

# Courier

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*The island fox is smaller than its mainland cousin.*



*"Proud papa" northern fur seal and his pups bask on Castle Beach on San Miguel Island.*

## Channel Islands

By Bruce Craig  
Interpretive Specialist  
Channel Islands National Monument,  
California

A year ago, on March 5th, the President signed legislation designating five of California's Channel Islands as a national park. In addition to Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands, which were set aside in 1938 as Channel Islands National Monument, and San Miguel Island, which since 1976 has been administered by the Park Service, the park embraces Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands—the two largest and topographically the most diverse of the island chain in the Santa Barbara Channel.

According to William H. Ehorn, superintendent of the new park, "It is primarily due to the stewardship of their present owners that Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands have remained relatively unspoiled." The park bill, introduced by Representative Robert Lagomarsino of Ventura, and California Senator Allan Cranston, authorized 30 million dollars for acquisition of the 54,000 acres of Santa Rosa Island and the approximately 7,000 acres of Santa Cruz, not currently

**Continued next page.**

*Kelp beds and tidepools support many species of fish and invertebrates.*



*Brown pelican rookery on West Anacapa Island.*



*Wind erosion over the years created these calcified "fossil forests."*



held by the Nature Conservancy. The Conservancy is a private non-profit corporation dedicated to preserving the ecological values of the Nation. Says Ehorn, "We will be meeting with the Conservancy soon to work out a cooperative management agreement. Through this and similar agreements with State and Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Navy, which holds title to San Miguel Island, the islands may be managed at a minimum cost."

The new park offers visitors an "island experience" unique in the National Park System. There are opportunities for inward journeys of reflection and self-awareness as well as active adventure and discovery. Scenic wonders, including rocky shores with steep volcanic cliffs and rugged terrain broken by small isolated beaches and wind-swept dunes, remind visitors of the primordial past.

The geologic history of the Channel Islands is intertwined with its biological past. Most likely, the islands never were connected with the mainland. However, fossil discoveries on the islands provide clues to the natural history of the California coast. On San Miguel Island, ancient eolian landforms including calcified "fossil forests" or caliche still stand, giving the island landscape an eerie almost alien appearance. The charred remains of pygmy mammoth found on Santa Rosa and San Miguel Islands suggest that prehistoric man may have lived in the area as long as 30,000 years ago. The recorded history of the islands began in the fall of 1542, when ships commanded by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the first European to set foot in California, dropped anchor off the Channel Islands. While making his epic voyage of discovery up the west coast, the explorer reported meeting scores of Chumash Indians. They fished the rich waters of the Santa Barbara Channel and sailed to the mainland in sturdy plank canoes. Apparently the California coastal area was one of the most densely populated aboriginal regions in North America. Although all the Channel Islands are rich in archeological values, Santa Rosa and San Miguel are especially significant, not only because of the sheer number of sites but also because of their antiquity and relatively undisturbed condition.

Isolated from the mainland for millenia, the islands host a variety of unique plants and animals even though grazing and farming activities in the 19th and 20th centuries have destroyed or altered many endemic plant communities. The flora of Santa Barbara Island has been ravaged for over 130 years by introduced grazing animals, exotic plants, and agricultural and

military activities. Today an atmosphere of man-made desolation prevails. Vegetation on this, the smallest island of the Channel Islands, consists primarily of introduced grasses and shrubs, with only small isolated pockets of native vegetation. By contrast, some areas on the larger islands, including Santa Cruz, are still forested with dense woodland communities. On all the islands though, the spring wildflower displays are spectacular, particularly when the yellow flowers of the giant coreopsis or "tree sunflower," are in full bloom.

In addition to hosting over 85 rare and endangered plant species, several animals are also endemic to the Channel Islands. To the discerning eye there is a variety of invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians and mammals, each distinct as a result of evolution in isolation both from the mainland and other island

populations. All eight islands host a different subspecies of deer mouse. The island fox, a smaller form of the mainland gray fox, is found on the six largest islands and has evolved so that a different subspecies populates each. Also, an endemic spotted skunk is found on Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Islands and resides in the islands' wooded valleys and canyons.

A rich and complex marine environment including kelp beds and untouched tidepools support myriad forms of fish and invertebrates. Mussels, starfish, sea anemones, and abalone abound in great numbers. The subtidal areas form the basis for a complex ecosystem that supports the more visible forms of life such as sea birds and marine mammals.

While the California mainland provides some roosting areas, a large



*Channel Islands staff: (Top, left to right) Bill Ehorn, Kermit Bessett, Michael Hill, Christina Horton, Craig Johnson, George Leone, Gary Robertson, David Stoltz and Wayne Pero. (Bottom, left to right) Dana Seagers, Roger LeMere, Anne Bellamy, Diane Morrison, Heather Leone, Norma Betta, Nicholas Whelan, Karen Jettmar and James Bellamy.*

variety of sea birds are dependent upon the islands for breeding and nesting success. The rookeries on Santa Barbara, Anacapa and San Miguel (Prince Island and Castle Rock) are the major breeding grounds of the Pacific. Of particular importance is the brown pelican rookery on West Anacapa Island. This island is the principal breeding area in the western United States for this prehistoric-looking bird.

The Channel Islands are the last stronghold for breeding colonies of seals and sea lions (pinnipeds) in southern California. In the 18th and 19th centuries, hunters seeking furs and blubber oil decimated the seal and sea lion herds virtually to the point of extinction. Now the pinnipeds are making a comeback. Six species, more than are found in any single place in the world, awe the visitor to San Miguel's Point Bennett. There, the

only breeding colony of northern fur seals south of Alaska may be found. Also, each year tens of thousands of seals and sea lions "haul out" on the island beaches to breed and raise their young.

Of interest to thousands of mainland visitors are unique features and rich recreational opportunities in the ocean surrounding the islands. For years, recreational boaters have sailed the choppy waters, SCUBA divers have photographed the colorful underwater displays and "whale watchers" have strained their necks to catch a glimpse of the mammoths of the deep, the migrating California grey whales. To better acquaint park visitors with the vast resources of the park, a new visitor center and headquarters facility at the Ventura Harbor will be constructed later this year. There will be an information/interpretive center, a two-story viewing

deck and a 96-seat theater, as well as office quarters for the park staff. Just outside the door will be mooring spaces for National Park Service vessels including the recently launched Pacific Ranger.

Superintendent Ehorn, who for 5 years has been directing the park project, says that he and his staff will spend the next few years drafting a management plan setting guidelines for the preservation and use of the islands' unique resources. A transportation study will be initiated and park visitation carrying capacities established. Also, control of feral animals and exotic plants, which through accident or intent as a result of past farming and ranching operations, will be an integral part of the management plan.

*All of the Channel Islands boast spectacular spring wildflower displays.*



# Turning back the clock at Old Faithful Inn

By Alan Mebane  
Yellowstone National Park

History is repeating itself in Yellowstone National Park after 78 years. Carpenters have been working hard all winter, on the Old Faithful Inn, just as they were in 1903-04, when the distinctive building was constructed. There are several differences, however, that make the job in 1981 much easier. "What," you may ask, "is going on with that great old landmark?"

Everyone who has seen Old Faithful geyser erupt—and there have been over 60 million people since 1904—has also seen the high, gabled Inn standing to one side as an almost natural part of the scene. The sheer size of the log structure is surprising, with its steeply pitched roof rising 85 feet above a foundation of native volcanic rock. The high central mass of the Inn dominates the two 250-foot wings, giving a total length of over 800 feet. These wings were added in 1913 and 1927 to increase the capacity of the Inn to 350 rooms.

The greatest visual impact is reserved for those who go inside the lobby for the first time. There, all eyes are drawn upward, past level after level of log architecture resembling a forest of trees. The immense space rises eight stories from a floor 64-foot-square. The chimney is a huge monolith of stonework with eight fireplaces in its base. Everywhere is the soft gleam of varnished logs in peculiar shapes and curves.

The elegant, rustic architecture of the Old Faithful Inn was designed by the architect, Robert C. Reamer, when he was 29 years old. He was one of the first to use logs, shingles, boards, and native stone, that over the next 30 years became the "parkitecture" of the western national parks.

Why was the big job of building the Old Faithful Inn done in the winter, the most difficult time of year to work outdoors? Apparently the Yellowstone Park Association which provided lodging in those days decided to push ahead with construction so that it could open the doors to the public in 1904 and satisfy the urgent demand for a quality hotel at Old Faithful. The frame and roof were completed before winter set in, so the builders could work indoors during much of the worst weather.

The work continuing through 1981 is



*The high soaring roof and gable of the Old Faithful Inn present an unmistakable outline. The replacement of its shingles will make it weathertight for years to come.*

part of the first major rehabilitation that the Old Faithful Inn has had since it was constructed. After the interest held by the Yellowstone Park Company was acquired by the Government in 1979, the building has received needed restoration, as well as fire and safety improvements. The new shingle roof and siding have been the first order of business to protect the structure from further deterioration. Fire escapes and doors were designed by the Denver Service Center and added a year ago by TWA Services, Inc., the present concessioner. The necessary clearances and approvals were obtained for the modifications to this historic building, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was a case of resolving the classic contradiction between making an historic building meet fire and life safety codes and still retain its original charm without destroying the very reason we save it.

The people who are hard at work on the Inn this winter have hammered out an impressive new chapter in its history. An "inside" tour with DSC Historic Architect Andy Beck, who is supervising the project is an adventure in itself. As Andy shows you details of design and construction which the roofers are carefully duplicating, you know that much of his enthusiasm comes from his love of the building. He and Dick Anderson, the contractor, seem well matched for this job.

Dick, who earlier performed historic restoration work at Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Mont., for the

National Park Service, was awarded the contract for the Old Faithful Inn when his bid was approximately \$300,000 less than the next highest bidder. His crew of roofers began work in the fall, with plans to suspend operations when snow came. It was dangerous enough, even with scaffolds, catch platforms, and safety lines, without the added hazard of snow and ice.

The weather played unusual tricks this year. After one big snowfall at Old Faithful in early December, spring seemed to return. Long weeks passed under sunny skies, so the roofers stayed on the job and made fast progress. It was often warm enough to work "topless" in January! This kind of weather made them happy, while others in the West who depend on snow for their livelihood or recreation have despaired. Even when winter did return in late January, Dick and his sure-footed crew kept at it. The next time you see the Inn, the intricate and demanding job of replacing some 250,000 shingles will probably be completed.

In the spring, there will be a finishing touch to restore the roof to its historic appearance. Rafters which originally projected beyond the roof edge will be restored with epoxy consolidation and patching. This technique was pioneered by NPS Regional Historical Architect Rodd Wheaton through the efforts of Drs. Harrison Goodall and Renee Friedman. These new materials will blend in with the historic fabric and help ensure that the Old Faithful Inn is snug and tight against the weather for many years to come.

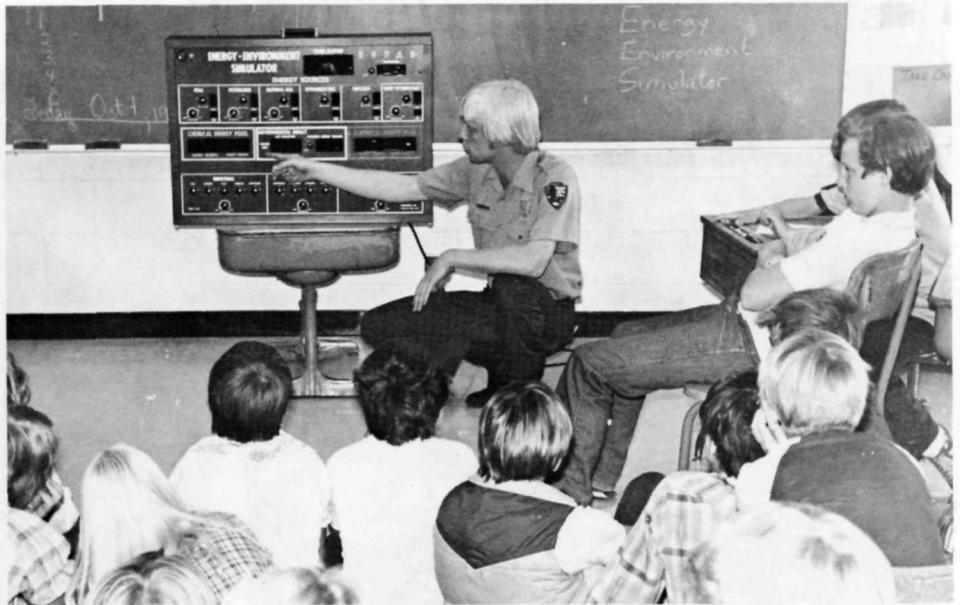
# Craters of the Moon uses solar energy

By Daniel R. Kuehn  
Associate Regional Director,  
PNWRO

The forces of energy—both natural and man-made—have profoundly shaped the landscape of Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, and its surroundings. During the region's last period of volcanism that occurred 2 millenia ago, vast quantities of energy, in the form of heat, were released from cooling lava flows. Centuries after nature's energies subsided into quiescence, man started to build his own energy generating devices on the same ground that had once itself been glowing with energy.

In 1951, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission completed construction of an experimental breeder reactor (EBR-I) at the Reactor Testing Station, located just 30 miles east of Craters of the Moon. Soon afterwards, EBR-I began generating the first electrical energy ever to be produced by a nuclear reactor. Last year, the staff at Craters of the Moon started making its own unique contribution to the region's energy oriented traditions.

