

PARK PRACTICE
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in cooperation with **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, National Park Service**
and **NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (AIPE)**

Commentary—

THE TIRED CLICHE

There is an old maxim to the effect that "A man is known by the company he keeps." This is construed to mean a man's companions.

The words we live by are, in a very real sense, companions. They are more. They are the windows looking into our minds. They are the means by which we express our intent. They are the keys which reveal our motivations. Words are easy to form and, like beads, may be strung together into rosaries of thought, both good and evil, to bring pleasure or pain, to create progress or cause disaster.

While the written word may be made to express our thoughts to more people in an effort to influence a wider area, the spoken word has the import of the moment which, when projected, cannot be recalled. How we string our beads, and the lustre we give them can, like the maxim about a man's companions, cause our minds to be judged. We are fortunate, indeed, if we ever learn the verdict of that judgment.

Freeman Tilden, the beloved author, lecturer and conservationist, once told us that it wasn't too difficult to write effectively. All one had to do, said Mr. Tilden, was to go to the dictionary—the words are all there and need only rearranging. Mr. Tilden is much too wise to attempt facetiousness, particularly in the profession of writing which he has so brilliantly mastered. We get his point quite readily and it is a valid one. The dictionary contains all the non-technical words which, when properly arranged, are necessary for us to express our thoughts without the use of verbal stumbling blocks in the form of clichés. This brings us directly to the point.

If one simply wishes his words to be remembered without caring how, spicing his language with clichés is surpassed only by vulgarity and profanity. After the first two or three clichés have been woven into a talk—under the false assumption that they heightened effectiveness—the speaker will have succeeded in irritating his listener, and will have demonstrated his limitation in framing the Queen's English into provocative and understandable expressions.

The boys on Madison Avenue are well acquainted with ways to get the buying public to remember products, and irritation heads the list. If anyone doubts this, we recommend an evening before "the tube" exposed to commercials irritating to the point of causing compulsive buying. In a class with the irritating commercial go such shop-worn clichés as: "Are we on the same wave length?" (meaning Do we understand each other?); or "What's new in your shop?" (meaning simply What's new?); or "Let's have a dry run on this" (meaning, we suspect, Let us try it once); or "Have you touched base with --?" (meaning Have you consulted --?); or "The whole ball of wax" (meaning the entire subject); or "We've got a can of worms here" (presumably This is an involved subject); or "Do you read me?" (meaning, perhaps, Do you understand?); or "We'd better crank so-and-so into this" (meaning, apparently, Let's get so-and-so's thinking) and thus on and on and on. Each cliché must be interpreted by the listener as we have attempted to do here (seldom are they found in official communications), and this takes time. It also sidetracks the listener's thinking.

The first time a cliché is used it may sound clever. The second time it is trite. Thereafter it gets progressively more irritating. The thoughts which the speaker expresses following the repeated use of clichés are numbed by the anesthesia built into them.

The unlettered, limited in their means of expressing themselves, often substitute homespun expressions which can be both amusing and picturesque. Those who are more learned—those who command a more extensive vocabulary—have little cause to resort to hackneyed mouthings to get their point across. It does little more than abase them.

Analogies are splendid devices for relating subjects. Parables, an ancient teaching form, are often useful. But the continued and repeated use of clichés should be avoided for they tend to limit the mind's capabilities. Perhaps of even greater importance is the silent derision of the listeners toward those who persist in using clichés with indifferent abandon under the misapprehension that in so doing they are being clever. —IBL

**PARK PRACTICE AND
DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION**

James E. Yeo, Circulation Manager, tells us of the Distributive Education program he introduced into Park Practice. During the past two years, Mt. Vernon High School, Fairfax County, Va., has sent 10 students to aid in Park Practice publications distribution. Student Services are obtained through a cooperative Federal-State-County program authorized under Title II, Federal Vocational Education Act of 1963, in which the costs of program operation are shared.

Under this program, a student is selected and recommended by his Counsellor for between 15 and 30 hours of work per week. The student, usually a Senior, has one-half day of scholastic work and the rest of the day for Distributive Education and other activities. The purpose of Distributive Education is to give the student the chance to learn while he earns. It is on-the-job training for non-professional work. In the Park Practice Program it involves typing, filing, collating, sorting, packaging, weighing, mailing, inventorying, ordering, etc.



