Herb's badly injured right foot not healing as it should, he spent another week in Pittsburgh's St. Francis Hospital after his return home.

ETF

The E&AA, as administrator of the Education Trust Fund, is pleased to publish the following report representative of the donations received for the quarter, April 1 - June 30, 1985.

Women's Organizations

Morristown National Park Women	\$ 75.00	
Zion National Park Women	200.00	
Midwest National Park Women (January fund raising)	25.00	
		\$ 300.00

Donations Received from Other (Gifts to ETF)

Alaska & Pacific Northwest Regions Training Meeting	454.00	
Rocky Mountain Region Zone Conference Participants	382.00	
Lorraine Mintzmeyer Donation (Form of an honorarium she received from Texas Tech University)	100.00	
		936.00

Donations Received for Memorials

Golden Gate Recreation Area Squad	10.00	
National Maritime Museum Association	50.00	
Memorial Donations		60.00
		285.00

Misc. Donations to ETF

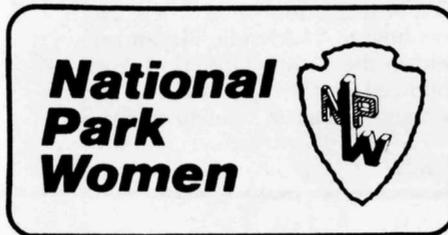
		50.00
TOTAL		\$1,631.00

Mrs. Samuel A. (Norma) King moves to Alaska

Mrs. Samuel A. (Norma) King is anxious to let her friends in the Park Service know that she has moved from California to Fairbanks, Alaska, and is now living there with her daughter and son-in-law, Lillian and

Andrew Kelly. Norma tentatively plans on spending the colder months next year in California with her sister and her family. Her goal is to get all her letters answered. Her new address is 1027 Old Steese North,

Fairbanks, AK 98701. As most of you know, her husband, Sam, died in September 1984. (See obituary in January 1985 COURIER).



Let us be mindful

At column writing time being open to ideas has become vital to this correspondent. At a recent NPW luncheon in Crescent City, Calif., a communication from Horace Albright (nursing home resident) was shared by Mary Spalding. This grand gentleman, whose picture is no doubt on every area's gallery of past directors, became a REAL person and an immediate link with the past. He was Director 1929-1932. (daughter, Mrs. Marion Schenck, address: 12045 Viewcrest Rd., Studio City, Calif. 91604).

Mary, the thoughtful person that she is, had visited Mr. Albright while in his area. The letter to her was his expression of appreciation plus an editorial enclosure which he was sharing. This Los Angeles Times editor's column needs wide circulation among NPS folks and is hereby reprinted for all to read:

The National Park System is so diverse and dispersed, it is difficult to explain its scope and meaning to Americans and to communicate the need for its constant protection and care. But one little moment from the past may help.

On a fall day more than 15 years ago, Lady Bird Johnson flew from sea to shining sea as part of her personal campaign to preserve and enhance the beauty of America. She began the day with a walk along the Atlantic beaches of Florida, the morning sun glistening off the facets of tiny grains of sand.

That evening, as dusk fell, the First Lady went for a private walk along the Pacific shore in Humboldt County on California's rugged North Coast. The next morning, Mrs. Johnson would formally dedicate the Redwood National Park. She was as alone as a President's wife can be. Her Secret Service protector and single photographer maintained a respectful distance.

No one could guess her thoughts. But it would be difficult for even a sophisticated and traveled First Lady not to be moved by the experience of flying coast to coast in a single day and spanning symbolically, the entirety and diversity of the American National Park System. These are, quite literally, shrines of our cultural and historical heritage as well as the nation's grandest natural wonders: from the Statue of Liberty to the Golden Gate, from Cape Cod to the Redwoods, from Valley Forge and Vicksburg to the Little Big Horn, from Independence Hall and the very White House where Mrs. Johnson lived to the wilds of the Grand Tetons or the North Cascades.

