

COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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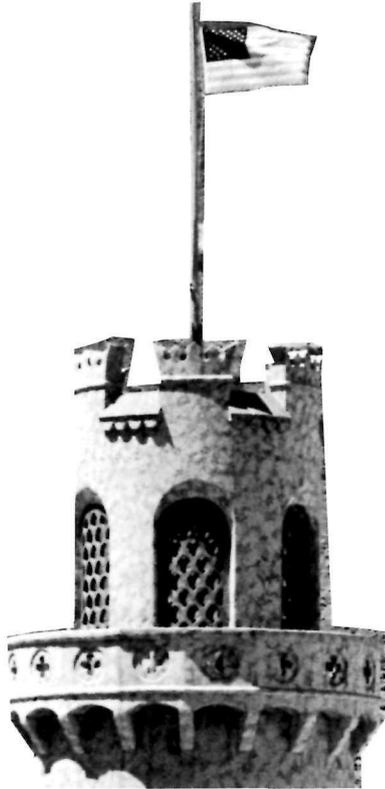
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COURIER

NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Volume 34, Number 9

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FEATURES

- DIRECTOR RIDENOUR TAKES THE HELM — 4
A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON ANDERSONVILLE — 8
MR. O'TOOLE GOES TO WASHINGTON — 11
PRESERVING A GEOGRAPHICAL MISFIT — 14
MATHER'S VOLUNTEERS — 17
FIRST TO SERVE — 18
REMEMBERING SEQUOIA'S EARLY YEARS — 19
THE REAL VALUE OF VALUE ENGINEERING — 22
SPEAKING OUT: ON TAKING A HOLISTIC APPROACH
TO RESOURCE PRESERVATION — 24
IN HARM'S WAY — 26

DEPARTMENTS

- COMMENTARY — 2
PARK BRIEFS — 27
NPS PEOPLE — 29
E&AA — 32

COVER

David Halpern took this month's front cover photo entitled "Storm Clouds From Fall River Pass." As the light of September lengthens, the mood of this picture may suggest the changing season. The photo was taken in 1985 in Rocky Mountain NP, CO.

Ashton Graham, who contributed to the May *Courier*, photographed this month's back cover while visiting one of Bodie State Park's ghostly reminders of the gold rush era. Now maintained in a state of "arrested decay," this room and others like it hint of the nostalgia that likewise accompanies the final months of the year.



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SOLID SCIENCE



One of these days I'm going to make it to the annual "bat breakfast" at Carlsbad Cavern NP. This special event, which is held in early August and where employees volunteer their time to make breakfast for all those interested in eating, usually gives the public an opportunity to watch the bats swoop back to the cave in the early morning hours after a night of feeding. This "coming home" spectacle is the reverse of the daily summer event in which visitors can watch the bats fly out at sunset.

Standing out in the open, watching the thousands of bats move as a shadowy cloud against the morning sky must be a powerful reminder of nature in action. But over the past fifteen years when the bat population at Carlsbad was declining dramatically, many must have wondered if these cave residents would soon disappear.

When an estimated six million bats drop to a population of about 150,000 within 20 years, a relatively short period of time, there is obvious cause for alarm. DDT poisoning was one of the major suspected culprits; drought was another. Though we knew the bat population was declining, we just hadn't come up with any way to get credible numbers. How do you get a fix on such an enormous population, a migratory one at that? Counting bats like sheep certainly doesn't work. Other methods such as measuring guano deposits or photographing bats, then counting the number in a square foot and extrapolating from there, had a substantial error factor. Something more concrete was needed, some new way to scientifically validate what we "felt" was going on. And we did it. By using a high quality video tape, a frame-grabber, and a computer, we now can get an accurate bat count.

There are similar needs for solid, scientific data in every area of the National Park Service. Quite often management decisions are made because they "feel" right—but managers ought to be basing their decisions on something more tangible than a feeling. I don't want to downplay the value of experience, judgement and intuition in making the "calls" that all managers must make. But I think we have a responsibility to make the most informed decisions we can. That means collecting the best scientific data. "Feel right" decisions can't do what we need them to do—not in this day and age.

That's why, in the interview that appears further along in this issue of the Courier, I stress a major thrust that I plan to

emphasize as director—the creation and structuring of a solid, scientifically generated data base upon which we can make sound natural and cultural resource decisions. However, having the information is only part of the equation. You've got to be able to use the information you've accumulated efficiently and effectively. Retrieving information has to be reasonably quick; it's got to be at your fingertips.

Why the big push for scientific data? To carry out its mission, the National Park Service is critically dependent on such information, and is likely to be even more so in the future. The world's becoming a much smaller, more populous place. Decisions

made two hundred or more miles away may have critical impacts on parks.

We now know, for example, that decisions made about the quality and use of water in the Kissimmee River and Lake Okechobee can effect ecological processes in Everglades NP, a hundred miles downstream. We know, too, that air quality in the Grand Canyon and other parks can be influenced by pollution sources many miles away. In dealing with such issues, we must have scientific information about our resources and factors affecting them.

The impacts that actions, which are nearby or far away, intentional or accidental, can have on parks couldn't be more dramatically illustrated than by the Valdez oil spill. Not only has the spill emphasized our vulnerability to ecological disaster, it has also dramatically underlined our need to know more about the baseline conditions and intricate relationships of the ecosystems we manage.

By using good, solid science in making informed management decisions, we can also make more explainable decisions. As a public agency, we have the responsibility to make decisions that best serve the public interest, and to defend and explain those decisions to them. I believe good scientific information is both a necessity and an ally.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James M. Ridenour". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

James M. Ridenour

FROM THE EDITOR

When I first joined the National Park Service, I considered myself fortunate to have a job. It meant no more to me than that—simply a way to make a living with skills I had gone through years of training to perfect. Little did I know that what I had become involved in wasn't the usual Washington desk job, that eventually in some indefinable way the environmental ethic of the agency would work its way beneath my skin. But that did not happen at once.

For the time being, I reported to work each day, used up my vacation and sick leave almost as soon as I accumulated it, took the usual hour off for lunch, and did whatever else I thought I could get away with. The work was interesting, a fact that distinguished me from my friends, and, of course, I believed I was here only for the duration, that around the corner and down the street my very own personalized lucky break was steaming toward me so as to drop at my feet the perfect life plan. Once that happened, well, I was sure I would be free to do exactly as I chose.

But miracles take their time. More often than not, the life-changing revelations we hope will shake us up and place us down on some unfamiliar street never come. Rather, we step briskly along the well worn pavement others have travelled before us, and find it new.

What I mean is that the years bring us subtle, scarcely detectable growth. Through a kind of osmosis, we take in the best principles that guide the Service. They percolate down. They change us. The person I was, boisterous and careless of life, finds it no longer acceptable to take as much time for lunch. Minutes become too precious to spend in search of pursuits that ring less true. When friends ask me what I'm doing and I respond that I'm "still working for the Park Service," I mean something far different than I would have a few years ago. What underlies my answer is a deeper personal involvement unknown to me in earlier days, one that lets me know, given the chance, I would take a stand at last.

There's a courage that should come of such commitment, one that urges us regardless of the consequences to do the

harder right, not the easier wrong. It niggles at us in our sleep, denying us peaceful dreams until we have earned them. I recently had the opportunity to review a manuscript examining events leading up to the extinction of the dusky seaside sparrow. One section of the book discussed a graduate student who first researched the impact of mosquito control on the sparrow. Because he was at the start of his career, his thesis failed to make the strong statements that his research justified, statements that needed to be made in defense of the sparrow. Certainly his failure alone did not condemn the bird to extinction. What did was the subsequent failure of each individual along the way to take a stand—failure piled upon failure until there was no turning back.

The same manuscript on the sparrow also cited a nationwide diminishment of birdlife. It seems increased urbanization has taken its toll even among the most common songbirds—all except the birds like robins and starlings that benefit from the proliferation of lawns. Reading the author's description of the abundant bird life along the Florida coast of thirty years ago, I turned my own eyes to the skies above Washington. They were barren—except for a mechanical bird heading in a rush of exhaust toward National Airport. In the light of that book there was an emptiness above me, and I wondered if the air would become as lovely and lifeless as the rivers and streams destroyed by acid rain.

In this issue of the *Courier* Amanda Rhodes observed that she often has said she would be willing to give her life for the Park Service. Rather than giving up life, standing courageously may prove a far more lasting gift. Courage runs deeper than the organization, deeper than the family bond between those who have stood beside each other through the years, reaches down indeed to the deepest level of all where small speechless life struggles for survival—down to the resources. This is indeed the last and only significant fight, the one that the principles establishing the Service have equipped all of us to face. Indeed only in this way can the skies above us remain vibrant with life.

ON USING THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

Rick Smith

Dr. Robin Winks has often urged us to think of the national park system as a great university with each park as a separate branch campus. During the time that I served as Carlsbad Caverns NP superintendent, I thought about what Dr. Winks said, especially as it related to the discovery of Lechuguilla Cave and the importance of its preservation. Borrowing liberally from Dr. Winks' idea, I came up with the following analogy to help explain the significance of Lechuguilla.

Think of Carlsbad as a university library where anyone who is a state resident can freely use the general circulation section. Residents can visit the reading rooms, check out books, and use the reference rooms. All they need to do is apply for a library card. In much the same way, everybody can visit Carlsbad. They can walk the natural entrance trail or visit the Big Room by elevator. Depending on their level of interest, they can engage park rangers in conversations ranging from where the restrooms are to more complex questions relating to speleogenesis and geomorphology. Almost anyone's cave curiosity can be satisfied by such a visit.

However, there also will be people who need more. Every university library has an area known as the "stacks" or the reserve room. Library material in this section is open only to those who possess special interest or credentials. The materials in this area are not placed in general circulation. In a very real way, New Cave and certain other backcountry caves in Carlsbad are an exact analog. Visitors whose interest or skills are not satisfied by the regular visitor tour can make arrangements to enter the park's stacks.

One more area in a university library has to be considered. It is the rare book room, the repository of the library's greatest treasures. A visit to the rare book room is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. The materials contained within—a Shakespeare folio, a Mozart score, a Guttenburg Bible, an Einstein paper—are far too delicate and precious for even periodic use. Only scholars and scientists pushing back the frontiers of knowledge are permitted to see them. Their research

cannot be accomplished through review of secondary sources. Only the real stuff will do.

Lechuguilla is the rare book section of Carlsbad Caverns NP, the real stuff. Once the current explorations are largely completed, recreational visits to the cave should be limited to those whose caving resumes demonstrate the highest ethical standards. They should be dedicated to minimum impact caving—mindful, not mindless caving.

Someone once asked a ranger in Gates of the Arctic NP in Alaska how the Gates should be managed. His answer has great relevance to our efforts at Lechuguilla. He said that the park should be managed so that every visitor would be able to experience the same sense of discovery that Bob Marshall felt in the 1920s when he went to the only blank spot left on the topographic maps of the time.

That ought to be our goal as we manage resources such as Lechuguilla, one of the truly rare books in the collection. I think Dr. Winks would agree.

NOTES FROM THE HILL

Gerry Tays

As of August 1, Congress has held 46 hearings this year on measures related to the business of the National Park Service. This has created an enormous and often-times difficult workload when one considers that many of those persons in decision-making roles are new to both the bureau and the federal government. The August Congressional recess, about to begin as we go to press, will provide a welcome respite for many of us as well as an opportunity to regroup with our new leaders.

Since last we visited the Divisions of Legislation and Congressional Affairs have gained a new leader in the person of Mr. George Rasley. George comes to us from Indiana where he has been active in Republican campaign efforts. He has done advance work for Vice President Quayle and was managing director of the inaugural office for the vice president earlier this year. He also has been a city councilman in his hometown of Goshen, and held various positions in the Indiana Department of Commerce. Since 1982 George has been a governmental affairs

representative for Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

The Alaska oil spill continues to share headlines with a variety of timely environmental issues. The Fiscal Year 1989 Dire Emergency Supplemental provided \$7.3 million additional funding for Department of the Interior activities in relation to the oil spill and amended authorizing language in the Fiscal 1989 Appropriations Act which will enable the Service to redirect "no year" monies (land acquisition and construction) for "contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills, response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills." Many of you may know that it has been this "section 102" authority that has permitted us to fund our wildlands firefighting activities from these same fund sources. To date the only authority available to the Service in reacting to the oil spill has been the ONPS funds, which for the Alaska Region are relatively meager. This amendatory language was a welcome, albeit temporary, relief.

In spite of a written statement of intent to recommend a Presidential veto from Secretary Lujan, the House, on July 19, passed Chairman Bruce Vento's bill to provide a certain amount of independence for the Service. As introduced, the bill would have established a National Park System Review Board; however, this provision was dropped before the bill went to the House floor for action. As passed by the House, the bill would authorize Presidential selection and Senate confirmation of the Director who would serve for a fixed term of five years. His/her removal could only be for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Then the director would be independently responsible for the operations and management of the national park system. Passage by the House was not in sufficient majority to assure a veto override, should such a measure ever come to a vote. Senate action is not known at this time.

On the evening of July 31, the Senate voted to confirm Ms. Constance Harriman to be the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, replacing Ms. Becky Norton-Dunlop. Ms. Harriman was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Sanford University and has both a B.A. and M.A. in History. She earned her J.D. degree from U.C.L.A. in 1980. From 1985 to 1987, Ms. Harriman was Special Assistant to the Solicitor and later Associate Solicitor for

Energy and Natural Resources in the Department. In this capacity, she advised the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries on natural resource and public land issues. From the Service's standpoint the Interior team is now in place.

The Director recently testified before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on a bill to require the Service within two years to prepare an environmental impact statement on the reintroduction of wolves into the Greater Yellowstone Area. As many of you undoubtedly remember, former Director Mott was vocal in support of reintroduction but ran into considerable political opposition, primarily from members of Congress from the western states who feel that hunting, grazing, mining and other public land uses might be jeopardized by the reintroduction of an endangered species. Director Ridenour, with able assistance from Yellowstone NP Superintendent Bob Barbee and Research Chief John Varley, did a masterful job of stating his philosophical support for the concept on one hand while on the other urging caution and restraint on pro-wolf zealots. His plea to Subcommittee members and others in the packed hearing room was to permit the process now underway to be given every opportunity to provide the scientific data that will be necessary when the formal EIS process begins. Studies directed by Congress in the Fiscal Year 1989 Appropriations Act are due to be completed and available for management as well as peer review near the end of calendar year 1989.

