

Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

Vol. 3, No. 11

Washington, D.C.

October 1980

Remote sensing: Tool for the park manager



Computer machinery utilized in remote sensing verification.

By Mary V. Maruca
Anthropology Division, WASO

Suppose you were the new superintendent of a national park. You were familiar with the complexities of visitor operations, maintenance and interpretation; in short, you were the perfect veteran for the job. However, you were also confronted with a problem, and a fairly serious problem at that. Information pertaining to the natural and cultural resources of your park was sketchy, variable in quality, and not organized in any usable format. You had several planning documents, but, beyond those, there was no concrete data on all of the resources you were charged with managing. Decisions affecting the location of trails or a new visitor center had been postponed, pending further study of the resources. Faced with this dilemma, you might be tempted to isolate one portion of your research problem, i.e., climate changes over time, or Native American occupation, and concentrate on that. Or you might desire a broader perspective, such as the scars occupation had left on

the parkland, and what the tangible remains of that occupation were.

Park managers have never had as readily available as they have today the services of specialists, e.g., geologist, anthropologists and biologists. The diversity of highly skilled Service employees is such that the manager can draw on the specialized talents of, among others, archeologists well versed in magnetometry and aerial photography. In ways which have never been so readily available, the manager can lay hold on the broader perspective—the position of his park within a larger physiographic, climatic and cultural context. The manager who needs an inventory of cultural resources could have a field crew of archeologists make a complete, on-the-ground survey, which could take weeks, months, or years depending on the park's size (it took 13 years to complete the survey of Mesa Verde). Or he could call on those self-same archeologists familiar with magnetometry and aerial photography—remote sensing techniques. Considering the usefulness of remote sensed information as a monitoring and

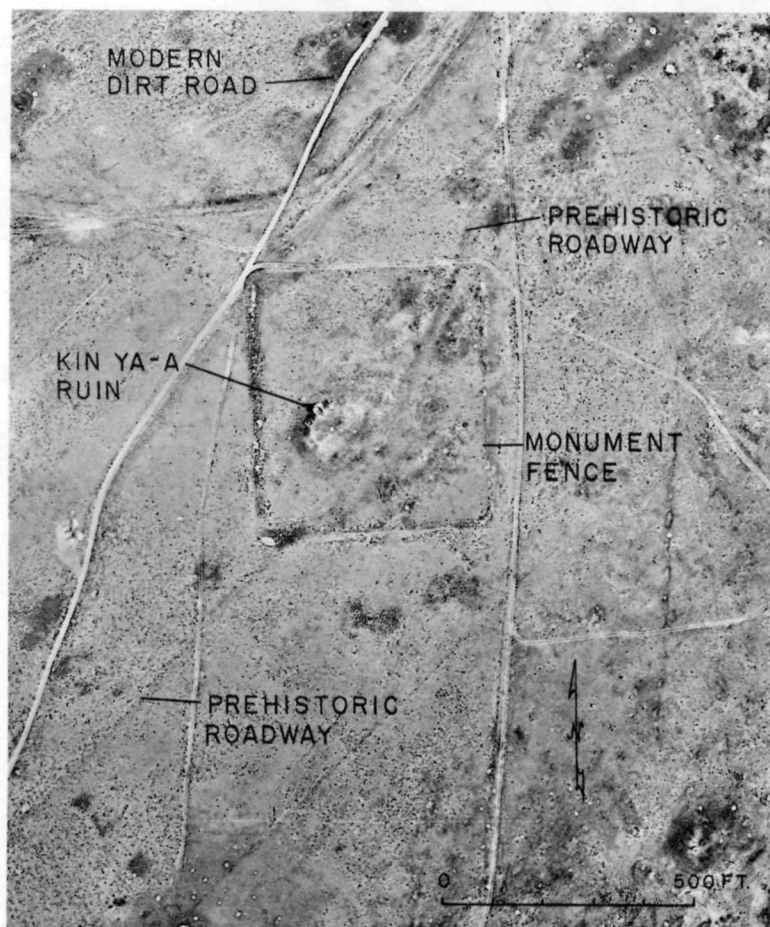
planning tool, it is probably the latter he would choose.

"Remote sensing" is a general label applied to a series of devices that record on film, magnetic tape, seismic charts, etc., the physical characteristics of the world we live in. These recorded data do not necessarily duplicate the studied feature. As every home movie buff knows, no photograph reproduces reality without some haziness, flatness, or other form of distortion. Nevertheless, there are ways of making allowances for such inaccuracies.

The real work-horse of these allowances lies in an interdependent system of electronic data analysis equipment. In highly qualified hands, this equipment helps interpret electromagnetic and photographic evidence so that the characteristics of the studied feature can be more accurately displayed. Justification for this hi-tech equipment was vividly demonstrated a decade ago at Mesa Verde. In the 1960s magnetometry survey data on a buried Mesa Verde structure could only be plotted by hand. As a result, none of the site features showed up. The conclusion—magnetometer surveys could not plot buried features. Then in the 1970s the same data was replotted, this time on a computer. With the computer's infinite plotting capabilities, all the features showed up.

The business of adjusting for photographic distortion is carried on in tandem by various types of equipment. A light table is used to view positive or negative film transparencies; a color monitor can bring out the one or more colors arbitrarily assigned to the grand scale density levels within the photographic negative, making patterns more visible to the human eye; an edge enhancer picks up images from a negative on a light table and offsets them in such a way as to make certain linear or curvilinear features more visually pronounced. Stereo-paired photographs, both aerial and land-based, provide a whole other set of remote sensing information. Two photos are taken of the same field, river bed, etc.,

Continued on P. 2



Aerial shot of archeological area under remote sensing study.



Stereo-paired photographs provide another set of remote sensing information.

may or may not represent a cultural feature. In order to determine whether such a pattern is indeed cultural, the archeologist ground-checks the area isolated in the photograph. If the determination is positive, the archeologist knows that other identical photographic patterns will likely represent the same types of phenomena.

"Remote sensing allows us to document a resource. By documentation I mean a highly accurate data bank the manager can call on in order to make decisions," says Dr. Lyons.

"Documentation, solely through the excavation process, may irreparably alter or destroy a non-renewable resource. Fortunately we are beginning to function as consultants to the parks. As remote sensing becomes an accepted part of the archeological lexicon, more and more park managers come to us with their needs. We, in turn, adapt remote sensing techniques which begin to answer their individual questions."

When the results of a remote sensing inquiry are positive, they are overwhelmingly useful to the park. But if no ground pattern is indicated or if the aerial photo is incapable of picking up a pattern, this does not mean it is safe for the superintendent to process paperwork for a parking lot or to instruct crews to mark out a new trail. Based on recommendations, he may, in fact, decide that further research and the use of more traditional approaches are needed prior to construction. At Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, N.Dak., the ancient Indian lodges have been plotted and mapped through magnetometer readings and aerial photogrammetry. Knowing the location of these lodges and below-ground features from the start has helped researchers study the site, aided by minimum test excavation. It has also provided planners and managers with precise information for early decision-making on plotting visitor use trails and situating the visitor center.

Again, if the manager is grappling with

with sufficient overlap so that both the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the region can be determined. A stereoscope merges these separate images, so that the viewer sees a 3-D picture. Even more sophisticated equipment can be used to convert the stereo images into contoured planimetric maps, and to record an infinite number of points into digital computer language.

Remote sensing is not a sure-fire problem solver, but it is a useful data-collecting, recording, and evaluating tool. Its mapping and graphic display capabilities have also attracted the attention of park planners. Originally archeologists made intuitive judgments regarding the physiographic and environmental context of sites they proposed to excavate. The technology that could have given them the highly refined perspective of an aerial photograph had not then been developed. But remote sensing now makes available huge quantities of high quality data, actually gathered over vaster territory than the archeologist could have once imagined. It is now possible to speak from a more factual, less intuitive position on the links between landscapes and cultures. Such a vast archive of data

gives the park manager abundant information with which to make decisions affecting park resources.

According to Tom Lyons, chief of the NPS Remote Sensing Division in Albuquerque, N.Mex., "You don't put a spade in the soil until you have some sort of overview of what's there. This not only includes archeological considerations but geographical, ethnographical, and geomorphological ones as well."

Dr. Lyons' program was the first of its kind in the National Park Service. It began 11 years ago as part of the Chaco Research Project, a 15-year program to study the prehistory of Chaco Canyon and the Chacoan culture. Working in support of research archeologists, the Division's staff helped to develop remote sensed evidence of a road system, ancient Anasazi in origin, stretching from Chaco to outlying trade districts. This information was then ground-checked. Ground-checking is a necessary step in every remote sensing investigation. Basically it is a re-checking process to determine the exact nature of the pattern first detected on a remote sensed media (e.g., photograph, magnetometer read-out). An aerial photo may show a certain configuration or pattern of shapes that

pressure from energy developers, an aerial photogrammetric map of park boundaries can establish just how far the developers can go. Depending on when the park was last mapped, such a photographic record can also indicate washed-out roads, altered stream channels, and overgrazing, as well as a host of other phenomena useful to the management of the park. Changes within the park go unperceived unless a photographic archive is maintained over time. Without the aerial photos taken by Lindbergh 30 years ago we would have no comparative data on the landscape and ruins conditions at Chaco Canyon.

Now just suppose that instead of the superintendency, you had accepted the job of park archeologist. As an archeologist, you would want to know just how many ancient Indian settlements your park actually protected, where these were located, and what their relationship was to each other. While a detailed resource study usually requires test excavations, and may take months or years to complete, the solid acquaintance with park property which is available through remote sensing technology gives the archeologist a good foundation on which to build a firmer knowledge of the cultural resources and their associated problems.

Another advantage of remote sensing, especially to the natural resource manager, is the way it can isolate potential wildfire conditions. Remote sensing can pinpoint the presence of dried grasslands, stocks of undergrowth, and dead timber, materials that nourish combustion, thus helping the resource manager to more easily safeguard these acres during periods of little rainfall. Sensitivity toward where and under what

conditions a fire can start allows the manager to wisely deploy his staff. Infrared photography may also be a tool of the manager, allowing him to determine the percentage of arid to wetland park areas. Shrublands, grasslands, and forests each burn at a different rate, and aerial photographs document the proximity of each to the other.

In a very different kind of monitoring capacity, this time at Valley Forge, photography helped to document how a cultural resource could be obscured and in some cases obliterated over time through adverse visitor use. A series of aerial photos, begun in 1937, document the ground disturbances created by Boy Scout jamborees celebrated at the site of Washington's winter encampment. The jamborees so disturbed the land that it is now practically impossible to pinpoint traces of the original encampment through aerial photography.

Leaving resource managers and turning for a moment to interpreters, one finds a very different assortment of remote sensing applications. Aerial photographs displayed as visual aids can illustrate recreation areas such as hiker-biker trails, or potential dangers such as white water rapids and quicksand. They can help visitors to place significant cultural areas, such as rock art cliffs and Indian village sites, within the landscape.

Remote sensing is not a new technique, though its application by the National Park System is not much more than 10 years old. The concept of aerial photography was the creation of 19th-century French balloonists. In a rather unsystematized way during the 1920s, Americans like the Lindberghs began to

photograph portions of the United States. However, not until the early part of the last decade did remote sensing appear as a systematized program in conjunction with archeological investigation. And not until 1976, did the program speak out for non-destructive archeology as a form of protection for cultural heritage sites.

"Chaco Canyon was a starting point for the program," Tom Lyons points out. "We discovered how versatile a tool we were working with. Through the Chaco Canyon project, we began to apply our discoveries to other parks in the System."

Other areas which have undergone intensive remote sensing investigation include Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla.; Shenandoah National Park, Va.; Aztec Ruins National Monument, N. Mex.; White Sands National Park, N. Mex., and the Alaska National Petroleum Reserve.

Remote sensing is not a panacea for resource management problems, but it is an essential element through which to gain an understanding of just what resources a park actually protects. It is a tool for the superintendent, the archeologist, the natural resource manager, the interpreter. The park manager, the researcher, and the remote sensing specialist must work hand in hand as a team to develop a solid resources basic inventory on which to preserve the parks of the future.

"Modern tools are required to help managers and interpreters protect and preserve park resources for the future, while making them available to the interested visitor of today," says Douglas H. Scovill, Chief Anthropologist for the National Park Service. "Remote sensing technology provides one of those tools."

Ocean-front property for NPS

Officials of the California Coastal Commission turn over a permanent easement to 4000 feet of Pacific Ocean Beach to William J. Whalen, general superintendent of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, as Congressman Phillip Burton, chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks, watches. The beach is south of the present boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area on the San Francisco peninsula.

Photo by Richard Frear.



Allan ravages Padre Island

By Richard V. Harris
Park Naturalist
Padre Island National Seashore, Tex.

On August 10, Hurricane Allan struck the Texas coast about 80 miles south of Corpus Christi and moved inland. Winds from the storm lashed the 80-mile-long Padre Island National Seashore for approximately 36 hours and caused extensive damage to beaches, visitor facilities, and housing. The seashore was closed after the storm for a week and the Malaquite campground and pavillion were closed indefinitely. Allan, billed as the second most severe hurricane this century and carrying winds up to 185 mph, also did major damage to the Rio Grande Valley in the vicinity of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site.

Hurricane Allan was spawned in the tropic waters off the coast of Africa and moved across the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico in a remarkably straight path, skirting land masses and carrying sustained winds of up to 185 mph. Barometric pressure in the eye was at times, the lowest ever recorded in an Atlantic hurricane with reading of 26.5 inches of mercury. As the storm approached the Texas coast, it stalled for several hours about 35 miles off shore and lashed the coastline with gale and hurricane force winds. By stalling in this position, the storm unleashed much of its fury over water and weakened before moving over land.

Sustained winds at the Padre Island National Station were recorded at 60 kt for a period of 15 hours before the anemometer was blown off the roof. The maximum winds to strike the island were therefore not recorded. The rainfall at the Ranger Station was 12.26 inches in a period of 36 hours. Water in freshwater ponds rose more than 3½ feet due to the high rainfall and tide washover. The greatest hurricane tides on the Island appear to have been in the vicinity of 8 feet above normal at the Malaquite Beach facilities. Most of the damage to the campground and pavillion was due to the storm surge and the erosion of up to 5 feet of sand from the beaches. Tidal surge has cut faces of up to 20 feet in sand dunes along the beach and removed the leading edge of the barrier dunes for 50-75 yards along the entire island in 26 places and in one of these "hurricane passes" water was flowing 50 yards wide and 4-6 feet deep 3 days after the storm. As water drains from the Laguna Madre, these passes are expected to fill in.

Most seashore employees left the area, scattering to San Antonio, Austin, Houston and other areas away from the path of the storm. Those who elected to remain were glad the center of the storm

went south of Corpus Christi. Fortunately, most employees returned to find that damage to their homes was minimal and were able to move back in almost immediately.



Beach-level facilities at Malaquite pavillion were undermined by Hurricane Allan.