In the deepening shadows of the redwoods that fall twilight, the distant onlookers began to hear a quiet voice over the lapping noise of the waves. It was indistinct at first, but soon became stronger and recognizable. The First Lady was humming to herself; humming an intensely familiar tune and possibly saying the words in

her mind... "Oh beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountain majesties..."

This quiet moment on the Pacific shore nearly two decades ago may sum up as well as any illusion the meaning and restorative force of the national parks, described once by Wallace Stegner as "absolutely American, absolutely democratic; they reflect us at our best."

Indeed, the park system has endured since 1968. It has grown, thanks to Mrs. Johnson's husband and his successors, and it has undergone struggle and change and even political turmoil from within.

Today, the park system is beset with modern challenges that threaten to make it less than the best that future Americans deserve to inherit. In particular, the pressures and pollution of civilization are eroding the boundaries of the vast wilderness parks of the West to the point that they no longer may fulfill Henry David Thoreau's promise, "In wildness is the preservation of the world."

But today, also, there is fresh hope for the parks. The Conservation Foundation has just published a 407-page book entitled, "National Parks for a New Generation." It is an expert and exhaustive study of the problems facing the park system and proposed solutions—modest, achievable solutions. The book is

commended to every member of Congress and every citizen as a realistic plan of action for preservation of the parks.

Even more encouraging is the recent pledge of the new National Park Service Director, William Penn Mott of California, that when it comes to the parks, there can be no compromise. "We've got to err on the side of preservation," he said. This is the message that those who love the parks, and realize the dangers they face, have been waiting to hear. This is the legacy of Thoreau, of Theodore Roosevelt, of Franklin Roosevelt, of Lady Bird Johnson, waiting to be carried into a new generation. This is the legacy of America the Beautiful.

Thanks, Mary. Thanks, Horace. Thanks, Times editor. Thanks, Mrs. "J."

—Thelma Warnock
NPW Correspondent
P.O. Box 1602
Crescent City, CA 95531

Retired

Paul Larson

Paul Larson, chief of Resource Management and Visitor Protection in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, retired June 21 after 34 years of Federal service.

A native of Breckenridge, Minn., Larson served in the U.S. Army in Panama Canal Zone from 1946 to 1948, and began working as a seasonal at Rocky Mountain National Park while attending Colorado A&M, later receiving a permanent appointment at that park.

He moved to Everglades National Park, Fla., as a park ranger in 1958, and later served as supervisory park ranger at Blue Ridge, Flaming Gorge, Crater Lake and Coulee Dam before moving to PNRO in 1977.

The Larson's five children are grown, with most living in the Seattle area.

Deaths

"Flossie" Taylor

Florence E. "Flossie" Taylor, a former director and corporate secretary of National Park Concessions, Inc., died in early July in Englewood, Fla.

Flossie first became associated with National Park Concessions, Inc., in 1941 when as a school teacher in Lewisburg, Tenn., she came to the Mammoth Cave Hotel to work during the summers from 1941 through 1943 as a waitress. In 1943 she left the teaching profession to accept a fulltime position as office manager for the corporation at Mammoth Cave where she met and married M.C. Lund, then manager of Rock Harbor Lodge in Isle Royale in 1946. She worked in Isle Royale during the summers returning to Mammoth Cave in the off-seasons through 1949.

During the 1949-50 winter season, Flossie and M.C. managed the Everglades operation, returned to Isle Royal for the 1950 summer season, and then returned to Everglades the winter season of 1950-51.

The Lunds then assumed the management of Bluffs Lodge and Coffee Shop on the Blue Ridge Parkway with Flossie managing the Bluffs Coffee Shop and M.C. managing the Bluffs Lodge.

After M.C.'s death, Flossie continued with National Park Concessions, Inc., as an active employee until her retirement in 1959. She was subsequently elected to the board of directors and continued in the capacity of an officer and a loyal and devoted supporter of National Park Concessions, Inc., until her death.