In the spring of 1980, Craters of the Moon installed solar collectors in its maintenance building, heralding the start of what is rapidly becoming a model solar energy conservation program. The solar collectors provide space heating for offices within the maintenance building. The U.S. Department of Energy recently approved grants for seven additional projects involving solar hot water systems to be installed in the Monument's visitor center and staff residences. These projects are presently in the design stage,



*Craters of the Moon Seasonal Park Technician Paul Henderson demonstrates the use of the Energy Environment Simulator to a visiting 5th grade class.*

and construction is expected to be completed by fall of this year. The Monument hopes eventually to harness solar energy to provide space heating for all of its facilities, funding permitted.

The enormous energies that the Craters of the Moon staff have put into energy conservation have been matched by the equal enthusiasm with which they have pioneered a unique environmental education program. In searching for a way to put more energy into environmental education, the staff have begun demonstrating the use of a device called the "Energy Environment Simulator" to schoolchildren in Arco, Sun Valley and five other Southern Idaho communities.

Complex-looking at first glance, the Simulator is actually a simple computer

programmed with information regarding present and future U.S. energy supplies and demands, and the quantifiable environmental effects of energy use. During Park Service demonstrations, students are actively encouraged to query the Simulator, using it to help answer such questions as where we should place our future emphasis on the development of energy supplies and energy conservation.

The response to this Park Service "outreach" program has been enthusiastic among elementary and high school classrooms alike. Such remarks from students as, "Why don't you give this program to our parents?" reveal that this innovative approach to environmental education can stimulate serious thought.



## The Tokyo clipper

NCR Chief Horticulturist D. James Lindsay (left) and botanist Roland Jefferson of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Arboretum watch as the first of Washington's famous cherry trees are pruned in preparation for shipment to Tokyo. Pruning the tree is Takao Watanabe, chief of Tokyo's Metropolitan Government Parks, who was in the Nation's Capital recently to oversee preparation of the clippings.

The clippings will be grown to replace cherry trees in Tokyo, where Washington's trees originated over 70 years ago as gift from Tokyo to the City of Washington, D.C.

Photo by Bill Clark.

# History comes alive at Lincoln Home



By Charles E. Wieser  
Public Affairs Officer, MARO

The way it was in Springfield, Ill., more than 120 years ago . . .

That was what the staff at Lincoln Home National Historic Site sought in recreating the sights, sounds and day-to-day happenings when Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln.

Focusing on the years our 16th President lived in their city, the staff devised entertaining and informative methods in bringing the story to life.

Prompting the programs, which had something of special appeal for all age groups, was the belief visitors were a bit weary of the manner in which the Lincoln story had been told.

"The changing needs of the visitor and the diverse talents of the park employees found a rewarding meeting ground in the park," said Superintendent Al Banton, Jr.

At times, the park was "like a three-ring circus with something going on all the time," he said, adding the staff experimented 3 years before determining what would work best.

During the past two summers, visitors were invited to participate in "Tunes of the Times"—a depiction through lively songs and dances of Mr. Lincoln's wit and wisdom. The program proved to be an excellent vehicle to interpret the Lincoln story to diverse groups, both at the Lincoln Home and at other locations. In another presentation a visiting 19th-century newspaper reporter, who was preparing a personality sketch of Mr. Lincoln, helped visitors become better

*Lincoln Home's interpretive program sometimes resembles a "3-ring circus" with all the various activities. On left, Seasonal Peter Givens introduces 2nd graders to "Tunes of the Times" (Abe's that is) and on right, seasonals Judy Winkleman and Tom Haradan cavort with toddlers celebrating Lincoln's birthday.*

acquainted with the President-elect. A third program featured two costumed ladies, one of whom joined the audience and interrupted the ranger's presentation during a conducted walk through the Lincoln neighborhood. Soon another costumed lady emerged from one of the homes and began disagreeing with the first lady's account of the neighborhood and its inhabitants. But when the episode ended, walk participants had a better understanding and appreciation of what life was like when Mr. Lincoln lived there.

During the off-season, second- and fifth-grade schoolchildren participated in scheduled interpretive programs. The second-graders worked on pre-visit materials before exploring the lifestyles of former residents through stories, games, demonstrations and a tour of the Lincoln Home. The fifth-graders' program included discussions of ideas of particular interest to Mr. Lincoln and how they could be applied to living today.

For senior citizens, there was "Tea at

Two," which allowed the elderly to recall and discuss their earlier years and share experiences, many of which were not too different from those of Mr. Lincoln. While participants had tea and cake, rangers interpreted the use of period furniture and clothing articles.

The staff designed other programs for the deaf, blind and non-ambulatory.

Sign language interpreters communicated the Lincoln story. Blind visitors "saw" the face of Mr. Lincoln by caressing a bust of his likeness and other articles relevant to the Lincoln story.

A 12-minute narrated slide program entitled "What a Pleasant Home Mr. Lincoln Has" served non-ambulatory visitors unable to enter the Lincoln Home.

There were also annual interpretive programs to commemorate holidays, birthdays and other events central to the Lincoln Home story. Games, stories and songs marked the birthday of young Tad Lincoln. Celebrations on the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday included re-creations of activities similar to those experienced by Mr. Lincoln and his fellow townspeople.

Still another popular feature was a re-staging of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

Maintenance staff members, through restoration work in the neighborhood, greatly enhanced the visitor experiences. Their craftsmanship also added considerably to the interpretive programs and services, Banton said.

Those involved in the programs were delighted by the enthusiastic visitor participation, the favorable written comments and the positive coverage by local news media, Banton said.

## They've 'been working on the railroad'



*During WW I, the Army Corps of Engineers built the Lake Crescent Railroad.*

The Young Adult Conservation Corps at Olympic National Park, Wash., an 11-person cadre of youths, aged 18-23, has been busying itself with two projects this spring.

YACCers are clearing the way for the defunct Lake Crescent Railroad right-of-way to become a bicycle/hiking path and also assisting a nearby county park in spring clean-up.

In the park, a 5-mile stretch of the old railroad from the Lyre River Bridge to the North Shore Road, the YACC is laying out a trail for future Olympic bikers and hikers.

The project is slated to take 3 years to complete, according to Al Cunningham, director of Youth Programs for the park. In phase I, to be finished by this July, YACCers will lay out the trail. Next year, in Phase II, the trail will be surfaced with gravel. In 1983, Phase III will complete the trail with asphalt.

"The new bike/hike trail may well become one of the most accessible, low elevation trails in the park," Cunningham said. "Its level grade and restriction of motor vehicles will make for a comfortable, quiet experience along the shores of Lake Crescent."

The trail affords magnificent views across the lake and bald eagles and heron can often be spotted. Harlequin ducks are common in spring.

Originally called the U.S. Spruce Corporation Railroad, the track was laid during WW I by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The trains transported spruce which was used in making airplanes. Operations continued until 1951.

In 1954 the railroad was abandoned and the tunnels closed.

At nearby Salt Creek County Park, Cunningham has loaned out the YACC

troops to assist in a 1½-month spring clean-up.

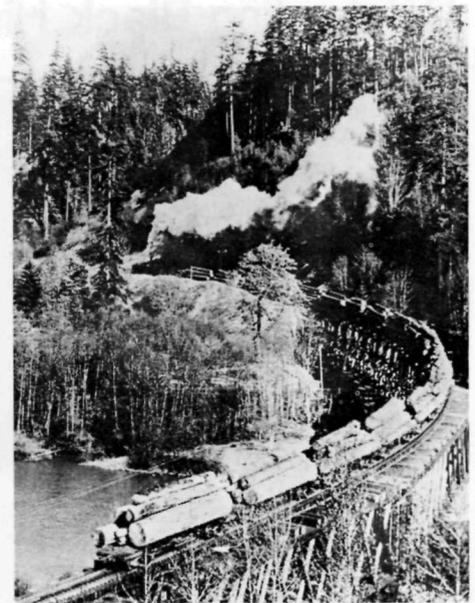
Some of the projects include putting in barbecue pits, repairing hand rails and steps, trail clearing, painting buildings, collecting litter, removing hazardous trees, resetting campsite number posts, cleaning bunkers and chopping fire wood.

In an earlier project for Clallam County, the YACC finished a 1½-mile trail involving grading, brushing, drainage work, installing water bars, clearing streams, repairing bridges and clearing fallen trees.

County Park Director Craig Jacobs and County Park Ranger Bob Zindel agree that the YACC group has completed an exceptional amount of work which otherwise would have been left undone.

Some of the YACC crew members included Barbara Cook, Brenda Croxton, Jerry Dunlap, Crista Huth, Dan Liquori, John Mullenix, Peter Topping, Dennis Wedding and Rory Winkler.

*YACCer clears a tree from the new bike/hike path under construction.*



*Railroad Bridge over the Lyre River, c. 1920.*



*The old railroad tunnel then in its heyday . . . and now.*



## Celebrating Black History Month



At the opening ceremony of Black History Month, Feb. 2, Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm from New York posed with Director Dickenson (on left) and Deputy Director Hutchison in the Department of the Interior auditorium.

### Remembering Sequoia's black superintendent

Captain Charles Young faced a lifetime of challenges. Because he was black and lived before the turn of the 20th century, some doors were closed to him, but he was the third black to graduate and receive a commission from West Point. As commanding officer of Troops I and M of the 9th Cavalry, Young was assigned acting superintendent of Sequoia National Park, Calif., summer of 1903.

His job was a tough one—complete the wagon road to the Giant Forest in Sequoia. The road had been started by the Kaweah Commonwealth Colony in 1886, but only a few miles through the giant trees remained. But Captain Charles Young was accustomed to difficult situations. From his days at West Point, where he was the only black cadet, to his promotion to Captain for conspicuous bravery in leading his troops

in a charge up San Juan Hill, Young had met his challenges head-on. This road-building job was no different. As fall approached, he and his troopers completed the task and the Giant Forest was, for the first time, connected to the outside world.

In the early days, before the National Park Service was established, the army protected some parks. As acting superintendent of Sequoia, Young was responsible for building the first fences around the General Grant and General Sherman trees. His troops also built the first road to Moro Rock. In addition, he obtained options to purchase almost all private land within the park.

He had a conservation ethic developed far beyond the average individual of the time. Recognizing the relationship of a good watershed to maintaining the forest

in an undisturbed state, he recommended making roads and clearings only where absolutely necessary. He feared that clearing would devastate the watershed, creating conditions similar to those in some European countries.

Well accepted in the local community, he spoke six foreign languages, wrote poetry and was well read.

Due to the high quality of his work, Captain Young was recommended for permanent detail to Sequoia to supervise general park operations. It was not to be. Before the next summer arrived, he had been appointed military attache to Haiti. Later he served in Liberia, eventually retiring with rank of Colonel. Young died in 1923 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

**Continued next page.**



Captain, front row left, with road crew, celebrating completion of the first road to Giant Forest in 1903.



Captain Young, acting superintendent of Sequoia in 1903.

## George Monroe — one of California's greatest stage drivers

Today Yosemite National Park plays host to thousands of visitors. Many of them manage to drive along the Wawona Trail where a stage carrying Ulysses S. Grant thundered back in 1879. Near the western end of that road lies a place called Monroe Meadow, an eternal tribute to George Monroe, one of the true personages of the Old West.

George F. Monroe sat impassively in the driver's seat of the swaying stagecoach as it thundered down the narrow, winding rutted mountain road in California's Yosemite Valley. Monroe drove 18 years for the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company, owned by Henry Washburn, who called Monroe the "best all-around reinsman" he had ever seen. Apparently one of the most skilled and trusted drivers of his day, he is credited with having driven Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield on their visits to Yosemite.

Before long, Monroe's reputation was known throughout the West. People telegraphed ahead just to ride on his coach through the majestic Yosemite Valley.

*The all black cavalry at Yosemite in the 19th century.*

Born in Georgia about 1834, Monroe and his parents settled in Mariposa in the 1850s. His father, Louis, was the town barber before buying a ranch outside of town.

Young George, who had a natural skill with horses, went to work for Washburn in 1868 for \$60 a month plus room and board. He never used a whip on his horses, but gave them all names and controlled them verbally.

In 1886 Monroe was mortally injured when he was thrown from a mule. There would never be a greater driver in all of California.



George Monroe, famed 19th-century stage coach driver in Yosemite.



## Innovative sewage system at Mount Rainier

By Jed Davis

Utility Systems Operator Foreman  
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.

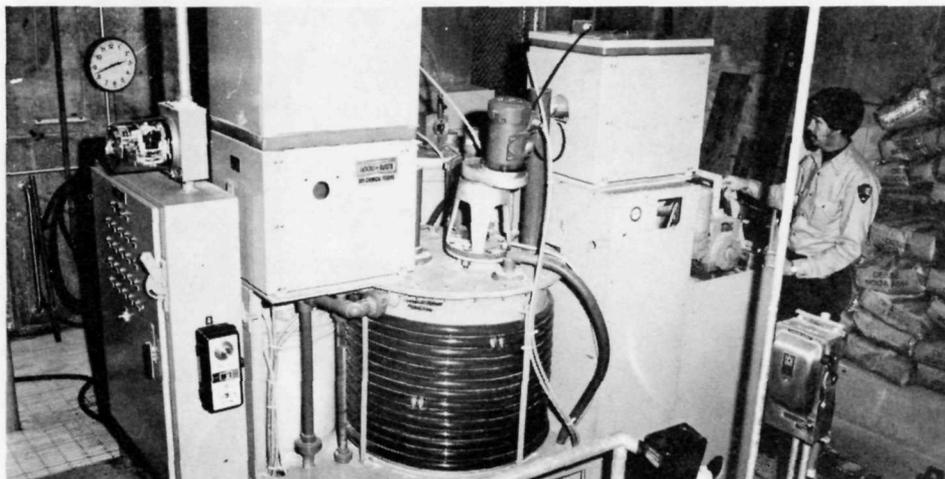
Paradise Wastewater Treatment Plant, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., was the site of a recent study of a new treatment process. This innovative system, completely packaged, has been used experimentally on ships of the United States Coast Guard as a complete sewage treatment unit, and has been Coast Guard certified. It was also used in construction camps on the Alaska pipeline.