As we go to press the House and Senate each have passed their versions of the Fiscal Year 1990 Appropriations bills. If the number of telephone calls to this office are any indication, there is keen interest in this year's bills. We will attempt to highlight the bill as enacted in the next column.

O O P S !

Our apologies for neglecting to include a credit line with the George Hartzog sketch in the June *Courier*. This was the fine work of Larry Morrison, DSC Graphic Systems Division.

DIRECTOR RIDENOUR TAKES THE HELM



Q: As part of an agency with a long history and a well-entrenched mission, Park Service employees express curiosity when a new comer joins the ranks. To help satisfy that curiosity, would you share some basic principles of your environmental philosophy that make you feel you mesh well with a Park Service perspective.

A: I guess I would call myself a pragmatic environmentalist. I have served at the state level on the air pollution control board, the water pollution control board, and the solid waste management board. So I have a lot of environmental activity in my background. These and other experiences have taught me that government relies on the art of compromise in order to function. The secret, however, is knowing when and when not to compromise. There are many situations where compromise is possible, but the toughest part of any government job is knowing when it is not acceptable—when you have to dig in your heels and say no.

Q: Would you illustrate that? In what kind of a situation would you say “no” to the possibility of compromise?

A: I come from a state that has a lot of gravel roads, where visibility issues have to be interpreted differently than, say, at the Grand Canyon, which, let me add, is a place where I don’t think we should be compromising. But in a state such as Indiana or Ohio, you can’t tell farmers not to move their equipment down those gravel roads to get to their work simply because they’ll be stirring up dust and reducing visibility. If you follow the law strictly to the letter, they couldn’t even plow, which means none of us would be eating for very long. You can’t stop the dust that comes off their fields at the fenceline, so the regulation concerning visibility has to be implemented in a pragmatic way. It’s a pragmatic compromise as I see it. You have quite a different situation at the Grand Canyon.

Q: So you feel there is no real compromise on the visibility issue that concerns the Navajo coal burning plant near there?

A: There are probably compromises that can be made to reduce the problem, but they should not be at the expense of visibility in the Canyon. We could be talking about a difference in the type of coal that’s being burned, or using new technology that relates to scrubbers, or any number of things. But what we have to hang on to as the National Park Service is the critical importance of not compromising the issue of visibility in the Grand Canyon.

Q: The world we live in seems to be changing right in front of our eyes. Although scientists have not unequivocally taken a

stand on issues connected with global warming, the possible effects of such a process are of pressing public concern. What role can the Park Service play in encouraging this public environmental awareness? Also, how can increased public environmental awareness influence the way the Park Service carries out its mission?

A: I think we have a very visible and immediate impact on the public through our interpretive programs—and not just on the American public either but also on a growing number of foreign visitors. Beyond that—and maybe just as important—is the example we set. If we're practicing good environmental procedures within our own boundaries we show others the way. In rural communities, for example, we can have a tremendous influence simply in the ways we handle waste products, because we're often the biggest waste generator in the immediate park area. Our influence is felt just by the very nature of our being in the area.

As far as the influence of public awareness on us, I think through partnerships and similar kinds of agreements we can be barometers of change. We can provide places where scientific testing can take place to establish baseline data enabling us to judge the environmental activities of other areas. This controversy over air visibility standards at Grand Canyon is a good example. We're scientifically monitoring data that is telling us about environmental conditions sometimes hundreds of miles away. For example, we can attribute some of our visibility problems to what's going on in the Los Angeles basin. Monitoring like that within the parks, not just by us but by other agencies as well, keeps us informed of patterns developing many miles away.

Q: Once we achieve this level of research documentation, do you think the results will be strong enough to sway the often very strong political interests that may want to have a say?

A: Someone asked me about politicizing the park system on one of my recent trips. I replied that we've got to be very naive if we don't believe there are politics—small “p”—influencing the park system. This country is politics. We believe in elections, and when these elected officials come to town they practice politics, much of which is the art of compromise.

What we have to do is present the best scientific data that we can, coming to the most accurate conclusions that we can come to, and pass on that data to the political decisionmakers of this country. That's our role. Then Congress and the President make the decisions. Our voice is one of many heard by a Congressional committee, and I think it's our job to make sure that our voice is as reliable, as credible, and as supported by sound scientific evidence as it possibly can be. Then we step back and allow the political process of this country to work.

Q: Speaking of the political process, how can the National Park Service best help President Bush achieve notoriety as the environmental president?

A: When President Bush made his major clean air announcement, he made it from a park setting out in Grand Teton. He didn't do that by accident. He has been through that area many times, has backpacked and camped high in the mountains of Yellowstone and fished the streams of the Snake River. So it was no accident

that he made an announcement from a setting like that. For our part, I think we can provide a forum for the President. We protect some of the last great relatively undisturbed areas in this country. Through our scientific endeavors, we can provide sound, credible data uninfluenced by other factors that can serve as an early warning system within the environment at large.

Q: How sound do you find NPS scientific research? Would you like to see additional effort go into producing exactly the kind of data you're talking about. If so, how?

A: We're negotiating for a credible outside source to do an objective analysis of our capability and help us determine what we should be doing and how we should be organized to do it. That's one way I hope to strengthen the program.

I got here late in terms of impacting the 1991 budget. I only had a few days, but I give a great deal of credit to the budget people. Based on some of the philosophical remarks I made, they worked with some of the figures to increase by $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the commitment we've made to scientific evaluation and geographic information systems. So yes, there will be increased emphasis on scientific research.

When I look back at the great things previous directors have done—for example, bringing massive new parks into the system—reality tells me that massive new parks are probably not fiscally possible now. But one of the things that I can do—and one of the things that I would hope to leave as a legacy—is the creation of a solid, scientifically generated data base upon which we can make sound natural and cultural resources decisions.

Q: Would the importance of that kind of data base be an answer you might give your critics in the environmental community, who feel that computerization is too small a goal in light of the current environmental crisis?

A: The computerized data base is important, but what's more important is the generation of the data that goes into it—the scientific data that relates to grizzly bear habitat, that relates to old growth forest, that relates to numerous layers of information that can tell us if we're adequately protecting the natural and cultural resources we're charged to protect. If we plan to create a new road or a campground or whatever, that data in a computerized system will enable us to locate facilities scientifically, not by trial and error, and avoid areas where they impact the environment.

Q: The last dusky seaside sparrow died in 1987. Although other species have come close, this was the first to succumb to extinction in many generations. Now a quick look at the environmental map reveals a phenomenal number of large animals fighting for survival—Key deer, Florida panthers, red wolves, manatee—the list goes on. What kind of a real role can the Park Service have in helping ameliorate this?

A: Man disturbs the environment. We always have. From the time the first person scratched a row in the dirt and found that if he put in a couple of seeds he could grow something he enjoyed, we started messing with the environment. But throughout geologic history, things became extinct, with or without us. So I think we should do everything we can to preserve—and in some cases restore—what we can, but we also have to recognize that there's

an evolutionary process that takes place. Sometimes everything we can do won't be enough.

Q: All the same, it seems unthinkable that they should vanish on our watch. . .

A: The other side of that same question is that there are things that have gone down on our watch which we're all very pleased about. Polio is an example. Things come and go, some of which we're not so happy about and others we are. One of the examples that's very emotional right now is the potential reintroduction of the wolf into Yellowstone. That's going to be a heavily and hotly debated subject. Our role is to present sound, scientific advice to those in a policymaking position, then do the best we can from a management standpoint if we become involved in reintroduction.



"If we're practicing good environmental procedures within our own boundaries we show others the way."

Q: What is your personal response to the idea of wolf reintroduction?

A: I am probably somewhat more cautious in my approach than my predecessor, however. I realize it's going to take a lot of people pulling together, not a divided camp. I suspect my support will assume the form of give and take as we try to evolve the best situation we possibly can through the small-p political process. And I see some encouraging signs that these things may be possible.

Q: You recently had the opportunity to see employee housing conditions in several of the parks. What was your reaction? What do you propose to do about the employee housing crisis facing the Service?

A: My reaction was one of disappointment. I was not prepared to see the poor condition Service housing is in. I saw uninsulated trailers 15 or 20 years old, where people were spending the winter in the heart of some very chilly country. We have to do better than that. I understand that the Service's housing program has begun allocating approximately 10 million dollars annually to make improvements. I also understand that after seeing conditions at Grand Canyon the Secretary supports increasing that commitment.

Q: In a recent interview, you responded to a reporter's question about "privatization," that you had no plans to disenfranchise any existing parks but that you "had an open mind on the subject." Please expand on how open your mind is on this controversial subject.

A: In Indiana certain elements of state park management were privatized. For example, we did not allow the gathering of firewood but we did allow individuals to come in with trucks and sell wood

to campers. Is that privatization of the state parks? I don't know. It is some form of private activity. One thing is clear to me—with the tremendous responsibility we have with the national parks we can't possibly do everything that our visitors might want us to do. If that's what people mean by privatization, I certainly think there is a public/private partnership that's beneficial to us and to our our visitors.

Q: What is your vision of the National Park Service in the 21st century? What do you think we need to do in order to prepare for the next century?

A: From my relatively few visits at this point I would think that our future lies in expansion up to some point. The President has talked about expansion, and to be sure there are obvious areas where we need to be in an expansionist mood. As important, however, is giving a higher level of care to what we have and increasing our effort to make sure we're doing our proper job preserving and conserving them. I sometimes get concerned when I see Congressional proposals that would give us more responsibility with the same amount of money. It's a grand and glorious event to cut a new blue ribbon, but then the job always gets down to running that facility on a daily basis.

To accomplish this, we may need to get more involved in partnerships within government. In fact, the future may see odd combinations of public (at all levels of government) and private funding sources in order to carry out some of our objectives. The federal government can't do it all, was never designed to do it all, and there is certainly a very major role that state and local government and the private sector can play.

Q: As a final note, would you mind sharing your impression of what it feels like to work in this office and do this job?

A: Well, it's an awesome responsibility and I guess everyday I learn a little bit more about how large a responsibility it is. The other day, a young man asked me if my job involved visiting the parks and making sure they were clean and neat. I guess I was feeling the weight of my administrative responsibilities, so I pointed out that the Service administered 80 million acres, had close to 20,000 employees, and administered approximately a billion dollar budget. A lot of what we do, I said, would be little different than if I were running a major corporation.

When he had gone, my wife reminded me that it was a romantic notion to run the parks, that I shouldn't crush his dreams. Well, I thought that over, and I went back to catch up with him. First of all, I said, I want to tell you that I love the concept of the parks or I wouldn't be doing it. So while it's a labor, it's a labor of love.

Nonetheless, it is still a labor and there are just so many hours in the day for anyone. The hard part for me is getting the huge administrative job done and still finding time to enjoy myself in one form or another—taking a quiet hike in some of the parks or getting away to float the streams. It's important to find those bits of joy in what sometimes can be a very complex, emotional decisionmaking environment.

. . . Well, we're all counting on you. But I'm sure that doesn't make the burden any less.

Midwest Goes To Work To Solve Housing Needs

Voyageurs National Park is a scenic land-and-water environment of great character, beauty, and recreational potential. It is also a park whose proximity to various area resorts makes available rental housing seasonally high. Add to this the fact that the park's season has begun to stretch at both ends of the winter and summer spectrum, and you have an affordable housing shortage of serious concern to park management. To meet staff housing demands, management has been working to provide permanent and seasonal employees with the kind of affordable housing that ensures privacy in off-duty hours.

Rehabilitating existing seasonal housing, and constructing housing for concessionaires is only part of the plan. Addressing a group of planners, Midwest RD Don H. Castleberry said, "We must be sensitive to the need for quality housing for our employees. There is a definite relationship between improved housing and our ability to attract good applicants who will stay on a long term basis."

Reinforcing this observation, Associate RD for Operations Warren Hill and Regional Housing Officer Dave Linderman pointed out that we are not attracting applicants for a number of reasons, chief among them the quality of the housing we provide.