Flossie married Arthur J. Taylor after her retirement. They made their home in Englewood.

In lieu of flowers, it is suggested that donations be made to the Deborah Heart Association Fund, c/o Lemon Bay Funeral Home, Englewood, Fla. 34295

- Garner Hanson
President and General Manager,
National Park Concessions, Inc.

"Tog" Wilhelm

Mrs. Margaret Linthicum Wilhelm, 86, known to her friends as "Tog" died June 3 at the Milaca, Minn., Area Hospital. She is survived by a son, William Wearn III, of Milaca, three grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Interment was in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery.

"Tog" was the widow of Bill Wilhelm, longtime landscape architect in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He came to the Great Smokies in 1933 with the CCC program. He

was either on the payroll of one of the park camps or the old Region One from February 1958 until he retired in January 1962, when he was on the EODC staff assigned to the Smokies.

Following his retirement, Mr. Wilhelm was a consultant to the State of Tennessee. He died in May 1965. During their Government career, the Wilhelms made their home in Gatlinburg. In the late 1970s, Tog moved to Milaca.

Julia Mae Martin

Julia Mae Martin, widow of George Gordon Martin, who retired from Great Smoky Mountains National Park, died on March 31 in New Braunfels, Tex. Mrs. Martin, born in Johnson City, Tex., is survived by a brother, Roy Stubbs of Leander, Tex., and three nieces and two nephews.

FYI

COURIER Trivia

Preservation

by Lucy Pope Wheeler

*Man's matrix
Is not flesh
But rock!*

*At cave's mouth or on hill
He scans perpetually
The meeting place of earth and heaven
For danger, food, or love,
And sets his sign
At their discovery
A pile of pebbles
Marks the spot
Where God, or prey, or art
Came down.*

*Changing with time,
He scarcely knows
His early cave
Or territorial riverbank
Beneath his present
Vast, now universal dome
Yet, re-inventing in
His mind and sight,
Seeks it again
Bores holes in hills,
Cleaves streets of forest ways,
Makes churches, temples,
Mini-kingdoms or a home...
And holding in his hand his heart,
Paints shadows on the sky
In stone.*

*New riverbanks, new hills
Perpetually call,
And he will come,
But lest he lose his way
Entirely from his early place,
Keeps his most eloquent inventions
Once perishable as crumbs—for homing signs,
Backwards, to his
First space.*

(A former writer-editor with the NPS' Historic American Buildings Survey, Lucy Pope Wheeler, 73, passed away in March of this year).

Trivia is fascinating the nation. Trivia is fun. Now we want to put Trivia to work for NPS. It can inform and educate. This month we launch a monthly COURIER Trivia column. We need your ideas. We invite COURIER readers, both NPS personnel and retirees, to submit Trivia items directly to the COURIER. Send items as often as you wish. Each item needs four elements: (1) a *Question* of general public interest about NPS sites or programs; (2) an *Answer*; (3) citation of an authenticating *Source* by title and

page; (4) your name and duty station. The sample Trivia column below (drawn from the Washington office only this time) shows form and length. If your Trivia item doesn't make the COURIER, don't despair. We may use it for other NPS purposes. Send items to: COURIER TRIVIA-NPS 040, Department of the Interior, National Park Service—Room 3043, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

(Answers on page 35).

1. Hell's Canyon, Idaho, is the second deepest canyon, rim to bottom, in the U.S. What is deepest?
—Duncan Morrow, Wash., D.C.

2. What NPS area is administered by the U.S. Forest Service?
—Barry Mackintosh, Wash., D.C.

3. How many official foreign visitors from how many countries received NPS training in the U.S. in 1984?
—David Browne, Wash., D.C.

4. Name the smallest separate unit of the National Park System.
—Leo Willette, Wash., D.C.

5. How many projects totaling how many acres have received how much grant money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund?
—Sam Hall, Wash., D.C.