The study at Mount Rainier was two-fold: treatment of waste from the Paradise visitor center, Paradise Inn, and employee housing; and dewatering of waste activated sludge from the present treatment plant. The package was partially disassembled, carried through a standard 3-foot-wide door, and reassembled inside the present treatment building. The first study verified the manufacturers' claims of a high degree of treatment at a low initial and operating cost. The second, having never been attempted by the manufacturer, was an unqualified success.

Aerobically digested, waste-activated sludge was successfully converted to a manageable sludge cake.

Not fully convinced the machine had reached its full potential, plant operators Bob Hopkins, Wes Solberg and Ken Robinson, proceeded to gradually modify the vacuum filter portion of the sludge processing unit. "C" clamps, vise grips, and wire were decorating the business end for a while until they agreed upon the final version. The unit will now put out an even drier product—one that is so dry it could be removed with a shop vacuum cleaner. The modifications to the system have greatly increased efficiency and cost savings to the National Park Service. Prior to installation of the sludge dewatering system, the treatment plant sludge had to be pumped out of the system regularly by a contract septic tank service and hauled some 65 miles for disposal in an approved sanitary landfill. The present dry cake form automatically feeds into 5-gallon cans for easy, safe and inexpensive disposal in the park's regular waste disposal trucks and bins. This has eliminated the need for costly, regular contracting of septic system pumper trucks.

This processing unit, designed and built by Food Machinery Corp., Engineer Floyd Hobbs, is now owned and marketed by Schmidt Systems, Inc., of Denver, Colo. The process is a combination of maceration, coagulation and vacuum filtration. The chemicals



Mount Rainier's wastewater treatment plant may spell the end to sewage disposal problems in other park areas.

used include calcium hypochlorite, aluminum sulfate, polymer activated carbon, and diatomaceous earth. The operation of the unit is completely automatic requiring only replenishment of chemical supplies and performance of normal maintenance tasks.

The Schmidt people feel this new process may be the answer to various wastewater problems of park areas, small towns, and villages. They now have a completely portable unit available to demonstrate the solution of specific Park

Service treatment problems. Tom Harrington (DSC, Tel., 234-2455) is coordinating these site tests. The unit is used as a complete treatment process, or as a way of handling aerobically digested sludge. It may even work as a septic tank sludge processing unit.

The operators and maintenance personnel at Mount Rainier sincerely express their thanks to Tom Harrington and others at the Denver Service Center for their help and vote of confidence in making this machine available.

## Commemorative post card issued

A commemorative post card marking the 200th anniversary of the historic Revolutionary War battle of Cowpens, S.C. (now Cowpens National Battlefield Site) has been issued by the U.S. Postal Service

The 10-cent postal card is the sixth in a

series honoring heroes and historic events of the American Revolution.

With their rout at Cowpens, the victorious rebels added another link in the chain of British defeats that led to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.



## PNWR publishes posters on crime, vandalism



The three who created the "Crime Prevention" and "Stop Vandalism" posters for PNWR. (From left) Glenn L. Hinsdale, chief Urban and Environmental Activities; Robert Beauchamp, park technician, and Capt. Lloyd E. Hill, regional law enforcement specialist.

A number of factors have contributed to an increase of crime in some NPS areas.

Crime in the parks means danger and loss for visitors and expensive headaches for the Park Service. To combat this menace, Pacific Northwest Region has come up with a fine poster to alert visitors to the need for caution. It presents four tips on how to make it harder for criminals (especially thieves) to "score." The reminders are short and easy to understand, and each is emphasized with a to-the-point cartoon.

PNWR has also published a companion poster to help fight vandalism.

Recently, permission was given to the California Parks Department to adapt both posters for use in its Santa Cruz Mountains Area.

These posters exemplify effective advertising design—easy-to-read and clear messages, supported by short headlines and copy that conveys useful advice. "Help Stop Vandalism" and "Crime Prevention" are two messages the Park Service wants visitors to get, and publicity like this will help.

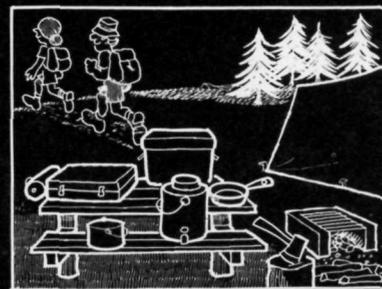
—Grant Midgley.

# Crime Prevention in our National Parks



### MARK YOUR GEAR

Mark your cloth gear with indelible ink, using your driver's license number and state abbreviation. Mark metal gear with an engraving pencil. Record serial numbers from camera gear, radios, etc. Check at ranger stations and visitor centers for marking kits and Operation ID stickers.



### DONT MAKE IT EASY

Keep gear out of sight, especially at night, during interpretive programs, and while you're away from camp. Get to know your neighbors. Watch their camp. Ask them to watch yours.



### REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES

Reduce the opportunities for would-be thieves. Locked cars and trunks are not completely safe. Leave valuables and unnecessary equipment at home.



### DONT BROADCAST YOUR PLANS

Leave your expected return date with friends or a ranger, not on your car.



## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of Interior



## 'Annaberg Remembers' — St. John in the 18th century

By Rafael Valls,  
Park Technician  
Virgin Islands National Park

If you trace the smell of smoke to its source at Annaberg Plantation in Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, you will find it originates from a "coal keel," one of many items taking visitors back 50 years or more to the subsistence years of St. John's history.

"Annaberg Remembers" is the name of a living history program conducted

three times weekly, which depicts life in the Danish West Indies, later United States Virgin Islands, at a time when native Saint Johnians survived on a minimum of food and shelter.

The ruins of an 18th-century sugar and cotton plantation serve as the backdrop for demonstrators showing how to weave baskets, "fish pots," mats, rugs, etc., while still others demonstrate how to stew goats on "ole-time coal pots" and bake "johnny-cakes and dumb-breads" in old Dutch ovens.

Visitors can also stroll through a provision ground, dating back to slavery days, where vegetables and fruits are grown and tended. Among the fruits and vegetables to be seen are yams, tannias, eddoes, papayas, sugar apples, pineapples, cassavas, okra and sugar cane. Also on view is an old "coal keel" or charcoal kiln where fuel was made. In the old cookhouse many herbs and bushes suitable for teas and medicines are on display.

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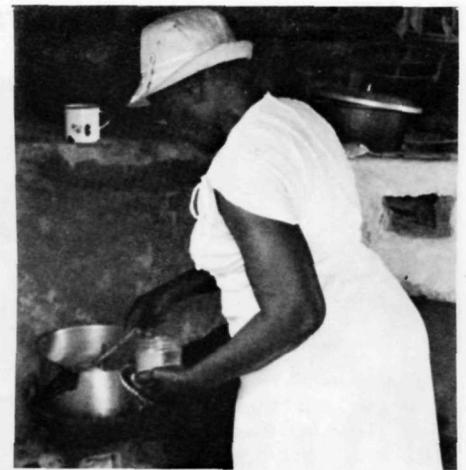
"Annaberg Remembers" provides vignettes of life during one of St. John's most difficult but also most important periods. After the abolition of slavery and the demise of the sugar industry in the Virgin Islands, laborers in St. Thomas gravitated to the port of Charlotte Amalie and those on St. Croix continued in a state of serfdom on the plantations.

On St. John where sugar production was at best always marginal, the former slaves divided the plantations into small farms from which they eked out a living. This precarious existence developed a spirit of self-sufficiency, independence and pride and has stood the St. Johnian in good stead down through the years.

Annaberg is located within walking distance of both Maho Bay and Cinnamon Bay campgrounds. In addition to the cultural demonstrations at Annaberg, Virgin Islands National Park sponsors a "bake-in" using an outdoor plantation brick oven at the Cinnamon Bay campground once a week. Programs about plants, animals, marine life, culture and history of the islands are held every evening. Day activities include children's programs, snorkeling trips, seashore walks, bird walks, cultural and natural history hikes.



Naomi Prince Jacobs demonstrates the basket-making art at Annaberg, St. John in Virgin Islands NP.



Idalie Penn "stirs de pot" (above) at the cookhouse and (below) Charles Thomas trims a "horse" banana tree in the "provision grounds."



## NPS people in the news

### Brien Varnado to Fort Sumter

Brien Varnado has been named superintendent of Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C. He succeeds W. P. Crawford, who recently was named park manager of Gulf Islands National Seashore, Miss.

Varnado, 41, has been with the Park Service 8 years and currently is interpretive planner for the National Capital Region.

Other Park Service posts Varnado has held include historian at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Tex., 1972-75; chief ranger at Fort Sumter, 1975-77, and superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., 1977-80.

Before joining the Park Service, the Austin, Tex., native worked for insurance firms in Texas and Connecticut.

Varnado earned a Bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at Austin and holds a Master's degree in early American history from the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

He and his wife, Beverly, have two children, Robert, 13, and Dana, 10.

### Richard Stanton heads C&O Canal

Richard L. Stanton has been named superintendent of the C & O Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-W. Va.

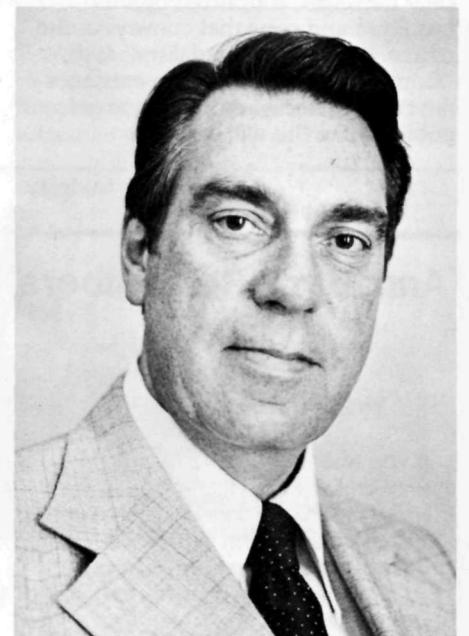
He succeeds William Failor who recently became chief of Interpretation, Recreation and Visitor Services, National Capital Region.

Stanton comes to his new assignment from the North Atlantic Region, where he served as regional director for the past year.

A native of Washington, D.C., Stanton has more than 28 years of Federal service. He joined the Park Service in 1965 in Washington. He has served as chief of Land Acquisition for the eastern United States, as chief of Concessions Management, WASO, and as associate regional director, NCR. He also held the post of Mid-Atlantic Regional director.

He attended George Washington University and American University in Washington.

He and his wife, Sarah, have a daughter, Sarah Lee, 14.



## Superintendent Wilhelmina Harris honored



Honoring Wilhelmina Harris (with plaque) are (from left) John Harrington of the Quincy, Mass., public schools; Congressman Brian Donnelly, Regional Director Richard L. Stanton, Park Technician Pat Shaheen, and Mrs. Arthur Adams.

It's not often a superintendent gets special recognition in the Congressional Record. But for Wilhelmina Harris, superintendent of Adams National Historic Site, Mass., the Sept. 30, 1980 edition of the "Record" carried such an honor by Congressman Brian Donnelly.

The city of Quincy boasts close to 100,000 people and Mrs. Harris is one of the more active residents. Back in the 40s she established a Youth Concert program which accorded young musicians the opportunity of playing with members of the Boston Symphony.

Her zeal to assist children has included bringing the history of the Adams family to the school doorsteps for the over 30 years that Mrs. Harris has been associated with the NPS at the Adams house. (She has been associated with the Adams family since the days of Brooks Adams when she served as his secretary.)

Because of her efforts with the Quincy School system John Harrington, coordinator of Social Studies, provided

the Congressman with information for the Congressional Record.

At the same time Harrington worked with State representative Michael Morrissey for recognition by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

So, on Nov. 30, proclaimed "Wilhelmina Harris Day" by the Patriot Ledger newspaper, Congressman Donnelly, Harrington, members of the Adams family, Regional Director Richard L. Stanton, and the staff crowded into the book-lined and oak-shelved, 19th-century stone library at the Mansion to honor the superintendent.

The recognition in part, reads, "I offer humble thanks and gratitude for everything she has so diligently pursued in order that we today, and those in the future, will continue to enjoy and benefit from the Adams' legacy."

In addition to receiving the framed page from the Congressional Record, the Congressman presented Mrs. Harris with a flag flown over the U.S. Capital.

## O'Neales north to Alaska

John D. "Jack" and Judy O'Neale have transferred to the Alaska Regional Office in Anchorage.

The O'Neales, whose regular duty station has been with the Denver Service Center, had been assigned to Grand Canyon National Park for the past year. Jack had been the construction project supervisor for sewer plants on the North Rim and Phantom Ranch, and also roads and utilities serving Fred Harvey Co., visitor and employee facilities in Grand Canyon Village. Judy, also employed by Grand Canyon, had been working in the park's administrative offices.

Jack, a native of Washington, D.C., was graduated from George Washington University in mechanical engineering. He began his NPS career in 1972 in Yellowstone National Park's maintenance division. He transferred to Grand Canyon in 1976 and then to the Denver Service Center in 1977, where he was assigned to supervise construction projects in Yosemite, Mount McKinley and Grand Canyon National Parks, and at Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev.