In the picture, Darrell Nolton, who was with the Park Practice Program from November 1965, to June 1967, is holding the Certificate of Appreciation awarded to the Park Practice distribution office by the Distributive Education Clubs of America. Mr. Nolton graduated this June from Mount Vernon High School and was Vice President of the Distributive Education Class. He was photographed at the conclusion of his highly satisfactory work with Park Practice, standing in front of the GUIDELINE collating cabinets.

PARK PRACTICE GRIST

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zontal rectangle. Suggested metal gauge is .064 inches.

When needed, a horizontal rectangular sign plate with a directional arrow may be placed below the Bike Route sign. It should be 18" x 12" with a white border and green background.



The Bike Crossing sign is Standard Hi-Way Warning Yellow (PR Color #1 June 1965) with the 6-inch Series D letters painted black. The 30" x 30" sign is mounted as a diamond and has a suggested metal gauge of .080 inches.

On rural roads having a minimum of obstructions, the signs should be erected at least five feet above the roadway edge, measured from the bottom of the sign. In busier areas the height should be at least seven feet. The bottom of the arrow marker, if used, should be one foot lower than the Bike Route sign.

Although there are no definite rules concerning the poles or posts used to mount the signs, they should never be painted red. They are best treated with pentachloro-phenol for preservation and rustic color.

WALK, WALL AND PATIO DESIGNS

Anyone looking for the unusual, the practical, and for pleasing designs and ideas in the construction of patios, walks and walls in a wide variety of materials should get a copy of the Sunset Book titled "How to Build Walks, Walls & Patio Floors." Profusely illustrated with diagrams, sketches and photographs, this 96 page book deals with such materials as brick, stone, flagstone, redwood, concrete block, tile, adobe and many more, and gives practical, easy-to-follow instruction from form-making to the relative gradients in step treads and risers.

Places of visitor concentration in parks and recreation areas, such as at pavilions and visitor centers to name but two, can be greatly enhanced and protected by following the suggestions offered in this book.

Retailing for \$1.95 at most good book stores, this 8 1/4 x 10 3/4 volume is published by Lane Magazine and Book Company, Willow Road at Middlefield Road,

Menlo Park, California 94025. Federal State and Local government agencies may purchase directly at a discount of 36% for quantities of 5 to 49 F. O. B. Menlo Park.

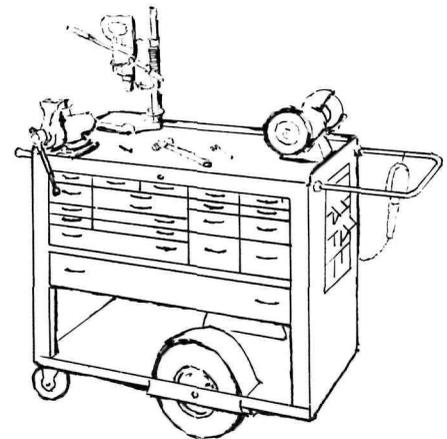
Those who might prefer a more comprehensive reference source may order the Lane Company's "Garden and Patio Building Book" which contains the following 5 complete Sunset Books: Sunset Patio Book; Garden Work Centers; How to Build Decks; Walks, Walls & Patio Floors; and How to Build Fences and Gates.

We suggest writing for Lane's brochure of Sunset Books Fall 1967.

SPACE-SAVERS FOR TOOLS

For the mechanic who finds himself wasting valuable time walking back and forth between the tool crib and the job, a wheeled tool cart is often a wise investment. One of the better bets is the Roll-On Bench made by the Roll-On Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Illinois.

The mobile tool crib, which comes in four sizes, has interchangeable drawers with six-point lock protection and provides ample room for tools. Constructed of heavy gauge steel sections, the Roll-On Bench rides on two large heavy duty pneumatic or semi-pneumatic tires with roller bearing wheels and two forward swiveled wheels with rubber tires, allowing the bench to move smoothly and roll over obstructions with ease. Optional extras include power drive, self-contained generator, and mounted equipment.