6. What accident in a national park influenced the Congress to require NPS to institute its national safety program?
—Chuck Regan, Wash., D.C.

7. What park area commemorates the settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute with Mexico?
—George Kyle, Wash., D.C.

8. Within 100, state how many Federal surplus properties were transferred to State and local governments for park and recreation use between 1949 and the end of FY 1984.
—Sylvia Wood, Wash., D.C.

9. What is the most popular public recreation activity, according to the NPS 1983 National Recreation Survey? What was the most popular in 1965?
—William Spitzer, Wash., D.C.

10. What was the first National Monument proclaimed under the Antiquities Act of 1906?
—Rosa Wilson, Wash., D.C.

11. What is the only site designated a Historic Shrine by Act of Congress?
—Nancy Marcey, Wash., D.C.

12. What individuals are most commemorated by units of the NPS?
—Jerry L. Rogers, Wash., D.C.

13. A Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area environmental impact statement involved U.S. Highway 209 in what way?
—Harold Green, Wash., D.C.

WASO provides news, documentaries to NPS sites via videotape "clipping service"

"PM Magazine" glamorizes for its TV viewers helicopter tours over the Grand Canyon. A controversial subject given the Media Glitz benediction...

A Public Broadcasting Service documentary, "The Living Planet," gives video treatment to threats to the Everglades...

Director Mott appears on CBS-TV one morning, on NBC-TV News the next evening...

NPS sites in Utah featured on Turner Broadcasting... Water diversion along the Platte River on NBC-TV... Acid rain on PBS's "NOVA" series... Saguaro National monument on "The Nature of Things"... Elks at Yellowstone, Dinosaur ancestor bones at Petrified Forest National Park, Rock climbers at Yosemite on Wide World of Sports... The so-called "Nuclear National Park"...

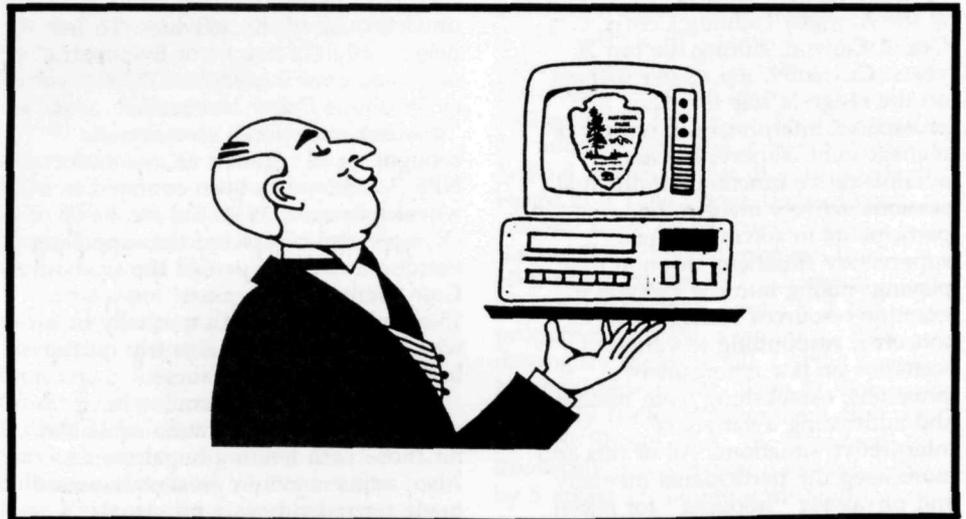
All of these and other TV programs and segments are now grist for the video recorders of WASO's Office of Public Affairs.

What started a year ago as an informal service by OPA WASO for its public information officers in the Regional Offices and NPS sites has become a regular part of the Public Affairs package.

On busy weeks, as many as 10 to 15 television stories or documentaries may move from Washington into the field. On an average, some five stories are circulated each week.