In the Alaska Regional Office, Jack will hold the position of civil engineer, assisting the chief of engineering and maintenance.

## Larry May gets Grand Canyon post

Larry A. May has been selected chief of the Resources Management Division of Grand Canyon National Park.

May, a University of Arizona graduate with a Master's degree in watershed management, transfers to Grand Canyon from the Denver Service Center. At Denver, he was chief of the Branch of Special Programs and was responsible for the study of areas designated for the National Park, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trail Systems.

With Denver since 1973, May began his NPS career as an ecologist in the Office of Research and Consulting and on the Pacific Northwest/Western Parks' planning team. Later he was assigned chief of the Environmental Investigations unit.

Prior to joining NPS, May worked as a research associate with Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson and a seasonal park ranger/naturalist at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.

May and his wife, Susan, have two children, Jamie, 5, and Marci, 2. The Mays will reside in Grand Canyon Village.

## Byrne to GWM Parkway



John F. Byrne, a 14-year veteran Park Service manager, has been appointed superintendent of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.

John replaces Don Castleberry who was recently appointed Deputy Regional Director of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

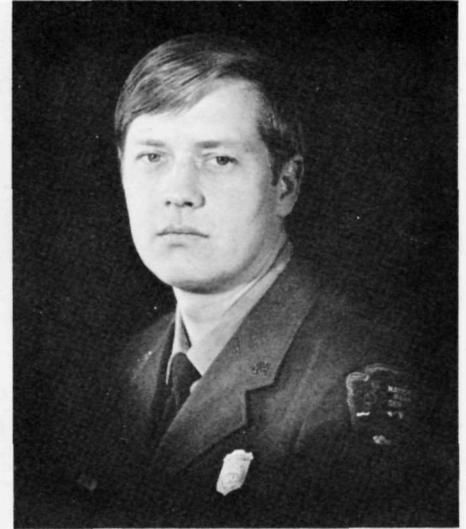
John comes from Yosemite National Park where for the past 2½ years he was Assistant Superintendent in charge of parkwide planning and programming.

Previously, John served as engineer/planner at the Denver Service Center from 1968 to 1974 and as an environmental engineer in the Washington Office from 1974 to 1978.

John received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering, Drexel University in 1963; a degree in law from American University in 1965, and a Master's degree in Environmental Engineering from Drexel University in 1968. In 1973 and 1976, John received Special Achievement Awards, and in 1978 he was awarded the U.S. Department of the Interior Meritorious Service Award.

John and his wife Linda have both been active in the El Portal Volunteer Fire Department and local community activities. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, age 7.

## Lusk to Big Bend



H. Gilbert Lusk, has been named the new superintendent of Big Bend National Park, Tex.

Lusk, 37, replaces Robert Haraden who recently transferred to the superintendency of Glacier National Park, Mont.

Prior to his Big Bend assignment, Lusk was the superintendent of Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa. Lusk was the first person named to the staff of that new national park area after it was transferred from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A native of Abilene, Tex., Lusk joined the Park Service in 1962 as an intake trainee/historian at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla., and Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

Other field assignments include park historian at Castillo de San Marcos and Booker T. Washington National Monument, Va.; district supervisor at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.; environmental specialist at WASO, and environmental program specialist, Southern Utah Group Office.

In 1970, Lusk was named as first superintendent of Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Va. Two years later, he transferred to the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., as supervisory park ranger. In 1974 he became superintendent of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Va.

Lusk is a graduate of Gettysburg College, Pa., with a Bachelor's degree in history.

## Church to GW Birthplace



George D. Church has been appointed superintendent of George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.

Church replaces Don R. Thompson who transferred to Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.

A 17-year NPS veteran, Church had been superintendent of Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah, since 1974. At Golden Spike, Church supervised the completion of two replica vintage steam locomotives, 1.7 miles of track and a two-stall engine house that will bring to life for visitors the completion of America's first transcontinental railroad.

Prior to Golden Spike, Church served as chief ranger of Antietam National Battlefield and C & O Canal National Historical Park, Md., from 1970-1973.

Other assignments have been supervisory park ranger of Buck Island Reef National Monument, V.I., and park ranger at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C., and Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

A Connecticut native, Church is a 1962 graduate of University of Minnesota with a Bachelor's degree in fish and wildlife management.

Church and his wife, Charlotte have three children, Matt, Terri and Joe.

## Otskivi to MAR slot



Sandra C. Otskivi has been appointed associate regional director, Administration, at the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

A 1960 graduate of Centenary College, Hackettstown, N.J., Otskivi earned a Bachelor's degree in radio and television. Her range of employment experience includes advertising, public relations and motion picture production, followed by a 7-year active duty Army career in public information as both an enlisted and commissioned member of the service.

In 1968, Otskivi returned to civilian life and extensive volunteer community service. In 1971, she was selected by a coalition of national women's organizations from among 400 candidates as Pennsylvania's Outstanding Young Woman of the Year for 1970, an award based on professional achievement and community service.

Otskivi returned to full-time employment in 1971 as a recruiting officer for the U.S. Army. Later she transferred to the regional staff of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an equal employment opportunity program manager.

Prior to her recent appointment, Otskivi was EPA's regional chief, Office of Public Awareness. She also participated in the EPA's year-long Executive Development Program, which included working last summer as a staff assistant to Congressman Peter H. Kostmayer.

## John Bond new associate director in MAR

John W. Bond, a 21-year NPS veteran, has been selected as associate regional director for Planning and Resource Preservation of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. Prior to his appointment, he had served as chief of the Division of Resource Preservation and regional historian in the Regional Office.

Other work in the region has included being chief of the region's National Landmark Program and in charge of interpretation for units of the New York District, including such areas as Statue of Liberty National Monument, Federal Hall National Memorial and Castle Clinton National Monument.

Prior to that, he served as a research historian in the Division of History in Washington, D.C., where he completed a biography of the noted 19th-century American sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, to provide documentation for the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, N.H.

Earlier, Bond served as supervisory historian at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Sites, N.Y., 1963-66; research historian at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo., 1962-63, and



as historian at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark., and Petersburg National Battlefield, Va.

A native of Kentucky, Bond is a 1956 graduate of Berea College with a Bachelor's degree in history and a 1959 graduate of Indiana University with a Master's degree in the same.

## Big Cypress welcomes Fagergren

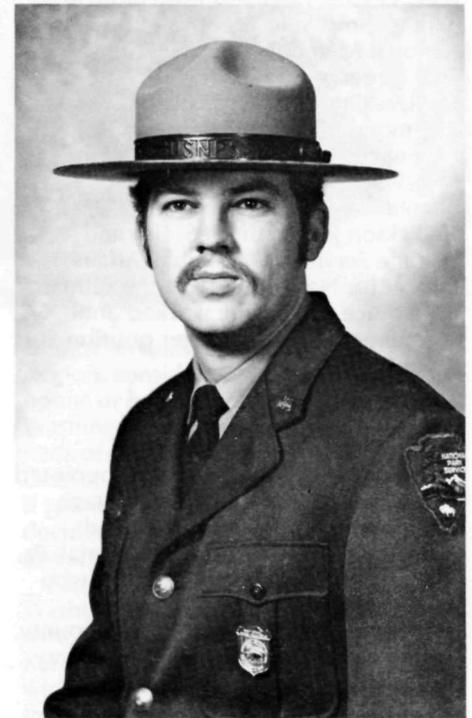
Fred J. Fagergren, veteran Park Service manager, has been named superintendent of Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla.

He succeeds Irvin Mortinson, who was recently appointed assistant superintendent of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah-Ariz. Fagergren comes to Big Cypress from the superintendency of Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio, where he has served since 1975.

Fagergren began his career working as a seasonal ranger at Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz., in 1969, and at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz., in 1970. His first permanent job was in 1972 as an interpretive specialist; a "split position" in Colorado, at Rocky Mountain National Park, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, and Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. That same year he entered the Ranger Intake Program and received training and experience at Grand Canyon and in Washington, D.C.

From 1973 to 1975 he was assigned as park ranger archeologist at Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa.

Fagergren graduated from the University of Arizona in 1972 with a Bachelor's degree in anthropology.



## Hellickson to Knife River Indian Villages NHS



Sandra K. Hellickson began her duties as area manager at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Stanton, N.Dak., on Dec. 28. Hellickson—the second woman in the Rocky Mountain Region to be appointed to such a field managerial position—succeeds Earle Curran, who transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

Hellickson, 34, grew up on a cattle ranch in southwestern North Dakota. After receiving a B.S. degree in biology and math from Dickinson State College, she worked for the North Dakota State Historical Society in Medora for one year. In 1969, Hellickson was hired as a park technician at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, beginning a 9-year career with the National Park Service. Other NPS assignments were at Richmond National Battlefield, Va.; Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.-Va.; and Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J. In 1978, Hellickson joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the Public Affairs Officer for North Dakota in the Bismarck Area office, where she worked until accepting the area manager position at Knife River.

## Cooley succeeds Zinck

Randall D. Cooley has been appointed superintendent at Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pa. Cooley replaces James R. Zinck who became superintendent at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Va.

A graduate of Michigan State University with a Bachelor's degree in parks and recreation resources, Cooley joined the Park Service in 1971, after

serving three summers as seasonal ranger at Yellowstone National Park.

In 1972, he was assigned to Everglades National Park, where he was promoted in 1974 to sub-district ranger.

In 1976, he served as supervisory park ranger at Yosemite National Park, where his duties involved visitor protection and search and rescue operations. He was appointed chief of protection at Independence National Historical Park in 1977.

Cooley has received two Special Achievement Awards, both in 1979, while at Independence. One was for his security planning for a proposed "White Power Rally" at the park on behalf of the American Nazi Party, carried out despite threats against him. The second was for effective leadership through which thefts in the Philadelphia urban park decreased dramatically within a 2-year period.

## Three new faces for Wupatki

Ed Herrera, engineering equipment operator, and Steve Cinnamon and Don Vogel, supervisory park rangers are new faces at Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments, Ariz.

Herrera, a laborer at Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colo., since 1978, will be responsible for road maintenance.

Cinnamon, former park technician at both White Sands and Capulin Mountain National Monuments, N. Mex., will be in charge of the resource management and interpretive functions.

Vogel comes to the area from Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., where he had been park technician since 1978. He will also be responsible for the interpretive program.

## PNWR initiates experimental EEO program



PNWR Equal Opportunity Committee successfully initiated an experimental EEO Program which is now being pursued.

Representatives of five minority groups (Black, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, and Spanish) met in a 3-hour rotation-type workshop with all employees of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office and Seattle Unit of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The purpose of the workshop was to open dialogue

between NPS and the specific five groups, and to enable NPS employees to learn about the leisure-time interests of the groups.

The EEO Subcommittee members for this project include Margaret Ellis, Joyce Holady, Audrey Mesford, Charles Odegard and Willie Russell.

Regional Director Tobin is pictured with some of the staff listening to Charles Awit Farrell of Youth Outreach, Filipino Youth Activities, Inc., in Seattle.

## ANPR President Mike Finley transfers to Assateague Island



Michael V. Finley, President of the Association of National Park Rangers, has transferred to Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.-Va., as assistant superintendent.

Mike, a National Park Service veteran of over 10 years, began his career as a seasonal with tours in Yellowstone and Redwood National Parks. His first permanent assignment was at Big Bend National Park, Tex. Subsequent tours have taken him to National Capital Parks, Pinnacles National Monument, and to Big Basin State Park in California as an exchange ranger. He also served at Yosemite and Grand Teton National Parks before coming to the Washington Office over 2 years ago. In WASO he was assigned to the Ranger Activities Division and later transferred to the Legislative Services Division, where he served as a key man for the Western and Pacific Northwest Regions.

A farewell party was held in Mike's and Lillie's honor on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, where a host of their friends from the Washington Office and Capitol Hill wished them well in their new assignment.

Lillie was presented with one of Sandy Collier's "Wilderness T-shirts." Mike received a personally inscribed autographed copy by Connie Wirth of his book, *Parks, Politics, and the People* in which Connie reminded Mike of his "important responsibility as he seeks to guarantee our children a place to walk and plan and commune with nature."

Mike also received from his friends a membership in the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service.

Mike, Lillie and their two daughters, Devon and Laura, are looking forward to returning to the field in their new assignment at Assateague Island National Seashore.

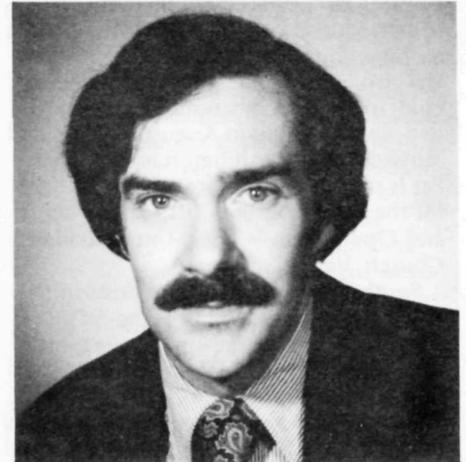
## Gingles joins Legislative Division

John Gingles, who logged 7 years as a seasonal ranger in Yellowstone in the late 60s, has recently rejoined the Park Service in the Division of Legislation, WASO.

Gingles most recently served as Deputy Director of the Department's Office of Congressional Affairs, where his job responsibilities included departmental lead for Congressional relations pertaining to enactment of the Alaska Lands legislation and all NPS issues.

Prior to that, he worked for 3 years on Capitol Hill and held teaching positions at the University of Idaho and the University of Hawaii.