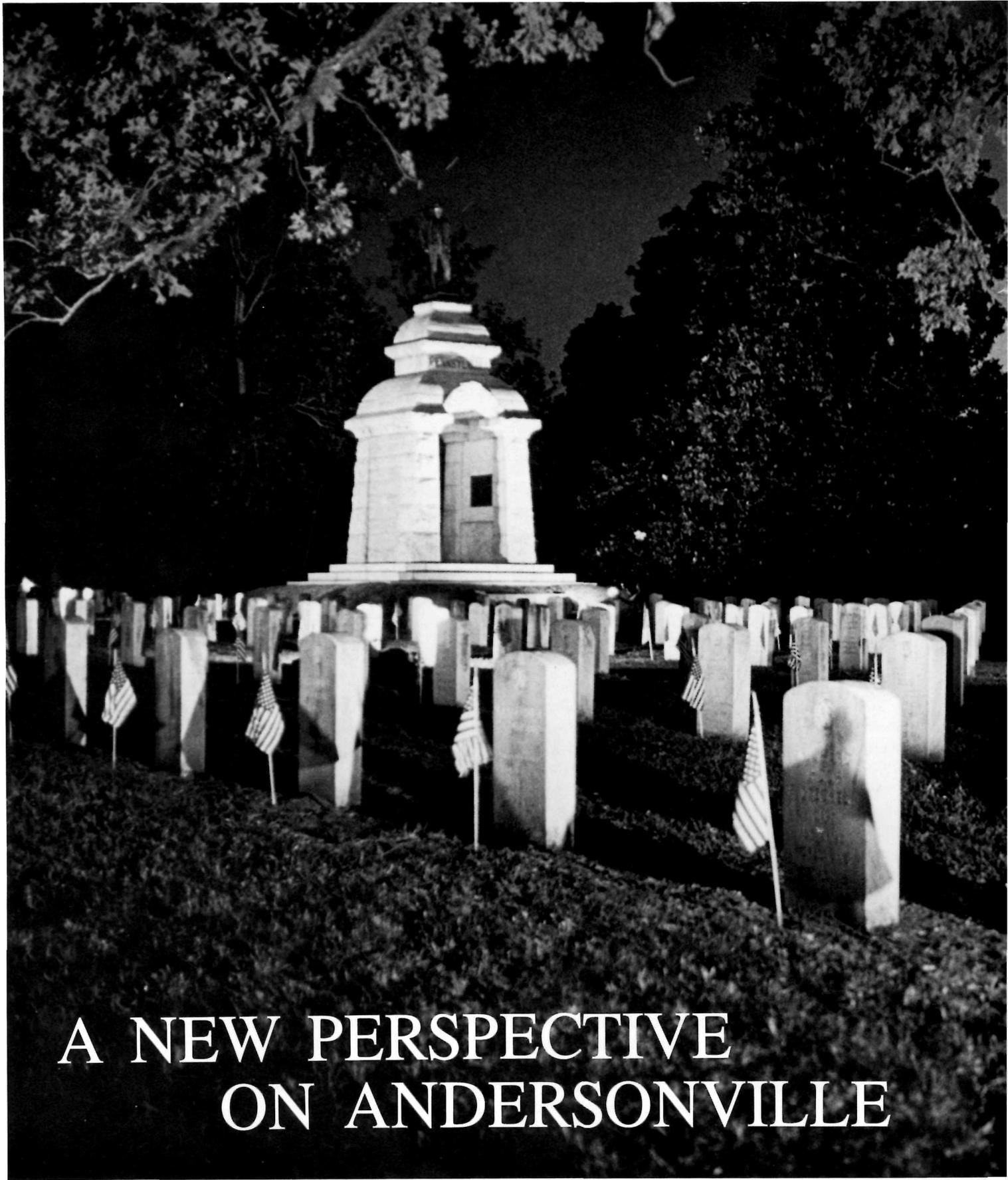
To address the housing dilemma, Ted Hillmer, Jr., chairperson of the Midwest Region Housing Management Committee and the Regional Housing Unit Design Assistance Team (HUDAT) organized a three-day work session at Voyageurs. The primary purpose? To motivate the participants to view as a high priority the need for quality housing that ensures privacy in off-duty hours. It was an attempt to change attitudes that require four or five seasonals to live in a dorm-like setting, sharing one bathroom, one 4-burner stove and one refrigerator for three to four months. Ellen Croll brought to the gathering the important perspective of the wife of an Isle Royale NP employee who has been living in park housing. She shared her thoughts on raising a family and adapting their lifestyle to fit the housing available to them.

The sessions during the three-day workshop ranged from formal presentations to general discussions. Special needs as outlined in NPS-76 were discussed: mudrooms, dark days that required interiors to be as light as possible, North Country housing. Day Two found the group on a tour of park housing. Members observed housing rehabilitation projects, and visited new construction for concessionaire housing. Successful examples of functional interiors, and exteriors in keeping with the setting were observed at Kettle Falls. Other sites were examined for site layouts, floor plans, design standards, and funding. The team concluded that changing existing housing with limited funds in a short period of time was neither realistic nor practicable. However, they also agreed that the housing shortage could be reversed in smaller increments. By working together and communicating employee needs through the Regional HUDAT, quality housing could become a reality.

Participants from the 3-day workshop already have had impact at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL. The park and the regional cultural resources division designed and planned a rehabilitation project for seasonal housing in a historic structure on North Manitou Island. Design issues included adequate storage, larger kitchen areas created through better use of limited floor space, and efficient bathrooms (all within the approved Housing Management Plan, and based on NPS-76, plus the Housing Design questionnaire for seasonal and permanent employees).

In this way, the Midwest Region and parks are working together within existing funds to meet regional housing needs. Although creative legislation may be necessary to adequately address the problem, we cannot sit and wait. We must be innovative and bold in our approach. NPS managers often observe that the Service's most important resource is its employees. We need to put our words into practice by providing affordable, quality housing. To successfully accomplish this will help us provide better care of our nation's treasures for this and future generations.

Ted Hillmer



A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON ANDERSONVILLE



Reconstructing long-vanished historic structures is not a common practice in the National Park Service—and for good reason. The Park Service prides itself on preserving authentic remnants of U.S. history and generally tries to avoid replicas.

But some reconstructions *do* make a dramatic difference in understanding the past. At Andersonville NHS in southwest Georgia, for instance, a partial reconstruction of a prison stockade is giving both park visitors and professional historians new insight into one of the Civil War's grimmest episodes.

With a portion of the stockade wall already complete, visitors now get a vivid, prisoner's eye view of the squalor inside the Confederacy's most notorious prison camp. And evidence uncovered by archeologists during the project has shed new light on the stockade's construction, enabling park interpreters to give a more accurate account of the prison's history.

Andersonville, officially known as Camp Sumter, was the largest of several military prisons established during the Civil War. It was built in 1864 after Confederate leaders decided to move the large number of Union prisoners in Richmond to a place with greater security and more abundant food. During its 14-month existence, more than 45,000 Union captives were confined behind the pine log stockade. Because of the prison's crowded and filthy conditions, more than 12,900 inmates died of disease, malnutrition or exposure.

In the years after the war, Andersonville prison gradually rotted away. The site was purchased in 1891 by a private group of former Union soldiers and eventually was turned over in 1910 to the U.S. Army, which administered the prison site and its adjacent national cemetery where the Union captives were buried. The area was transferred to the Park Service in 1970 when Congress designated Andersonville a national historic site dedicated to memorializing all American prisoners of war.

Until now, the 26-acre prison compound was outlined by white stakes and stone monuments. Even so, it was difficult for visitors looking over the open field to visualize the size of the prison or to imagine its horribly crowded conditions.

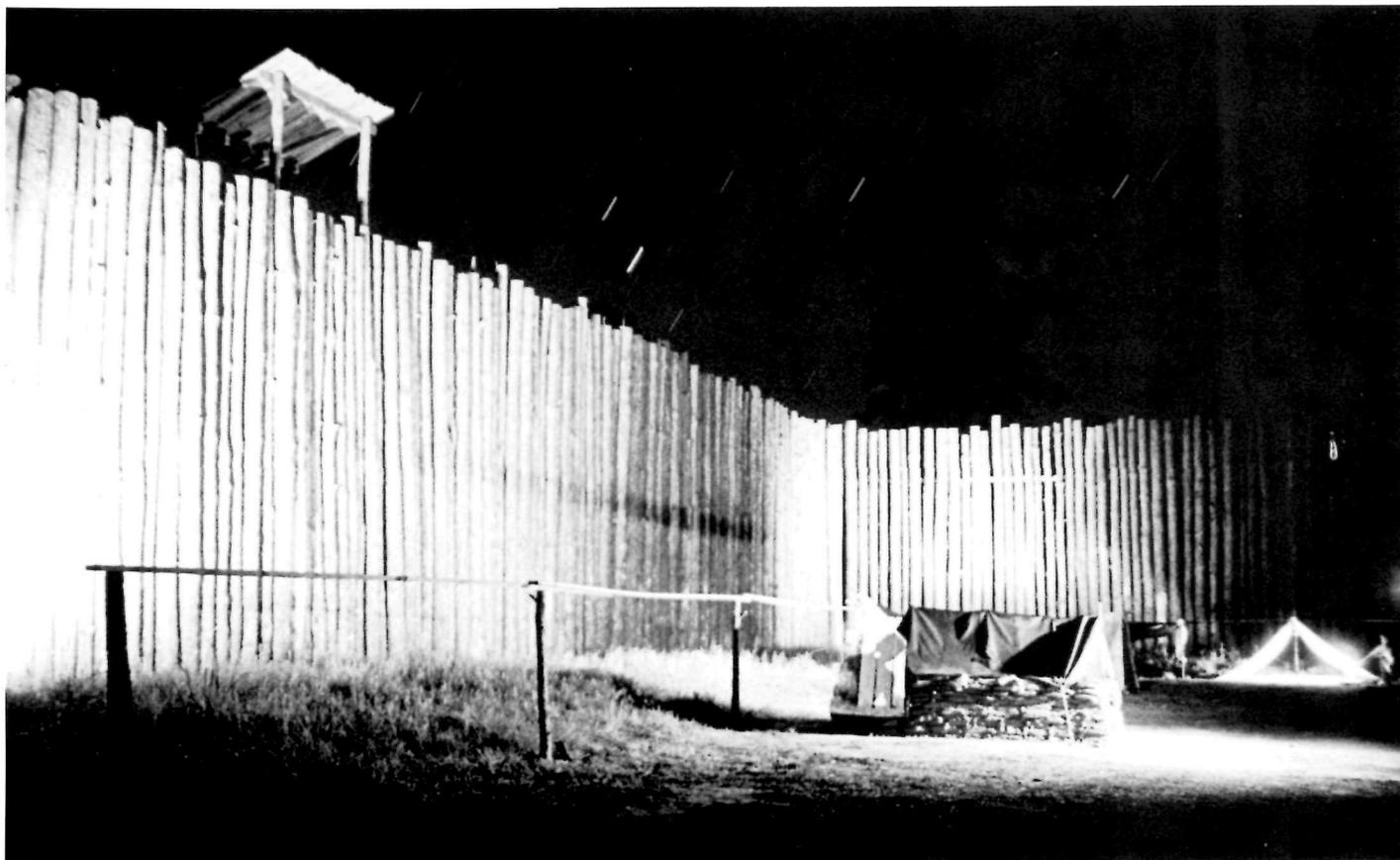
The idea for rebuilding the stockade had been discussed for several years by local citizens but was resisted by historic preservation professionals.

But the climate changed quickly following a 1985 visit by then-Director William Penn Mott, Jr. Mott, accompanied by Southeast Regional Director Bob Baker, said that even with the existing markers, he had a hard time picturing the scale and appearance of the stockade.

"Why not reconstruct part of the stockade wall?" Mott asked park Supt. John Tucker.

Tucker, already in favor of the idea, seized the opportunity. With Baker's support, the superintendent and the regional office immediately initiated the archeological research, planning and clearance required before the reconstruction could begin.

Pennsylvania Monument in
Andersonville Cemetery.
Photo by Fred Sanchez.



A view of Andersonville NHS. Photo by Fred Sanchez.

The concept also received the welcome endorsement of NPS Chief Historian Ed Bearss. “Had Mott not been interested, there would have been some opposition, but he went down and rattled the cages,” Bearss said. “I think it was a very wise thing to do. The stockade wall gives the public a feeling of what it was like to be there. It’s an accurate reconstruction.”

Archeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center at Tallahassee, FL, began their initial exploration at the stockade’s northeast corner. They uncovered and carefully removed part of the original corner post, which will be put on display in the visitor center. They also were able to pinpoint both the size and spacing of the pine logs, a crucial factor in an accurate reconstruction.

The first phase of the stockade wall—200 feet on the northeast corner—was completed in February 1988. A second phase, now underway, will include reconstruction of one of the two double-door prison gates, and a third phase calls for reconstructing two more corners of the stockade. (The fourth corner is occupied by several state monuments to the fallen prisoners.)

Archeological investigations being conducted are revealing some interesting new clues on the prison’s construction. In the original part of the prison built by slaves, the tall southern pines were hewn on four sides—making a tightly fitted wall that blocked any view of the outside. When the prison was hastily expanded to accommodate more captives, the new addition, built by the

prisoners, was not as meticulous. The pine logs were simply stuck in the ground without reshaping, leaving gaps between that gave inmates a tantalizing glimpse of freedom.

In addition to the stockade, the park staff also erected portions of a wooden rail that marked the dreaded deadline—a no man’s land separating the compound from the prison wall. One step across the line, for any reason, brought a deadly hail of gunfire from the guard towers.

Near the deadline and the reconstructed wall, the park has recreated a few of the makeshift hovels that inmates erected in the crowded compound. Some of these hovels, called “shebangs,” were fashioned from handmade bricks of Georgia clay. Others were pathetically sad shelters rigged with flimsy sticks and bits of tattered cloth. Looking at the scene under the hot Georgia sun, a visitor can feel a prisoner’s sense of hopelessness and despair.

The reconstruction project adds a new, somber reality to the tragic story of Andersonville. Coupled with the park’s already renowned living history programs and its excellent new museum commemorating all prisoners of war, it has turned what used to be a mildly interesting park into a visitor experience that’s well worth the 30-mile detour off Interstate 75. Y’all come see it.

Paul Winegar last wrote for the Courier in the October, 1988, issue on the subject of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse.

MR. O'TOOLE GOES TO WASHINGTON

Jim O'Toole Discusses His Work on the Hill

Q: After a long career with the National Park Service, you decided to redirect your focus to legislative matters and took a position on the Hill. Why did you apply for the Departmental Program in the first place?

A: Well, Mary, you really get to the bottom line in a hurry. I had been a superintendent in two parks, an area manager in one, and worked in many different units of the national park system. I felt it was time to see the Park Service from another view point. Application for the Departmental Program in Washington seemed a logical and challenging approach. In addition to these reasons, I also thought that a move eastward would enhance my chances of moving westward.

Q: Did you hope to go to the Hill as part of your Departmental trainee assignment (and then a permanent position evolved); or did you hope to make a career of the Hill when you first asked for a Hill assignment? What went into this decision?

A: A couple of years ago, I attended an NPS training course called "Management for Public Policy." That brief two-week introduction to the Hill raised my curiosity, and I realized I had much to learn about the legislative process. There are days when I still have that feeling. But to get back to your question, an assignment on the Hill came as part of my Departmental Training Program, and it was truly one of the highlights of the Washington experience. Senator McClure and Senator Wallop, through Tony Bevinetto



Jim O'Toole confers with Wyoming's Senator Wallop.

(then minority staff member for the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee), offered me a training position. As you are aware, shortly thereafter Tony fought a major battle with cancer that resulted in his untimely death. Tony had held this position for 12 years, and he was certainly considered an expert in his field. I miss him still.

I was asked to extend my assignment with the Committee a while longer, and was subsequently offered a permanent position.

Q: What made you decide to accept the position and give up a long career with the Service?