Another space-saver for tools is the Vidmar Swing-Out Cabinet, offering compact storage for tools and machine accessories alongside the machine itself. The cabinet accommodates up to 10 trays, all of which are interchangeable and which can be adjusted up or down in increments of .8 inches. Each tray swings out to make every tool visible and accessible when the cabinet is open and yet well protected when the doors are closed and locked. Partitions, dividers, and groove trays can be used to create limitless compartment patterns and to keep the tools neatly arranged. For further information contact The William E. Summerbell Company, 318 S. 6th Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

NEW STANDARD BICYCLE SIGNS

Two nationally-approved bike signs, one for marking an officially designated bicycle trail and the other for signaling a bicycle crossing, were approved by the National Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices in February. Both signs should be made of alloy aluminum or any other suitable metal, plastic, or high-density plywood. A reflectorized finish may be applied if the signs will be used at night; otherwise, it is not required.



The Bike Route sign is Standard Interstate Green (PR Color #4 June 1965) and white, with the words BIKE ROUTE done in 3-inch Series C letters. The sign is 24" x 18" in size and mounted as a hori-

Speaking of Interpretation -

STOCK SPOTTING SCOPE

Ray Bubb, Park Naturalist, Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania, has come up with a way not only to observe wildlife and violators of game, fish, and park laws at a distance but to photograph them as well. First, Ray installed a 15-power spotting scope onto a rifle-type stock and discovered that the stock scope can be handled much more rapidly and efficiently than a regular spotting scope which comes equipped with a tripod or window mount.

To make further improvement on this idea, Ray provided his 35 mm camera with an adapter that holds the camera snugly on the eyepiece of the spotting scope. He has obtained superior photographs and slides of birds and mammals at a great distance.



Ray is shown in the photograph using the stock-mounted scope from a vehicle to observe wildlife and violators. He has found that in using a regular window mount spotting scope, the scope cannot be removed very quickly to avoid detection. The stock scope, however, can be removed quite rapidly.

Park Superintendent Steven T. Leskosky says the stock scope gives excellent results and would be quite useful to park rangers, park naturalists, and law enforcement personnel.



SIGN THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF—



Turkey Run State Park, Indiana

"SPEAKING OF INTERPRETATION"

On July 1 seven museums within the Florida State Park system began charging 15-cent entrance fee in an effort to generate more money to operate the parks. Museum entrance was previously free, but the steadily increasing operating costs of the parks and the Legislature's insistence that state parks continue being about one-third self supporting necessitated the fees.

Museums charging admission will be Constitution Convention at Park St. Joe, the Marsh Museum at Tomoka near Ormond Beach, John Gorrie at Apalachicola, the Gregory House at Torreya near Bristol, St. Clair Whitman at Cedar Key, the Indian Mounds Museum at Crystal River, and San Marcos de Apalache near St. Marks.

LISTEN, WILL YOU?

On May 19 employees from the General Services Administration in Washington, D. C., took a three-hour course in "listening." The members of the group, ranging from secretaries to the division director, were tested before and after the course. The scores on the first test showed that the participants remembered 42.9 percent of what they heard. The second test, given after they had completed the listening course, resulted in a mean score of 87.7 percent, or an improvement of more than 100 percent!

The Effective Listening Program was developed by Basic Systems, Incorporated, and educational subsidiary of the Xerox Corporation, to train employees to get the most out of instructions and information presented to them.

A special instructor is not needed for the course. A tape recorder with a speed of 3 3/4 inches per second is used to play back a series of taped statements which progressively become longer and more complex. The taped statements are very much like what an employee hears every day—right down to the background noise. Participants may be tested orally or in writing.

The license fee for the use of the program has been paid by the Federal Government. The only other costs are \$10 for the administration kit and \$2 for each trainee kit. For information write: Government Purchasing Digest, 812 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; and ask for Reader Service Card # 300, May 1967.

SAFETY ASHTRAY

How many times have you rolled down the car window and thrown out your cigarette or cigar butt? Could it have been because the ashtray was out of reach, or it was full, or smoldering?