A native of Wyoming, Gingles received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the University of Wyoming, and in 1972 was awarded a Fulbright Grant to lecture abroad for 2 years as a visiting professor in American history. In 1977, he was listed by the American Jaycees in "Outstanding Young Men of America."



Gingles assumed his position in the Legislative Division in October, and in December was cited by President Carter for his role in successful passage of the Alaska Lands Act.

## Alabama cowboy calls D.C. home



By Ronnie Spiewak  
Writer-Editor  
Public Affairs Office, WASO

Vernon Smith was born in Birmingham, Ala., but you'd think he was a native of the West . . . maybe even the Southwest! You'd think so, because of the way he sits so tall behind his desk (the Western man stereotype) and the tiny metal Western boots next to his pencil holder. Then you find out it's the 6 years he worked in Denver, at the Denver Service Center, and in California, in private practice, that makes him appear to be more from the Rockies than from the Alabama steel mills.

By now, however, Smith, chief of

Design Services for the National Capital Region, considers Washington, D.C., his home, or better, he's going to give Washington a "fighting chance." "It's a heck of a lot different here compared to Denver . . . politics can really get to you if you let it," says Smith. "But I have decided to live here and try to understand the people and the politics."

Part of his determination to make Washington a comfortable place is that his wife, Pat, is from here. Pat (the former Pat Kerns), and Vernon met in 1972 at DSC, which at the time was a consolidation of the Eastern and Western Service Centers. Pat left Washington, D.C., to become a management assistant for the Service

Continued next page.

Center Director, then Glenn Hendrix. During the interim she transferred to a position as cooperative activities specialist; and later, she was assigned to a writer-editor position. Vernon came to DSC from San Francisco and was made chief of the Specifications Division. The two were married in August of 1972, and moved to the Washington area in 1978. Pat is presently program analyst working for the associate director, Management and Operations, WASO. They live in Falls Church, Va.

Smith is an architect by profession, although as a manager now, he is far removed from the design, drafting and estimating he used to do in private practice in San Francisco, for the well-known firm of Anshen and Allen. He now runs a shop of 16 architects, engineers and landscape architects, "the cream of the crop," he says with sincere pride.

In fact, it's the fine people, his colleagues, who have made working for the Park Service so worthwhile for Vernon over the last 10 years. He's proud of the "extraordinarily talented individuals, on his staff . . . Tony Crosby, Peter Snell, Bob Carper, George Thorson, Bill Howell, Tom Armstrong, are just a few. I could name at least 50 more," he says.

As chief of Design Services, Smith sees himself as an "assistant to his employees" in his position as a liaison between his staff and their client, the park. "I try to assess exactly what needs to get done in a park. I'll help the superintendent define exactly what the problem is and then bring the assignment to my staff. But I also like to give my employees as much freedom as possible to do their work."

In 1975 Smith became chief of the Historic Architecture Branch in Denver. He was immediately faced with recruiting a large number of qualified employees to meet the Park Service thrust in historic preservation for the Bicentennial.

"It seemed as if it were 'mission impossible,'" Smith remarked. "But we had the authority and responsibility to meet the challenge. We were a staff of about four then, and over a 2-year period we staged a major hiring effort that added about 56 persons to the staff. All of these people were the finest professionals."

Smith was instrumental in bringing historians, architects and archeologists together in an unprecedented way in the Park Service. "Up until that point historians were more or less in charge of historic preservation, with architects and archeologists doing their 'own thing'. Architecture took a back seat because there was little development money for historic preservation. With the large amount of development for the Bicentennial, and with short deadlines,

the three disciplines had to work together, sharing their respective expertise. We really became effective.

"The Park Service began to lead the way in historic preservation. Now it is a major movement, using criteria and methods developed by an enthusiastic cadre of Park Service professionals. The country owes a debt of gratitude to people like Merrill Mattes, Charlie Peterson, Bob Utley, Penny Batchelor, Orville Carroll, Ed Bearss and Bob Lister. There are really too many to mention here, but these people have made substantial contributions to the preservation and interpretation of our cultural resources."

Some of the \$23 million construction program realized under Smith's direction included reconstruction of Fort Stanwix National Monument, N.Y., Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colo., and City Tavern and the Graft House in Philadelphia. Also accomplished were restorations of the First Bank of the U.S., the Deshler-Morris House and the Kosciuszko House in Philadelphia; the Thomas Nelson House in Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield in Virginia, and Fort Moultrie in South Carolina.

Smith's NPS office in Washington, D.C., the Design Services group, is located at NPS offices at 1100 L Street, N.W. The responsibilities of his shop range from design plans and lighting for the Christmas Pageant of Peace, to a horse stable for the U.S. Park Police Force at Fort Dupont. Design Services is also credited with numerous landscaping projects and programs to improve handicap access, and energy efficiency and fire protection in park buildings.

Much of their work is for the White House. Most of the projects are unique, such as design of special crash-proof gates, a tent complex for the Begin-Sadat Peace Treaty Dinner, and the invention of a fiberglass flagpole to accommodate an antenna.

With all the demands placed on the Design Services group, however, Vernon Smith on this day, looks unhappy. He's in the midst of struggling with a decreased budget, a situation that makes it impossible to fill two recently vacated positions. "One aspect of management in Government is that two of the most critical aspects of management are handicapped by Government regulations—hiring and firing. It is frequently difficult and frustrating."

It may even be that Smith, by his own accounts, is more suited to private industry. After all, this is where he came from. "You have a much clearer sense of the value of your work," he says. But for now, Vernon Smith, 47, with a vested interest and background in the design of a fine product, will stay where he is.

## Mountaineering on Denali: Alaska's high one



Photo by Blaise Davi.

Mountain climber takes on the "high one"—McKinley at Denali NP.

By Candace Garry  
Public Information Specialist, WASO

Mount McKinley soars far above all other mountains on the Alaska Range. Recent legislation renamed the park Denali National Park, but the mountain retains the name McKinley. Still, locals and Natives call it Denali, which means "high one," in the Native language.

The "high one's" amazing summit reaches 20,320 feet, making it the highest mountain in North America. From base to summit, McKinley is the highest peak in the world. Also, because of its northerly latitude and arctic weather conditions, according to park officials, Mount McKinley offers mountain climbers challenges they would find

nowhere else in the world, even in the Himalayas.

NPS personnel emphasize that "climbing Mount McKinley, Mount Foraker, Mount Russel, and comparable peaks in Alaska is far more dangerous and difficult than climbing high peaks further south." The arctic conditions, high altitudes and long climbing time demand that climbers have incredible skill, stamina and proper equipment and knowledge. Experience has shown, Park Service officials say, that even these qualifications do not guarantee safety or success. The Park Service requires climbers to go in parties of at least four, and suggests that the larger the party, the greater their self-rescue capability.

Mountaineering Ranger Bob Gerhard, who has been at Denali for the past 5 years, says he really loves the work there. He feels lucky to get paid for doing something he enjoys so much, and being a part of the climbing community. Despite the proverbial paperwork, Gerhard reaps an amazing sense of satisfaction from his work. He shares with COURIER readers some of his experiences and insights:

COURIER: What exactly are your duties as a mountaineering ranger at Denali National Park?

Gerhard: A good part of the job here is mountaineering, but certainly not a majority of it. I have basic ranger duties, with climbing and related activities as collateral duty. "Mountaineer" is only one of my titles; my other title is East District ranger for the park. It's an interesting job, although a lot of it is paperwork. Climbing parties at Mount McKinley often begin planning 2 to 3 years in advance of their climb, writing to us for information. All climbing parties register with us, and most of it is by mail. We give them information, answer their questions, send them to sources of more information for equipment, and so forth. So we start dealing with some climbers 3 years ahead of time. We have two seasonal mountaineering rangers who deal with the climbers at Tahlkeetna, which is about 100 miles south of park headquarters, and that's where the climbers begin their ascent of the mountain.

COURIER: How many people climb Mount McKinley in a year?

Gerhard: About 500 to 600. And that's an expedition that takes from 2 to 4 weeks.

COURIER: How many of those 500 would you estimate don't make it to the top?

Gerhard: About 60 percent. It varies . . . this year we have had a lot more bad weather, and so fewer climbers made it all the way.

COURIER: What is the Park Service's direct involvement in preparation for these climbs other than correspondence?

Gerhard: We require that all parties climbing the mountain register with us. That is a Federal regulation. Legally, technically, that's it. We still have a requirement that all parties carry a radio with them, a two-way radio. And we also require a person to have a signed physician's certificate stating that they are physically fit. This is for their own safety.

COURIER: How often do your rangers patrol the mountain?

Gerhard: The two rangers in past years have each gone up twice a season, for about 24 days. There are 90 days in the climbing season, and we have rangers on the mountain at least 40 of those days, so we're on the mountain half the time.

COURIER: Is it true that you have a lot of international climbers here?

Gerhard: Yes, we have climbers from all over the world. We haven't had any from China yet, but I'm sure that very soon we will. Most climbers come from European countries, Germany especially, and Japan. We've had quite a few from Czechoslovakia, Iceland, and South Africa. Probably one-third of the climbers here are foreigners, and two-thirds American. There is really an international atmosphere on the climb!

COURIER: How do you deal with language barriers in radio communications, rescues, and so forth?

Gerhard: Well sometimes, you have a tough time. I know people throughout Alaska who speak various languages, and we keep tabs on interpreters so we can reach them in an emergency. Normally, it seems to work itself out.

COURIER: Any noteworthy experiences?

Gerhard: Oh yes, a couple of years ago there was a rescue needed, and it happened to be one of the times I was on the mountain. It was a Japanese climbing party, and one man was very sick. We needed a helicopter rescue. The Japanese were able to contact a Korean climbing party and the Koreans were able to reach the basin where a Czechoslovakian girl was working at the time. They told her about the problem and she radioed us on the mountain to report the accident. So there were four nationalities involved with radio communications, which are difficult enough at anytime up there!

COURIER: Quite a miracle . . . what could you tell us about search and rescue efforts, and special conditions and problems at McKinley?

Gerhard: The main special problem is that the mountain is so very high. To climb an altitude so high, one's body has to adjust to many things. Also, you can't climb 15 or 20 thousand feet in an hour or a few minutes and survive. Climbers on McKinley don't use oxygen, they climb slowly, and over a period of days their bodies adjust. Acute mountain sickness and conditions at such a high altitude are very serious problems associated with the climb. When we have a rescue at 14,000 feet or higher, we can't just fly a rescue team in, for the same reason: they're not acclimated. So usually the only kinds of rescues that occur on McKinley are either by groups already on the mountain who take care of it, or we use a helicopter. With a helicopter, we can fly in using oxygen, land, pick somebody up, and fly off.

COURIER: How many climbing incidents would you estimate there are in a year here?

Gerhard: About a dozen each summer, although this year we had more.

Continued next page.

## One man's family near the 'High One'



The Gerhard family—(from left) Heather, Tama, Sharon, Mike and Bob.

Bob Gerhard and his family, like others in the community of Denali National Park, Alaska, have adjusted to the not-so-typical lifestyle they live. Yet their lifestyle is atypical only in terms of the conveniences families in urban and suburban areas "enjoy." Although Denali is remote, it is not as remote as many would think. Fairbanks, with its shopping centers and supermarkets, movie theaters and medical facilities, is only a couple of hours away.

And just because they can't get TV reception at the park doesn't mean they have grown accustomed to "long winter nights." Gerhard and his wife, Sharon, daughters Tama, 10, Heather, 5, and son Mike, 13, seem to keep plenty busy. Even though Mike admits he would rather be in southern California, he will proudly point to a picture in the Gerhards' living room that shows the whole family aboard a sled pulled by an Alaskan team, plowing through mounds of freshly fallen snow. And never mind that it was 20 degrees below zero when the picture was taken; they've adjusted.

All Heather, the youngest daughter, has ever known, is the Denali Park area. She was only 2 weeks old when the Gerhards transferred to Denali National Park from Mount Rainier. She loves the

park atmosphere, and she's especially fond of the husky dogs and puppies, bred and trained in the park for winter transportation. Mike and Tama attend the Tri-Valley School in Healy, Alaska, about 13 miles away. They are active musically; Mike plays the French horn and Tama, the trombone and piano. Sharon works as a substitute teacher, and part-time in the Denali Post Office. The Post Office job affords her the chance to keep in close contact with members of the community and park visitors, since the post is adjacent to the train station.

As at many of the more remote national parks, Denali has a community club. The club, which includes NPS employees, concessioners, and everyone that lives nearby year round, sponsors special events at least once a month and movies for all to enjoy.

Living in isolated, mountainous areas is nothing new for Bob Gerhard. When he was younger, he lived in Germany with his parents for 2 years, right on the edge of the Alps. He says they "skied a lot!" Gerhard, originally from Landover, Md., went to the Colorado State University School of Forestry and he says he knew even then he wanted to be a park ranger. While at CSU, he met his wife Sharon, a native of Denver.