A: I have been asked that question a number of times. The truth is, the decision was a very difficult one to make and involved a great deal of what I call "soul searching." On the one hand, the Park Service was my career and had been for 21 years. I believed in its ideals, and, in every single position I held, I enjoyed developing solutions to the problems faced by the Service. If you asked me what individual park or position I enjoyed the most, I could not provide you with an answer. Each one was unique and challenging. I have been more than fortunate to have 21 years of what I consider the best job in the world. In addition, I had made many friends over those same years and looked forward to continued contact with them again.

On the other hand, this position on the Hill undeniably offered an opportunity for personal growth and challenge. It certainly offered the broad perspective I had sought when I came to Washington. That is how the decision was made—with that perspective in mind and a lot of support and advice from good friends.

Q: What are the challenges you now face?

A: My immediate challenge is to get through your interview.

Q: Now Jim, I mean your job—what are the challenges?

A: The job can best be described as an "accelerated upward learning curve." Since I have been here, no two days have been alike in issues encountered or problems solved. So the challenge is to master one step at a time and then to apply this daily new-found knowledge to the business at hand.

Q: Has your position on the Hill had any impact on your environmental stance?

A: I would have to say it has had a major impact. I now must deal with a number of other programs in addition to those of the National Park Service, specifically the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. There are BLM and forestry issues that I am facing for the first time, such as mining, logging, oil leasing, the spotted owl—to name just a few. All of the agencies I deal with face these complex, multiple-use issues. There is no longer a straight shot.

In addition, the senators for whom I work expect completely objective and accurate information explaining both sides of an issue. The combination of issues and expectations requires that I examine all sides thoroughly.

Q: How did you first become a part of the National Park Service, anyway?

A: At the tender age of sixteen, I was working as a lifeguard at the San Francisco Recreation Camp near Hetch Hetchy Dam in Yosemite, where I met a couple of firefighters and rangers from the Mather Station. They were enthusiastic ambassadors and encouraged me to apply. After five or six seasons, and about the time I realized there was not a permanent position in my future, I found myself in the middle of "the Yosemite Riot" or "The Stoneman Meadow Massacre" (depending on what side of the meadow you were standing on.) As a result of that incident, then-Director Hartzog decided to reorganize the organization he had just reorganized. Permanent positions were increased, and I was hired.

Q: Describe the responsibilities of your position now.

A: I serve Republican members of the Subcommittee and Full Committee by assisting them in their legislative and oversight responsibilities. These relate to issues involving the management of federal lands by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service.

I work with Senate and House offices, Executive Branch personnel, and interest groups in guiding proposals through the legislative process. I draft legislation, manage the minority side of Subcommittee hearings in Washington and in the field, staff full Committee markups and draft assorted Committee reports. Then there is the preparation of floor statements, correspondence, and speeches, and responses to public and press inquiries. I think that's it. Oh, there are other duties as assigned.

Q: How does your knowledge of the National Park Service contribute to what you do?

A: Fifty percent of my workload involves the national park system, and while I do bring personal experience to that, more importantly, I depend upon the NPS people I have met. The answers they provide to my inquiries are most thoughtful and contribute greatly to the end result.

Q: What thoughts could you share with NPS personnel on the importance of the legislative process?

A: Obviously without it, there is no future in your future as we know it. Managers fully must understand the legislative process, not only at the national level, but at the local and state levels too. As the Service gets more involved in areas adjacent to park boundaries and with the communities in these areas, managers need to be well acquainted with the workings of state legislative bodies, city councils, zoning boards, and basically every facet of the entire legislative spectrum.

It is my personal opinion that some of the issues faced by Congress could have and should have been solved at the local level. A better understanding of the process would contribute to a better result in some cases.

Q: In earlier days, the Park Service shared a legislative agenda developed at the Department level. It has been a number of years now since there has been an active legislative program. Has the lack of such an agenda changed the way we get acquisition funds and new parks?

A: Although the Park Service has been receiving land acquisition funds, and did gain fourteen new parks during the last session of Congress, it probably would be beneficial if a coordinated development of priorities existed. I believe this Administration has earmarked additional funds for these purposes, and as a result, I understand there is a move currently to develop a list of priorities. There will always be exceptions as emergencies arise, but the importance of a coordinated effort cannot be overstated.

Q: How does your job place you in contact with the Department, the Service, Office of Management and Budget, and your counterparts in the House?

A: Guiding proposals through the legislative process provides the opportunity for constant communication between all of the entities you mentioned.

Q: How do majority and minority staffs function with each other?

A: First, they are some of the most creative and talented people with whom I have ever worked. Secondly, I can only speak for this Committee. Both sides endeavor to produce the best piece of legislation possible. The relationship is always positive, helpful, and cooperative.

Most of the full business meetings produce nearly unanimous votes on any given piece of legislation. That is a direct result of the give and take between the senators, and subsequently the majority and minority staffs. Do you have any other easy questions?

Q: Try this one. Can you explain your wife's involvement with the Interior ducklings?

A: It would be easier to explain the Doppler phenomenon. I was in Alaska at the time and read about it in the newspaper. But let me try to reconstruct the "Save the Seven" movement. Kathie has always had an interest in God's little creatures. Every time a whale hits a beach, the O'Toole family funds lose. In this case, last year two ducks met on one warm summer evening. I am sure you don't want me to explain *all* the details. Anyway, these ducks produced nine ducklings and for the next nine days, something at the bottom of the pond decreased the number of little baby ducks to zero.

Kathie called the Park Service and complained and even though she knew this was an ecological pond, she felt the ecology was a little one-sided. The Park Service said they would look into it during the winter season.

This year two ducks produced a number of ducklings. The "Duck Lady"—Kathie—noticed that two days later there were two fewer ducks, so she called the Park Service and was told, "We don't have enough money to drain the pond and, besides, that's just nature's way."

You might just as well have said "Go home and kill your cat." She organized a committee "to save the seven" and the rest is history. I really don't know why she does these things, but I am glad someone does.

Q: During the past years you have traveled to a number of parks. What are the issues that may come to the attention of the Committee?

A: No park is without issue, or at least I haven't encountered one yet. There are complex problems compounded by a lack of available funds. From needed natural resource research in Alaska, winter operations in Yellowstone, land acquisition in Guam, maintenance of the infrastructure of the Presidio in San Francisco (not to mention the historic ships and related facilities), to the water issues at Everglades NP—the list is endless. I am positive that if I was ever fortunate to travel to each unit and you asked this question again, the answer would go on for a hundred more pages. The answer to your question is that any issue could come to the attention of the Committee.

Q: What do you plan to do as far as your own personal agenda is concerned?

A: I have no personal agenda for this job. I made that very clear when I accepted the position. I work for the senators on the minority side, and on their agendas. I would be remiss in my performance if I did otherwise. I hope that by drawing on my background and those whose counsel I value, I can contribute something.

Q: You really like this job, don't you?

A: I love it!

PRESERVING A GEOGRAPHICAL MISFIT



NPS Photo by Cecil Stoughton

From almost any town on the map, Scottys Castle is well in excess of 100 miles away. Those who aren't desert buffs may find the interim journey across the baked flats to be monotonous at best. However, with the last leg of the journey, the road changes abruptly as it curls into the mountains. If you didn't know you were arriving at a place called Scottys Castle, the sudden mystical charm of the scene might create the fantasy, nevertheless. The first evidence of the castle's existence can be seen from nearly a mile away—an object as out of place in this environment as the mast of a seaworthy vessel. Could it be? Yes... it is—a clock tower, standing proud and defiant against the desert sky.

Once at the gates of the castle, you may suspect you're about to be piped aboard an abandoned ship, beautifully intact but somehow beached in the desert. By location alone, Scottys Castle was a misfit from the beginning, the eccentric by-product of the relationship between a desert prospector and a multimillionaire. Administered by Death Valley NM (CA), the castle also differs from most other historic sites in the national park system. It owes its status to its very authenticity. From the rugs on the floors to the curtains, furniture and even the clothes in the closets, it's all there—the past kept alive. Walking through the castle, you feel the vitality of the place, as if the owners merely waited for you in a separate wing. The castle itself has well over 7,600 square feet of floor space. Twenty additional outbuildings add some 36,000 square feet. Scottys Castle is a pompous vessel with an impressive fleet to accompany her.

There *is* one thing that Scottys Castle shares with every other historic structure in the National Park Service—the fight to maintain authenticity, to keep the structure as it was built. Such a fight is one waged against nature, one that humans will never truly win. But, at Scottys Castle, preservation is taken very seriously. Research, testing and experimentation are never set aside in favor of production, but rather as complements of it—as any good sailor

knows, the seaworthiness of any vessel is only as sound as the maintenance of the ship.

In the case of Scottys Historic District, the primary *fleet* of buildings has exterior walls of stucco, sections of which have deteriorated during the years since they were built. Large cracks or areas of missing stucco have allowed water to damage framed walls and rust metal lath. Also, damaged or missing stucco has allowed rodents, birds and insects to nest inside wood-framed walls, accelerating deterioration. To preserve the *shipshapeness* of the district, a long-range project was undertaken to patch, reattach or replace existing stucco, as required. This also created a need for long-term research to successfully duplicate materials and application techniques.

Here at Scottys Castle, replacement-in-kind efforts are of the utmost importance. To preserve the integrity of this one-of-a-kind geographical misfit, all surfaces are photographed before repair. Original fabric is removed only if it jeopardizes a solid, successful fix. This procedure has become as much a part of the long-term work at the site as any of the more elaborate repairs.

Of course, the destruction of historic fabric during stucco work is sometimes unavoidable. Areas of loose, crumbly or badly cracked stucco must be removed, and this process often includes the badly rusted metal lath beneath it. A proper repair requires sound metal lath, scratch coat and brown coat, before applying the finish or buff coat that is the outside skin of the stucco.

To do the work right, original stucco was laboratory-tested to obtain an approximation of sand, lime and cement ratios. Historically, stucco color was created by adding pigments to the mix, and now can only be matched by doing individual test mixes. During the duplication process, color changes brought on by weathering also must be anticipated if the match is to be long term. Adjustments for existing variations from wall to wall and building to building add to the complexity of stucco repair and emphasize the importance of adequate research to the project.

Correspondence and photographs from the 1920s, in conjunction with laboratory analysis, confirmed that all stucco aggregate historically was screened from nearby Tie Canyon Wash. To ensure a reasonable texture and color duplication, since aggregate contributes to surface color, this same aggregate source had to be used for stucco repairs and replacement. To accomplish this, a small screening plant capable of producing more than two tons of aggregate per day was designed and built, then located up the wash from the original site by the preservation crew. Moveable and stationary storage bins were also built to keep newly screened aggregate dry and free of foreign material.

With aggregate from its original source and a known approximate ratio of sand, lime and cement, stucco test mixes for texture



Deteriorated stucco is cut out with a diamond blade, but deactivated historic plumbing is left intact.



Main house and annex of Scottys Castle with clock tower in background.

and color began. From each mix, a six- by ten-inch stucco sample was made and numbered. Also, its sand, lime, cement and color pigment ratios were documented and cataloged for future repairs. To acquire a suitable match for 50 percent of the existing stucco color variations, 230 individual test mixes were necessary. A specialized rack now holds samples that will be exposed to actual weathering conditions for a one-year period. The free-standing rack was designed so that stucco samples would not contact ferrous metal, which could cause staining or unnatural discoloration. Ultimately this work will enable the creation of a permanent color data base.

When the existing stucco is removed and the inner framing exposed, areas showing deterioration must be repaired. If historic insulation (Insulex) must be removed to accomplish this, it is numbered and stored on site in an area built for this purpose. All the exposed framing, along with any newly installed lumber is treated with an NPS-approved wood preservative. Historic insula-

tion is then reinstalled in its original location once appropriate structural improvements have been made.

The preservation approach being applied to this stucco project requires a great deal of extra time and effort generously provided by the core members of the Scottys Castle preservation crew (George Voyta, George Chapman, Don Creech, Mark Johannsen and the author) as well as maintenance division staff. The Western Regional Office also has been highly supportive of the steps being taken here, having funded special preservation projects at Scottys Castle for several years. Ground work now is being done for future preservation projects. With this sort of mind set and support, research, testing, and experimentation will not be overlooked as one very special ship of the desert is preserved.

Daniel J. Van Boxtel and George Voyta are part of the core preservation crew at Scottys Castle.

MATHER'S VOLUNTEERS

NPS EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAM.

We all spend hours daydreaming about where and when to go on vacation. Some of us never seem to have enough vacation leave saved up. For others, use-or-lose time at the end of the year forces us to scramble for ways to spend our accumulated leave. Perhaps a winter vacation on the sun-warmed beaches of Hawaii, or a fall stroll along the beaches of Cape Cod. Or there's always the trip to the Southwest, for those who prefer the desert. Whatever you select, however, there's usually a sizable price tag that accompanies it.

Now imagine taking your vacation in any one of the Service's crown jewels—the parks that stretch from Maine to Guam, and from Alaska to Florida. Now take that picture one step further. Instead of just “vacationing,” imagine yourself sharing knowledge, skills, or just plain muscle power as a *Mather Volunteer* in the NPS Employee Volunteer Service Program. Help complete a project during your one- or two-week vacation; see the parks while you help the parks. IRS will even allow you to deduct some of your out-of-pocket expenses for this educational volunteer experience.

The NPS already has an outstanding Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program. Thousands of volunteers donate millions of hours of time to the NPS annually. The program is so popular, in fact, that organizations such as the Sierra Club, the American Hiking Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, Earthwatch, and Helping Out in the Outdoors organize service trips where citizens pay to volunteer in the national parks.

But to NPS employees this opportunity comes free of charge. The only requirement is that you step forward and volunteer. The NPS has a cadre of trained employees. Up until now, we have not tapped our own employees to volunteer in the parks. It is legal for NPS employees to do so, as long as they volunteer to work in a different capacity from the one in which they are employed. The Park Service has no shortage of either the “grunt” or the “glamorous” jobs that could be designed as Employee Service Program opportunities.

How would Mather's Volunteers work?

Opportunities would be identified by individual parks, based upon actual tasks to be done—river corridor litter cleanup, elk herd censusing, backcountry roving interpretation—and some “sweeteners” to add a vacation flavor to the work—a river trip, park overflights, use of a patrol cabin, access to park archives. Park volunteer coordinators would assist park management to identify needs and tasks, then notify the Service through the *Courier* four months prior to the program date.