Hurricane Allan left Malaquite campground in a shambles.



Lowell has 'mass' transit

By John P. Debo, Jr.
Management Assistant
Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

There's barely anybody afoot in the Lowell National Historical Park, Mass., these days, but no one is lamenting the situation, as visitors are flocking to the park's newly inaugurated transportation system, which consists of a restored "trolley," two canal barges and a bus, all linked together to provide access to points throughout the park.

On an average July day last summer the system handled 1,000 passengers, almost all of whom would have relied upon private automobiles to see the park were public transportation not available.

People are amazed at how quickly the park transportation system was implemented, but, as Superintendent Lew Albert points out, there was little choice in the matter: "The prospect of visitors roaming through the town in private automobiles searching for points of historical interest was downright alarming. Either we took the initiative to provide an alternative mode of transportation to the automobile, or we faced the unpleasant and impolitic prospect of creating chaos on Lowell's already congested street network."

Working in the park's favor was the fact that portions of Lowell's historic 5.6-mile canal system were readily adaptable for use as a visitor circulation network if passenger barges could be obtained, and an existing rail line could be improved for use by the park if a trolley could be located. Also, the Park was fortunate to have a cooperative partner, the Lowell Regional Transit Authority, willing to provide a new Greyhound City Cruiser bus for transportation of visitors to areas not served by the trolley or barges.

Locating a trolley and barges proved to be no simple task. At the outset it was recognized that a major hurdle to be overcome with trolley transportation was the absence of an overhead electric line system and power source. Luck played a role here, as the park was able to locate an "only one of its kind" self-power antique railcar (circa 1885) at the Strasburg Rail Road in Pennsylvania. "The Whistler" took to the tracks on its inaugural run May 24.

Obtaining two canal barges—the James B. Francis and the Paul Moody—proved easier. In December 1979 the park advertised for bids for construction of two custom made canal barges specifically designed to accommodate Lowell's canals with its stiff currents, extremely low bridges, and shallow depth in lock chambers.

With two barges, a trolley, and a bus at his disposal, the chief of Visitor Services,

Brian McHugh, easily whipped up a coordinated transit services schedule over the course of a 4 to 6 month period. Operating over a 130-day season on an 8-hour-a-day 7-day-a-week basis, the system's basic task of transporting visitors is augmented by an ambitious program of interpretive services which are offered aboard trolley, barge, and bus. Park visitors have the option of using the system for basic conveyance, or, as most do, by signing up for a variety of ranger-guided tours, which use the transit system to explore Lowell's canals, mills, and downtown area. Based upon ridership in June and July, projections indicate that over the course of the 130-day operating season over 115,000 riders

will take advantage of the system in this, its inaugural year.

The cost of operating the system for the 1980 season is expected to run about \$143,000. In addition, certain one-time costs, such as track rehabilitation, were funded by the park's sister agency within the Department of the Interior and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission. The Commission is slated to play a major role in the future expansion of the trolley and barge programs by funding the capital improvements such as track extensions and electrification, and procurement of both "rolling" and "floating" stock. The Commission's contributions are critical to the long term success of the program.

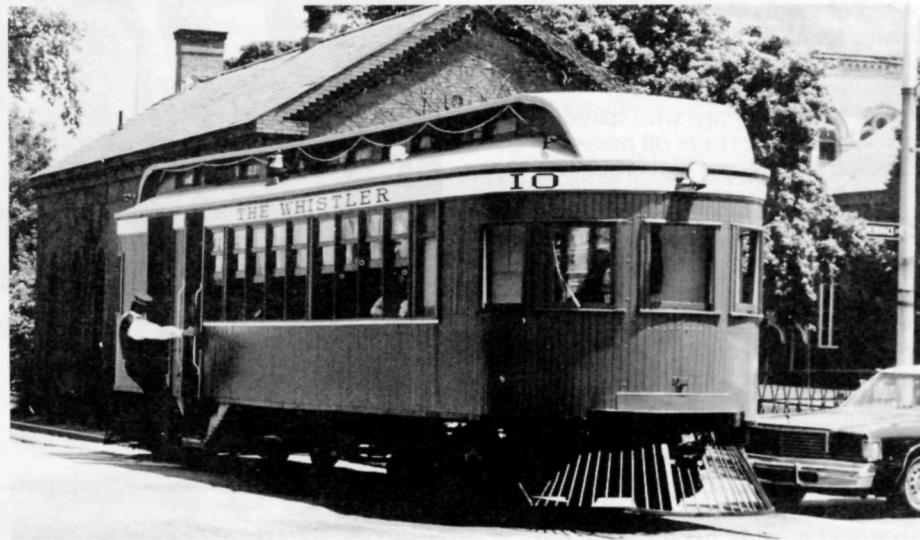
Lowell NHP's custom-made barge "James B. Francis" gets visitors around the park without a hitch.



Ranger escorts a group of visitors through the canals at Lowell NHP.



The circa 1885 trolley "Whistler" provides old-fashioned ground transport for thousands of Lowell visitors.



Harpers Ferry finds 'mountain-dew' power

By Preston Smith
Public Information Specialist
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,
W. Va.

Alcohol and driving don't mix—that is unless the alcohol is in the gas tank and the vehicle gets 40 miles per gallon. It seemed appropriate that this mountain State of West Virginia would be granted the first "moonshine" powered vehicle. At Harpers Ferry National Historical Park this has occurred just a few weeks after the park switched its entire fleet of motor vehicles and motorized equipment completely to gasohol. Putting events in perspective the switch to gasohol came in May when the park's gas tank was allowed to run dry, cleaned and then filled with the new gasohol.

The mixture of gasoline and alcohol has been around since the 1930s and was used in World War II; however, the price of gasoline, at that time, was so low that gasohol did not make much of a hit. Today, however, the prices are comparable but according to Superintendent Campbell price is not the issue, the point is gasohol is a readily available alternative to importing OPEC oil and keeps dollars at home.

Chief of Maintenance Tim Fox found, during a lengthy experimental period, that the 10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline burns cooler and cleaner, and lengthens engine life, because the alcohol acts as a solvent to clean dirt deposits inside the engine. Fox stated that "Gasohol of 10 percent mixture requires no engine modifications of any kind for use in vehicles and they run with more pep because of the higher octane."

The park's early introduction to the subject of gasohol was assisted by U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph's office who put us in contact with Michael Evans, Legislative Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, who stated that from 1973 to 1980 crude oil prices have increased 303 percent and crude oil imports have increased 236 percent for the same period despite recent reductions in the import of crude. Evans emphasized that there are many reasons for considering ethyl alcohol produced from plant material or biomass. The technology for alcohol production from grain is well known. Thus, the establishment of a nationwide biomass-based alcohol production system is technically possible. President Carter has set a target of producing 500 million gallons of ethyl alcohol a year by 1981. This would provide 10 percent of our

domestic unleaded fuel needs. As petroleum becomes more expensive, first gasohol and later pure alcohols will become important fuels for the future.

When Superintendent Campbell was asked the reasons that he converted Harpers Ferry Park vehicles to gasohol he said "conservation and common sense."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, through this one effort, will reduce dependency on crude oil from the OPEC nations by 2,400 gallons for this year alone—and that fights inflation. Although this is a drop in the bucket, Campbell hopes Harpers Ferry's example will be multiplied by other parks, agencies and the public to reduce energy consumption.

Administration Officer Peggy Smallwood was credited by Superintendent Campbell for making arrangements for gasohol delivery.

The active alternative-powered-vehicle program in the Region has been headed by Jim Wolfe, Ron Highnote and John Hoke, and they have developed a number of electric vehicles and now the experimental ethyl/alcohol vehicle, which Harpers Ferry Park has been testing in the Interpretive, Ranger and Maintenance Divisions this summer. The vehicle's top speed is 12 miles per hour. One of its most attractive features is the ignition. The vehicle's engine stops when the vehicle stops, so precious fuel is not wasted by idling. It climbs hills like a billy goat. This vehicle will go over most terrain and that's a real advantage from a maintenance standpoint. The vehicle can

do courier work, transport personnel and carry small quantities of tools and supplies. Also, the vehicle is smaller, quieter and less conspicuous than a larger vehicle, which often detracts from the historic scene.



Administrative Officer Peggy Smallwood, left, Chief of Maintenance Tim Fox, center, and Park Superintendent Donald W. Campbell belly up to Harpers Ferry's gasohol pump.

Superintendent Campbell and Chief Custodian Sonny Ranalli talk about their new prototype vehicle.



Homestead slashes energy consumption

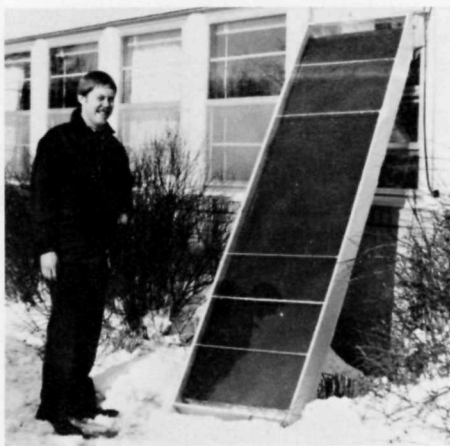
By Dick Maxwell

Asst. Regional Energy Manager, MWR

Total annual energy usage at Homestead National Monument, Nebr., has been reduced by an estimated 50 percent for 1980 compared with 1975. Park Technician Ray Brende, site energy coordinator, is primarily responsible for putting the park energy savings well above the 20 percent reduction that President Carter ordered Federal installations to achieve by 1985.

When the air-conditioning system and boiler for the visitor center at Homestead were to be updated at an estimated cost of \$5,000, Brende researched the project and recommended the installation of a Temp Master water-to-air heat pump system. Brende's proposal was approved by the Park Service and the system was installed in November 1979. The total project cost was \$12,000 for the Temp Master heatpump unit and the installation of water lines from park wells. Similar systems are in use in the southeastern part of the United States, but this installation is a first for the NPS.

The Homestead system pumps water from one of the park wells to holding tanks in the visitor center. As needed, the water is circulated through the heat pump which "pumps" heat out of or into the water to heat or cool the air in the visitor center. By removing heat from the water, the heat pump delivers over four times the energy required to run the unit. The "used" water is pumped back into the ground via a second park well. The only local environmental impact is a



Homestead's Ray Brende displays his homemade "heat grabber."

small decrease or increase in the temperature of the water returned to the earth.

Detailed record-keeping by Brende shows that the old heating and cooling system at the visitor center used 108 million BTU's in fiscal year 1975. This year the projected consumption is 53.6 million BTU's, a reduction of almost 50 percent in energy used. The corresponding total dollar savings for the electricity and fuel oil not used in 1980 will be \$2,885. Therefore, the payback on the heat pump installation will be approximately 4 years.

Most of the energy and dollar savings results from the elimination of the use of fuel oil to heat the visitor center. In 1975, the heating of the visitor center required 2,945 gallons of fuel oil. This year no fuel oil will be used. In addition, Brende estimates that by the end of the first year of operation, the heat pump system will

have saved about 13,500 kilowatt hours of electricity from the 52,501 kilowatt hours used by the old system in 1975.

Brende has also been involved in other energy saving projects at Homestead. He has installed some solar-powered fans in park buildings and has also constructed a "heat grabber," a passive solar energy heating unit made from aluminum printing plates, lumber, and scrap glass.

Additional energy savings at Homestead in 1979-1980 reflect a variety of relatively simple and inexpensive steps taken by Brende and the rest of the Homestead staff. Electricity used for lighting was decreased by removing unneeded bulbs, reducing the wattage of bulbs kept, and turning off the lights whenever there were no visitors in the museum. Thermostats were turned to the mandatory winter and summer levels, and no heating or cooling was used during the mild weather of spring and fall. Brende also began using the curtains and venetian blinds on the office windows to capture the heat from the winter sun and block the heat from the summer sun.

"Ray combines common sense and a mechanical background with creativity and the result is phenomenal," according to Superintendent Vince Halvorson. "We had made some progress in reducing our energy use prior to the time we hired him in 1977. Since then, though, our efforts have really bloomed."

What does the future hold for energy conservation at Homestead National Monument? Occasionally, Ray Brende can be found pausing to feel the Nebraska wind blow in his face. That's when he gets a gleam in his eye about windmills.

Dinosaur unearths baby Stegosaurus

In any word association game that's ever been played, most everyone would think "big" when the word "dinosaur" is mentioned.

But at Dinosaur National Monument, the word is "small." Because the monument has the world's smallest Stegosaurus on display in its Quarry Visitor Center.

Set amidst the fossil remnants of gargantuan creatures many times its own size, the Stegosaurus has been a feature attraction since its unveiling in the Dinosaur Visitor Center last spring.

Denny Davies, chief of Interpretation, says the fossil Stegosaurus is estimated to be 140 million years old, and is one of only three infants ever found. The one at Dinosaur is the smallest and most complete.

Russ King, the monument's late

paleontologist, conceived the plan in 1977 to remove the baby Stegosaurus from the quarry's cliff face and create a new exhibit. The quarry staff, including Museum Technicians Jim Adams and Tobe Wilkins, Paleontologist Dan Chure and long-term Seasonal Linda West, made molds of each of the fossil bones and poured casts using resin plastics. The replica "bones" then were drilled and assembled, using threaded steel rods. The baby Stegosaurus is mounted in a standing position.

Dan Chure says Stegosaurus was an herbivorous animal distinguished by its small head and by leaf-like plates that protruded along its spine. It lived during the middle period of dinosaur domination, a period known as the Jurassic.

"An adult Stegosaurus was about 24 feet long, stood 10 feet tall at the hips and weighed perhaps 4,000 pounds," Chure says. "Our specimen was about the size of a collie and weighed perhaps 75 to 100 pounds."

Because soft bone parts would decay rapidly after death and before fossilization could begin, Chure explained, the young of all animals are extremely rare in the fossil record. "To have the smallest and most complete Stegosaurus in the world is a fantastic find," he said.

About 40 percent of the youngster's fossilized bones have been recovered and include all of the diagnostic parts. The parts most conspicuously missing include the skull, back plates, backbones and tail spikes.

Continued on P. 8

Superintendent Joe Kennedy says the Stegosaurus project produced two major benefits. First, by removing the actual fossils from the cliff face, the rare specimen was made available for "hands on" research by dozens of paleontologists who visit Dinosaur each year. Secondly, the project provides the visitor with the only standing, articulated dinosaur at the park.

"Most visitors who come here apparently come with expectations of seeing a mounted dinosaur. And up until now, we've not had such an exhibit for them," Kennedy said.

The mounted specimen was unveiled last spring at a special ceremony attended by Bunny King Tyus of Vernal, Utah. Her late husband, Russ King, conceived the project.

Dinosaur Paleontologist Dan Chure, left, and Museum Technician Jim Adams take measurements on their "prized" Stegosaurus.