When NPS Director Mott outlined his 12-point program at Yellowstone, the master videotape was rushed to Washington, re-recorded some 12 times over a weekend, and was enroute Monday morning to hang-on-his-every-word viewers in Regional Offices and to others requesting the two-hour videotape dub.

Thus, NPS provides the first and only video newsreel "clipping service" in Interior; possibly in all of Government.



WASO's principal videotaping "studio" is a well-wired private home in Arlington, Va., boasting two VHS videocassette recorders and cable services. This cable pulls-in all Washington, D.C. and Baltimore channels, CBS, NBC, ABC, USA, Turner, and Cable News Networks, C-Span, PBS, HBO, Cinemax — even Playboy Network. (Don't snicker at Playboy. Where else would one get "ambitious" coverage of the timely topic, nude bathing on public beaches?)

Many NPS facilities are located in areas isolated from TV signals. So, when a story is taped on something dealing with, say, Yosemite, the park is forwarded a "Videotape Available" advisory. The only "cost" to parks and Regional Offices is WASO's return-or-replace the tapes policy. In this way, the tapes are recycled.

To a growing extent, WASO is alerted from the field or the Regional Offices when camera crews cover an event at an NPS site. This way, the videotape machines in Arlington can home-in on the appropriate channel. Ordinarily, the WASO videologist must trust to printed TV logs or simply hop-scotch through the channels during the two-hours daily of news programming. Obviously, stories are missed. But, as more and more NPS people at the scene alert WASO, the batting average increases.

After the story or documentary is taped on the home VCRs, the VHS tape is brought to OPA WASO for editing (when needed), then offered to parks, sites, and offices on either 1/2-inch VHS or 3/4-inch U-Matic formats.

Only by viewing — and sometimes, re-viewing — off-the-air tape can NPS workers and officials get a feel of how certain parks, programs, and policies are perceived by national TV media.

For the record, the one longest taping was a two-and-a-half hour coverage of the rock climbers at Yosemite.

NPSers with comments, questions, or contributions are invited to write or phone OPA WASO. Not all stations everywhere can be covered. But a network of volunteer "correspondents" across the nation may some day make that ambition a reality.

Special service at Albright Training Center

Several versions of the course, "Ranger Skills," have been presented at the Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon, during the last 20 years. Currently, the course focuses on the ranger's role in visitor protection, interpretation, resources management, supervision and administrative functions. Individual sessions actively involve the participants in solving various supervisory situations through role playing; hiking into the Canyon to examine resources management concerns; responding to various scenarios on law enforcement situations; establishing team building; and addressing a variety of interpretive situations. All of this and more keep the participants mentally and physically "hopping" for seven weeks.

A vital part of the program has been the increased participation of employees with physical disabilities in

"Ranger Skills." Regardless of the type of exercise, they cheerfully undertake all of the activities. To her delight, Shirley Beccue of Everglades rappelled over the edge of the Canyon at Shoshone Point. Her reaction was, "it was a real special memory—it brought us all together as a team for NPS." Shirley has been confined to a wheelchair since 1964. Sid Jacobs of Olympic also completed the rappelling exercise and accompanied the Golden Gate "Ranger Skills class" on a 15-mile hike. Although normally in a wheelchair, Sid made this trip on the back of a Point Reyes horse.

Fall sessions of the course have sign language interpretation available for those with hearing impairments. Also, adjustments in presentations are made for individuals with visual limitations. John Manson of Boston National Historic Park has a 100 percent visual impairment; nevertheless, he participated fully in

the program. With help from his friends, he completed the 16-mile Canyon hike in great shape. Regarding the hike, John said, "Thank God it was wintertime—rumor has it that it's hot in the summer!" Superintendent Dave Karraker and instructor J.T. Reynolds, who coordinated the program at Albright, feel that, "indeed, it is one of the best things we can be doing!"