Service programs would be divided into two categories—adult and family, with adult projects open to NPS employees and their companions, and family projects open to employees, spouses and children. The amount of work to be done would determine how

many days the project would require, the number of people needed to participate in the project, and whether or not it would be an adult or family-oriented service. Time requirements for a project should not exceed one- or two-week intervals so as to coincide successfully with an employee's vacation schedule.

The host park would be responsible for selecting project participants. Employees would be required to take annual leave to participate, and pay for transportation to the site. After that, the host park would take over, possibly covering food and lodging costs through the Volunteers-in-Parks 154 account. The guidelines set up to handle reimbursement for the “public” volunteer program at the host park could apply to Mather's Volunteers also.

The public has an opportunity to participate in successful volunteer projects. Why not NPS employees? A plant control project at Haleakala NP called out volunteers who bent and pulled and tugged and finally removed eucalyptus trees and saplings encroaching on other plants. At the same time they enjoyed spectacular scenery and had the opportunity to stay in park cabins. At Point Reyes NS, an employee adopt-a-trail program got NPS employees and their families together to do trail maintenance, while the opportunity to use a backcountry campsite made the experience more fun for everyone involved. These two examples illustrate the incredible possibilities for Mather's Volunteers.

Your participation in Mather's Volunteers helps the NPS complete high quality work under the VIP Program. However, the program also gives volunteers a chance to learn, have fun, feel good, *and* do something productive, while creating yet another Park Service memory to look back on.

Peggy Dolinich worked with the Interpretation Division in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Things to Remember

- Parks should submit their NPS Employee Volunteer Service Program opportunities at least four months prior to commencement to: Mary Maruca, NPS Courier, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.
- Employees who want to be a Mather Volunteer should submit their names directly to the park hosting the program.
- Consult with IRS publications #535 and #526 for additional information on tax benefits.

FIRST TO SERVE

During the Civil War, Kansas became the first state of the Union to officially recruit and train military units comprised of Black soldiers. Between July of 1862 and October of 1863, the First and Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiments organized in eastern Kansas and mustered into the United States Army at Fort Scott. Throughout the war, they compiled a proud campaign record in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma). Approximately 180,000 Black soldiers served in the U.S. Army during the Civil War, including 2,080 from Kansas.

Kansas Senator (General) James H. Lane pioneered the recruitment of Black soldiers in the midwest and made political speeches in Fort Scott on numerous occasions. There were a variety of obstacles the regiment had to overcome. The Fort Scott Bulletin (newspaper) reported:

July 26, 1862—"An effort is being made in Leavenworth to raise a regiment of negroes. There are contrabands enough in Fort Scott to fill up two companies. . . ."

August 16, 1862—"Colored Regiments—Gen. Lane is still going on with the work of organizing two Colored Regiments, notwithstanding the refusal of the President to accept black soldiers. Last Tuesday about fifty recruits were raised here. . . ."

Soon after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment mustered into the United States Army at Fort Scott. It was the fourth Black regiment to enter the Union Army (three regiments from Louisiana preceded the First Kansas on the official rolls). Colonel James M. Williams, who had helped recruit the regiment, became the commanding officer. Throughout the Civil War white officers normally commanded Black regiments. However, a few Black soldiers eventually did achieve officer rank, and many others became non-commissioned officers (corporals and sergeants).

From January 13 to May 2, 1863, the regiment stayed at Fort Scott, where the soldiers continued their training and assisted with the construction of fortifications. During this period, many of the soldiers became seriously ill. Sixty-three of the soldiers from the First and Second Kansas Colored Infantry Regiments who died in Fort Scott were buried in the Fort Scott National Cemetery, established in August of 1862.

Some of the major engagements of the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment occurred on October 28, 1862, at Island Mound, near Butler, MO; May 18, 1863, at Reeder Farm, near Sherwood, MO; July 1-2, 1863, at Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation (Indian

Territory); July 16, 1863, at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation; and April 16-18, 1864, at Poison Springs, AR. Union officers highly acclaimed the regiment in their official reports.

Major General James G. Blunt on July 26, 1863 (after the action at Honey Springs)—"The First Kansas (colored) particularly distinguished itself, they fought like veterans and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed."

Lt. Colonel John Bowles on July 20, 1863 (acting commander of the regiment during the engagement at Honey Springs)—"In conclusion, I feel it but justice and my duty to state that the officers and men throughout the entire regiment behaved nobly, and with the coolness of veterans. Each seemed to vie with the other in the performance of his duty, and it was with the greatest gratification that I witnessed their gallant and determined resistance under the most galling fire."

Brigadier General John McNeil on November 2, 1863—"On Saturday I reviewed the First Arkansas Volunteers, First Colored Infantry Kansas Volunteers, and Rabb's Battery. The negro regiment is a triumph of drill and discipline, and reflects great honor on Col. Williams in command. Few volunteer regiments that I have seen make a better appearance. I regard them as first-rate infantry."

In the Battle of Poison Springs, Arkansas, the regiment suffered heavy casualties, losing nearly one-quarter of its men—117 dead and 65 wounded. Colonel James M. Williams, on April 24, 1864 reported that "the officers and men all evinced the most heroic spirit, and those that fell died the death of a true soldier."

Black troops surmounted many obstacles to become a part of the Union Army. They had to prove their value to many skeptics, while knowing that to be captured by Confederate forces could mean death. By the end of the Civil War the First Kansas Colored Infantry Regiment had incurred more casualties than any other Kansas regiment. Five officers and 173 enlisted soldiers were killed in action; ten enlisted soldiers died from wounds received in combat, and one officer and 165 enlisted soldiers died from disease. The regiment was mustered out of the U.S. Army at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on October 1, 1865, and received its final payment on October 30 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Arnold W. Schofield is Fort Scott's historian, and Dave Schaefer is a park ranger at the fort.

REMEMBERING SEQUOIA'S EARLY YEARS

BLACK ARMY CAPTAIN SERVES AS ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

When the new military superintendent for the summer of 1903 arrived in Sequoia NP he had already faced many challenges. Born in Kentucky during the Civil War, Charles Young early had set himself a course that took him to places where a black man was not often welcome. He was the first black to graduate from the white high school in Ripley, Ohio, and through competitive examination he won an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1884. He went on to graduate with

his commission, only the third black man to do so. Later he would remark that the worst he could wish for an enemy would be to make him a black and send him to West Point.

His military career progressed in the cavalry, and he saw action in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. In 1903, he was serving as a captain in the cavalry, commanding a segregated black company at the Presidio of San Francisco, when he received orders to take his troops to Sequoia NP for the summer.

In May 1903, Sequoia NP was already thirteen years old, but still under-developed and hard to visit. Since 1891, the



Captain Charles Young and his crew upon completion of the road to Giant Forest in 1903.



Captain Charles Young.

management and development of the park had been the responsibility of the U.S. Army but, owing to a lack of Congressional funding, almost nothing had been done. The biggest lack in the park was an adequate wagon road to the Giant Forest, the home of the world's largest trees. Army work on a road had begun in the summer of 1900, but progress had lagged. In three summers, barely five miles of road had been constructed.

Army administration of the early national parks usually took the form of a military officer sent to the park for the summer and authorized by the Department of the Interior to function as "acting superintendent." These assignments usually changed each year, part of the reason Army accomplishments in the parks were often limited. In its first dozen years, Sequoia NP never had a military superintendent who worked in the park more than two consecutive seasons.

Young and his troopers arrived in Sequoia after a 16-day

Seminole Negro Indian Scouts

The annals of black American history record few episodes as strange as that of the Seminole Negro Indian Scouts. These soldiers of fortune traced their ancestry back to slaves who fled their masters to join the Seminole tribe in Florida.

Following the Seminole wars of the 1840s, the U.S. government relocated the black Seminoles in Indian territory. After becoming embroiled in a power dispute with other reservation Indians, a group of Seminoles and their black kinsman emigrated to Mexico, where the Mexicans welcomed their military expertise. In exchange for necessities such as land, tools, and firearms, the Seminoles fought more than forty campaigns against the Apache and Comanche on behalf of the Mexican government. Relentless trackers, the black Seminoles often pursued their adversaries for weeks until there was no alternative but to engage in combat. Their military tactics and prowess brought unprecedented peace to the border, earning them high praise from the Mexican government. Meanwhile, Texas slave owners organized forays into Mexico that were designed to capture and once again enslave the black Seminole. Although seldom successful, armed Texans crossed the Rio Grande annually until the outbreak of the Civil War.

After the war, with slavery no longer an issue, black Seminoles returned to the U. S. Seminole spokesman John Kibbett, while detained by the Army at Fort Duncan, then agreed to enlist his men as Army scouts in exchange for food and cash payments delivered to their families. Once again these hardy



Neville Spring, one of the last hold-outs for Seminole scouts. Photo taken by Vidal Davila, October 1984.

survivors of numerous Indian campaigns on the northern Mexico desert trailed their old enemies over the rugged plains, desert and mountains of west Texas. Subsisting on bacon and hard tack, sweltering under a burning Texas sun, the black Seminole endured monotony, fatigue and the constant threat of ambush, spiced occasionally with a savage skirmish. For 20-odd years the black Seminoles proved "their ability as good trailers and their awareness of the habits of Indians."

They heard the last bugle call somewhere in West Texas in the 1890s at isolated encampments like Neville Springs (ruins located in Big Bend NP). Fearing an Apache strike through the Trans-Pecos country of Texas, the black Seminoles patrolled the surrounding Chihuahuan Desert. Their military duties eventually done, many chose to remain in the remote solitude of West Texas and settle along the Rio Grande Valley. Today their descendents enjoy the blessings of civilization that the black Seminoles helped win for them on the West Texas frontier.

ride to find that their major assignment would be the extension of the wagon road. Hoping to break the sluggish pattern of previous military administrations, Young poured his considerable energies into the project, and dirt and rock began to fly. By mid-August wagons were entering the mountain-top forest for the first time. Still not content, Young kept his crews working and soon extended the road to the base of famous Moro Rock. During the summer of 1903, Young and his troops built as much road as the combined results of the three previous summers.

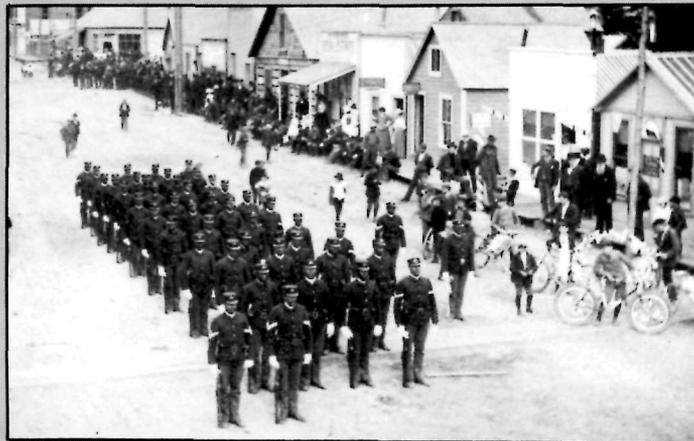
Young only served in Sequoia NP for one summer. In 1904 he was posted as military attache in Haiti. He later served in the same capacity in Liberia. During the Pershing expedition into Mexico in 1916, Young again saw active combat. At the beginning of World War I, Young, by then retired, applied for a command. When he was refused because of his health, he protested and rode 500 miles on horseback from Ohio to

Washington, DC, to prove his fitness for duty. His demonstration succeeded and he returned to active duty as a full colonel. He died in 1923 while on an official mission to Africa and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full honors.

Although Colonel Charles Young only served one short season as acting superintendent of Sequoia NP, he has not been forgotten. The energy and dignity he brought to his national park assignment left a strong imprint. His roads, much improved in later times, are still in use today, having served millions of park visitors for more than eighty years. And the example he set—a determined black man overcoming the prejudices of society—remains an inspiration to anyone who faces life's challenges head on.

William Tweed is the Sequoia District naturalist.

Law And Order Gold-Rush Style



During the Gold Rush era of Alaska and the Yukon Territory, large numbers of blacks moved north. Best remembered were the troops of Company L, 24th Infantry, a veteran company with Spanish-American War service, which arrived at Camp Dyea from Cuba in the spring of 1899. They replaced the first troops sent north hurriedly in February 1898 to patrol the gold rush trails and the border. Gold Rush excitement in southeastern Alaska had simmered down somewhat from the frenzy of 1897-98. The 24th's duties entailed showing the flag, ensuring that the dispute over the U.S.-Canada line did not flare into border hostilities and, if called upon by civil authorities, keeping law and order in the boom towns of Dyea and Skagway.

With the *Modus Vivendi* of October 20, 1899, between the U.S. and Britain, which established the boundary at the pass, border tensions eased. Skagway

settled down as Yukon traffic slowed and there was no recurrence of the 1898 vigilante committee. Skagway became Alaska's first incorporated community in June 1900. Orderliness and stability were reflected in the founding of the usual institutions of an American town: the chamber of commerce, YMCA, and a literary society. Over the time of the 24th's Alaskan service, Skagway newspapers reported on black troop participation in community activities. Soldiers did good work for the community, although some incidents typical of young soldiers' leisure-time behavior were noted as well. When the black troops left in 1902 after three years of service, the *Skagway Daily Alaskan* praised the conduct and achievements of Captain Hovey and his men.

Bob Spude

THE REAL VALUE OF VALUE ENGINEERING

Carlsbad Caverns NP accommodates some 800,000 visitors each year. Most of them trek downward about a mile-and-a-half to a self-guided trail 750 feet below the surface. On their three-mile trip through the cave they enjoy one of the world's most spectacular displays of stalagmites and stalactites. These predominantly limestone formations, properly called speleothems, are millions of years old, many of them one-of-a-kind and hence irreplaceable. Some visitors, awed by nature's handiwork, want to take home a real memento of their visit to Carlsbad Caverns. So, when no one is looking, they reach out (or leave the trail) to break off an irreplaceable speleothem.