Heritage Seminar at Yellowstone

Yellowstone, the world's first national park was recognized by the United Nation's Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1976 as a World Biosphere Reserve for the global value of its ecosystem and gene pool. In 1978, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee designated Yellowstone National Park as a World Heritage Site for its universal natural significance.

Journalists and broadcasters from more than 30 nations spent the day of Aug. 6 here as part of the first World Heritage Media Seminar.

The World Heritage Committee, comprised initially of 40 member nations,

is the working body of the World Heritage Convention, formed in 1972 under UNESCO. Nominations are made to the Committee each year by the International Council of Monuments and Sites, headquarters in Paris and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Morges, Switzerland.

To date the following U.S. areas have been designated as World Heritage Sites: Yellowstone National Park; Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.; Wrangel St. Elias National Monument, Alaska; Grand Canyon National Park; Everglades National Park and Independence National Historical Park.

Recently three U.S. properties have been selected for possible nomination to

the World Heritage List by the Department of the Interior: Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; Olympic National Park, Wash., and Wright Brothers National Memorial, N.C.

Nations nominating properties to the World Heritage List must ensure their protection. Fifty-three nations participate in this program and the list currently includes 57 properties, of which six are U.S. sites. Nominations are judged against established criteria by the current 21-nation World Heritage Committee.

The World Heritage Convention thus creates the international machinery for the identification and protection of natural and cultural areas of outstanding universal value which constitute the common heritage of mankind.

Rocky Mountain Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer, Yellowstone National Park Superintendent John Townsley and members of the park staff welcome the World Heritage Media Seminar at Madison Junction Aug. 6.



Late super gets Whiskeytown honors

By Ray C. Foust
Superintendent
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National
Recreation Area, Calif.

A flagpole and appropriate plaque were dedicated in memoriam to L.J. Mitchell, past superintendent of the Whiskeytown Unit, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area on July 4. The dedication, flagpole, stand and plaque were all made possible through the efforts of the L.J. Mitchell Memorial Committee in cooperation with Shasta County (State of California) and the Park Service.

Many of Mitch's NPS friends established the committee upon his death in November 1977, and received donations for the project. The memorial was decided upon and a request was made of Shasta County to have the



Whiskeytown Superintendent Foust unveils the plaque dedicated to the late Superintendent L.J. Mitchell, at the cemetery where he was buried in 1977.

flagpole, stand and plaque installed at the entrance to the Whiskeytown Cemetery where Mitch was interred. Through volunteer labor everything was completed in time for a July 4 dedication with Shasta County Supervisor Bessie

Sanders making the dedication speech. Superintendent Ray Foust provided the invocation and longtime Shasta County and Whiskeytown resident Paul McDermott played taps to close the ceremony.

Colorado river runners hone interpretive skills

By Park Technician
Pat Grediagin
Canyonlands National Park, Utah

In April, for the past 5 years, Canyonlands National Park, Utah, with the financial support of the Canyonlands Natural History Association, has sponsored an interpretive river trip for commercial river operators on the Green-Colorado River system in Canyonlands.

The goal is to broaden the commercial operators' knowledge and understanding of the sunbaked desert setting through which these trips pass. The river runners, in turn, share this knowledge with Canyonlands' visiting public who see the park from a commercial operator's raft.

Before anyone actually climbs aboard a boat, operators are invited to attend a 2-day seminar. Resource persons, experts in their fields of local history, archeology, geology, flora, fauna, and other subjects, lecture, show slides, and make themselves available for questions.

The river trip follows the seminar; a combination of flatwater floating, points of interest, evening discussions, and a day in the rapids. In an effort to control campsite degradation, park managers limit river groups to 40 persons, so not all those wanting to go on the interpretive trip do. Each river company selects two persons to participate in the trip. This initial allotment is sometimes changed because of cancellations, but an attempt

is made to maintain a balanced representation. Participants share knowledge gained on the trip with their co-workers, resulting in an informed collection of river runners interpreting in the park.

Both the Park Service and river concessioners contribute equipment, time, and personnel as needed. The Park Service organizes and arranges the seminar and river trip. Concessioners are contacted to organize the boats and other equipment to be used on the trip, and to delegate meal preparation. Arrangements are made for transportation to the launch site and back to Moab from the take-out, for all participants, equipment, and boats. Resource people are contacted and scheduled.

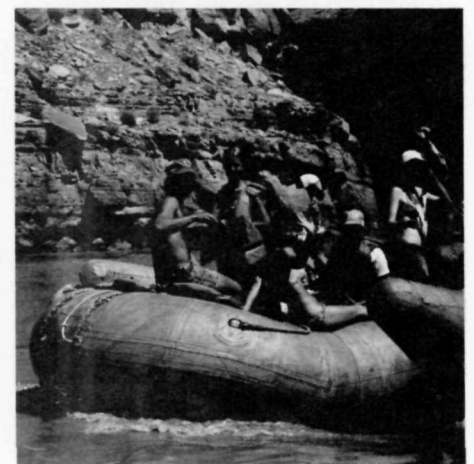
But it is the Canyonlands Natural History Association which deserves and seldom gets the applause in this effort. It foots the bill for the entire session. Although there are not many costs (the guest speakers contribute their time), those that exist are significant. Food—and it is good food—for 40 people for 5 days, would put a good sized dent in almost any budget. And then there are the transportation costs and per diem for the resource people. But from the reaction of most seminar/cruise participants, it is money well spent.

This year's trip, although hampered by wind and rain, was another success. Park Service river rangers mixed and mingled with river runners who represent most of

the companies offering commercial trips through Canyonlands National Park, and the boatmen had a chance to get to know the other operators they would be sharing the river with during the summer. Newcomers to the area developed a basic understanding of park features and old-timers supplemented their knowledge with new details. Several river runners commented particularly on how nice it was to be able to ask and get answers to questions.

As a result of this instructive seminar and river trip, all participants are better able to interpret the park to park visitors enjoying Canyonlands from a commercial operator's raft.

Cruising down a river . . .



'Big Event' at Wilson's Creek packs 'em in

By Hayward Barnett
Park Technician

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Mo.

The "Big Event" at Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Mo., comes every summer when the anniversary of the battle, which kept Missouri safely in the Union, rolls around every August.

This year, the battlefield hosted the Civil War Living History Encampment August 9-10, coinciding exactly with the 119th anniversary date of the battle. Ninety-five participants came from Texas, Michigan, Ohio, and Oklahoma, as well as from Missouri and the local area.

The Confederate camp occupied the original site of General Price's Missouri State Militia camp on the gentle slope of the hill that later received the deserving name of "Bloody Hill." The Union camp was set up just across the Wilson's Creek.

The opposing forces did not engage in an actual battle, but did attempt to accurately depict and re-create the life of the common soldier of the Civil War. An atmosphere was provided that helped the park visitor envision in a more realistic way camp life and the Battlefield as it was over a century ago.

The younger visitors seemed most visibly impressed as they listened to the conversations carried on by the soldiers among themselves and closely examined the interesting items of equipment the men had on display. One or two youngsters were so captivated that they came prepared to "enlist" right on the spot, armed with their small-sized replicas of a Civil War rifle.

The largest crowds were attracted to the cannon firing demonstrations. These consisted of individual fire and single volleys by all four cannon simultaneously. Attracting about as much attention was the drill and marching maneuvers of the troops. These were executed in accompaniment to the staccato beat of the drummer boy and his drum and the sharp, echoing commands of the drill sergeant, culminating with rifle fire.

Visitors were somewhat surprised upon their visit to the Confederate camp in not seeing the soldiers all dressed in identical Confederate gray uniforms. Instead, they were confronted with a host of men attired in a hodge-podge of civilian clothes in all imaginable styles. Their minds were put at ease when it was explained that most of the Confederate soldiers in the Battle of Wilson's Creek were volunteers, had no uniforms, and simply wore their regular clothing. They

carried whatever weapons they brought with them from home when they enlisted, and this indeed was an authentic representation of how it was.

This, in essence, is the objective of the encampment—to be as authentic as possible in equipage, dialogue, and activities. Many of the items used by the participants were reproductions, but some had actually seen service in the Civil War and had been acquired at great expense and after diligent searching.

According to Park Ranger Richard

Hatcher, "clearing up historical myths" is one of the positive aspects of an encampment. For example, the visitor was able to see that the typical Civil War soldier spent more time in camp routine than he did in battle.

Park Superintendent James T. O'Toole says that "Federal agencies have a responsibility to become part of the communities in which they exist and serve. The encampments have contributed toward the successful accomplishment of this goal."



Union troops mill about their camp during Wilson Creek's "Big Event."



And then there was the other side—the good old Confederate Army.

Under the oaks at Arlington House in northern Virginia, Robert E. Lee Memorial Park Tech Regina Jones-Underwood serves apple cider to guests who attended the 149th wedding anniversary of General and Mrs. Lee.



KINGS CANYON NP, CALIF.—A

Fresno, Calif., Fire Department truck, dating from 1952 has been donated to the park. Instead of being retired to a museum, "Old No. 8" has a new job. Last year, the truck was declared surplus by the Fresno Fire Department, says Ranger Ross Rice. A new fire truck would have cost \$65,000, but No. 8 is being leased to the park for \$1. After a brake job, No. 8 was ready to roll and fight fires.

GLACIER NP, MONT.—A man and a

woman believed to have been in their late teens or early 20s were mauled to death by a grizzly bear just inside the east boundary of the park July 24. The bodies were found near a campsite in an area temporarily closed to public use. It was located on a sand bar about 500 yards from a private campground, outside the park, said Joe Shellenberger, management assistant at Glacier. The last confirmed human death from a grizzly attack in the park occurred in 1976.

JEFFERSON NEM, MO.—The Museum

of Westward Expansion here has been recently accredited by the American Association of Museums. This museum then becomes the first NPS facility of its kind to be so accredited. This accreditation certifies that the institution has undergone the rigorous, professional examination required by the Association, in addition to a study of museum operations by a visiting committee.

MAMMOTH CAVE NP, KY.—The once

popular Echo River tour, which was shut down 15 years ago, was started up again this summer. Travelers begin on the main trunk of Mammoth Cave, and then head down a portal called Dante's Gateway. The walk down includes a mild squeeze called Fat Man's Misery and a section of boardwalk on an underground riverbank. The boat ride itself is short, but a low-ceilinged section and a natural echo chamber keep visitors interested. Exiting visitors are led up through the 192-foot-high Mammoth Dome.

HARPERS FERRY NHP, W.VA.—

Another entire block of the park has been completely restored to allow visitors to step into a "time capsule" and revert to the 19th century. The reconstructed road surface on Shenandoah Street is concrete but simulates the original road materials, and includes the cobblestone gutters and shale sidewalks. Man-holes are hidden beneath the same street material. The extensive historic building restoration in the lower town area of the park, which has been going on for several years, is now nearly complete.



GRAND COULEE DAM NRA, WASH.—

The annual employee picnic held July 26 at Spring Canyon brought out a big crowd of participants and spectators. The NPS Raft Team, with a vessel made out of floats off a discarded dump station and a fully carpeted plywood deck, rowed their way to first place in the Lake Roosevelt Raft Race. Team members included Capt. Ray Dashiell, Donna Lowin, Dan Zlateff, Bill Dunmire, Vangie Dunmire, Cindy Bredow, Jere Carter and Rod McLean.

JEFFERSON NEM, MO.—Ceramists,

broom-makers and folk musicians added to the excitement of the ride to the top of the Gateway Arch in August. The broom makers, Bob and Freda Bright, specialized in making fireplace brooms, using broom corn and sassafras handles. Bob Abrams and Leroy Pierson played the guitar, banjo, mandolin and fiddle. Linda Mosley demonstrated stoneware art work.

MT. MCKINLEY NP, ALASKA—A sharp

earthquake measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale shook the park Aug. 8, the Tsunami Warning Center reported. The quake, with an epicenter 40 miles southwest of Healy, apparently caused no serious injury. It could be felt over a 200-mile radius—from Fairbanks to the north to McGrath on the west—and rocked the Alaska Railroad line, which runs through the park.

INDEPENDENCE NHP, PA.—Air

conditioning at the Second National Bank of the United States is a necessity, not a luxury. For within this historic building are priceless paintings by Charles Willson Peale and other Revolutionary painters. After a recent malfunction in the cooling system, Maintenance Mechanic Ray Krystofolski and his crew stayed late one night exploring the mechanism to find the problem. What they found were rags left within the equipment during installation partially blocking the flow of water to the system. Now the system, "Purrs like a kitten," he says.

Petrified Forest de-briefs exchange students

By Superintendent Roger K. Rector
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.

The employees at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., hosted a group of 37 American Field Service Exchange Students and their chaperone from Sunday June 29 until Thursday July 3 in the group's first "Bus Stop."

Enrolled in the International, Intercultural Program, the students had been in the United States for the past 10 to 12 months, while attending their senior year of high school in northern California.

During this period the students had been living with host families and before they return to their homes, the Service provides a 2-week break to other portions of the United States. This helps students adjust to the break from their host family, where strong bonds have been formed, before returning to their own families.

The host families at Petrified Forest National Park housed these special guests for 3 days and 4 nights. Two park wives, Lone Maze and Paula Andress, who have been active in the American Field Services Program, planned the 3 days of activities for the students. It included swimming at the Joseph City High School pool, dinner at the First Baptist Church in Holbrook, a cowboy dinner hosted by the Hashknife Sheriff's Posse, tours to Petrified Forest National Park, Hubbell Trading Post and a portion of the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The students held a talent contest one evening at the park visitor center, which was open to the public. The students were from Switzerland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Argentina, Australia,

Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, England and Finland. They performed native dances and demonstrated other talents symbolizing their own countries.

Superintendent Rector states that Petrified Forest families and residents of Holbrook who laid down the carpet of hospitality for these exchange students, were rewarded by one of the student's comments that they wished they could stay longer because their visit was so enjoyable.

Superintendent Roger Rector with Joy Nevin, director of Holbrook Senior Citizens Center, left, talk with exchange students.

Park Technician Tim Grotts raps with foreign exchange students at Petrified Forest.



Your chance to revise park regulations

Director Dickenson has established a task force to review and revise the portion of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations that applies to the National Park System.

Within the next year, changes will be made to Parts 1, 2, and 3; the following year, parts 4, 5 and 6 will be up for consideration. The task force will also look at special regulations to determine whether they are necessary and whether they should be incorporated into those that apply Servicewide.

The Division of Ranger Activities and

Protection (WASO) is coordinating this effort. Service staffers who have suggestions should submit them to the Division. A special form has been prepared for this purpose, and was mailed to the regions for distribution. Please address questions or comments to Harry DeLashmutter or Maureen Finnerty, FTS 343-4878 or 5607.