## People on the move



Submitted Feb. 19, 1981

- BATCHELOR, James N., Facility Mgr, Cumberland Island NS, to Maint. Mech. Foreman, Yellowstone NP.
- BELL, James W., Park Tech., Independence NHP, to Park Ranger, Fire Island NS.
- BROWN, Bernadine N., Clerk Typist, PNWRO, to Mail & File Clerk, PNWRO.
- BUTTERFIELD, Robert M., Supv. Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Denali NM.
- BYRD, Benjamin, Jr., Maint. Worker, Rock Creek Pk, to Mason Helper, Rock Creek Pk.
- CALLOR, Carolyn M., Clerk Steno., DSC, to Secretary, DSC.
- CAMPBELL, Doris A., Clerk Typist, DSC, to Secretary, NCR.
- CANNON, James W., Maint. Worker, Gettysburg NMP, to Electrician Helper, NCR.
- CARRASCO, Rudy, Park Tech., Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Big Bend NP.
- DANIEL, Floretta P., Budget Clerk, SERO, to Admin. Asst., Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS.
- DAVIDSON, Cheryl A., Secretary, NCR, to Supv. Park Tech., NCR.
- DRISCOLL, Dianne Y., Admin. Clerk, Wolf Trap Farm Pk, to Admin. Tech., NCR.
- DULANEY, Hurt, Clerk Typist, NCR, to Park Tech., Ft. Wash. & Piscataway Pks.
- DURAN, Gilbert, Engineering Equipmt Opr., Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Yellowstone NP.
- DUTCHER, David C., Historian, Boston NHP, to Same, Independence NHP.
- ENGLE, Doris E., Clerk Typist, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Purchasing Agent, Hot Springs NP.
- GALE, Richard T., Park Mgr, Grand Canyon NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Santa Monica Mtns NRA.
- GENTRY, John A., Foreman II Maint., Coulee Dam NRA, to Maint. Worker Foreman, Grand Teton NP.
- GEORGES, Denise M., Recreation Aid, Virgin Islands NP, to Park Aid, Virgin Islands NP.
- GRAHAM, Walt F., Heavy Mobile Equipmt Mech., Sequoia NP, to Elec. Utility Opr., Padre Island NS.
- HANSON, Mark K., Jr., Motor Vehicle Opr., Guadalupe Mtns NP, to Painter, Rocky Mountain NP.
- HARTWIG, David S., Park Ranger, Eisenhower NHS, to Same, Gettysburg NMP.
- HOLLAND, Karen E., Clerk Typist, Everglades NP, to Admin. Clerk, Everglades NP.
- JACKSON, William N., Park Ranger, Martin Van Buren NHS, to Park Mgr, Fort Stanwix NM.
- KING, Robert H., Maint. Worker, Canyonlands NP, to Same, Joshua Tree NM.
- LEE, Michael D., Exhibits Spec., DSC, to Same, MARO.
- LORIA, Philip F., Admin. Ofcr, Bryce Canyon NP, to Budget Analyst, Rocky Mountain NP.

MOUNT, James E., Park Ranger, HFC, to Staff Curator, HFC.  
 OLIVER, Willette L, Secretary, NCR, to Employee Relations Clerk, NCR.  
 PENNELL, Mary E., Admin. Tech., Lava Beds NM, to Accounting Tech., Yosemite NP.  
 POWERS, Michael S., Heating Equipmt Mech., Yellowstone NP, to Maint. Mech., Rocky Mountain NP.  
 PRICE, Gayle C., Clerk Typist, SERO, to Data Transcriber, SERO.  
 PRYOR, Charlotte A., Lead Park Tech., NCR, to Programming & Budget Asst, NCR.  
 RAMSEY, Mary F., Park Ranger, Fort Frederica NM, to Same, Fort Sumter NM.  
 REAVES, Donna M., Secretary, MARO, to Same, Independence NHP.  
 RIOJAZ, Eliseo M., Engineering Equipmt Opr, Guadalupe Mtns NP, to Same, Yellowstone NP.  
 ROUSE, Homer L., Park Mgr, Bighorn Canyon NRA, to Same, MARO.  
 SCHULTZ, Robert L., Supv. Park Ranger, Voyageurs NP, to Park Ranger, Great Sand Dunes NM.  
 SHOLLY, Dan R., Supv. Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP, to Same, Hawaii Volcanoes NP.  
 SIMMONS, Ransellar T., Mobile Equipmt Servicer, NCR, to Auto. Mech., NCR.  
 SLOAN, Sylvia, Park Ranger, NCR, to Employee Developmt Spec., NCR.  
 STEWART, Robert L., Motor Vehicle Opr, Redwood NP, to Carpenter, Rocky Mountain NP.  
 TOMMELL, Anthony W., Park Tech., Saratoga NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Fort Laramie NHS.  
 VELLA, John M., Park Tech., Edgar Allan Poe NHS, to Park Ranger, Independence NHP.  
 WALSH, Philip J., Park Tech., G W Mem. Pkwy, to Park Ranger, Boston NHP.  
 WARD, Lois M., Clerk, Grand Canyon NP, to Admin. Tec., Chiracahua NM.

Submitted Feb. 3, 1981

BAKER, Gerard A., Park Tech., Theodore Roosevelt NP, to Park Ranger, Theodore Roosevelt NP.  
 BARNETT, Kenneth W., Carpenter, C & O Canal NHP, to Same, G W Mem. Pkwy.  
 BRADFORD, Mary, Legislative Affairs Spec., WASO, to Desk Ofcr for Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Office of the Secretary.  
 BRANDER, Robert B., Ecologist, Apostle Islands NL, to Research Biologist, Virgin Islands NP.  
 BRUNO, Joseph W, Civil Engineer, MW/RM Team, DSC, to Same, Grand Teton NP.  
 BURR, Patricia A., Park Tech., NCR, to Personnel Asst., NCR.  
 CALDWELL, Amy A., Clerk, Grand Canyon NP, to Admin. Clerk, Klondike Gold Rush NHP.  
 CARROLL, James E., Park Tech., Mammoth Cave NP, to Safety Spec., Mammoth Cave NP.  
 CARROLL, Kevin M., Lead Park Tech., Boston NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Longfellow NHS.  
 CARTER, Gary M., Supv. Park Ranger, Canyonlands NP, to Same, Badlands NP.  
 CASALE, Paul H., Park Tech., Manhattan Sites, to Park Ranger, Manhattan Sites.  
 CLARK, Paul H., Facility Mgr, Valley Forge NHP, to Same, Chattahoochee River NRA.  
 CRUZ, Santiago, Park Mgr, San Juan NHS, to Park Ranger, SERO.

DILLON, Zandra M., Contract Spec., WRO, to Admin. Ofcr, W. Archeological Center.  
 DROLET, Stephen A., Park Tech., Lake Mead NRA, to Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA.  
 DUSZAK, Diane, Museum Tech., Castle Clinton NM, to Museum Curator, Castle Clinton NM.  
 FAILOR, William R., Park Ranger, C&O Canal NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, NCR.  
 FAY, Janet, Maint. Worker, Everglades NP, to Same, Yellowstone NP.  
 FOGLEMAN, Malcolm C., Concessions Mgmt Spec., WRO, to Same, Lake Mead NRA.  
 FRANTUM, Betty W., Voucher Examiner, NCR, to Admin. Tech., NCR.  
 GAGNON, Arthur E., Park Tech., Springfield Armory NHS, to Supv. Park Ranger, Boston NHP.  
 GASAWAY, Gary A., Engineering Equip. Opr, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Same, Olympic NP.  
 GASTELLUM, Luis E., Admin. Asst., WASO, to Park Mgr, Hubbell Trading Post NHS.  
 GIVEN, Patrick J, Park Tech., Fort Jefferson NM, to Park Ranger, Channel Islands NM.  
 GOULD, Frank A., Park Mgr, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS, to Same, Buffalo Natl River.  
 HARRIS, Lana C., Park Aid, Padre Island NS, to Budget Clerk, Padre Island NS.  
 HARRY, G. Bryan, Park Mgr, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Hawaii State Director.  
 HEARD, Robert J., Postion Class. Spec., WASO, to Same, MWRO.  
 HESKER, Raymond B., Mech. Engr., DSC, to Same, WASO.  
 HILL, Michael O., Park Ranger, Channel Islands NM, to Supv. Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP.  
 HITE, Calvin F., Supv. Park Ranger, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Park Ranger, Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec. River.  
 HOWELL, Nancy L., Park Tech., Cape Hatteras NS, to Supv. Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP.  
 JACKSON, Ann C., Environ. Control Clerk, MWRO, to Secretary, WRO.  
 JESSE, Janet M., Secretary, DSC, to Same, MWRO.  
 JOHNSON, Ronald W., Historian, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC.  
 KOZEL, John F., Elec. Engr., DSC, to Same, WASO.  
 KRUPKA, Francis O., Architect, DSC, to Same, MWRO.  
 KUEHN, Daniel R., Supv. Park Ranger, PNWRO, to Park Mgr, PNWRO.  
 LAFLIN, Donald L., Elec. Engineering Tech., DSC, to Engineering Tech., WASO.  
 LEONE, George D., Park Ranger, Channel Islands NM, to Supv. Park Ranger, Sequoia NP.  
 LESKO, Russell T., Park Ranger, Great Smoky Mtns NP, to Same, Point Reyes NS.  
 LITTLEJOHN, Margaret A., Park Ranger, Big Thicket Natl Preserve, to Supv. Park Ranger, Bryce Canyon NP.  
 MACKENZIE, George C., Historian, Independence NHP, to Same, MARO.  
 MASON, Daniel R., Supv. Park Tech., Crater Lake NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Sequoia NP.  
 MEYER, Michael J., Park Tech., Canyonlands NP, to Park Ranger, Death Valley NM.  
 MILLIKEN, Charles C., Park Tech., Mount Rushmore NM, to Park Ranger, Chiracahua NM.  
 O'ROURKE, James R., Visual Info. Spec., Harpers Ferry Center, to Supv. Exhibits Spec., Harpers Ferry Center.

PROMUTICO, Peter A., General Supply Spec., NARO, to Admin. Ofcr, Lowell NHP.  
 ROBERTS, Edmond E., Supv. Park Ranger, Virgin Islands NP, to Same, Biscayne, NP.  
 ROTH, Gary G., Museum Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Staff Curator, Harpers Ferry Center.  
 SHERMAN, David M., Spec. Asst to Dir., WASO, to Park Ranger, NCR.  
 SUNDERMEIER, Nancy J., Procurement Clerk, DSC, to Secretary, RMRO.  
 SWOFFORD, Gerald E., Concessions Mgmt Spec., Lake Mead NRA, to Supv. Park Ranger, Boston NHP.  
 TENNENT, Michael D., Supv. Park Ranger, Statue of Liberty NM, to Same, Castillo de San Marcos NM.  
 THACKERAY, Robert W., Admin. Ofcr, NCR, to Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS.  
 TINGLE, Gene A., Outdoor Rec. Planner, DSC, to Same, SERO.  
 TOWNSEND, Curtis K., Civil Engineer, DSC, to Environ. Engineer, WASO.  
 VERONES, Daniel F., Purchasing Agent, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Btflid Mem. NMP, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA.  
 WADLINGTON, Robert B, Supv. Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP, to Concessions Spec., Yellowstone NP.  
 WEED, Frank P., Electronic Engineer, DSC, to Supv. Electronics Engineer, WASO.  
 WHITAKER, Frank B., Maint. Foreman, Herbert Hoover NHS, to B & U Maint. & Oper. Foreman, Yellowstone NP.  
 WOLFE, Wescoat S., Supv. Park Ranger, RMRO, to Acting Assoc. Reg. Dir. Park Oper., RMRO.  
 HAVER, William E., Park Tech., Eisenhower NHS, to Park Ranger, Eisenhower NHS.

## Retiring

### Albert Coats

If you have visited Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., in the last 40 years, you may have had "Shorty" as your guide. If you haven't, the opportunity has passed you by because Albert A. "Shorty" Coats recently retired.

Shorty was born into his work at Mammoth Cave. Raised in that area, he had a natural love and respect for the Cave.

When Shorty was old enough, he took on odd jobs at the Old Hotel and later lied about his age to work with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Later in 1935, he had the privilege of staying overnight with the Cave mummy when it was discovered.

The only time Shorty ever left the Cave was to go soldiering in North Africa during WW II. As soon as the War ended, he came home to the Cave to rejoin the guide force.

Even on his last day of work, Shorty guided the Half Day Tour doing what he loved best—sharing "his" Cave.

Continued next page.

## Richard Stokes

A career of more than 30 years with the National Park Service came to an end Jan. 16, 1981, when Richard A. Stokes, assistant superintendent of the Blue Ridge Parkway, retired.

Stokes, a native of Florida, began his NPS career in 1950 as a park warden at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn. Subsequent assignments took him to Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., and Everglades National Park, WASO and Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss., before joining the Parkway in 1975.

He managed the Mississippi unit at Gulf Islands and was a management assistant in the Washington office. On the Blue Ridge, he was responsible for management of the Virginia unit of the Parkway.

Over the years, the University of Florida forestry graduate won four Special Achievement Awards for his efforts on behalf of NPS.

Stokes is married to the former Lillian Hannah, who was born in the Cataloochee area of Great Smokies. Her father, Mark Hannah, also served 30 years with the Park Service.

Dick and Lillian and their daughters, Laura and Rebecca, plan to move to his hometown of Minneola, Fla., in the spring.

## Dr. Harry Pfanz



Friends from far and near gathered Feb. 19, at the Anchor Inn, Wheaton, Md., to celebrate with Tish and Harry Pfanz, Harry's retirement after 25 plus years with the National Park Service, and 7 years as chief historian.

Dr. Pfanz was delighted to find in the audience Verne E. Chatelain, the first chief historian for the Service, Regional Director Jim Coleman, whose Dad had given Harry his first job in the Park Service, and Tom Harrison who had replaced Dr. Pfanz at Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., when he moved to the Washington Office.