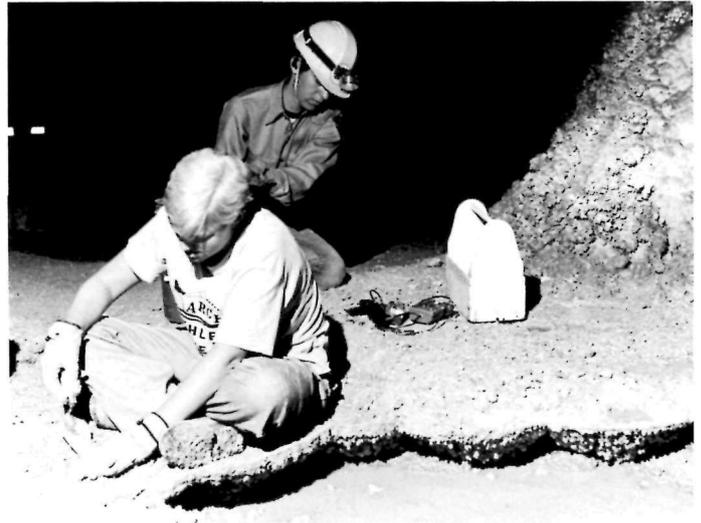
According to the former Carlsbad Caverns NP Superintendent Rick Smith, visitors now damage hundreds of these beautiful national treasures each year. Without some positive intervention, Smith projected that every speleothem within reach of the main Carlsbad Cavern trail would be touched, marred, or broken by the year 2000.

How to better protect these treasures became the focus of Gary Arenson, the park's former administrative officer. Arenson felt that an intrusion-detection device might keep visitors from defacing the resource.

Because of a prior work relationship in the U.S. Army Value Engineering Program, Arenson contacted the author to ask his advice in brainstorming a better way to protect the speleothems. I advised him to canvass the Carlsbad Caverns management force and park rangers for ideas. Inspired by the late Larry Miles who fathered value engineering, we began creating alternatives to do the job of protecting the speleothems. "What else will do the job?" was also asked of laymen, visitors and various experts on intrusion detection systems.

Discarded alternatives included: increasing park ranger staffing, fencing in the speleothem foundations, building high railings along the trail through the cave, and rerouting the trail away from many of the more delicate formations. All of these proved to be either too expensive or impractical. Arenson's idea of using intrusion-detection sensors appeared to be the most feasible and economical alternative. The next step was to prepare a proposal requesting NPS regional headquarters supply funds for a six-month, intrusion-detection system feasibility test. This request was approved.

Ironically, a later brainstorming session had one employee spontaneously proposing, "have the speleothem scream when a visitor touches it." Arenson's VE solution turned out to be a realistic variation of this unrealistic but very creative idea. Basically, the area around the speleothem "screams" via an intrusion-detection device whenever a cave visitor moves into the speleothem's "space."



Cave restoration work at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

In October 1987, a test project of seven intrusion-detection sensor devices was initiated. Superintendent Smith selected two separate cavern areas with numerous speleothem breaks—the Papoose Room and the Green Lake Room. Five passive, infrared devices went in the Papoose Room, two in the Green Lake Room. These devices sense body heat and motion in a field about two feet or so from the trail, so that anyone who reaches out to touch a speleothem will cause the alarm to sound loud enough to signal a patrolling park ranger. Further, the audible signal immediately influences the visitor to return to the trail (confirmed through on-the-spot observations by concealed park rangers).

The intrusion devices now successfully protect Carlsbad's unique rock treasures. According to Ron Kerbo, Carlsbad Caverns cave specialist, only six new speleothem breaks occurred in the Papoose Room from October 1987 to mid-April 1988. In the past, several dozen violations would have been expected in a similar six-month period. This was a five- or six-fold reduction in breakage in the Papoose Room. While this reduced rate is now so low as to approximate the statistical error in counting breaks, it appears possible that the sensors could be reducing damage as much as 90 percent or more.

Testing this unique solution to the Carlsbad Caverns problem cost less than \$5,000. And, as with many VE solutions, this one has even greater benefits. Each year at Carlsbad Caverns, several substantial tort claims are filed against the federal government

by injured visitors who had fallen or wandered away from the paved cave trail. Intrusion detection alarms now can use a loud siren to alert the "wandering" visitor to return to the trail. These devices show good promise for reducing the visitor accident rate and consequently the tort rate.

This example again proves that VE solutions are frequently simple, subtle, elegant, and inexpensive, providing more positive benefits than originally sought. Based on the successful feasibility test, Superintendent Smith decided to use additional passive infrared sensors throughout the cave. It is projected that these additional sensors will protect about 75 percent of the most fragile speleothem areas near the main Carlsbad Caverns trail.



Broken formations at Carlsbad Caverns NP. Infra-red sensor alarms may help prevent this type of damage in the future.

Arenson's VE idea may result in substantial protection of one of the most important geological resources in the world. In the past, Carlsbad Caverns could expect about 1,500 broken speleothems per year. It appears possible that the use of intrusion-detector sensors and the use of an effective, mandatory visitor orientation program may reduce broken speleothems by about 95 percent. Since these savings will occur each and every year, this amounts to a multi-million dollar VE idea.

Retired from value engineering work at RCA, R. J. Robbins works now as a volunteer at Carlsbad Caverns NP. He reports that the "actual techniques of value engineering are primarily common sense laced with good doses of experience and creative problem solving." His article is in part a response to the June Director's column titled "Thinking Creatively, Acting Boldly"

Finance Division Looks Ahead

In the National Park Service, change comes about slowly, only after much contemplation. Twenty-five years of speculation about how to handle the financial aspect of NPS life have come and gone, but, until recently, this function has continued to be part of regional and Washington offices. Now, a Departmental directive has enabled the Service to consolidate its financial operations in a centralized finance office—Accounting Operations Division (AOD)—in Reston, VA. The consolidation began in February 1988 with the incorporation of the National Capital Region.

The consolidation of finance offices affects all NPS employees. Its creation has eliminated regional finance jobs—though it has made work opportunities available at AOD, fewer than 10 regional finance employees have accepted. Thus staffing the Reston offices means new employees must be hired. In the process, these individuals will have to learn the basics of the National Park Service and its financial management—time and help from all of us is critical. Finally, the consolidation displaces old relationships between regional offices, service centers and Washington, while it requires that new relationships and methodologies be developed.

What will it take to help the new AOD become successful? The formula requires that discipline, cooperation and communication be instilled in the daily operations of the division, its employees, the customer, and the finance and accounting operations of the NPS.

By discipline I mean establishing high standards for operations, employee training, conduct and behavior, and professionalism, then meeting those standards every day. Cooperation refers to an atmosphere of trust and mutual assistance created within AOD, and between AOD employees and its customers. In contrast to a competitive spirit, cooperation requires putting forth that extra effort to show concern for employees, customers, and the quality of the work produced. Communication involves the open, meaningful, successful sharing of ideas among all those involved with AOD activities.

Keeping these elements in mind, the missions of AOD are providing the customer with timely obligation, payment and accounting services that are both accurate and professional; resolving any problems that may arise in a positive manner; and enhancing systems, policies and procedures. AOD also has responsibilities to employees for adequate training and development.

The AOD's mission will be tough to fulfill, but it will be a good one for the NPS, requiring the help of all involved to make it a success.

Charles H. Burn

ON TAKING A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO RESOURCE PRESERVATION

To focus clearly on the preservation mandate, I propose a management approach I characterize as resource-centered management and policy-driven decisionmaking.

My definition of resource-centered management is a simple one. It is a management approach that consistently analyzes management actions in light of their effect on the resources. It is a management approach that always asks the question: will the action have positive, negative, or no effect on the park's resources?

As managers of the national park system, we are stewards of the resources within the parks we manage. We are stewards *first* and everything else second.

Yes, we do have an organic act that charges us with resource preservation *and* use. But as Bob Utley said a number of years ago, the word "preservation" comes first in the law. Preservation also comes first in common sense. Without resource preservation, everything else we do is pointless.

Numerous other laws and regulations also direct us to preserve park resources. The laws and proclamations that created the parks are, by their very nature, mandates to preserve. Therefore, the primary focus of all park operations should be the preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the parks. Again, as managers, we must examine all of our management actions by asking the question: will the action have positive, negative, or no effect on the park's resources? are our decisions resource-centered decisions?

National Park Service policies, as primarily stated in *Management Policies*, are public statements of how the National Park Service intends to conduct its business. They are the heart of policy-driven decisionmaking. Policy is the starting point for every resource-related decision a manager makes. Through its application, policy makes us predictable to the Department of the Interior, the rest of the Executive Branch, Congress, our various constituencies, and the public at large. Policy gives consistency to the management of a far flung park system. Given similar circumstances, a policy-driven decision would be the same whether made at Cape Cod, Lincoln Boyhood, or Yosemite. Policy is the context within which park managers should be making decisions.

BY F. A. KETTERSON, JR.

The Service's cultural resource management policies, those with which I am most familiar, are totally resource-centered. They are policies that have evolved over a long period of time. They are centered in law and regulation, but they also have a heavy philosophical content. They are, in the main, well thought out and practical—clear statements of how the National Park Service intends to conduct its cultural resource management business. Therefore, when policy-driven, cultural resource management decisions are made within the context of cultural resource-centered policies, the chances are very high that a good decision will be made.

The Service is in the resource preservation business for the long term. Its charge is preservation in perpetuity, and thus its cultural resource management policies are designed to help carry out this mission. The better we understand them, the more clearly we articulate them, and the less often we will find ourselves compromising the resources we have the responsibility to preserve.

Interpretation can play a vital role in a resource-centered, policy-driven management system. Interpretation is the public face of the National Park Service. In large measure, it is also the internal face of the Service. Interpretation frequently tells us, as an organization, who we are, what we do, and why we do it. It is the thread that ties our policies and practices in resource management to our visitors, the various publics we serve, and to ourselves.

Because we all play a role in the management and protection of national park system resources, we all must perform an interpretive role, explaining our policies and practices. In that interpretive role, we come to better know and understand these policies and practices ourselves. And in the process, we also become better managers, capable of ensuring the preservation of those resources both for today and for tomorrow.

F. A. Ketterson, Jr., is chief of cultural resources management for the Midwest Region.

What's Shaped Like Michigan?

A 35,000-acre preserve in northeast Florida with a hard-to-pronounce name and an assortment of wildlife and cultural sites dating back nearly 1,200 years is the 11th NPS area in Florida.

The creation of Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, authorized by Congress and approved by President Reagan in February, culminated a 16-year campaign by Rep. Charles E. Bennett to bring the area under NPS protection.

Shaped roughly like a miniature state of Michigan, the preserve encompasses the coastal marshes, islands, mudflats and meandering tidal creeks of north Jacksonville between the Nassau and St. Johns rivers, from Interstate Highway 95 on the west to the Atlantic barrier islands on the east. Wetlands make up about 65 percent of the authorized area, providing habitat for rare or endangered wildlife such as spotted turtles, wood storks, Florida marsh mink, the West Indian manatee and the Atlantic salt marsh snake.

But it is the area's heritage that probably will attract the most visitor interest. Cultural sites within the new preserve cover a timespan beginning with the prehistoric Timucuan Indians, believed to have roamed the area more than 700 years before Columbus' New World discovery, and ending with the Spanish-American War in 1898. They include: 16th and 18th century Spanish fort sites and a 17th century Spanish mission site; 18th century English fort sites; Thomas



Front gate of the Kingsley Plantation (early 19th century.) The plantation was a training ground for black slaves.

Creek, the southernmost battlefield of the American Revolution; Kingsley Plantation, now a state historic site; earthwork remnants of a Confederate Civil War fort; a concrete gun battery from the Spanish-American War.

Most of the preserve's wetlands and two of its historic sites currently are owned by the State of Florida and are expected to be donated to NPS. A 500-acre tract now owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy also will be acquired eventually.

Paul Ghioto

IN HARM'S WAY

A PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF JUNE 8.

I opened the Ft. Pickens Entrance Station at 9:00 a.m., and at 9:11 a.m. the dispatcher giving the daily weather report called for severe thunderstorms and rain over the park radio system. Three cars passed through the entrance station shortly thereafter, and I gave them the severe weather warnings and safety messages.

At 9:28 a.m. the dispatcher issued a special weather report. Two water spouts had been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico near the Pensacola pass. I went to the back door of the building to observe the weather conditions outside and saw a large square black cloud with sheets of rain moving at a high rate of speed toward the entrance station—coming from the southwest on land. I knew I needed to open a window at the front of the building for cross ventilation and had walked about five feet toward it when the rear door blew open and the glass shattered.

Realizing I didn't have time to get to the window, I knelt down next to the drop safe, on a water hose, and began to pray. Within seconds all the windows broke and the park interpretive newspapers flew out the window. At that moment the wall behind me moved.

That was the last thing I remembered until several minutes later when I felt myself sliding along the asphalt road about 40 feet from where I had been kneeling. I remember thanking God for letting me live, then looking up and seeing the headlights of a car coming toward me. My glasses had been blown off my face, so my vision was very blurry.

"Oh God, if I don't get up that car will run over me," I thought.

It wasn't until I stood up that I realized the car could not hit me because the flag pole that once stood outside the entrance station was blown across the road about five feet from where I had landed.

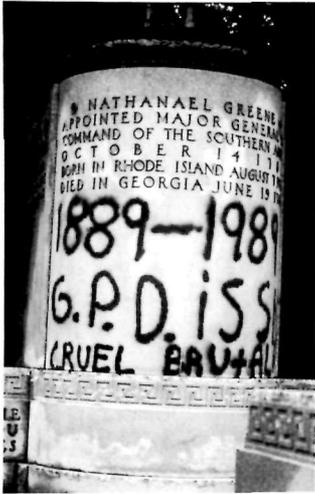
When the car came to a stop, a gentleman got out. He called to me, but I was unable to move. I can't remember what I said. He came toward me and put his arm around me, assuring me that everything would be all right. After helping me into the back seat of his car, he started toward Pensacola Beach until I said I had to go to the ranger station to let the park know what had happened. We arrived a few minutes later. I was taken into the dispatch room where my wonderful co-workers tried to make me as comfortable as possible.