The following are task force members:

Title

36 CFR Parts 1 and 2

Rick Gale, Grand Canyon
Carl Christensen, Gulf Islands

Janice Wobbenhorst, Indiana Dunes
John Ritenour, Shenandoah
Walt Dabney, Grand Teton
Bill Paleck, Alaska Area Office
Doug Morris, Cape Cod
Edward Lopez, Carlsbad Caverns

Title

36 CFR Part 3

Bill Schenk, Fire Island
Mack Shaver, Kotzebue
Martha Aikens, WASO
Glen Voss, Big South Fork
Jim O'Toole, Wilson's Creek
Henry Blatt, Everglades
Bud Inman, Lake Mead

History at Harrison

By Historian Michael Morgan
Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine, Md.

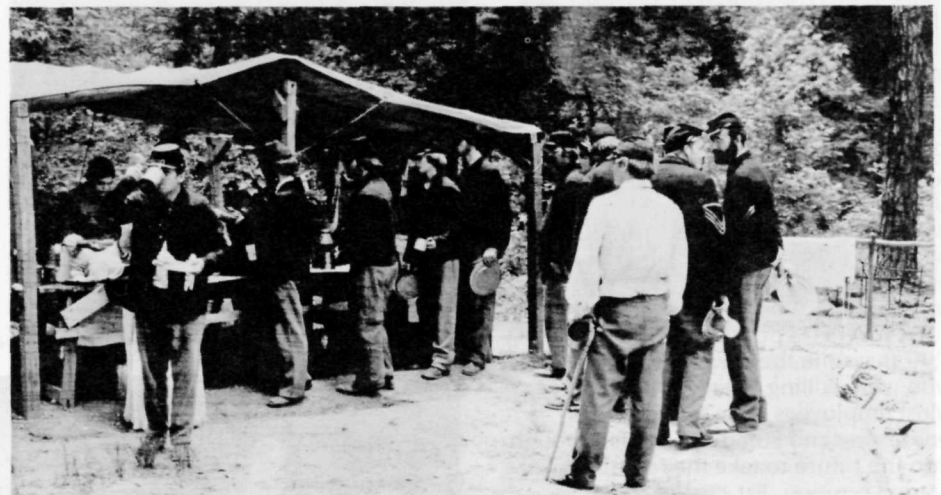
The Fort Harrison area of Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va., was the site of a 3-day Civil War training session on June 6-8. During the 3 days, the nearly 60 permanent, seasonal and VIP interpreters set up and maintained a Civil War company camp. Every effort was made to provide a Civil War atmosphere; food was patterned after Civil War rations and was cooked over open fires; the troops were drilled in the Civil War manual of arms starting at the squad level and working up to the company level. The highlight of the drill was a maneuver by the entire company through the woods and fields around Fort Harrison. During this exercise, the men struggled to maintain a line as they marched across a field of tall grass. As the line moved across the field, the men realized the obstacles the Civil War soldier faced and they gained an appreciation of the command "Close on the colors."

On Saturday evening, a court martial was held during which one of the soldiers was tried for thievery. In spite of his eloquent pleading, the court found him guilty and ordered that he be paraded around camp with the sign "Thief" hung over his shoulders. As the sentence was carried out, the troops expressed their belief that the accused was innocent by giving him three cheers.

Saturday night was devoted to a camp show of skits that commented on life during the Civil War. On Sunday morning, a church service was held. A sermon from the Civil War was preached that made the forceful point that "every man has his Gettysburg." Later that morning, a camp inspection was held and after photographs, camp was broken.



Living history participants receive a lecture on tactics and weapons from Bill Brown at Fort Harrison.



And now it's Miller time.

Most of the participants in the exercise agreed that it was a good learning experience. Interjected between the Civil War activities were lectures on such topics as the development of tactics, the role of women in the Civil War, and

Confederate uniforms. Since many of the participants came from parks that contained forts, they expressed a desire that a similar program be held that would recreate garrison duty during the Civil War.

Scientists meet in Smokies

By Jim Wood
Natural Science and Research, SERO

The Sixth Annual Scientific Research Meeting for the upland areas of the Southeast Region was held at Gatlinburg, Tenn., near Great Smoky Mountains National Park, on June 27-28. Sponsored by the Natural Science and Research Division, Southeast Regional Office and Uplands Field Research Laboratory, the meeting attracted over 70 scientists from NPS, other Federal and State agencies, universities and research institutions. Park Superintendent Merrill D. "Dave" Beal and Resource Management

Specialist Stu Coleman of Great Smoky Mountains National Park supported the meeting, as many of the presentations covered ongoing research in the Smokies.

Research projects in other upland parks, such as Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Ky.-Tenn., Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tenn., Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga.-Tenn., and Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky.-Va.-Tenn., were also included. Included among the topics covered were visitor use, black bear and white-tailed deer management, monitoring of acid

rain and its effects, air visibility, eradication of exotic kudzu, vegetation mapping using LANDSAT remote sensing techniques, and others.

The annual scientific meetings offer an opportunity for NPS scientists to interact with scientists from other agencies and institutes who share a common interest in environmental, biological and sociological research in the Southeast. The information gained and exchanged ultimately benefits park managers by providing a base for sound resource management actions that can be taken to protect fragile ecosystems.

Can upward mobility really work?

By Clementine Pinner
NPS Training Chief, WASO

I used to wonder if upward mobility in the Federal Government could really work. Even now, I sometimes have doubts, but after many years of experiences, I have decided it can. Total commitment from top management, an adequate budget, and target positions are necessary ingredients for a successful program. It is, however, just as important to have employees willing to take a risk when opportunity knocks. This article is about one employee who made upward mobility work for her.

Patricia (Pat) Kessler is currently an Employee Development Specialist (EDS) at National Capital Region. Pat was not always an EDS. In fact, she joined the professional ranks in October 1979. Prior to this, she was a Secretary, GS-5, in the Office of the Regional Associate Director, White House Liaison. While she was there, a GS-4 position was announced. Although a grade lower than her own, the position had promotion potential at the GS-6 level. It also provided training and assignments that would prepare the incumbent for the entry level EDS position.

At that time there were few employees who were willing to take a downgrade. Most employees were looking for a promotion and could not see far enough into the future to take the risk of a lower-graded position. Pat Kessler took the downgrade; in 90 days she was promoted to the GS-5, and one year later to the GS-6 position. She is a GS-9 now with a marketable skill. Continued experience and self-development can take Pat even further along the career ladder for her series. If she chooses, she can also cross-train in other personnel areas.

Pat's job is exciting. She is in a region that has always supported training and development programs. She has worked with the region's General Education Development (GED) program and team-taught Training Techniques. She has also taught the popular SF-171 workshop, and, in fact, conducted the workshop at the 1978 NRPA Conference. Recently, Pat taught the newly developed "Administration: Introduction" course for NCR employees. She has also conducted supervisory training for the region.

In addition to instructing, Pat has taken time to learn the administrative side of the training program at the National Capital Region. She has kept track of the training dollars, met all reporting requirements, and participated with the

Branch staff in developing the Regional Annual Training Programs. She is still involved in the latter function. In 1976, Pat designed the cover for the Regional Training Brochure.

I am sure there are other Pat Kesslers in the National Park Service. There should be many, so we can't let them pass us by. Each of us must decide what we want to do in life, then make plans to actively pursue our goals. We may have to take

the first step before supervisors are willing to help, but it's worth it.

Pat's career can continue to advance as long as she's willing to continue developing and accepting assignments that will give her the experience she needs, even when there is a security risk involved.

Look beyond the next grade; look far into the future. You may find that upward mobility can work for you, too.

Whiz kids win awards

The Park Service presented four environmental conservation awards to young science students at the annual International Science and Engineering Fair held May 5-10 in St. Paul, Minn.

Winners of the Certificate of Merit (signed by Secretary Andrus and Director Dickenson), \$100 U.S. Savings Bonds and a chance for a summer job with NPS were Duane Wydoski, Scott Jackson, Anne Sholtz and John Radle.

These high school students presented projects that compared behavioral responses of mountain pine beetles to food odors of host trees, determined lead concentrations in trees caused by car exhaust, studied fauna in semi-urban and wild sections of West Virginia, and

looked into the acid rain phenomenon.

Judges for the contest were Robert M. Linn, former NPS chief scientist and now professor at Michigan Tech University; Robert Stottlemeyer, research scientist at the Great Lakes Area Resources Studies Unit, and William L. Sigafoos, biologist at the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisc.

They chose the four NPS winners out of more than 500 entries.

Two of the winners accepted positions with the NPS for the summer. One chose Glacier National Park, Mont., to participate in research studies on mountain goats, while another worked at Isle Royale National Park, Mich., conducting water quality investigations.

Environmental Conservation Award winners are, from left, Duane Wydoski, Scott Jackson, Anne Sholtz and John Radle.



YACC covers Arizona

By Carol A. Martin
Chief, Western Archeological Center,
Ariz.

Young workers in hardhats and blue workshirts identified with the Young Adult Conservation Corps patch are found in almost every national park and monument in Arizona from mountains to desert, grasslands to forests.

They transport cement in packbags and on mules. They work in temperatures ranging from below freezing to above 115°F. Their work is labor-intensive. For most of them, who come from small towns and rural areas, YACC is the first opportunity they have had to learn significant vocational skills to compete for better jobs.

At Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, YACC enrollees and their work leader, Shirley Talley, hike 3 hours each Monday to their spike camp in the high desert, then work until Friday drilling post holes and building the boundary fence to keep cattle from encroaching on a recently declared wilderness area. They hail from Ajo, a town built around one big copper mine. After YACC experience, several have obtained jobs at the mine, where starting pay is \$8 per hour.

At Saguaro National Monument, enrollees have designed and constructed drop boxes to prevent damage that flooding does to road culverts. At historic Tumacacori National Monument, two enrollees from Nogales, who have been best friends since birth, sealed, scraped and painted the mission boundary wall.

At Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, eroding plaster is repaired by YACC. Four corpsmembers at Coronado National Monument have constructed ramadas and barbeques and laid the line from a water tank they winched up a steep slope. At Chiricahua National Monument, 11 enrollees packed cement up a hill to build the support for a water tank.

At Tonto National Monument, YACC enrollees are fencing the boundary. At Petrified Forest, 10 are plastering and painting the Desert Inn, originally constructed by the CCC, while 13 are enlarging and rehabilitating the main visitors and handicapped trail at Montezuma's Castle.

Grand Canyon enrollees, who live in trailers in a residential camp, are completing substantial renovations to buildings in the Inner Canyon as well as performing as interpreters and on back country patrol and trail crews.

When asked what kind of work they want to do after YACC, enrollees often

say "outdoor work" or "I want to get into the National Park Service or the Forest Service." A few do make it into seasonal jobs with the Government, and the majority are getting jobs after YACC.

Director Kent Johnson concludes, "NPS employees are helping enrollees learn good work habits and many new skills. Beyond this, they develop a conservation ethic."



YACC workers kick up a little dust during their daily details at Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs.

YACC enrollees remove the winter's accumulation of downed limbs from Swayle Campground in Sequoia.

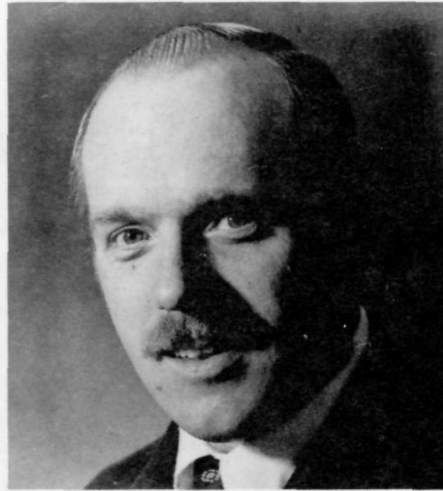


NPS people in the news

Science seeks new ways to deliver more for less



Jean Matthews



Dennis B. Fenn



Bruce M. Kilgore

The Cooperative Park Study Unit (CPSU) movement, started 10 years ago in the Pacific Northwest Region as a magnifier of NPS science research capabilities, has come full circle and taken off again. With 35 active Units nationwide and a record of high productivity and low overhead, the same parent region is focusing on a new pilot project to improve the linkage between research and management.

Donald R. Field, Associate Regional Director for Science and Technology in the Pacific Northwest, has launched an interregional project designed to better inform park managers of new scientific information pertaining to specific park problems and to help translate these new data into improved park practices. The project has the enthusiastic support of Bruce Kilgore and Dennis Fenn, Associate Regional Director for Resource Management and Planning and Regional Chief Scientist respectively, for the Western Region.

A highlight of the new thrust will be *Pacific Park Science*—a seasonal newsletter about park-based research that will not only describe research projects but will emphasize management applications. The Western Region will be a full partner with the Pacific Northwest from the first issue, slated for November publication and for both in-house and extension distribution.

Jean Matthews, formerly of WASO's Science and Technology staff and speechwriter for Assistant Secretary Robert L. Herbst, is stationed now at the Oregon State University CPSU in Corvallis as senior science editor for the Pacific Northwest Region. She will



Donald R. Field

supervise preparation of the newsletter and will work with park managers and scientists to see that pertinent research data becomes immediately useful in solving management problems and enriching interpretation.

In their first decade of performance the CPSUs have proven productive, cost-effective and quickly responsive. They have increased exponentially the scientific resources available to park management and at the same time have greatly reduced or eliminated overhead costs. As Field points out, "Universities enjoy a richer research base as a reward for the NPS connection; the Park Service, in turn, has at its disposal the university laboratories, libraries, computer facilities and office space, and the ideas, review and criticism of the university science community."

As a result, he said, parks served by the CPSU can get help on a timely basis for a broad range of possible problems—from wildlife science and forest fire management to the sociology of leisure and natural resources and the park as a human ecosystem. In addition, interregional action can take place quickly and without overlap through the CPSU network, which ties park sites together through the 35 university CPSUs.

With dollars and energy in ever shorter supply, both cost and energy effectiveness are of increased importance in the overall park management scheme. "Society in general and Congress in particular are calling for soundly science-based responses to national park threats, Field noted, "and at the same time they are demanding efficient delivery modes that save all possible outputs and outlays. The CPSU has a proven record of doing more with less."

The two westernmost NPS regions are trying now to further tighten the science/management connection by improving the interface between scientific research and management applications.

"Resources, people and management—RPM—these are Director Dickenson's forceful shorthand for the total job to be done," Field said. "The two Pacific-washed Regions are responding by giving management the surest handle science can help make possible on park resources in the most enlightened interests of those who own the national parks—the American people."

Michigan moves



Donald R. Brown has been named superintendent of Isle Royale National Park, Mich. He was the former superintendent of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Richard R. "Pete" Peterson moves to Sleeping Bear Dunes to replace Brown as superintendent. Peterson was assistant superintendent of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio. He will be replaced in the Cuyahoga Valley post by Einar L. Johnson, park manager from Redwood National Park, Calif.

At Isle Royale, Brown succeeds John M. "Jack" Morehead, who recently

became superintendent of Everglades National Park. Brown is a native of Pontiac, Mich., who joined the Park Service 22 years ago and whose duty stations have included Rocky Mountain National Park, Sequoia National Park, Calif., and the Blue Ridge Parkway N.C.-Va. At the time of his appointment to Sleeping Bear Dunes, he was stationed at the University of Michigan as director of the International Seminar on National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. He is a 1955 graduate of Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in park management.