Guidance for expanding the course so that all rangers may participate in the activities has come from Ray Bloomer, NARO; Steve Stone, Denver Service Center; and Dave Park, Washington Office. It is a credit to these people and to the instructors at the Albright Training Center that "Ranger Skills" has become more responsive to the needs of all employees.



Independence Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood (left) accepts an Award of Patriotism for Service to the U.S. Savings Bond Program from Savings Bond Area Manager Don Strassburger. A similar award was presented to the park's Savings Bond Coordinator J. Barry Kelly, for his outstanding achievement of increasing INDE's participation by 90%. The handsome award is illustrated with a beautiful water color of the capitol, courtesy of Paul Norton and the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, and is signed by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker, III. INDE's Savings Bond campaign closed in July.

Book

Sewell: A New River Community, by Ron Lane and Ted Schnepf, is available at the New River Gorge National River's Visitor Centers at Hinton and Fayetteville, and from the Eastern National Park & Monument Association. The price is \$6.95 plus tax at the centers or \$8.70 including tax, by mail order from Eastern National Park and Monument Association, P.O. Box 1189, Oak Hill, WV 25901. Check or money orders only.

The 48-page booklet is heavily illustrated with historical photographs and details the railroading, coal mining, coke making, lumbering, and community life of this New River community. It also includes the surrounding communities of Landisburg, Birdeye, Clifftop, etc. *Sewell: A New River Community* represents 17 years of research by the authors.

Gene Cox, chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services at the park said, "Sewell was the oldest community in the park, dating back to 1749. This publication is a valuable addition to the study of the New River."

"This publication marks the second major effort of New River to document for our visitors the history of the New River Gorge," stated Jim Carrico, Superintendent of New River Gorge National River.

Carrico said he was "particularly pleased that the park's cooperating association, Eastern National Park & Monument Association, provided the funding for publication." Carrico further added that the National Park Service wants to document the cultural and natural heritage of the New River for our many citizens and visitors. He said, "this publication program will be a continuing one."

Trivia Answers

1. King's Canyon in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif.;
2. Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, N.M.;
3. 308 visitors, 61 countries, 2,306 days of training;
4. Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Pa., 0.02 acres;
5. Almost 33,000 projects, 2.8 million acres, and almost \$3 billion Federal dollars.
6. Scalding of Andrew Hecht in a Yellowstone thermal pool. Diligent work by his father, James Hecht, PhD., helped establish the NPS safety program.
7. Chamizal National Memorial, Texas;
8. 1,120 properties;
9. 1983, swimming, 1965, driving for pleasure;
10. Devil's Tower National Monument, 1906;
11. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md.;
12. Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln, each by 5 areas;
13. Limiting through commercial truck traffic.

COURIER The National Park Service Newsletter



WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR., Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240