Shortly thereafter I was transported to the Gulf Breeze Hospital by land ambulance, then, several hours after that, released, following surgery to my left thumb where the nerve and tendons had been cut, and treatment for numerous road burns and bruises. I also had my eyes, ears, nose and hair full of sand, and a week later was still finding sand in my hair.

I have often told people that I would give my life for the National Park Service, but I never realized how close I actually might come to doing just that.

Local television and radio stations as well as newspapers along the Gulf coast ran headlines about the June 8 storms. In all cases, the lead story concerned a tornado that struck the Fort Pickens Entrance Station and the young woman, Amanda Rhodes, who had been inside. But unlike many news stories, this one had a happy ending. Amanda Rhodes had survived the ordeal with only minor injuries, and, today, a new entrance station is being constructed in the same location. The debris, which was scattered along a half mile section of the north side of the island, has been cleared up, although portions of the structure and/or its contents are still washing ashore along the beaches of Gulf Breeze, FL.

PARK BRIEFS



The 73-year-old statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene, hero of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, was defaced with graffiti. It also had huge chunks of granite chipped from the base on the night of July 4. Messages scrawled on the statues were directed at the Greensboro, NC, police department. Repairs to Gen. Greene's statue, along with the five other damaged monuments at **Guilford Courthouse NMP**, will cost an estimated \$250,000 to \$300,000. Area residents have offered to help the park defray repair costs.

Though NPS director for less than two months at the time, James M. Ridenour became the first in his position to view the scenic forested vistas of **Saint-Gaudens NHS** since it officially joined the system in 1977. Perched above the Connecticut River in west-central New Hampshire, sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens' "Aspet" home and studios are always enhanced by the surrounding mountains, vividly green this year because of a wet spring. The property is the only NPS unit that commemorates the life and work of a visual artist.

The Fordyce Bathhouse Visitor Center was dedicated by Director Ridenour at a ribbon-cutting ceremony in **Hot Springs NP** in May. In his address, the director recognized the role of local Hot Springs citizens and the Arkansas Congressional Delegation whose efforts to obtain funding for the rehabilitation of the Fordyce made its conversion into the park's visitor center possible. Director Ridenour also noted that it was President Andrew Jackson who, in 1832, signed the legislation establishing Hot Springs Reservation, the oldest area in the national park system.

Originally constructed and furnished for \$212,749 by Col. Samuel Fordyce, a Civil War veteran who built the bathhouse as a testimonial to the healing waters to which he believed he owed his life, the rehabilitation and conversion of the structure into the park's visitor center cost nearly \$5,000,000. The building contains exhibits, historic furnishings and equipment, along with audiovisual aids that tell the story of the American Spa and inform visitors about Hot Springs NP. The essence of the original bathhouse is retained in its architecture, but the Buckstaff is the only traditional thermal

water bathhouse still operating on Bathhouse Row.

One of the largest in the history of the NPS to adapt a National Historic Landmark structure into a park visitor center, the Fordyce project culminated in four days of celebratory activities that included a gala reception, vintage homes tours, a U.S. Navy Band concert, a puppet show and a Crystal Gayle concert. The outstanding public response was exemplified by the underwriting of these activities in the amount of \$32,000 by the *Sentinel-Record*, and other area sponsors.



Smokehouse and kitchen cabin at Booker T. Washington NM.

Booker T. Washington at age 9, poor, uneducated, and newly freed, left the Burroughs farm in Franklin County, VA, in 1865. When he returned for a visit in 1908, he was a college president and influential statesman. In 1956, a century after his birth, **Booker T. Washington NM** commemorated his life and work. Reconstructed farm buildings, most of the Burroughs Plantation's original 207 acres, and demonstrations of farm life in pre-Civil War Virginia help conjure up the setting of Washington's childhood.

Most people consider history to be no longer a part of the present. This may be true, but not at this 224 acre park. Living history is one of the main attractions in the summer months. Park trails and activities allow a visitor's mind to wander back to the first nine years of Booker's life in slavery.

After visitors stop by the kitchen cabin, where Booker and his family lived, they feel sweat trickling down their own faces. No one has to tell them how hot it was when Jane, Booker's mother, cooked for the entire plantation. Clarifying

the daily life experiences of Booker's early childhood is the goal of park staff as they try to interpret the man behind the accomplishments.

The concept of living history provides visitors with an unusual living link to the past, one that seeks to explain the importance of the Burroughs Plantation not only to Washington's life, but also to the history of America.

B. Patrice Cunningham

Amid dense stands of lodgepole pine, alongside avalanche chutes, and near sub-alpine meadows, archeologists from the Yosemite Research Center in Yosemite NP recorded 55 prehistoric and historic archeological sites as part of a cultural resources survey of the Virginia Canyon area. These sites represent areas used by prehistoric Native Americans, as well as herders who tended sheep during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

A milestone for archeological research in the park, it is the first complete survey of an area not extensively disturbed by modern structures and facilities. Located north of Tuolumne Meadows, this area was apparently a stopover along a major prehistoric trade route that connected the foothills and Central California on the west with the tribal areas and obsidian sources near the present-day towns of Lee Vining and Bishop. Artifacts collected from archeological sites in Virginia Canyon indicate use of the area for at least the past 2,000-3,000 years.



Archeologists recording a prehistoric site below Virginia Peak in Yosemite NP.

The archeological investigation of Virginia Canyon shows this area to have been used seasonally also. Native Americans escaped the heat of the lower elevations where game, especially deer, was more plentiful. Archeological evidence, in the form of mortar cups and milling slicks, pounded or smoothed into the surface of granite boulders or bedrock outcrops, shows that the Native Americans

returned to this canyon over a period of several decades, perhaps even centuries. A unique discovery, a semi-circular petroglyph pecked into a granite outcrop, also was recorded. Used for purposes that only the Native Americans knew, this is the only petroglyph yet recorded in the park.

Shepherders, many of them Basques from the Pyrenees in Europe, once roamed this

canyon, tending flocks of sheep in the grassy meadows along sparkling streams. Several tree carvings were discovered and recorded during the archeological survey, many of artistic design, with stylized initials and dates ranging from 1888 to 1907.

Efforts are now underway to catalog all the artifacts collected during the survey. Information from each archeological site record will be added to a computerized database containing known archeological sites in the park.

In addition to the existing database, maps drawn of each site will be entered onto a new computer-aided drafting and design system allowing spatial analysis. This computerized drafting system will link with a park-based geographic information system that will graphically display and analyze the distribution of different types of sites throughout the park.

Laura Kirn Laird

Mark Ogle painting entitled *Heaven's Peak* is on display this summer at Glacier NP's Logan Pass Visitor Center. The 40-inch by 60-inch oil of the famous summit is part of Ogle's series of oils depicting national parks. Recent works include scenes from Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton,

Denali, and Yosemite. Ogle's goal is to chronicle the wonders of the national park system. His exhibit at the park's visitor center initiates what Chief Naturalist Cindy Nielsen hopes will become a summer series of art depicting the natural and cultural beauties of northwestern Montana.

John Anfield, assistant national park officer at Peak NP in England, presented a book detailing the British facility to (acting) NARO RD Steven H. Lewis. Anfield toured several U.S. national parks as part of a NPS (USA-UK) Memorandum of Understanding. He researched

the preparation of national park plans and tourism developments in and around the park areas he visited. Peak NP, Great Britain's first of five national parks and 30 nature reserves, is located within the urban square bounded by Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Derby.



*Mark Ogle and Cindy Nielson discuss how to hang *Heaven's Peak*.*

NEWS



Manhattan Sites Chief of Maintenance **Joe Codispoti** immigrated to America as a teenager. In addition to a long-standing pride in his adopted country, he is also a talented stained glass artist with a great affection for the Statue of Liberty. That's why he presented a likeness of the statue measuring 29 inches by 32 inches to the Liberty Island Museum for display. He also presented duplicates to former First Lady Nancy Reagan on her birthday and to Lee Iacocca who raised the funds for the statue's restoration. Each panel contains 500 pieces of glass.

"That's a lot of glass," says Codispoti, "but as far as I'm concerned it was worth it. And it was an honor and a pleasure to do because it was a work of love."



Yellowstone NP Assistant Superintendent **Ben J. Clary** has been selected as the new superintendent of Voyageurs NP. Said Clary: "I have spent 12 exciting and challenging years in Yellowstone. I have grown to appreciate the greater Yellowstone area and the people I have met and friends I have made. It will be difficult to leave. Voyageurs has many of the same elements Yellowstone has, and I look forward to being a part of the development of a relatively new area."

NPS Federal Women's Program Manager **Ana Villagra** has been elected Chair of the Federal Women's Interagency Board. The elected First Vice-Chair is National Capital Region's Federal Women's Program Manager, **Colleen Spicka**. Sponsored by OPM, the Board will provide a forum for exchanging information concerning the activities, issues, and successes of the Federal Women's Program. It also will serve as a central information network for women working for the federal government.



Native Montanan, **Robert (Bob) Andrew**, currently Zion NP's chief ranger, has been named Glacier NP's new chief ranger. He replaces Chuck Sigler, who has moved into the management assistant position at the park.



Barbara A. Booher, a Native American with long service in the Department of the Interior, has joined the staff of Custer Battlefield NM as the new superintendent. Of Cherokee and Ute descent, she succeeds Dennis Ditmanson who has gone on to the superintendency at White Sands NM.



Guard Sergeant **Judy C. Smith** came to the National Capital Region Park Police after ten years in the banking industry and a career change to the security profession at Washington's National Airport. She worked with the U.S. Park Police at Wolf Trap and was commended for her quick response to the Filene Center fire. Her promotion to guard sergeant made her the first female guard supervisor in the region.



William G. Thomas has been appointed to serve as the first superintendent of San Francisco Maritime NHP.

"Bill was chosen because he knows the ships; he knows the Park Service; and he knows San Francisco," WRO RD Stanley T. Albright observed.

Thomas volunteered his help restoring the sailing ship *Balclutha* in the 1950s. He was a founding director of the National Liberty Ship Memorial that saved *SS Jeremiah O'Brien*. Several years ago he

was assigned to prepare the initial draft legislation that last year created the Service's new maritime unit. Thomas was a professional staff member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives when Golden Gate NRA was created in 1972. He also served 13 years as a reporter and assistant city editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.



Amy Vanderbilt, Yellowstone NP's assistant public affairs officer from 1984 to 1989, is now in Glacier NP, serving as the public affairs officer for that park. Commenting that "Glacier National Park is truly one of the premier natural treasures in our country," she keeps pace with a busy schedule that has her working closely with the media and surrounding area chambers of commerce.



Colonial NHP Supervisory Park Ranger **Maryanne R. Gerbauckas** has been named superintendent at William Howard Taft NHS. Midwest Regional Director Don H. Castleberry commended her fine record for dealing with resource management issues and public relations responsibilities. Gerbauckas succeeds Dr. Stephen Kesselman who was recently promoted to the superintendency at Herbert Hoover NHS.

SWRO Chief of Contracting and Property Management **Patrick C. McCrary** has been named to his first superintendency at Lake Meredith NRA. He replaces John Higgins who is retiring after a 42-year federal career, 10 of those years at Lake Meredith. McCrary started with the NPS in 1977 as a maintenance worker at Rocky Mountain NP.

AWARD

NCR RD **Robert G. Stanton** received an appreciation award from Ira J. Hutchinson, director of the Office of Historically Black Colleges and Universities for Stanton's contributions to that office during his tour of duty as the associate director for park operations in WASO.

RETIREMENTS

Eldon and Karen Reyer have retired from the National Park Service after 30 years of service, during which time they lived and worked in ten NPS areas, the Washington Office, and the Southwest Regional Office.

A native of Longmont, CO, Eldon began his career in 1956 as a seasonal fire guard in Yellowstone NP where he later served three summers as a seasonal ranger. He and Karen met and married in Yellowstone in 1959. Karen was well prepared to share Eldon's career. An NPS brat, she was born in Hopewell Furnace NHS, where her father, Lon Garrison, was the first superintendent. She grew up in Glacier, Grand Canyon, Big Bend, and Yellowstone.

Eldon's first permanent position came in Carlsbad Caverns NP, after which he was assigned to Big Bend NP. For Karen, this assignment was her third extended stay in that park. Other assignments have taken them to Canyonlands NP, Mount McKinley NP, Glen Canyon NRA, and Custer Battlefield NM. Eldon also served as supervisory legislative affairs specialist in the Washington Office, prior to his time in the Southwest Regional Office where he served as the associate regional director for planning and resources management. During these years, Karen also worked as a veterinary technician and animal nurse.

The couple have two daughters, the older born during their stay at Big Bend,

and the younger during a flood when Eldon was stationed at Mount McKinley.

Eldon and Karen (Rt 3, Box 107 R, Santa Fe, NM 87501), along with Karen's brother, Lars Garrison, and Howe Brothers Press, have made available copies of *The Making of a Ranger: Forty Years with the National Parks* by Lon Garrison at a discount to E&AA members. Eldon and Karen are Second Century E&AA members; Lars and Gayle are E&AA Life members.

■
Robert Fultz has retired after 27 years of federal Service. His career began in 1959 as a seasonal ranger in Rocky Mountain NP, then progressed to an interpretation career in a variety of NPS areas such as Shenandoah NP, Carlsbad Caverns NP, Great Sand Dunes NM and many other areas. He also spent seven years as a wildlife film photographer-lecturer for the National Audubon Society. Currently he works with video productions of NPS areas. Bob and his wife Laurie make their home at 1642 Valencia Road, RR#1, Bullhead City, AZ 86430.

DEATHS



■
Richard (Dick) L. Wilburn, Chief, Branch of Loss Control Management, 61, died suddenly of cardiac arrest on July 11. He started his career as a teacher with the San Rafael School District, working during the summer as a seasonal fireguard, lookout and fire crew leader with the Umpqua National Forest. This led him to his Park Service career as a ranger/naturalist at

Lassen Volcanic NP, transferring to Joshua Tree NP in 1965 as supervisory park ranger.

As a result of his involvement with rescue operations, participation on accident review boards, instruction on the proper use of tools and equipment and survival techniques, Dick developed a strong interest in Safety Management and applied for a position as Safety Officer.