Ross Holland, assistant director, Cultural Resources, was master of ceremonies, and made the presentation of a book of letters, map, pictures of all

the Corps Commanders at Gettysburg, and bestowed on Dr. Pfanz the official title "Keeper of the Register of Eligibles." For those of you that don't know, Harry was the "matchmaker" of the Park Service. One of his complete failures at matchmaking stood and paid homage to him as a scholar and historian, but thought little of him as a matchmaker.

Many compliments and tributes were paid to Harry by his peers, colleagues, and subordinates, and we think Doug Scovill summed it up for everyone when he told him "... You were a beacon when things got tough and we're going to miss the hell out of you." Yes, we will surely miss him but we wish for him and Tish many years of a happy, healthy retirement.

Harry and Tish's home address is 1221 Fallsmead Way, Rockville, MD 20854.

## Other retirees

Margaret S. Ladely DSC	Gordie Whittington DSC
Charles F. Adams RMRO	Benjamin J. Zerbey RMRO
Kenneth R. Ashley RMRO	
John H. Shoaf DSC	W. Drew Chick, Jr. DSC



## E&AA News and Notes

### Earl Jackson steps down SW Monuments

When Earl Jackson retired, late in 1965, from the position of park naturalist with the Southwest Archeological Center at Globe, Ariz., he also retired, automatically, from his part-time duties as Executive Secretary of the Southwestern Monuments Association. However, at the urging of Regional Director Dan Beard, he was hired the next day, on a part-time basis, to continue running the affairs of the Association. So he went to work at \$5 an hour! He also was given the title of Executive Director; this made him, for a number of years, a voting member of the Board of Directors.

When that board meets on April 10, part of its order of business will be to accept Earl's resignation from the job he has held for more than 15 years. And a remarkable 15 years it has been. In 1966, the association served agencies in 26 Park Service areas; today it serves 56 agencies—46 of them Park Service, six Forest Service, and four Fish and Wildlife Service. Total sales in 1966 were just

under \$136,000; in 1980 they were just under \$1,700,000. Aid to the Park Service in 1966 was \$9,187; in 1980, \$319,162; the cumulative total of aid to the Service come to the imposing amount of \$1,756,880!

In 1970, the Association re-incorporated as a New Mexico Corporation with its principal base of operation in Arizona; to reflect its growth and expansion of services, the corporate title was changed to Southwest Parks and Monuments Association.

The Association's publications list, indicative of its biggest activity, dollarwise, shows 38 items, without including a number of general publications; to the list will be added this spring *Boss Pinkley's Ruminations*.

Earl attributes the Association's success to several factors; an exceptional headquarters staff, operating in the Association's own building; a distinguished Board of Directors and "tremendous NPS cooperation, from the Director on down." As for why he is

retiring, he wrote in January: "I still have the one lung I have had for 35 years, am 70 years old, and find that management analysis committees 'know more than I do' about operating this business, and are apparently determined to reshape us into another Eastern National Park and Monument Association. They are a great outfit, but they operate differently from S.P.M.A. We are a great outfit too, but we are different. Besides, I want to go fishing. . . . Also, I have given up hope of ever becoming a big shot, because I can't learn to sign my name illegibly."

Earl noted that the greatest single change in the Association's growth pattern came in 1967, when it acquired the Hubbell Trading Post as an agency. That involved buying out the \$25,000 inventory from the Hubbell family. "Income from the Post operation put our association into the big time, insofar as financial aid to NPS interpretation and research programs is concerned, but it was certainly a big gamble in the year 1967." —Herb Evison

# 'Boss' Pinkley, pioneer in the National Park Service

Editor's Note:

Last August, the National Park COURIER launched a series of biographies of men and women now deceased who over the years of service made important and lasting contributions to the work of the Park Service.

This series was spearheaded by Herb Evison, who listed some names of persons who he felt should be included in these profiles. Herb said, "I believe present-day employees of the Service ought to be better acquainted with the many and notable accomplishments of their predecessors, the people of whom they are the heirs and to whom they owe much for having played their parts in making the National Park Service the great bureau that it has been for almost 65 years."

Herb also carried on the correspondence in arranging for the best author for each of these profiles to write them.

Tom Vint was the subject of the first profile in August; followed by John McLaughlin in November; Ronald F. Lee in December, and Jesse Nusbaum in January.

This profile on "Boss" Pinkley is the fifth in the series.

By Sallie Brewer Harris

Frank Pinkley and the national park concept had to have been made for each other!

Birther half a continent and 11 years apart, the man from Missouri and the proposal made at that 1870 campfire in Yellowstone came together at Casa Grande Ruins, Arizona Territory, in 1901.

Casa Grande was not, and never became, a national park. But concern for its protection had begun in 1852 and President Benjamin Harrison had endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for a Government reservation to protect the Casa Grande ruin in 1892; a full-time "custodian" was appointed 9 years later. The National Park Service was still 15 years in the future; Pinkley's first reports were made to the "Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D.C." on the form for "abandoned military reservations"!

It is doubtful that the 20-year-old Frank Pinkley who moved into a tent near the Casa Grande had ever heard of the 1870



expedition to the Yellowstone. But his first acts as custodian were certainly in line with their philosophy of protection for the public good rather than for personal gain.

Nothing came easily to the early day custodian—not even the necessities of life. It was vital that the area be protected, especially from relic hunters, by someone in residence. To be in residence in the isolated Arizona desert meant an at-hand supply of water and food. So Pinkley dug a well at his own expense and furnished feed for his own team that hauled in supplies.

He didn't ask for help in those areas until 1918 when he requested a Government automobile, with the suggestion that he buy gasoline because "furnishing my own fuel would be an insurance against over-use of the machine."

In a letter to Stephen Mather, Director of the recently created National Park Service (who had offered re-appointment with the suggestion that the

custodian operate a concession to offset the low salary), he stated his position on private gain versus public good and the image of the Service in no uncertain terms. Under date of Jan. 24, 1918 Frank Pinkley wrote:

"I have your letter of January 16th in regard to the possible change of custodians at the Casa Grande Ruins. (Pinkley had resigned in 1915 and meanwhile served in the State Legislature.) The plan to allow the custodian to operate a concession does not appeal to me. Placing a custodian at the Casa Grande Ruins fulfills two objects from the viewpoint of the Government First, prevention of vandalism, and 2nd having someone to act as host on the part of the Government and to stimulate interest and diffuse information about the Casa Grande Ruins in particular, and the ancient life of America in general. I think you will agree with me that the man who completely attains both these ends could hardly appear in the proper light,

Continued next page.

trying, after an hour lecture on archeology and ethnology, to extract a fee in the shape of profit on souvenirs. It is only one step removed from accepting gratuities, and that was something I never allowed. . . . On the whole, I should not be inclined to stick at the salary with the 10 percent increase you speak of, making it \$990 for the year.

"I am not looking at my re-appointment entirely from my own standpoint. If I should go back I want to do some good."

But if Pinkley was modest in personal requirements he was a tiger when it came to asking for what he viewed as necessities for his area. In his first reports to the new National Park Service he enumerated the needs for wall-hardening research to preserve the dirt walls of the Casa Grande; for a museum to display artifacts (rather than have them scattered to eastern museums); for adequate mapping of the area; for a long-range plan for development; for a library on archeology, ethnology, and history "for the use of visitors and the education of the custodian."

He was persistent—and, eventually, successful. But during the struggle to have the Casa Grande receive what he considered proper attention from authorities he used blunt tactics.

In his first four reports to the Park Service he wrote under the heading of "Finances: No income and no disbursements for the month." His first annual report, submitted Sept. 7, 1918, read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Mather:

"In reply to your letter of August 24 I am sending you an annual report on the Casa Grande Ruins. This may not be what you want. It is the best I can do.

"Your letter says: 'Bear in mind that we want you to tell the public, not us particularly, just what has transpired in the promotion, administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Casa Grande Ruins.

"This can all be told in about one word—nothing. The explanation is nearly as simple—no funds and no records. Nothing has transpired in the protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Casa Grande because we had no money.

"I hope to be able to make a better report at the end of the present year for I hope to get something done."

This report brought an understanding, if wry, reply from Acting Director Horace M. Albright: "I have read this report over, and am very well pleased with it. Under the circumstances you could not have written a better report."

The phrase "under the circumstances" may have been a reference to earlier correspondence between Albright and Pinkley. On June 7, 1918 Mr. Albright had explained the difficulty in obtaining funds: "Casa Grande occupies a very peculiar position, because it is neither a national park nor a national monument, although we have for several years called it a national park. The jurisdiction of this reservation is assigned the National Park Service by order of the Secretary because it logically belongs to this bureau. Nevertheless as a matter of law the reservation belongs to the General Land Office. The only way to remedy the situation is to have the President declare the Casa Grande Ruins a "national monument or to have Congress make it a national park."

Frank Pinkley's reply was forthright: ". . . we are never going to get special appropriations out of Congress under present conditions. I realized that several years ago and it was the main reason for my quitting the Service in 1915. I would not advise trying to pass a park bill through Congress. Simply declare us a monument and let us get down to doing something."

August 3, 1918 Casa Grande became a national monument by Presidential Proclamation and by October of that year Pinkley was able to report receipt of the magnificent sum of \$500.

The next year Pinkley attended the park conference in Denver and Rocky Mountain National Park.

Following the conference he wrote in his next report, "I spent a most profitable four or five days getting acquainted with the men of the Service and gathering information which will be useful to me in the next year's work."

But he continued, "A thing I missed during the conference was a birds-eye-view of the future. No park seemed to have its plans outlined further ahead than next year's estimates. I did not catch a single glimpse of the scope of the work of the National Park Service . . . it seems to me essential to lay down the ground work of a large plan as well as we can then block in the details as the years go by." And "I was rather surprised to find that while I knew something of the parks and park problems and was very interested in anything pertaining to them, the park men knew almost nothing about the monuments and . . . did not seem to think them worthwhile."

Top administrators evidently were not offended by this straight-forward criticism. Within the year they asked Pinkley to visit and report on the Tumacacori Mission and Montezuma Castle National Monument; in 1923 he was appointed "Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments," national

monuments scattered throughout four States, totalling 18 by the end of 1924.

Out of these beginnings developed an "outfit" of dedicated National Park Service men—and women (Mr. Pinkley referred to the wives as Honorary Custodians Without Pay, asked their opinions on housing, insisted on team decisions regarding transfers, and praised their participation in monument affairs, thereby almost doubling the official manpower available.)

The Southwestern Monuments Monthly Reports, written by the men in the field to "Boss" or "Nahtahni" or "Pink," were duplicated at Headquarters and sent to all the areas under the Boss's jurisdiction, where they were great morale boosters, a sort of monthly get-together, for the isolated custodians dealing with problems of very lean finances and subsistence under pioneer conditions. Pinkley's comments and his later "ruminations" appended to the reports kept the larger goals of area protection and interpretation in sight and inspired that deep interest and unflinching courtesy to visitors that became the hallmark of the Southwestern National Monuments. Their influence, and Pinkley's, spread beyond the outfit; many of the most prestigious universities and institutions in the country asked to be put on the mailing list—and one top Government official was quoted as saying they were the only Government reports he actually enjoyed reading.

The fortuitous and productive unions of the national park concept and the man from Missouri came to a sudden end in February 1940 when the "Custodians School" was convened at Casa Grande and Frank Pinkley died as he finished his opening remarks:

"I think that you will all understand that this is one of the red letter days in my life. It was in December 1901, that I started down the lonesome trail which has finally led to today and this room and these co-workers. . . . We grew by leaps and bounds, always under-manned and praying for more help; always getting more work before we got men to do it; always thinking that in another six months, or another year, we would work our way out to where we could begin to look around us and take things easier. That time has not yet come. . . . Always there has been before me the mirage or the dream of all the Southwestern Monuments personnel getting together and sitting down where we could talk over our problems and try to find out how to do our work in the best possible way . . . some of our mistakes may hurt not only ourselves but may go down through the years hurting those who come after us. Let us try hard to make

ourselves worthy of these obligations which have been placed upon us.

"May we leave this meeting three days hence with a bigger and broader comprehension of our work and a fixed determination to do it better this next year than it has ever been done before."

Among the many messages of sorrow that came to the Casa Grande after the shock of that morning was Superintendent Scoyen's: "Frank Pinkley was the best loved man in the National Park Service." Some of his colleague's perceptions of his leadership and

inspiration are shown in a letter to "Dear Boss" from "Your Outfit" in the Monthly Report following his death:

"We miss your friendly letters in reply to some gripe of ours, gently pushing over some mountain we had built from a mole-hill. We miss your everlasting sense of humor which always bubbled up when some emergency developed and which helped us so much to meet our problems in a sensible manner. . . . Through your persistent work, your determination, and your everlasting belief in and loyalty to the ideals of the National Park Service,

you built up the strongest unit in that Service. . . . Largely through your example and your high ideals of both personal and professional conduct and service, our uniform commands honor and respect in the Southwest. Especially during the last few years, when a multitude of Government organizations clouded the identity of any one branch, the National Park Service has maintained its position of friendliness yet dignity in the minds of the people. It rests with us to keep your uniform and ours on this same high plane."

### T-Shirts for education fund

The Western Region Superintendent's Conference hosted by Channel Islands National Park, Calif., in January was the scene of the latest effort to raise funds for the NPS Employees and Alumni Association's Educational Loan Fund. The project is an attractive T-shirt designed and copyrighted by Sandy Collier. Sandy's husband, Dwayne, is the Ranger-in-Charge at Walnut Canyon National Monument near Flagstaff, Ariz. The T-shirt sells for \$7.00 plus \$1 for shipping, with \$2.00 profit from each shirt donated to the educational fund.