Peterson was reared in Lexington, Nebr., and joined the Service in 1967 as administrative assistant at Rocky Mountain. From 1974 to 1977 he was superintendent of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Mont. He subsequently was selected for the Department of the Interior's Departmental Manager Development Program, and has been assigned to the Cuyahoga Valley since 1978.

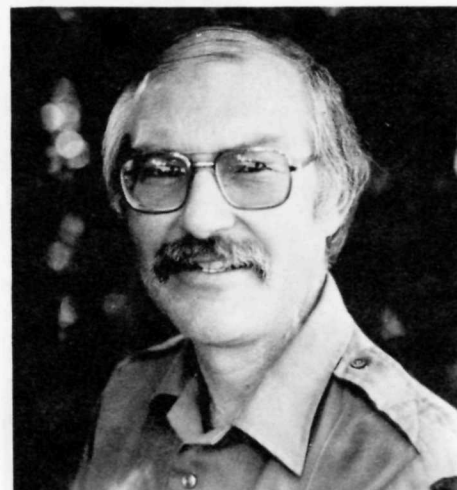
Other NPS assignments have taken Peterson to the Mather Training Center at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., the National Capital Region, and Redwood National Park. He holds a Bachelor's degree from Hastings College.

Einar L. Johnson will be serving as acting superintendent at Cuyahoga for the interim because of the death of former Superintendent William C. Birdsell. (See obituary on page 30.)

Johnson has been with NPS since 1962, but during a 3-year period, 1973 to 1976, he served as director of the North Dakota

State Park Service under an exchange program provided by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. His other NPS locations have included Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., where he served as superintendent from 1970 to 1973; Lava Beds National Monument, Calif., NPS headquarters in Washington, and Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N.Dak., where he held his first NPS post as district ranger.

A native of Belfield, N. Dak., Johnson holds a Bachelor of Science degree in forest management from the University of Montana and has done post-graduate study in public administration at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.



Pete Peterson

Meet Wanda Amparada

By Lucia Santora
Public Information Office
Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.

Wanda Amparada, who during this past summer served as a park technician in Gateway National Recreation Area's Outreach Sailing Program, is a proven leader whose abilities have been recognized nationally.

The park technician, a student at St. Francis College where she is majoring in health sciences, has been honored with the Juanita Jackson Mitchell Award, the highest award presented by the NAACP.

In addition to working summers at Gateway and attending college, the New York City resident has held several important posts with the Jamaica Branch of the NAACP for 5 years and represented the chapter at the 71st national convention in Florida. She was selected for the prestigious award from nominees from throughout the country.

Among her accomplishments that led



to her award were guidance counseling for students in local high schools, development of procedures whereby 1,000 teenagers were polled as to their academic needs and graduation requirements and presentation of the findings at an educational forum for principals and guidance counselors.

At Gateway, where the young woman has completed her second summer, she conducted "Explore the Beach" interpretive walks and assisted the sailing staff with various organized programs. Two scheduled programs were held each day. Each session had 40 participants.

Under her instruction, Wanda implemented into the interpretive component of the program indoor nature activities to explore the environment, rain or shine, with films, lectures and exhibits on marine life.

"Wanda exhibits a true enthusiasm for the environment and her contributions are most positive," said Sailing Supervisor Jim Pickel.

Continued on P. 18

The St. Albans Queens resident is actively involved in New York City's Urban Coalition Task Force, the St. Albans Neighborhood Block Association and Advocates for Children-Youth Engaged in Social Change Coalition.

In addition to her formal activities, she is a personable young woman who maintains a full social life.

Wanda is one of several young college students whose activities at Gateway complement their community activities and who have been assets to the Gateway staff and programming, park officials noted.

Love those Tetons



Becky Griffin

By Candace K. Garry
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

"You know all those beautiful postcards of vacation spots that often look nicer than the place itself? Well, this is one place that is even more beautiful than it looks on any postcard!"

That's how Becky Griffin describes where she works. Becky, a public information specialist at Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, loves not only Grand Teton, but also the Park Service in general. "I joined the Park Service because I'm committed to the purpose and mission of the agency and it makes what I do have real meaning," she says cheerfully. "I like the whole idea of protecting and preserving our natural resources, and I want to be a part of that."

It appears she is very much a part of it. "I have been around the country and in several parks in my 7 years with the Park Service," she says. She characterizes her experiences as "rich and very, very diverse."

Coming to work at Grand Teton as a

public information specialist 2 years ago switched Becky's career gears in the Park Service. Before that, she had worked in interpretation, resource management and visitor protection in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska, the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., and Shenandoah National Park, Va. She began her NPS career in the ranger intake program January of 1973.

She says she enjoys her work in public information thoroughly, because it gives her the chance to get involved in a broad spectrum of issues and activities in the park. Her work in media relations encompasses everything from writing news releases and being a constant source of information for visitor and media questions to talking to local papers and radio stations almost daily. She also writes a column for the local paper, "Jackson Hole News," that describes interpretive programs, good hiking trails, and special activities in the park. A high degree of national media interest in the park is a facet of her job that she finds especially exciting.

Becky and her husband of 4 years, Jim, are very involved in the neighboring community of Jackson Hole, although they live in the park. Jim, a former NPS employee, works as an outdoor recreation planner at the National Elk Refuge. They are members of the Jackson Hole Alliance, and land-use/environmental issues interest them very much.

In addition, Becky is treasurer of the Jackson Chapter of Business and Professional Women, which recently chose her as Jackson's "Outstanding Young Career Woman." She represented Jackson at the Wyoming State Business and Professional Women's Conference and was chosen from there as Wyoming's attendee to the National Conference in Omaha this past July. Impressed with the "high level of accomplishment of young women at the conference," Becky says she learned a lot about personal growth and creative risk taking there. "There are so many more young women in more diverse jobs than ever before," she adds. She also believes the Park Service reflects this trend, and she gives the Service high marks for their efforts to recruit more women for a broader range of jobs.

A native of Findlay, Ohio, Becky has a B.S. degree in Resource Conservation from the School of Forestry at the University of Montana. She joined the Park Service fresh out of college, and credits her colleagues in NPS with contributing a great deal to her personal and professional growth over the past 7 years.

Ruback knows D.C.



By Candace K. Garry
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

Bill Ruback's been around the Washington, D.C., area for a long time. And although he only recently became Superintendent of National Capital Parks-Central, nothing much is new to him in the job. Since joining the Park Service in 1961, he's done everything from gardening at the White House to establishing the White House Visitor Program to planting the now-permanent National Christmas tree on the Ellipse behind the White House.

"I'm very familiar with the type of work I'm doing, and I'm already familiar with the area," he says with confidence. Ruback, who joined the Park Service as a gardener, later worked for 13 years on the White House grounds as assistant horticulturist. After that he spent 5 years maintaining the President's Park and overseeing the White House Visitor Program. "Now I just have more responsibility and more people to look out for . . . but," he adds, "a whole lot more paperwork."

Tremendous responsibility pervades this job, for National Capital Parks-Central has more employees than any other area in the National Park System. It includes some of the Nation's most important memorials and monuments, as well as the National Mall, which extends from the Lincoln Memorial to the U.S. Capitol. Except for President's Park and the White House Grounds, NCP-Central takes charge of all downtown parks in Washington, D.C. That includes over 30 statues and monuments scattered between the National Visitor Center and the Kennedy Center several miles across town.

Ruback's 480-some employees include not only rangers, technicians, gardeners, maintenance workers and laborers, but also carpenters, electricians, plumbers,



NCP-Central Headquarters building.

mechanics, metalworkers and sailors. (Yes, the Civil Service has a job classification for seamen.) NCP-Central also employs tree crews, a road and trail branch, and a special events crew that sets up stages, roadblocks, and general paraphernalia for all kinds of activities in the Nation's Capital.

"The scope and effect of our work is enormous," says Ruback. On the National Mall alone, which has over 32 million visitors a year, they maintain over 14,000 trees, 87,000 shrubs, 280 beds of flowering annuals, and 19 miles of walkway. Festivals, demonstrations, concerts and celebrations descend on the National Mall and National Capital grounds each year. Hundreds of thousands of visitors crowd in each year for the Fourth of July celebration and fireworks, and over a quarter of a million people packed in the mall area to see Pope John Paul II a year ago last October. The Park Service assumes responsibility for their safety and comfort, as well. NCP-Central puts up hundreds of portable toilets and drinking fountains for these events, and they clean up after special events. When NCP-Central crews are finished, the parks look as tidy and new as a crisp starched shirt. "We always re-sod the grounds after festivals and that sort of thing," says Ruback, adding that they replace up to 50,000 yards of sod a year.

When employees of the park aren't replanting sod or nursing and replacing precious trees, shrubs and plants, they are draining and cleaning the Reflecting Pool at the Lincoln Memorial, or mowing the massive brilliant green lawns. Since millions of visitors come to the Nation's Capital year 'round, the park has no slack season. In the winter they clear snow and provide for winter sports.

Ruback says there was a noticeable shift in visitation this summer. Fewer people came to the monuments and more crowded into the park areas near the Potomac waterfront for ball games and picnics. He attributes this to changing visitation patterns all over the country: People are staying closer to

home for many of their leisure activities because of gasoline shortages and higher prices. He says out-of-town visitors traditionally go to the monuments, and those closer to the Washington metropolitan area visit the downtown recreation parks more often.

Although a horticulturist at heart, Ruback takes his administrative duties seriously. "But there are times I would much rather be out in the parks, working with my hands. I find I am always wanting to improve something in some way, and from where I sit now, I can't get involved in nitty gritty maintenance and gardening details as easily."

The National Capital Parks-Central Headquarters building was originally constructed around 1923 as a headquarters for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who were responsible for completing East Potomac Park as a

recreational and public use area.

After that it was used as a bike rental shop. A ferry boat operated from a dock here, crossing the channel. This was about 1930, at which time Hains Point had a tourist camp, the bike rental shop, and a tea house, operated by Girl Scouts.

Later an NPS concessioner, Landmark Services, Inc. occupied the building. They operated the Tourmobile from here between 1970 and 1977.

NCP-Central has called this building "home" since January 1978.

Kelly named historian

Dennis P. Kelly has been named historian at Stones River National Battlefield, Tenn. He succeeds Ron A. Gibbs, who transferred to Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.

Kelly's last NPS post was at Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va.

A graduate of Temple University in Philadelphia, he hails from the City of Brotherly Love and has been in the Service since 1975.

Four Big Bend awards

Four Big Bend National Park, Tex., employees were recently presented cash incentive awards by Superintendent Robert C. Haraden.

Receiving Special Achievement Awards were Park Technician Cheri Page, Mail and Files Clerk; Marcus S. Hathaway, Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic; Luis M. Gonzales and Park Technician Deborah O. Liggett.

People on the move

ALLMAN, Kathleen E., Accounting Tech., RMRO, to General Supply Spec., RMRO
ARNBERGER, Robert L., Park Mgr., Palo Alto Btld. NHS, to Supply Park Ranger, Channel Islands NM
BANNISTER, Laura L., Secretary, GW Pkwy., to Admin. Clerk, GW Pkwy.
BARNETT, Dale G., Park Tech., Fort Point NHS, to Park Ranger, Yosemite NP
BUTLER, James E., Conveyance Clerk, WASO, to Admin. Ofcr., Saint Croix NSR
CANNON, Wilmer S., Construction & Maint. Foreman, Isle Royale NP, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Glacier Bay NM
CHETWIN, Judy A., Golden Gate NRA, to Park Tech., Fort Point NHS
DE PIPPO, Frank A., Supv. Park Ranger, Statue of Liberty NM, to Same, Gateway NRA
DENNING, Dolores A., Realty Spec., Big Cypress Land Acquisition Ofc., to Same, WASO
DENNING, Paul J., Supv. Cartographer, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Ofc., to Supv. Realty Spec., WASO
FARIS, Douglas D., Park Ranger, DSC, to Supv. Park Ranger, SWRO
HALPIN, James P., Park Tech., Fort Pulaski NM, to Park Ranger, Acadia NP
HOPKINS, Ross R., Park Mgr., Fort Union NM, to Same, Saguaro NM
HOUNSELL, Elaine A., Supv. Park Ranger,

Morristown NHP, to Park Manager, Klondike Gold Rush NHP
KHALATBARI, Mary A., DMDP Trainee, WASO, to Desk Ofcr., WASO
MATTHEWS, Jean W., Writer, WASO, to Science Editor, PNRO
MCCURDY, Charles H., Supv. Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to Same, SWRO
MILLER, Robert F., Supv. Park Ranger, NCR, to Same, NCP
MITCHELL, Nancy F., Secretary, MWRO, to Same, NCR
O HARA, Carolyn E., Supv. Park Ranger, NCP, to Park Manager, NCR
RAMER, Debra D., Fiscal Clerk, Theodore Roosevelt NP, to Admin. Tech., Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS
RAY, Daniel T., Engineering Tech., DSC, to Maint. Worker Foreman, Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS
RINEHARDT, Victoria M., Admin. Clerk, Ford's Theatre NHS, to Budget Clerk, WASO
SPICKA, Colleen A., Supv. Park Ranger, C&O Canal NHP, to Equal Opport. Spec., NCR
VALENCIA, Elias B., Park Ranger, Palo Alto Btld NHS, to Same, San Antonio Missions NHP
VAUGHAN, Thomas G., Park Manager, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, to Supv. Staff Curator, HFC
WEBLEY, Dolores N., Admin. Tech., NCR, to Park Systems Asst., NCR

Stan Albright named new associate director



Stanley Albright has been named associate director for Management and Operations for the Park Service, succeeding Daniel J. "Jim" Tobin, who has become the new Pacific Northwest Regional Director.

Albright comes from the position of associate director for Operations in the Western Regional Office, where he served for 3 years.

Albright began his NPS career as a seasonal ranger at Yosemite National Park, while still a student at the University of California in Los Angeles. Later, he served at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office.

He has been superintendent at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif., and was Alaska State director for 3 years.

Nichols receives award

Theresa Nichols, supervisory park ranger at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz., recently received a \$500 Special Achievement Award.

Her award was presented for "consistently exceeding normal work expectations" while employed as an intake ranger with the Mound City Group in Ohio. During her 3-year stint there, she developed archeological slide programs, wrote press releases, developed a visitor center exhibit and developed an interpretive plan, in addition to her regular duties.

Hutzky gets top slot

John T. Hutzky, who has served as area manager of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River since the Park Service began administering the riverway in 1979, has been appointed as superintendent.

The new superintendent is a 17-year NPS veteran. He came to the Upper Delaware assignment following 3 years as superintendent of Booker T. Washington National Monument, Va.

Previously he served as administrative officer at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa. and at Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y. He has completed the Park Service's mid-level manager training course.

Hunter now councilor

John E. Hunter, Midwest Region staff curator, has been elected councilor-at-large of the American Association of Museums.