In 1967, he transferred to National Capital Parks as Safety Officer for the U.S. Park Police, then in 1971 became Western Regional Safety Officer. Following receipt of his master's degree in public service safety, he became the chief of WASO's Division of Safety in 1982, a position he held until his death.

Dick received numerous commendations and a special achievement award for his tireless efforts as a park ranger and for coordinating and teaching Servicewide Safety Management training courses. He is survived by his wife, Wanda Cox Wilburn, and three sons. Donations in his memory may be sent to Education Trust Fund, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

■
Barry Howard Whitman, 58, died June 21 of an apparent heart attack. Part of the maintenance staff at Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP since 1985, he had served the previous 14 years at George Washington Birthplace NM. He leaves a wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, a sister, and three granddaughters. Contributions in his memory may be sent to the Dahlgren Rescue Squad, Box 1375, Dahlgren, VA 22448, or a favorite charity.

■
Duane L. Anderson, 68, died April 18 of a heart attack. He and Elise D. Demaray Anderson (daughter of NPS director Arthur E. Demaray) were married 37 years. Her address is 6312 N. Calle De Adelita, Tucson, AZ 95718.

■
John C. (Mike) Curran, 97, died May 24 when he drove into the path of an oncoming truck in King George County, VA. He had retired from National Capital Region in 1955. Survivors include a son and daughter.

Dr. Edward Miles Riley, director of historical research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation from 1954 until 1976, died in June at the age of 78. Earlier in his career, he served as Colonial NHP historian and Independence NP chief park historian. Survivors include his wife, Annette Powers Riley, two daughters, and two sons. Memorials may be sent to St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Jamestown Road, Williamsburg, VA 23185, or the Department of Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

■
Ardeth C. Brown, 78, of Milton-Freewater, OR, died April 16. Wife of Otto M. Brown, who retired as Crater Lake superintendent in 1962, she served with him in Yosemite, Olympic and Yellowstone NP, where she also enjoyed painting in oils and water colors. Otto passed away in 1967. Ardeth is survived by a daughter, a son, five grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Donations in her memory may be sent to Milton Seventh-Day Adventist Community Service Center in Milton-Freewater, OR, or the Livingston Seventh-Day Adventist Church Memorial Fund in Livingston, MT.

■
Barbara Jean Ward, 73, died July 9 from advanced emphysema. She joined the NPS family in 1958 when she married Richard M. Ward after a ten-day courtship. It was a marriage that lasted 31 years. From a honeymoon spent on assignment at Fort Jefferson NM, they served at a variety of NPS locations ranging from Mammoth Cave and Virgin Islands NP to Glen Canyon NRA.

Jean is survived by her husband, Richard M. Ward (14821 Bolivar Dr., Sun City, AZ 85351), and a sister, Louise Vaughan. Memorial donations in Jean's name may be made to the Arizona Humane Society, 9226 North 13th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85021.

■
Frank E. Mattson, 85, passed away June 25 in Bozeman, MT. An NPS landscape architect from 1931 until his retirement in 1963, he served in Grand Teton, Great Smoky Mountains, Mount Rainier, and Yellowstone NPs. In Yellowstone, where he worked the first summers of his career and again from

1946 until retirement, he assisted in the founding of A Christian Ministry in the National Parks. He was awarded the Department of Interior Distinguished Service Award. Following retirement, he served as a regional parks planner and planning consultant in Salem, OR. He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Hildur; a son, George; and a daughter, Marjorie. Memorial contributions in his memory may be sent to A Christian Ministry in the National Parks, 222½ East 49th St., New York, NY 10017.

■
Retired National Capital Region Chief of Maintenance **Ralph M. Blaso** died June 20 of a heart attack at his home in Palm Coast, FL. He joined the NPS in the 1950s as a painter and carpenter, and was the contracting officer for the first restoration of Union Station in 1973. He retired from the Service in 1979. Throughout his life he was involved in a number of charitable organizations. Survivors include his wife, Eleanora Blaso, two daughters, a son, a stepdaughter, three stepsons, two brothers, 18 grandchildren and a great grandchild.

■
Helen Evaun Young Brown, 73, died August 24, 1988. She is survived by her husband, Perry E. Brown (P.O. Box 1317, Alpine, TX 79831), who retired in 1967 from the superintendency of Big Bend NP, and their son.

■
Janet L. Moore, 50, wife of David E. Moore, died June 18 at Chiricahua NM from a blood clot to the lungs. She had grown up in Wenatchee, WA, and received her second of two degrees from Washington State in 1962. In December 1963 she married Dave. When he joined the Park Service in 1968, Janet contended it was "our" job. From Grand Canyon NP to Yosemite NP to Lake Mead NRA, Janet always kept the radio on top of the refrigerator and acted as dispatcher. She issued fire permits, handled first aid cases and generally served as an all-around outstanding VIP. "We" are life members of E&AA she remarked many times.

When Dave accepted the position of Lehman Caves NM superintendent in 1974, Janet organized efforts to get the local grade school back in Baker, NV, and to



get TV into the valley. She accomplished both. Then, in 1981, when "we" accepted the Kenai Fjords NP superintendency, she took on the position of deputy magistrate and clerk of court. Nobody got off easy if a violation occurred in the park. She worked there six years before, longing to return to the sun, she joined Dave in 1987 at Chiricahua NM/Fort Bowie NHS.

Survivors include husband Dave Moore, son Zachary B. Moore (U.S. Park Police, San Francisco), son Jason D. Moore (WSU graduate working in Oregon) and brother Thomas A. Baker. Those wishing to remember Janet may do so with a donation to the Ronald McDonald House, 520 Sand Hill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304.

BOOK MART

Wilderness Visionaries, by Jim Dale Vickery, ICS Books, Inc., Merrillville, IN, 263 pgs., \$9.95. (Traces the lives and contributions of six major wilderness advocates.)

The Zion Tunnel: From Slickrock to Switchback, by Donald T. Garate, Zion Natural History Association, Inc., 52 pgs., \$4.95. (A historical account in pictures and text of the building of the tunnel.)

Twilight Hunters, the Wolf, by Gary Turbak and Alan Carey, Zion Natural History Association, Inc., 32 pgs., \$4.59. (An attractive publication that is part of the educational material produced in conjunction with the Wolf Education Task Force.)

Canyonlands: The Story Behind the Scenery, by David W. Johnson; *Bryce Canyon: The Continuing Story*, by Susan Colclazer; *Grand Canyon, North Rim: The Story Behind the Scenery*, by Connie Rudd (New from KC Publications.)

BUSINESS NEWS

E&AA Chair Lorraine Mintzmyer announced that Associate Director for Operations John M. "Jack" Morehead has volunteered to serve as the Director's representative on the E&AA Board. A career ranger who entered the National Park Service while still attending Colorado State University, Morehead has served in a variety of NPS positions. Now, as an E&AA Life Member, he enthusiastically has accepted this new challenge, pledging his support to E&AA in its membership drive and its various programs as it tries to further the spirit of the NPS family.

Wupatki-Sunset Crater Employees Association President Janice Pauley and Treasurer Mark Seaton sent a generous donation of \$51.50 to the Education Trust Fund recently. The association also added that it intended to send 10 percent of any profits from their fund-raising projects to the E&AA Education Trust Fund quarterly.

E&AA heard news of two of its Education Trust Fund graduates recently. One worked as a temporary park ranger at Boston NHP while getting a degree in criminal justice. Currently he is working at Yellowstone NP as a seasonal law enforcement ranger—and driving a 1971 Ford. The other finished his second year at Suffolk University Law School, then travelled to Kenya to study International Business Law at the University of Nairobi. On his return, he will settle down for his final year of law school in the fall.

Encouraged by such good news, E&AA is completing the paperwork for loan applications received for the 1989 fall semester. Checks will be issued before September 1. The deadline for Trust Fund loan requests for the 1990 spring semester are due no later than November 15, 1989. Mail to E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041, via your respective E&AA representative.

Add the latest Video PostCard to your collection—30 minutes that feature Acadia NP's headlands and harbors, tranquil

ponds and granite cliffs. This portrait in motion features the photography of Alan Nyiri and David Muench.

The Acadia Video PostCard, along with the Grand Canyon and Great Smoky Mountains Video PostCards, sell for \$19.95 each. Your choice of one of these three can be yours free if you remit \$100 to E&AA for full Life Membership or if you remit \$100 to upgrade your membership from annual to Life. Those who wish to join E&AA by remitting \$50 as the first of two annual payments or \$25 as the first of four annual payments may receive the video postcard of their choice for a 10 percent discount (\$17.95, including postage and handling).

Dr. Richard C. Curry, and his associates in Stamats Communications of Cedar Rapids, IA, plan to release their fourth video this fall on Olympic NP. Watch the *Courier* for E&AA's offer.

MEMBER NEWS



Dr. & Mrs. Verne E. Chatelain celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary recently. The couple came to Washington almost 60 years ago when Dr. Chatelain accepted an appointment as the first chief historian of the National Park Service. He also taught 30 years as a full professor of history at the University of Maryland. The Chatelains have 8 grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren, who joined the family to mark this event as well as the 45th wedding anniversary of daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilhelm. E&AA life members, the Chatelains live at 1206 Noyes Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Betty Beard sent E&AA a gift membership for Mrs. Mildred (Hap) Dodge, Natt N. Dodge's widow. Hap just celebrated her 90th birthday. Betty reported that she looked "smashing in a beautiful blue dress and lovely curly hair." Hap's daughters and son were present for the festivities.

Bert McLaren reports continued good health for his dad, 97-year old Fred McLaren, who lives with his wife, Ruth, at 21088 Little Valley Road, NE, Poulsbo, WA 98370.

Earl Jackson celebrated his 79th birth-day on May 14. Earl was executive director for the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association following his 1966 retirement as an NPS naturalist. He continues to write a local column on natural history and take nature rambles in southeast Arizona with his wife Betty.

Curtis "Hoop" O'Sullivan, soldier, historian, conservationist, and public servant, lives at the Veterans' Home in Yountville, CA, five miles west of Soda Canyon in the Napa Valley. He serves on numerous committees and is a member of a long list of organizations, as well as the historian for the Veterans' Home Museum. He invites E&AA friends to visit the wine country "once in a while."

Paula Penney, who retired in 1979 as chief of WASO's Office of Information, has been traveling a great deal—visits to Luxor and Aswan, to Cairo and the pyramids at Giza, where she walked in the moonlight.

T. Woody Widman, who retired in 1973 as circulation manager for the *Courier*, turned 80 last December. "My mother lived to be 87 and my grandfather lived to be 92. So I should be around for a while," he says.

Carry on, Woody. We won't forget the good work you did for the *Courier*

Bob Utley is enjoying life. "At last I can spend all my time writing," he says. And his books are winning awards. *Cavalier in Buckskin* is in its second printing. A Book of the Month and a History Book Club selection, it won the 1988 Wrangler Award of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame as the year's best nonfiction Western. *High Noon in Lincoln* won the National Cowboy Hall of Fame. And Bob expects "even better results" for *Billy the Kid: A Short and Violent Life*, due out from the University of Nebraska Press in September. History Book Club already has adopted it as a main selection and ordered 20,000 copies.

"So I am having a great time writing history," Bob concludes. His current project is a biography of Sitting Bull.

James A. (Al) Lancaster (731 Canyon Drive, Cortez, CO 81321) celebrates his 95th birthday in September. The late J.O. Brew dubbed Al "the best excavator the Southwest has yet produced." Al's work on the Wetherill Mesa Project drew high praise from park officials as well as project archeologists. During the Wetherill Mesa survey, a talus slope site was named "Lancaster House" in his honor. His son, John Lancaster, is superintendent of Glen Canyon NRA, and his daughter, Sarah Foust, is the wife of Whiskeytown NRA Superintendent Ray Foust.

The Midwest Archeological Center celebrated its 20th anniversary on July 1. Dr. Wilfred D. Logan was selected to head the center after it was founded in 1969. He was succeeded first by Carl Falk and then by Cal Calabrese. Dr. Logan is an E&AA life member.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WASO Ranger Activities is trying to compile a list of NPS employees who served with the 10th Mountain Division in World War II. Contact Butch Farabee at Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Put Your Photograph in Thousands of Passports



Enter now until November 17, 1989

1990 Passport to Your National Parks Photography Contest

sponsored by Eastern National Park & Monument Association

All National Park Service employees are eligible to enter.

Winning entries will appear on the

1990 Passport to Your National Parks commemorative stamps.

Guidelines for Submissions:

1.) Prizewinners announced January 12, 1990. Eastern National will pay the photographer \$500.00 for the winning photograph in each category. If the winning image is a National Park Service slide/transparency or taken on government time, Eastern National will donate \$500.00 to the photographer's park to support the interpretive program.

2.) Submissions must be received in Philadelphia by November 17. Photography will be accepted for each of the following categories: North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, National Capital, Southeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountain, Southwest, Western and Pacific Northwest regions.

Images of National Parks hosting special events or anniversary celebrations during 1990 are encouraged. A brief statement about the celebration should be enclosed with the photographic image.

3.) Images of national parks previously featured on 1986, 1987, 1988 or 1989 Passport stamps will not be accepted.

4.) All submissions must be clearly labeled stating park name and image location; photographer's name, current park assignment, and mailing address; category submission. (Indicate on slide or transparency.)

5.) All submissions must be originals of reproduction quality: 35 mm or 4" x 5" transparency.

6.) Eastern National will review all submissions and make final decisions. Images will be judged on quality, interpretive merit, and subject matter appropriateness. Lacking a suitable entry, Eastern National reserves the right to select a suitable photograph.

7.) Photographers agree that, by submitting their work for review, Eastern National may use the winning photograph for the Passport stamp and promotional purposes. All submissions will be returned to the photographers; those images not selected for stamp reproduction will be returned to the photographer by January 1, 1990.

8.) Individual submissions are limited to ten (10) in any given category.

9.) Mail submissions to Chesley Moroz; Eastern National; 1990 Passport Photography Competition; 325 Chestnut Street, Suite 1212; Philadelphia, PA 19106

10.) For more information, call (215) 238-6697.



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