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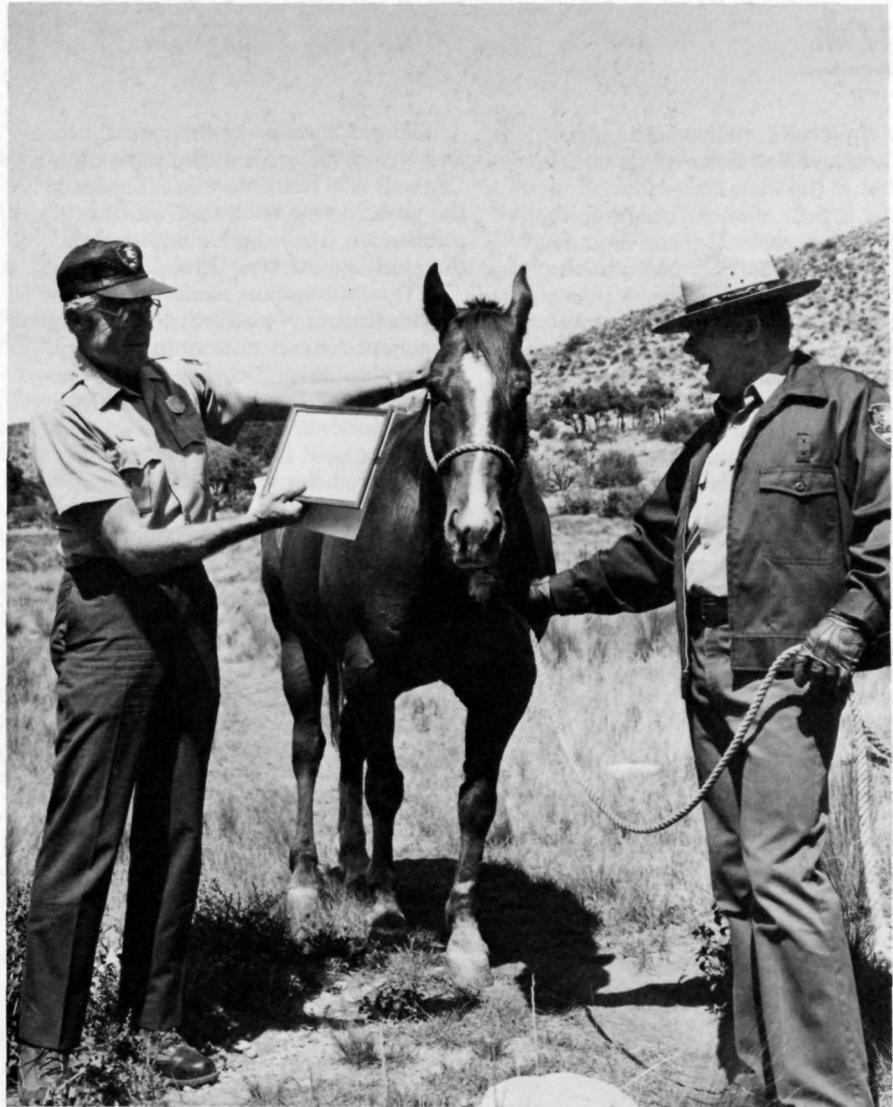
Ricardo Lewis, Graphics Artist

Equine Incentive

The NPS Incentive Awards Program is designed to reward outstanding employee performance, normally in the form of cash or certificates of recognition. Park Superintendent Bill Dunmire has always supported this program, but recently he was stumped when a proposal came in that didn't exactly fit any of the official categories in the Incentive Awards Handbook.

The park's Incentive Awards Committee received a memorandum from District Ranger Roger Reisch. Roger, who is stationed at the park's remote Dog Canyon Ranger Station, and his faithful assistant were involved in transplanting some native wild turkeys, which had become overly aggressive and bothersome to campers and picnickers, into an even remoter area of the park. Roger's nomination read:

"I hereby put my horse, Alejandro, in for the Superintendent's Triple Cleaned Oats Award, '100 lbs.' On February 7, Alejandro carried me and three young turkeys up to our release site, some four miles out and up to the 8,000-foot level. We rode through snow and mud all the way with no stumbles or falls and without tree bumping the birds in their burlap sacks. Upon reaching our goal, the turkeys were released in good shape. They are now another wonderful sight to remember. Alejandro and I headed off the mountain to home feeling good about how things worked out for us. Without the horse the job wouldn't have been done by one man. But with him, it was. So here is to the long line of good horses."



(From left) Superintendent Bill Dunmire; horse, Alejandro; and District Ranger Roger Reisch.

Faced with the persuasive nomination and the endorsement of the Incentive Awards Committee, Dunmire, who always goes by the book, reluctantly agreed to bend the rules and presented the long-overdue award to Reisch and Alejandro at Dog Canyon on May 24. In addition to extra rations of oats, he further

decreed that Alejandro was to receive a bath each month for a year.

Superintendent Dunmire stated that he has every reason to believe that the award will be an incentive for Reisch and Alejandro to continue performing as a team in an outstanding manner.

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