Stationed in Lincoln, Nebr., Hunter has held his current post since 1972. Prior to that he served as curator and acting director of the National Infantry Museum in Fort Benning, Ga.

He is a 1965 graduate of the University of Oklahoma with a Bachelor's degree in anthropology. He did his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee campus.

Graham to Chattahoochee

Arthur F. Graham has been named superintendent of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Ga.

Graham succeeds John W. Henneberger, who has retired.

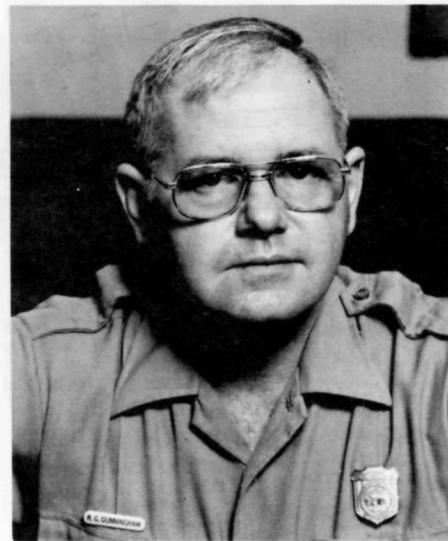
Graham's last position was chief of the Resource and Visitor Management Division Southeast Regional Office.

A veteran of 22 years Park Service experience, Graham began his career in 1958 as a ranger at Colonial National Historical Park near Yorktown, Va. He served as a supervisory ranger at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., in the early 1960s and in 1967 was appointed superintendent of De Soto National Memorial, Fla.

From 1972-75, he served as the first Superintendent of Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla. He joined the Southeast regional staff in 1975.

A native of Alabama, he has a Bachelor's degree in geology from Emory University and also studied at Florida State University.

Cunningham named super



Robert C. Cunningham has been named superintendent of Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska. Cunningham, who joined the staff of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., as a biologist, was assistant superintendent of Gateway at the time of his new appointment.

Cunningham is a native of Nanty Glo, Pa. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology and a Master of Science in wildlife natural history from Indiana University of Pennsylvania with graduate work at Ohio State.

He joined the Park Service in 1967 and has served in Yellowstone National Park, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak., and the North Cascades National Park, Wash., prior to joining Gateway.

Pachta selected super

Noel J. Pachta has been selected superintendent of Virgin Islands National Park.

Pachta has been assistant superintendent of Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss., for the past 5 years.

Pachta joined the Park Service in 1962 as a maintenance worker and equipment operator at Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex. He has served as a maintenance supervisor and foreman at Big Bend National Park, Tex.; Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.; Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska; Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.

He was named assistant superintendent at Gulf Islands in 1975 and has been in charge of the national seashore's Mississippi district at Ocean Springs.

Max Cleland, administrator of the Veterans Administration (left, in wheelchair) is joined by Director Dickenson at LaFayette Park in Washington, D.C., to dedicate a red maple tree in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Veterans Administration.

Photo by Don Heilmann.



Retiring

Mike Melon ends 3-decade career

It has been three decades since Mike Melon first came to work for the National Park Service at White Sands National Monument, N. Mex. So, on July 11, fellow workers and old friends said "Thanks, Mike" for the outstanding job he has done. A retirement party was held in Alamogordo, near where Mike has lived all of his life.

Mike started as a caretaker at White Sands under Superintendent Johnwill Faris. That was Oct. 5, 1950. For the next 29 years Mike literally held the park together. As a laborer, plasterer and maintenance worker he has repaired everything from crumbling adobe buildings to roadgraders and front-end loaders.

For the past few months, Mike has been having health problems. He tells us he plans to spend his retirement years on his small farm in La Luz, N. Mex. If you're in the area, be sure to stop by and share old stories or just have a cool drink.

Nora Saum super guide retires

Nora Saum, supervisor of guides at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., retired this summer after 18 years leading tours for the great and not-so-great of the world.

A native of Newton County, Miss., Mrs. Saum came to Gettysburg after a stint with the Army Medical Corps, in 1962.

During her tenure as supervisor of guides, she has seen two new buildings open (the Cyclorama Center and Visitor Center) and the park staff nearly double in size. She has met numerous world leaders including President Jimmy

Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President Anwar Sadat, and toured the battlefield with Congressmen and Senators.

She headed the Gettysburg "Summer in the Parks" program, the NPS outdoor enrichment program for inner city youth and arranged tours for the hundreds of buses that visit daily.

What does she plan to do after retirement? Well, she's going to be a private guide at—you guessed it—Gettysburg.

Gettysburg Superintendent John R. Earnst presents a special honor award to retiring park guide, Nora F. Saum.





Albright receives Medal of Freedom



By James F. Kieley
E&AA Editor

The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, has been awarded to former Director Horace M. Albright in recognition of his 67 years of devotion to conservation and the development and administration of the National Park System.

The announcement was made at a dinner meeting of National Park Service retirees of the Washington, D.C., area on August 25 during a long distance telephone conversation with Mr. Albright at his home in Studio City, Calif. News of President Carter's action taken only that afternoon was given to the recipient and the audience of 120 in the National Geographic Society's Membership Center Building by Assistant Secretary Robert Herbst acting for Secretary Andrus who was out of town.

"I am pleased to announce," Herbst said, "that President Jimmy Carter has decided to award the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian award, to Horace Marden Albright, co-founder of the National Park Service, and its second director.

"On this, the 64th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, the President wishes to recognize Mr. Albright's distinguished contributions to the cause of conservation in America. The President further wishes to commend Mr. Albright for his vision in first enunciating policies governing the administration of the National Park System which still are in effect.

"Through most of the 90 years of his life, Mr. Albright has given unselfishly of his time and counsel to those who would carry on the work he so nobly helped to begin.

"Accordingly, the President today leads the Nation in a salute to a truly great American. Congratulations, Horace."

The Presidential Medal of Freedom was instituted by President Kennedy and first awarded on July 4, 1963, to honor those "who contribute significantly to the quality of American life."

Even apart from the announcement of his Presidential Medal of Freedom award, the telephone conversation with Mr. Albright was the highlight of the evening. The former Director's voice came loud and clear over the public address system as he expressed his gratitude for the honor bestowed on him by the President and his pleasure at the opportunity to greet the group he could not be with in person. Those who spoke with him prior to Assistant Secretary Herbst's announcement were Elbert Cox, Howard Stagner, former Director Conrad L. Wirth, Director Russell E. Dickenson, and Dr. Melvin M. Payne, chairman of the board of the National Geographic Society.

A tribute to another former director, the late Newton B. Drury (1940-1951), was also expressed during the evening. A memorial folder which was distributed quoted Mr. Drury's counsel to his National Park Service colleagues concerning their "high calling as trustees for the greater things of America."

At their dinner session the Washington area NPS retirees, who have been meeting informally about once a year, organized the National Park Service 1916 Society to mark the anniversary of the National Park Service Act approved by President Wilson that year. They adopted a charter which states that the purposes of the society are to celebrate each anniversary of the Act, and to encourage the establishment of similar societies in other parts of the country. Former Director Wirth was designated honorary chairman of the new society. Sutton Jett,

former superintendent of National Capital Parks, was named chairman; Rita Mastin, former secretary to Mr. Wirth, was elected keeper of the rolls; and C. Gordon Fredine, former chief of International Affairs, WASO, was chosen program chairman.

Observing that he would accept the honorary chairmanship provided that "Ranger Onelick Evergreen" was elected to serve with him, Wirth suggested that the 1916 Society and similar groups that may be formed should together become a "leg" of the NPS Employees and Alumni Association. He emphasized that retirees like to be consulted for whatever assistance they may give to the Service, and that they can give useful advice on some matters which present employees may not be in a position to pursue.

As a feature of the 64th National Park Service Act anniversary, former Director Wirth presented to Director Dickenson a tumbler on which was reproduced the letter of August 25, 1916 from Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, to the Service's first director, Stephen T. Mather, sending him the pen with which the President had signed the Act that day.

Two films were shown during the evening. One, made in 1966 in Yosemite National Park on the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service Act, featured an account by Albright of the efforts that were required to get the bill passed by Congress and signed by the President. The other was "The Challenge of Yellowstone."

(Editor's Note: The Presidential Medal of Freedom award to Horace Albright was initially suggested by E&AA Editor Jim Kieley to former Director Connie Wirth and together they addressed a letter to Secretary Andrus who concurred and sent a strong recommendation to the President. Instrumental in expediting consideration at the White House so the award might be announced at the August 25 occasion was Bernard Meyer, formerly of the Solicitor's Office and now Executive Vice President of the White House Historical Association.)

Herb moves north

Herb and Shirley Evison are now living at the address: 125 Emerson Ave., Aspinwall, PA 15215.

They have moved to be nearer their daughter and her husband—1½ blocks away—and their three grown sons, all residents nearby.

Azuma: Japan's Muir

Dr. Ryozo Azuma described his distant recollection of the auspicious occasion with modest understatement as "an unforgettable reminiscence of an aged Japanese enthusiastic admirer of John Muir." The reference was to his introductory meeting with Muir in 1914, which in certain respects was no less propitious then that between Horace Albright and Stephen Mather the same year. The renowned Japanese conservationist, who died last January at 91, was undoubtedly one of a very few of his surviving contemporaries who had known Muir personally. In his case, the vivid example of the Scottish naturalist and writer strongly influenced the whole future course of his life.

Azuma first heard of Muir in 1910 when, as a freshman at Puget Sound College in Tacoma, Wash., he went on a hiking and climbing trip in Mount Rainier National Park. On the way to the summit his party rested overnight at a site called Camp Muir. From their Swiss guide he learned that Muir had made the ascent in 1888 and had camped at the same spot. Back in Tacoma, Azuma devoted all of his available time to learning everything he could about Muir. After graduation he made bold to address a letter to the founder of the Sierra Club asking permission to call on him at his home in Martinez, Calif. In reply he received a warm invitation to do so. In a tape recording made near the close of his life Azuma recounted the inspiring moment of their meeting at sunset on May 5.

"John Muir, a tall old man with famous long white whiskers, soon appeared on the front porch. I was so excited that I couldn't even shake his outstretched hand. I simply knelt at his knees with tears in my eyes."

The result of a visit of several days with Muir was Azuma's lifelong devotion to the sound principles and practices of conservation learned in the United States and subsequently promoted in his own country. So faithfully did he follow the teachings of the guiding spirit of his life that conservationists of both nations have called him "the John Muir of Japan" in recognition of his professional resemblance to his idol. The comparison was justified, not only for his total dedication but also for his score or more of books on such disparate subjects as ornithology and American history. Outstanding among his works is his *Life of John Muir, Father of Nature Conservation*, published in 1973.

Although the son of a Buddhist priest, Azuma became a Christian and at the age of 20 enrolled in the mission college at



Ryozo Azuma, Japan's John Muir, relaxes in the East Parlor of John Muir's home in California.

Tacoma. It was during his 4 years there that he fell in love with the region and expanded an interest that ultimately led to his climbing more than 140 peaks in western North America.

The first of nine trips Azuma made to Alaska was a direct outcome of his visit with John Muir. On the eve of his departure another dinner guest was Captain Hooper, long-time friend of Muir's from the cruise of the *Corwin*, who was setting out on a voyage to the Arctic the next day and was in need of a cabin boy. Muir at once recommended Azuma who, he said, should see Alaska. Hooper readily agreed, and the Japanese student not only saw Alaska but had to put up for the winter at a Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow when the ship got iced in, and he was on the trip altogether more than 2½ years. At Point Barrow he took the opportunity to study Eskimo life, accompanying a party of 60 men, women, and children on a hunting expedition that took them into Canada. He finally made his way back to Tacoma by way of the Yukon.

In Japan Azuma was employed by the government to promote trade with western countries, which involved travel to every State in the United States and to Canada, South America, and Europe. In 1934 he became adviser to the Japanese military on food supply, a job he held until World War II when, accused of a traitorous attitude because of the American and Canadian travel posters displayed in his office, he indignantly resigned and devoted his time to writing in the hope of persuading the Japanese people to appreciate the "good and noble side of the American people." His efforts resulted in some two dozen volumes, including such titles as

America's Holidays—Their Origin and History, *The Story of the States of America*, and *The United States Presidents and Their Wives*. He also became the first person to write about John Muir in Japanese, in a series of articles published by the National Park Association of Japan which led to his full biography of Muir. In his later years he became unofficial ambassador of good will between national park and conservation organizations of Japan and the United States, his "second homeland."

There is an apocryphal anecdote which relates that Azuma, having repulsed the criticism of his own government by resigning his wartime position, also later stood up to General MacArthur who offered him a handsome fee to do research intended to fix the blame for the Pacific War entirely on Japan. The story goes that Azuma angrily refused, telling the Commander of United States Forces in the Far East that although Japan was wrong in attacking the United States, a number of U.S. decisions and policies were contributory to the war.

Azuma never again saw Muir, who died 7 months after they met; but on his last trip to the United States in 1975 he and his wife visited John Muir National Historic Site at Martinez and knelt at Muir's gravestone. After returning to Japan he was awarded an "Official Commendation in Acknowledgment of Meritorious Service" by the Agency of Environment at a meeting of the General Assembly of Nature Conservation. At the time of his death he was writing his autobiography.

—Jim Kieley.

E&AA sets fall election

Members of the Employees & Alumni Association will be voting in November to fill vacancies on the E&AA Board for 4-year terms beginning Jan. 1. Ballots are enclosed in this issue of the *COURIER*, along with biographical sketches of the candidates. Ballots must be received no later than Nov. 30. Please mail your ballot to Theresa G. Wood, Executive Secretary, National Park Service Employees & Alumni Association, Room 3215, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. You will find your ballot on Page 31. Biographical sketches follow.

Biographies of election candidates

WASHINGTON OFFICE Employee representative

Grace Sheppard, deputy chief of the Land Acquisition Division, is a native of Pound, Va., and joined the Service in 1962 as a payroll clerk in the National Capital Region. After a brief stint in WASO, she joined the Everglades Land Office as an administrative assistant, later moving to the Southeast Regional Office as a realty assistant. In 1978, she was appointed assistant chief of the Land Acquisition Division, SERO. She also served as acting superintendent of Moores Creek National Military Park, N.C., in 1977.

Dave Gackenbach has been with the Park Service in the Office of Concessions Management for 4 years. Prior to that he was regional chief of Concessions for GSA in Chicago. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and did graduate work at Kent State University. This year he's heading up the Washington, D.C.-area's Frank Kowski Golf Tournament.

Pat Smith, a 23-year NPS veteran started her career as a clerk typist in Washington, D.C. She later transferred to Denver Service Center. She is now a program analyst in the immediate office of the associate director for Management and Operations. She has worked on several E&AA projects in the past.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION Employee representative

Frances Reynolds, a 27-year NPSe, is an employee relations specialist at RMRO. She recently succeeded the retiring Wayne Bryant as RMR rep. Frances started her NPS career in 1953 and served as the superintendent's secretary in Rocky Mountain National Park for 11 years. She was a secretary to the Director in Washington from 1964-73. She is a graduate of W. State College of Colorado.