The Educational Loan Fund is available for the dependent children of NPS employees and E & AA members on an interest-free basis.

Enthusiasm over the T-shirt idea expressed at the conference prompted this article so all NPS employees and alumni would have the opportunity to purchase this unique T-shirt and at the same time make a contribution to support the educational fund.

Although the shirts will be available for an unlimited period of time, proceeds will be donated to the Educational Loan Fund from orders made by June 30, 1981.

Send order with check to Sinagua Graphics, Rt. 1, Box 25, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.

### See the parks— get college credit too

The Pennsylvania State University is sponsoring a 2-week travel/study trip this July and cordially invites interested NPS employees and alumni to join the tour as guests or for college credit.

The bus tour will visit several national parks in the Pacific Northwest, including Mount Rainier, Wash.; Glacier, Mont.; Yellowstone, and Grand Teton. Costs will come to about \$1,180 for guests and \$1,582 for those wishing credit, including round trip air fare from Philadelphia to Seattle.

For further information write or call:

Larry R. Gingrich, Penn State University, Ogontz Campus—Continuing Education, 1600 Woodland Road, Abington, PA 19001. Phone: (215) 886-9400, ext. 284.

### Annual report

Copies of the 1980 Annual Report of the Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association are now available.

In the Report, 1980 was a good year, according to Granville Liles, chairman of the Association. In his message to the membership, he states the most significant achievement was reaching the one million dollar mark in its donations to the National Park Service.

To commemorate this achievement, Deputy Director Ira Hutchison spoke at one of the Association's meetings and presented them with a certificate from the Park Service.

To obtain this and other publications from the Association, write: Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association, in care of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, TN 37738.

### New look for COURIER labels

Please note that your E & AA COURIER mailing label has a new look. In the upper right hand corner your membership expiration date is shown as well as your membership code. Alumnus is shown as "A," Life Member as "L," Second Century Club as "2nd C," Supporting Donor Membership as "SD" and Founder Membership as "FM." Please let us know if you are noted incorrectly.

If "A" does not show, we are carrying you on our records as an employee. For employees with an annual membership the expiration date of your membership will show in the upper right hand corner.

Please be patient with us as data received after the 20th of the month will not show as a change until 2 months later.

—Ann Schramm, E & AA  
Circulation Manager for  
COURIER

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*Pacific Northwest*  
Employee-Don Jackson  
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

*Denver Service Center*  
Employee-Norman Reigle



## Letters

To the Editor:

The November 1980 "COURIER" carried an article by Aileen Vincent-Barwood titled "Mohamed of Arabia." There is a similar piece in the September-October issue of *Aramco World Magazine*, which states that Ms. Barwood lives in Saudi Arabia, and is a freelance correspondent for the CBC. My impression from the two articles is that she has either been greatly misinformed, or has never visited the Asir region, or both.

The specific inaccuracies in her article are mind-boggling to one who has "been there." I'll list a few.

Asir National Park has not opened officially. Construction is not complete. To date, Saudi use of the area is basically as it has always been—"rough" camping and picnicking. At this point there is no staff to patrol or maintain the public use sites, so there is no way to consider them officially open.

The design contractor for the park is the Wirth-Berger firm of Billings, Mont., (not Colorado Springs), and construction is being accomplished by a Taiwanese company (not Korean). The article gives no credit whatsoever to those most responsible for the total effort—the NPS Denver Service Center Saudi Team, composed of Paul Kalkwarf, Bob Lopenske and Paul Zenisek (and earlier, Ray Lee). There is no way that words can adequately describe their effort and sacrifice. Example—Thanksgiving 1980, spent 10,000 miles from wives and children—*enough said*. Sure, I was there full time for 2 years, but with my wife, and therein lies the difference!

Paragraph No. 4 infers that Mo Khan and his family are living in the newly constructed superintendent's residence, adjacent to the park headquarters building. In fact, this residence and others under construction are reserved for Saudi staff, and were never intended for occupancy by U.S. advisors. Mo Khan lives in an American Compound (Army Corps of Engineers) some 20 miles from the escarpment rim, and well outside of the park.

The superintendent's residence (still under construction) is perched on the rim, and the view from the site is spectacular. At no time however, can the Red Sea be observed from any site along the rim, due to constant haze and intervening mountain ridges. It is also misleading to suggest that the streets of Abha are "neat," or that Asir National Park can be compared to Yosemite.

And last but not least, it should be understood that Mo Khan is not the "park commissioner," nor, as stated in the *Aramco* article, is he the park superintendent. He is a U.S. park management specialist sent to Abha early in 1980 to train Saudi Arabians to manage, administer and maintain the park. A Saudi park superintendent has been named, and natives from the Abha area are being hired as trainees. National Park Service applicants for the various advisory positions would be well advised to look beyond Ms. Barwood's article, if they want accurate information about Saudi Arabia in general, and Asir National Park in particular.

This letter is to set the record straight and to suggest to COURIER readers that they peruse with skepticism any article that paints such glamour into a very challenging, but hardly glamorous situation.

My own Saudi Arabian experience (Riyadh 77-79) was the highlight of my National Park Service career, and of my life to date. The reward is arriving now, as I see some of my proposals becoming a reality.

Richard L. Holder  
11835 W. 74th Ave.  
Arvada, CO 80005

To the Editor:

I wish to thank the people in the parks who have worked so hard on the Trail Study Questionnaire and the Trail Maintenance and Development Plan forms. I realize that various parks had to put in many hours to complete these forms. The data obtained is extremely helpful.

All of the information you turned in will be card-punched and entered on a data base along with park descriptive data. It will be easily retrievable and can be updated quickly.

Within a few weeks each park in the trail study will receive two computer printouts. One will be called Trail Maintenance and Development Program, the other National Park Service FY-81 Park Trail Data. If there are any mistakes in the printouts, they should be corrected before this information is published and sent to WASO.

Other Federal agencies have computerized their trail system. Having the data readily available for congressional hearings enabled them to increase their trail budget. From the data you have sent in, it is evident there is a need for a trail budget increase within our agency.

Thanks so much for your input. If I can be of service to you, please give me a call at FTS 234-2610.

Lennon Hooper  
Trail Coordinator, DSC

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the report on the Association of National Park Rangers and excerpts from Rick Smith's address published in the December issue of the COURIER as well as many of the articles in the annual E&AA edition. These private organizations seem to exemplify many essential elements of the spirit that employees boast of the National Park Service. They also reaffirm, however, a disappointment which is not registered with the COURIER per se, but which seems prevalent throughout the service.

After the enthusiasm about the first NPS Women's Conference waned, no approach to the consolidation of an organization concerned with issues directly affecting women and their roles in the Park Service has been evident. Equal opportunity and personnel offices within the Service deal with these problems in an official capacity, but the spirit needed in support of this crucial issue is either lacking or is too weakened by dispersment to bring about the type of action that was discussed only 18 months ago. It is true that we were discouraged by the cancellation of later women's conferences because of budgetary constraints, however, the two most recent issues of the COURIER seem to have spelled out ways in which other interest groups within the Service are organizing in order to address crucial needs and to have their views recognized by the administration as valid and important concerns affecting all NPS employees.

I feel that persons who profess dedication to improving real opportunities for women within this agency and the women of the Service who find themselves waiting for the solution to a working, practical, and human approach to the women's network within the NPS could learn from the positive results of these other organizations.

—Sandra Martin  
Land Acquisition, WASO

## Correction

The article in the February COURIER, page 8, concerning the tragic clean-up of an HC-46 marine helicopter that crashed killing five crew members was in error. The crash actually occurred within the boundaries of North Cascades National Park, Wash., (not Olympic). We sincerely regret the error.

To the Editor:

Most rangers who worked for Chief Ranger Pete Schuft (Dec. '80 COURIER) at Sequoia National Park, Calif., remember the high standards of performance he expected and his unique method of expressing displeasure when those standards were not met. I hope they will also remember his concern for our career development in terms of the training opportunities and field experience he provided, the degree of support he gave to individual and group efforts, and his willingness to initiate new programs and assume responsibility if they failed.

In a traditional hunt, fish and trap park, Pete broke with tradition by urging rangers to develop abilities in areas outside the usual field skills in the hope that they would develop into more effective supervisors and managers in the future. As a supervisor, Pete influenced the lives and careers of many rangers at Sequoia. I consider myself quite fortunate to have begun my career there and to be one of those rangers.

Andy Ringgold

New River Gorge NR, W. Va.

## Deaths

### Cliff Hummel

Cliff Hummel, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Hummel, was killed in a motorized hang-gliding accident in the Kalispell area near Glacier National Park, Mont., on Feb. 11. Don Hummel has been head of Glacier Park, Inc., the principal concessioner in Glacier National Park, for the past 20 years, and prominent in the leadership of the Conference of National Park Concessioners. The family address is: c/o Mrs. John Casserley, P.O. Box 173, Corum, MT 59913.

### Hilma Erskine

Mrs. Hilma H. Erskine, long time an employee and recent retiree at the Southwest Regional Office died at her home in Santa Fe, N.Mex., on Christmas day after a long illness. Outside of her work as a secretary, Hilma loved fine art, literature and classic architecture. She was very fond of animals and contributed much of her spare time working for the Santa Fe Animal Shelter. She seldom passed up a social function among the group that frequented the offices behind adobe walls and her gracious person will be missed by all who knew her.

### Kenneth Barfield

Kenneth D. Barfield, 48, a seasonal ranger and technician of the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., for the past 18 years, died Jan. 18 at his home in Vinton, Va.

Following 2 years in the Army, Mr. Barfield attended the University of Southern Mississippi, graduating in 1961. From 1961 until the present, he served as teacher, coach and assistant principal in the Roanoke County School System.

Mr. Barfield began his NPS career with Blue Ridge in June 1963 and had worked seasonally since then as a ranger, technician and park dispatcher.

An avid farmer, Mr. Barfield dedicated much of his free time to that pursuit.

Mr. Barfield is survived by his wife, Ola, and three children.

### Maurice Thede

Maurice E. Thede, a retired regional forester with over 30 years of service in the Western Region (old Region Four), died Jan. 9, 1981 at the age of 77.

Mr. Thede began his Park Service career in 1932 as a seasonal park ranger for Yosemite National Park. Following Yosemite, he worked at the old Region Four Office and Grand Canyon National Park as a forester.

During WW II, he supervised the white pine blister rust control programs in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, Calif. In 1950 at Grand Canyon National Park, he started and successfully carried out the first major control project for mistletoe ever attempted in this country.

In 1962 after Mr. Thede's retirement, he received the Distinguished Service Award for his accomplishments in the field of forestry and conservation.

Mr. Thede is survived by his wife,

Jenny; two daughters, Mary Lou Priewe and Margaret Cooney, and four grandchildren.

### David Heib

David L. Hieb, retired from the Park Service since 1973, died Dec. 29, at his home in Estes Park, Colo., of a heart attack.

Mr. Hieb began his 37-year Park Service career as a seasonal guide on Long's Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

Other assignments held by Mr. Hieb were at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex., as park ranger; Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., as district park ranger; Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo., as superintendent; Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebr., as regional chief of Boundary Studies, and George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo., and Herbert Hoover National Historic Site as superintendent. A biographical sketch, describing Mr. Hieb's life and career in greater detail, will appear in a later issue.

Mr. Hieb is survived by his wife, Gertrude and two children, Louis and Rena.

### Margaret Garry

Margaret Garry, wife of Thomas K. Garry, retired superintendent of Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont., died Nov. 21.

She had a long illness following Tom's retirement in 1968. They resided at Roberts, Mont., near Red Lodge.

Margaret and Tom were married when he was a ranger at Yellowstone National Park in 1934. Later they lived on Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., Shenandoah National Park, Va., and Yellowstone again before going to Custer. She is also survived by three children, Tom of Houston, Bobbie Trunzo in Albion Park, Pa., and Bill at Mt. McKinley, Alaska.



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# Springtime . . .

Springtime in Washington means Cherry Blossom time. Washington residents await blossom time with a special excitement and it is a favorite time for tourists to visit the Nation's Capital.

We have a former First Lady to thank for the exotic blossoms. After President William Howard Taft took office in 1909, Mrs. Taft became interested in planting cherry trees in Potomac Park. A Japanese chemist heard of her interest on a visit to Washington and arranged to have the city of Tokyo give the trees to the city of Washington. About 3,000 trees arrived and were planted around the Tidal Basin and in nearby Potomac Park in 1912.

There are 4,000 Oriental flowering trees in the Tidal Basin area that are cared for by the National Park Service. Among these are three types. There are 3,500 of the single-flowering, white blossomed Yoshino trees around the Tidal Basin. There are 500 Kwanzan type—the double-flowering pink blossoms close by in East Potomac Park. The Kwanzan trees bloom 2 weeks after the Yoshinos. There are 106 Weeping Cherry trees that can be found in the West Potomac Park. They have single-flowering pink blossoms.

April 8th has been the average blooming date for the cherry trees since they were planted in 1912. The blooms remain open an average of 5 or 6 days. Danger factors that could cut down on bloom time are driving rain, hard wind and frost.

It is ironic that Japan, the original home of our cherry trees, has lost many trees because of pollution, war and diseases that have attacked the trees. We have given them cuttings of our original trees to help them restore the tree population in their country.

—Clare Ralston.



Photo by Abbie Rowe, 1961.

Cherry Blossom Time in the Nation's Capital, U.S. Park Police conduct the traffic near Jefferson Memorial.

Cherry Blossoms along the Tidal Basin.

Washington Monument across the Tidal Basin.



Photo Cecil W. Stroughton, 1969.



Photo by James Aycock, 1966.

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