Jean Bullard, publications specialist in the regional office, is a longtime Park Service hand. She and husband, Bill, roamed several western parks over his 30-plus year career which began in 1949. She served as associate editor of the *COURIER* from 1971-74, and was RMR E&AA employee rep in 1975-76. She is also a life member of the Association.

Bob Benton, superintendent of Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, is a 20-year NPS veteran. A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota, he graduated from Black Hills State College. He has had NPS assignments at Everglades National Park, Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.; as a Departmental Management Trainee, at Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N.Dak., as superintendent of Colorado National Monument.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION Employee representative

Don Jackson, assistant superintendent of Olympic National Park, Wash., joined the Park Service in 1958 at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif. He has just completed his degree work at Fresno State. He later served at Coronado National Memorial, Ariz., and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah. Don went through the Departmental Management Trainee program and became a special assistant to former Director Connie Wirth. Other assignments include the Albright Training Center and the Mid and North Atlantic Regional Offices. He served as chief ranger of the National Park Service for a year.

Bob Wasem, a research biologist at North Cascades National Park, Wash., entered the NPS in 1957, after graduating from Ohio State University. He has served at Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and later for 11 years as a research and management biologist at Glacier National Park, Mont. He has been stationed at North Cascades since 1970.

Bill Locke, program specialist in PNWRO, first became acquainted with the Service working as a seasonal at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., in the late '50s. After finishing his undergraduate work at Wittenberg University, he joined the Government as a management analyst with the Defense Supply Administration. In 1963, he transferred to the NPS as administrative officer at Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments, Alaska. Other assignments have taken him throughout the Park System, including a 1-year stint with the Interior Solicitor's Office in WASO.

SOUTHWEST REGION Employee representative

Douglas McChristian, was recently named superintendent of Fort Davis National Historic Site, Tex., from his job as interpretive specialist in SWRO. Other assignments have included historian slots at both Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kan., and Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo.

JoAnn Kyril, currently occupies the position of superintendent of Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark.-Okla. She began her career as a student aid in the Midwest Regional Office and later moved up to the Administrative Office there. Other assignments have included Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., and Rocky Mountain National Park as project clerk and administrative intake trainee. Just prior to Fort Smith, JoAnn served as administrative officer at Buffalo National River, Ark.

Jose Cisneros, now superintendent of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex., formerly served as Personnel chief with the Southwest Region. He has previous Government experience with the Veterans Administration and the Office of Personnel Management.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Alumni representative

Wilson George entered Federal service with the Public Works Administration in 1934. He joined the Park Service in 1937 in Washington and during his career worked in the contracting and concession fields. He retired in 1969. He currently resides in Richmond, R.I.

Lawrence Hadley began his NPS career at Shenandoah National Park, Va., in 1950 after navy service and college. He held many top NPS positions including chief of Information, WASO; superintendent slots in the National Capital Region, Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; Yosemite National Park; Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., and top administrative posts in WASO. He resides in Bar Harbor, Maine.

Nash Castro, who retired from the NPS after a long career, is now general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Among his many Park Service jobs were chief clerk of the NPS, assistant superintendent of Hawaii National Park, Midwest Regional Chief Administrative Officer, assistant regional director of National Capital Parks and regional director, NCP. He retired in 1969. Castro served in the NAR alumni slot from 1976-79.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Alumni representative

George Fry, former E&AA chairman and incumbent in the SER alumni slot is running for another term. He has been on the Association board since 1972. He retired in 1973 as associate director of the Southeast Region with more than 40 years service. He resides in Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Chuck Watson, a Second Century E&AA member, served in numerous administrative management slots with the NPS for 33½ years. Among his assignments were the Southwest Regional Office, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz.; Grand Canyon National Park; Big Bend National Park, Tex.; Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; WASO, and as associate regional director, SERO, for Administration. His retirement home is in Decatur, Ga.

Albert Manucy spent 33 years with the NPS serving as historian, restorationist, interpretive planner and regional curator. Among his publications are "Artillery through the Ages," "The Fort at Frederica," "The Houses of St. Augustine," and "The Building of Castillo de San Marcos." Since retirement, he has been involved as a consultant with the National Geographic Society and the St. Augustine Foundation, Inc. He lives in St. Augustine, Fla.

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Employee representative

Norman Reigle is the current E&AA rep filling Tom Lucke's vacated position. He joined the NPS in 1968. His assignments include: ecologist at DSC; park ranger at Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; park ranger at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.; supervisory park ranger at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz., and chief of Resource Management and Visitor Protection at Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C. He holds degrees from West Chester State College (Pa.) and the University of Michigan.

Richard Giamberdine started his Park Service career in 1966 and has been stationed with the old Eastern Service Center, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office and DSC as a supervisory landscape architect since 1976. He holds a degree from Utah State University.

(Note: There are only two candidates for DSC employee representative.)

Western Region

Alumni representative

Forrest M. Benson joined the Park Service after graduating from Colorado State University in 1947. He served in nine NPS areas including the superintendency of Wupatki-Sunset Crater and Chiricahua National Monuments, Ariz.; White Sands National Monument, N. Mex., and Haleakala National Park. He has also served in Western and Rocky Mountain Regional Offices and WASO. He retired in 1977 and is a life member of E&AA. He resides in Tucson, Ariz.

Luis A. Gastellum retired in 1973 after 38 years service. He spent 20 years of his career working in the Southwestern National Monuments, Grand Canyon National Park, Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., and the Southwest Regional Office. He also served for 6 years as associate superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and did three tours in the Washington Office. Even during retirement he's remained involved with the Service, conducting studies of urban parks in New York and San Francisco. He resides in Tucson.

Thomas Tucker retired as superintendent of Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., this past January, after 40 years Federal service. He got his start as a trail crew laborer at Yosemite, and except for military service, remained there until 1962. The rest of his career was spent at Cabrillo, where he was knighted by the President of Portugal last year. He resides in La Jolla, Calif.

MIDWEST REGION

Alumni representative

Raymond Rundell, incumbent alumni representative, retired in 1968 with 40 years service. During his career, he worked as an administrative officer, assistant superintendent and superintendent in nine NPS areas and three regions. Just prior to his retirement, he served as assistant regional director, Midwest Region in Administration. He resides in Omaha.

Olive Howe retired in 1971 after 29 years Federal Service. She joined the NPS in 1947. She served as secretary to five regional directors during her career and received three top awards—Quality Increase, Superior Performance and Meritorious Service.

Kenneth Krabbenhoft left the traces in 1977 with 24 years service. He joined the NPS in 1956 as a supervisory landscape architect and was chief, Federal, State and Private Liaison, when he retired. In 1967, he received the Meritorious Service Award.

Continued on P. 26

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Alumni representative

Ted Smith, former chief of the Division of Special Events, National Capital Region, retired in 1972 after 45 years service and as a retired annuitant compiled more than 50 years total service. Starting out with NPS in 1926 at Yellowstone National Park, he became one of Superintendent Horace Albright's ol' time mounted rangers. After a brief stint in the D.C. disbursing office, Ted transferred back to NPS as chief clerk at Shenandoah National Park, Va., in 1934 during the CCC days, where he participated in FDR's dedication of the park. He also worked as an administrative assistant in Associate Director Demeray's office after the war. In 1951, he became superintendent of Prince William Forest Park, Va., and later special events chief for NCR. In that post he became involved in thousands of events including Inaugurations, Cherry Blossom Festivals, Happy Birthday U.S.A., as well as the many demonstrations that took place in NCR areas in the stormy '60s. He is a member of the Izaak Walton League and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Roger L. Sulcer began his NPS career as a carpenter in NCR in 1957. By 1968, he had worked his way up to become chief of the Division of Facilities Maintenance, and later in 1974 he was named chief of Maintenance. He received the Meritorius Service Award in 1978.

Annette Brady started her NPS career in 1966 after raising a family. In 1970, she started working full-time with the Eastern Service Center and in 1972, transferred to NCR where she worked in the Operation Evaluation and Professional Services Division.

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Alumni representative

Lawrence Coryell retired in January 1979. A 28-year veteran of the Service, he worked as an architect in Philadelphia for most of his career. His last post was that of special assistant to the regional director for Bicentennial Projects. He resides in Folsom, Pa.

Nathan Golub retired in February of this year after 30 years of service beginning in the Eastern Design Office. At his retirement he was the associate regional director for Operations. He was one of the charter members of the Mission '66 Program. A forester and engineer by trade, Golub held top engineering and maintenance posts in the North Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Regions. He now resides at Washington Crossing, Pa.

Thomas Norris retired in January 1979 as superintendent of Assateague National Seashore, Md., after 33 years service. He also saw service as superintendent of Appomattox National Historical Park, Va.; Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark., and Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y. Earlier, as a park planner in Washington, D.C., he did staff work leading to the creation of Cape Lookout National Seashore, N.C. He now resides in Roanoke, Va.

Vote for E&AA elections

See ballot on page 31. Circle your choice for your representative in your region and category ONLY. Only E&AA members are eligible to vote. Either cut the ballot from the COURIER, with your name on the reverse side, or sign your name on your ballot. Send to Theresa G. Wood, Executive Secretary, National Park Service Employees & Alumni Association, Room 3215, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Your E&AA Representatives

Roger K. Rector	Chairman of the Board
Richard Hart	Vice-Chairman
Theresa G. Wood	Executive Secretary and
	Education Trust Officer
William H. Ledford	Treasurer of E&AA
Earl M. Semingsen	Special Membership Officer

E&AA Editor
E&AA Membership

James F. Kieley
Ann B. Schramm

Mid-Atlantic
Employee-James L. Sullivan
Alumni-Ross Sweeny

North Atlantic
Employee-John C. Raftery
Alumni-Lawrence C. Hadley

Southeast
Employee-Vern Ingram
Alumni-George Fry

HFC
Employee-Richard Russell

Midwest
Employee-James L. Ryan
Alumni-Raymond Rundell

NCP
Employee-Sandra Alley
Alumni-Theodore T. Smith

Southwest
Employee-Wayne B. Cone
Alumni-Tom Ela

Rocky Mountain
Employee-Frances Reynolds
Alumni-Richard Hart

Western
Employee-Roger K. Rector
Alumni-Mary Benson

Pacific Northwest
Employee-Bill Locke
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

WASO
Employee-Vacant

Denver Service Center
Employee-Norman Reigle

At Large-Conrad L. Wirth

DeGelleke moves to smaller digs

When Peter DeGelleke retired from the superintendency of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in 1973, he and his wife Rosie continued to live on the farm at Asbury, N.J., to and from which Pete had commuted throughout his Water Gap assignment. After 37 years at that address, they now occupy a house on a 1-acre lot in Newton, N.J. In a recent letter Pete reported that in the fall of 1978 "I landed in the hospital with a classic case of

clogged arteries that left me somewhat restricted in physical endurance. As a result, the work around our farm home, which had been so enjoyable during my 5-year retirement, became a burden." Hence the sale of the farm in the summer of 1979 and the move to the smaller place, the maintenance of which Pete feels should be within his capability. The new address is Box 684, Newton, NJ 07860.

—Herb Evison

Alumni now a film producer

View Sixty Two, publication of KTPS-TV in its May 1980 issue, contains an item headed: "The Kirks Look at the Northwest's Past on KTPS." It reads, in part:

"This month KTPS presents three new films by noted Northwest filmmakers Ruth and Louis Kirk. Sponsored by the Washington Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, the programs highlight the Northwest's rich legacy that predated the European settlement era. In doing so, they sample the archeological detective work that broadens our understanding of antiquity, and interweaves with the oral history and long tradition of Native Americans."

In further comment, View Sixty Two notes: "The Kirks (Mr. Kirk is a producer for KTPS) have a long acquaintance with Northwest Indian people and scientists in the fields of natural history and human antiquity. They have received numerous honors, including the Washington Governor's Award for Cultural Enrichment of the State and the Robert Gray medal for contributions to the presentation of history."

KTPS-TV is the Public Television Station for Tacoma, Wash.

The Kirks are working under a 2-year grant to produce films and filmstrips in the area of historic preservation within the State of Washington. He is a former park naturalist at Olympic National Park, Wash.

Huppuch's move south

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Huppuch, after many years of residence in Northern Virginia, have lived for the past 3½ years on an 8-acre estate, which borders the Rapidan River and which lies about 20 miles north of Charlottesville, Va. Not only do they have beautiful views to the west, to Shenandoah National Park, and to the south, but Matt reports that they have an abundance of fruit, walnuts, and vegetables and that they grow about half of all their food. They are hardly crowded in any way; he reports that the big house on the place contains five bedrooms and that there are two guest houses! The address of the Huppuch farm is SR3, Box 384, Rochelle, VA 22738. Matt headed the Service's recreational demonstration program in the 1930s.

—Herb Evison

Yellowstone — then and now



Don Van Diepen and 13-year-old son, Curt, arrive at the Visitor Center in Yellowstone from Iowa in their Model A Ford. Don was retracing the route his father, Jake, had taken in 1930 on his honeymoon. Jake made the trip again in 1950 with his family.

By Joan Anzelmo
Public Information Officer
Yellowstone National Park

On June 30, Don Van Diepen and his 13 year old son Curt packed up their Model A Ford and left Boyden, Iowa, to retrace the route Don's father, Jake, had taken to Yellowstone National Park in 1930. Armed with prints made from Jake's glass negatives, Don and Curt set out to see if they could find those places on the old prints.

They arrived at the East Entrance of Yellowstone on July 6 and based themselves out of the Madison campground. During the week Don and Curt were visiting Yellowstone National Park, former Park Historian Aubrey Haines was also in the park conducting a seminar, and Mr. Haines was able to help identify many of the areas in the old prints.

Returning to Yellowstone National Park seems to be a part of the Van Diepen heritage.

Don's father toured visitors through Yellowstone by stagecoach for the Wiley Park Company during the summers of 1908, 1909, and 1910. Twenty years later, in his new Model A Ford, Jake returned

to Yellowstone for a visit with his bride.

In 1950, Jake and his wife returned to Yellowstone with their children. Jake was anxious to see how much of the park had changed. He drove his family to the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and made them wait in the car while he went to see if the Lower Falls were viewed freely, or if one had to pay and stand behind glass to see them. To his delight, the Falls were there in all the splendor he had remembered. He returned for his family, had them close their eyes, and led them to Inspiration Point where he told them they could open their eyes. Don was deeply touched by this first view of the Falls, and claims them to be his favorite place in the world.

Don was delighted to see how well preserved and maintained the park is. He commended the National Park Service for their efforts in keeping Yellowstone a truly special place despite the encroaching pressures of the modern world.

Yellowstone National Park is an integral part of the Van Diepen family heritage, and Don hopes the National Park Service will be able to preserve the park for future Van Diepen generations.

Tuskegee Institute — 99 years young

On July 4 NPS employees joined those of Tuskegee Institute in a walk-a-thon observance of the school's 99th anniversary. Standing on the grounds of Butler Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, where Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute and began instruction in a small, leaky shanty, are Park Technician Carver Lennard, Museum Technician Joan Pryor, Tuskegee Institute's 4th President Dr. Luther H. Foster and Park Technician Kerry Pearce.

This group was part of a much larger gathering that walked a 1½-mile route from the present location of the college to place a wreath at the site to commemorate Booker T. Washington's commitment of providing quality education to those least able to afford it. The college was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and was designated a National Historic Site in 1974. Development is currently underway on buildings administered by the Park Service to ready the site for Tuskegee Institute's centennial celebration in 1981.



TO OUR READERS . . .

So that we can be sure we are meeting your interests, we would like your comments on the content of the National Park COURIER. Please mail form to Editor, National Park COURIER, Room 5103, 1100 L St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20240

	Very Interesting	Somewhat Interesting	Not Interesting
Servicewide programs and activities of general interest	_____	_____	_____
Park Briefs	_____	_____	_____
NPS people in the news	_____	_____	_____
People on the move	_____	_____	_____
Retiring	_____	_____	_____
E&AA news and notes	_____	_____	_____
Profiles of NPS 'greats'	_____	_____	_____
Sound off	_____	_____	_____
Book reviews	_____	_____	_____
Letters to the editor	_____	_____	_____
Letters from visitors	_____	_____	_____
Obituaries	_____	_____	_____
Photo story on back page	_____	_____	_____
Additional comments _____	_____	_____	_____



Letters

To All Employees:

The need for courtesy in our dealings with the general public, private and public officials, and each other has never been more exacting. Courtesy is a hallmark of our agency. As the stresses on our own organization grow, so too are the pressures on each of our visitors and neighbors growing. Recognizing that, and finding creative, productive ways to work with each other—despite the pressure—is what I believe we are all about.

I urge each of you to examine the ways in which you deal with others and to exchange ideas on how each of us can become even more effective in serving the public.

Russell E. Dickenson
Director

To Mr. & Mrs. George Fry:

I thought that you would be pleased to know that I am preparing to graduate from the University of Tennessee, with a degree in Transportation.

I would like to thank you very much for helping me to secure that loan from the NPS E&AA Educational Loan Fund.

The funds that I received helped very much in furthering my education and I am very thankful for that.

Thanks!

Jerome Joseph Herbert
Box 186
Townsend, TN 37882

I still find
each day too short
for all the thoughts
I want to think,
all the walks
I want to take,
all the books
I want to read,
and all the friends
I want to see.

—John Burroughs.

“What the fool cannot learn he laughs at, thinking that by his laughter he shows superiority instead of latent idiocy.”

—Marie Corelli.

To the Editor:

In the May, 1980, issue of the *COURIER* I was saddened to read the letter from Superintendent Sherma E. Bierhaus regarding the death of Lloyd Jacklin, retired from the Utah State Office. Having retired from that same office in December 1975, I had the pleasure of working with Lloyd for approximately a year. He had suffered from diabetes, had lost his sight and yet was determined to support his family identically as any other father and husband.

Entering on duty in the State Office, he became one of the most knowledgeable information specialists in the entire Service. He designed and had built a map and brochure rack, labeled in Braille, memorizing the position of every document so that he could wait on persons at the information counter and provide them with the data they requested. He became so proficient in providing this service that numerous persons didn't even realize he was blind until he told them so, and then some of them found it hard to believe. Lloyd also worked with the “Blind Skier's” organization, taking the instruction and learning to handle himself “solo” on short downhill runs! He became interested in devising a plan and system so that the blind could enjoy visiting caves, such as Timpanogos Cave and Mammoth Cave. He suffered the bumps and bruises of such walks, just to determine how such visits could be adapted for the blind.

His stamina, sense of humour, loving sensitivity toward wife and son, and faith in his religion never wavered, it was a joy to know and work with him. And yet, I'll bet no one even thought to recommend an award for him, did they?

Lewis D. Farr (Ret.)

To National Park Service:

I spent an afternoon recently at the Custer Battlefield National Monument in Montana, and I feel that I must write to you concerning one of the Monument employees, Mardell Hogan. She was expert in explaining the entire Little Bighorn Battle and events leading up to the incident. She gave such depth to the description of the Monument that I felt compelled to take the time to commend you for an employee of remarkable dedication. It is the first time I have been moved so emotionally during a visit to a historic location—she truly deserves your attention and praise.

Thank you.

—Jack Hudock
Omaha, Nebr.

Dr. Robert Archibald
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer
Helena, Montana 59601

Enclosed is a copy of the *COURIER*, The National Park Service Newsletter. It is being sent in response to your inquiry concerning published reports of the burning of Lubec Ranger Station, Glacier National Park, earlier this year. As noted on page 24 in the letter to the editor, compliance procedures had been completed prior to removal of the buildings.

For your files we are sending copies of the measured drawings. This preliminary set of drawings requires additional lettering before submittal to the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER). We will provide a final set to you in conjunction with that transmittal.

We appreciate your interest in the many cultural resources of Glacier National Park. Also we want to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation in expeditiously processing the Section 106 consultation concerning life and safety modifications to the public accommodations at Glacier National Park.

Harold P. Danz
Acting Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

Corrections

In the July issue of the *COURIER*, page 1, two parks were incorrectly named: They are Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., and Fort Pulaski National Monument, Ga. Also, on page 12, there is an error: Name of park: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md.

And thanks to a careful reader, A. Wilson Greene, park manager, Chalmette National Historical Park, La.

An article beginning on page 23 in the August *COURIER* states that Tom Vint died in 1967. That is correct, but on page 24, the statement is made that “Tom and Mary both passed away in 1973.” Mrs. Vint died in 1973, but Mr. Vint predeceased her, as stated earlier in the article, in 1967.

Deaths

William Birdsell

William C. Birdsell, superintendent of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, died of a heart attack Aug. 18. He was 51.

Mr. Birdsell had been superintendent of Cuyahoga since Congress made the area part of the Park System in 1974.

He had recently been promoted to chief of the Office of Management Policy in the Washington Office. He was to assume his new post in September. He was also to have received a Special Achievement Award from Midwest Regional Director Jimmy L. Dunning for excellence during his 5 years at Cuyahoga.

Birdsell served as State coordinator for NPS in Ohio, which involved establishing



relations with State and local offices and Federal agencies.

Since becoming the first employee at Cuyahoga, he guided the early planning of the area that now employs 120 people. He served on planning teams which developed master plans for numerous national parks and historic sites.

Mr. Birdsell joined the Park Service in 1959 and had had assignments at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.; Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa.; Fort McHenry National Monument, Md., and Mound City National Monument, Ohio. He had also served in the Southwest Regional Office and in Washington, D.C., as a Departmental Management Trainee.

He is survived by his mother, Florence.

George West

George West, supervisory archeologist in the Southwest Regional Office, died Aug. 21. He was 34.

Mr. West, a native of Guffey, Colo., began his career as a seasonal ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., in 1967.

In 1970, after completing his Bachelor's degree at Adams State College (Colo.), he became supervisory park ranger at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., being promoted to chief of Interpretation in 1972. He transferred to SWRO in 1975. At the time of his death, he was working as the chief of the Branch of Indian Cultural Resources.

Memorial contributions may be made to the George West Memorial Fund for the Southwestern Association for Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 1964, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

He is survived by his wife, Jackie, and daughter, Sarah.

Richard Schwartz

Richard P. Schwartz, chief of land acquisition for both the Mid-Atlantic Region and National Capital Region, died July 17 at West Jersey Hospital, Voorhees, N.J.

Soft-spoken but possessed of a card-file memory for facts, Dick Schwartz and his busy staff of 28 negotiated for land for more than 42 park areas in the five-State region and the District of Columbia.

Recent major efforts have been at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, N.J.-Pa., Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., New River Gorge National River, W. Va.; and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-W. Va.

Born in Hebron, N. Dak., he graduated from the University of North Dakota and

married his high school sweetheart, Arlene. After earning a Bachelor of Law degree at the university, he clerked in a law office, then went into the general practice of law in Richardton and Garrison, N. Dak.

In 1962, he entered Federal service with the Army Corps of Engineers.

In 1966, he transferred to the Park Service to work on land acquisition for Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y.

In 1968, he went to Washington, D.C. as realty officer in the Division of Land and Water Rights under Phil Stewart. Later he became chief of Land Acquisition at Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass. Then he transferred to the Eastern Service Center in Washington, D.C. In 1971, Dick joined the land acquisition office at Mid-Atlantic, later becoming its chief.

He is survived by his wife and two children, a son, Bryan, 23, and a daughter, Jolene, 20.

Wallace Johnson

Wallace A. Johnson, former supervisory landscape architect, died Aug. 17 at his home in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Johnson, born in Mt. Horeb, Wisc., in 1910, had a long and distinguished career with the NPS.

After graduating with a fine arts degree in landscape architecture from the University of Illinois, he entered the Service in 1936 at Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va. He subsequently served at the Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.-N.C., and Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., and from 1950 until his retirement in 1969, in the Washington Office of the Division of Design and Construction, specializing in parkways and roads.

Among the honors he received were the Departmental Meritorious Service

Award. He was a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Johnson is survived by his wife Anne of the home, two sons, Mikkell of Los Alamos, N.Mex., and Jon, of Monterey, Calif., and two grandchildren.

Irene Wisdom

Mrs. Irene Wisdom, widow of former Yellowstone National Park ranger R. R. "Tex" Wisdom, and herself a former Yellowstone seasonal, died recently in Cody, Wyo., where the couple had lived in retirement since the mid-1940s.

Tex had been in charge of the east entrance to the park at Cody for 12 years until he retired from NPS in 1931. He and Irene then ran a dude ranch near Cody for 15 years. Tex was killed by a hit and run driver on a street in Cody in 1978.

Concerning Irene, former Director Horace M. Albright recalls that early in his career as superintendent of Yellowstone he had her appointed a seasonal ranger to assist her husband. "She must be regarded as one of the first women rangers to be appointed in the NPS," Albright says.

Victor LaFollette

Victor L. "Vic" LaFollette, retired administrative officer at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., died July 30 at his home in Gatlinburg, Tenn. He was 69.

Mr. LaFollette retired in 1970 after a 33-year career. He served under 10 Great Smokies superintendents.

During his career he also served at Shenandoah National Park, Va.; Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., and Yosemite National Park.

He leaves his wife, Eunice, and two sons.

Esse Emmert

Esse Emmert, 91, widow of John W. (Jack) Emmert, died on June 13 at the home of her son, Jack Emmert, Jr., in Texas. Her husband, whose park work began in 1912 and ended with his retirement as superintendent of Glacier National Park in 1957, died in 1978 at the age of 90. The home address is 23906 Creekview Drive, Spring, TX 77379.

Dale King

Dale S. King, who retired in 1957 from the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, died April 6.

Mr. King was an innovative interpreter of archeological and natural history for the Association. He was the rugged individualist who founded that group in 1938, according to Luis A. Gastellum, also an NPS retiree.

The present staff at the organization acknowledged his contributions with a floral wreath at his funeral . . . "With grateful appreciation to its founder—the staff of the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association."

The association now serves more than 50 areas in the southwestern U.S.

\$1,000 for Statue of Liberty restoration

On September 11, the General Federation of Women's Clubs presented a gift of \$1,000 to the Park Service to help restore the bomb-damaged Story Room at Statue of Liberty National Monument, N.Y.-N.J.

Mrs. Don L. Shide, International President of GFWC, presented the check to Deputy Director Ira Hutchison in a ceremony in his office. Mrs. Shide was accompanied by Mrs. Jack Linton of Alaska, Chairman of GFWC Citizenship Division, and Mrs. Judi Rogers of Georgia, Junior Chairman of GFWC Public Affairs Department.

GFWC, the oldest and largest organization of women in the world, was active between 1962 and 1964 in raising money to aid in construction of the Museum of Immigration at the Statue of Liberty. Folded cardboard banks were mailed to every affiliated club of GFWC, and all members were urged to contribute a "Dime for Liberty."



Photo by Jonathan Arms

Ballot for E&AA elections

(Editor's Note: Circle your choice for your representative in your region and category *only*. Members may send their ballots to Theresa G. Wood, Executive

Secretary, National Park Service Employees & Alumni Association, Room 3215, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.)

Washington Office

Employee Nominees
Grace Sheppard
Dave Gackebach
Pat Smith

Rocky Mountain Region

Employee Nominees
Frances Reynolds
Jean Bullard
Bob Benton

Pacific Northwest Region

Employee Nominees
Don Jackson
Bob Wasem
Bill Lock

Mid-Atlantic Region

Alumni Nominees
Lawrence Coryell
Nathan Golub
Thomas Norris

Southeast Region

Alumni Nominees
George Fry
Chuck Watton
Albert Manucy

Denver Service Center

Employee Nominees
Norman Reigle
Richard Giamberdine

Southwest Region

Employee Nominees
Douglas McChristian
JoAnn Kyril
Jose Cisneros

North Atlantic Region

Employee Nominees
Wilson George
Lawrence Hadley
Nash Castro

National Capital Region

Alumni Nominees
Ted Smith
Roger L. Sulcer
Annette Brady

Midwest Region

Alumni Nominees
Raymond Rundell
Olive Howe
Kenneth Krabbenhoft

Western Region

Alumni Nominees
Forrest M. Benson
Luis A. Gastellum
Thomas Tucker

NPS ensemble entertains Wolf Trap Farm Park visitors



"The NPS Ensemble," Wolf Trap Farm Park's answer to the Tommy Dorsey Band, regaled the pre-show throngs Aug. 18 with renditions of some old standards.

Composed of a group of 18 seasonal park rangers, park aids, maintenance personnel and volunteers, "The NPS Ensemble" share a common love of music and the performing arts.

With but 2 hours of rehearsal, the group performed for ½ hour such showtunes as "Till There Was You," "Standing on the Corner," and a medley

from "West Side Story."

House Manager Pat Saavedra, a longtime seasonal employee, coordinated the many logistical and artistic details for the ensemble. Pat came up with the idea 3 years ago of forming the group.

Ensemble members include: Karen Arnold, piano; Jim Buckley, bass guitar/conductor; Jim Houghton, rhythm guitar; Grant Barmby, percussion; Bill Jugus, alto sax; Maggie Ryherd, tenor sax; Kathy Kelley and Jenny Eldridge,

clarinet; Craig Crider, Jeff Honeycutt, and Paul Rosemargy, trumpet; Jeff Arnold and Wendy Haller, trombone; Tom Rike and Ted Pappas, violin; Mark Dingman, violin; Mary Wagner, cello; Beth Lawrence, vocals, and Keith Schmitt, sound technician.

(Editor's Note: Associate Director Nancy Garrett, who accompanied Director J. Claire St. Jacques to the event, congratulated the ensemble members.)

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
Third Class
Bulk Rate
Int. 417