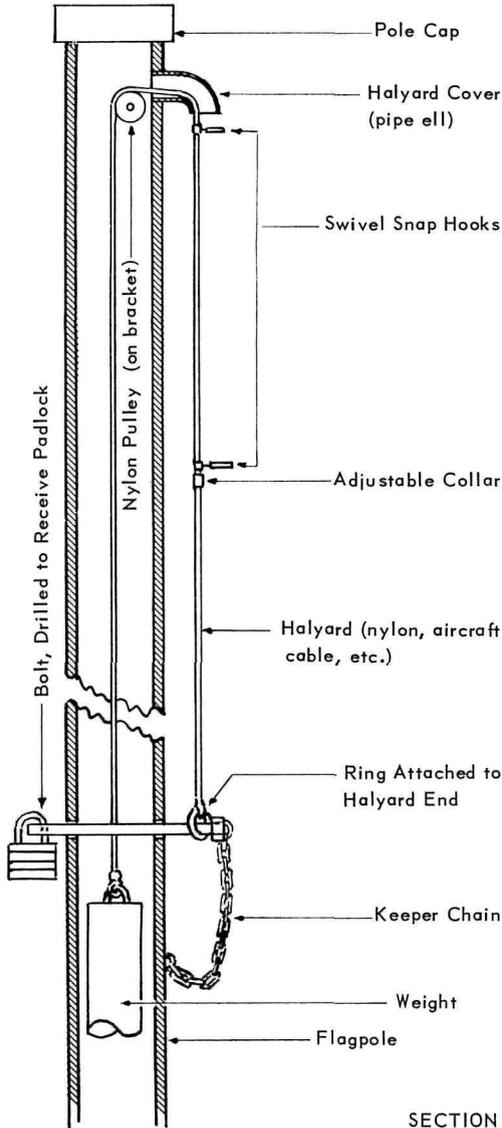
Chester V. Dahlenburg and John W. Weirick of Tulsa, Oklahoma think that most smokers are careful and will cooperate to avoid fires and keep a cleaner countryside if provided with better, larger, well placed ashtrays.

Chet and John devised the safety ashtray, which will hold several day's accumulation. It is in three parts: A.—a standard ash tray top of the spin or drop leaf type; B.—a metal tube which extends down through the dashboard and a little below it; C.—a metal cap which screws on the bottom of the tube.

The ashtray should be removable to permit cleaning or unclogging. The metal tube should be about 2-3/4 inches in diameter. That metal cap at the bottom of the tube should have only a few threads to permit quick removal for cleaning, but to allow it to be turned tightly to prevent small children from removing it.

POLES FOR THEFT-PROOF FLAGS

In many areas flags must be flown in places remote enough that theft becomes a real problem. Such was the case at Surrender Field in Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia, where replacement of the national and regimental flags amounted to a sizeable sum each year.



SECTION

Staff Park Ranger Charles A. Veitl received a \$25.00 cash award for suggesting the use of a flagpole which appears to theft-proof flags and which makes the lowering and raising of flags much easier and quicker. In 1965 the standard halyard and cleat system in use at Surrender Field was replaced, and the new system has since proved to be a marked improvement.

The poles at Surrender Field are all permanently installed, are of hollow aluminum, and vary in height from five 20-foot poles to three 35-foot ones. The replacement was made by first removing the top cap and drilling a small hole through one side of the pole near the top. A nylon

pulley and bracket was attached at the hole, and a cover was put on with the opening facing down to protect the pulley from dirt, freezing rain, and snow.

A pliable, plastic-covered metal line was fed over the pulley and through the hole, and to the inside of the line was securely attached a weight just heavy enough to overcome the combined weight of the line, flag, and attachments. This weight was then allowed to drop inside almost to the bottom of the pole.

Swivel hooks were placed where the line came off the pulley on the outside and were held on the line by small adjustable collars. This provided for free wind movement of the flag and allowed for changes in flag size.

A hole was drilled all the way through the pole, just a little higher than the location of the weight. A metal ring was then placed on the outside end of the line, corresponding with the hole, and the end of a heavy bolt (slightly tapered at the end and somewhat longer than the width of the pole) was drilled for a padlock.

To put up the flag, the men simply unlock the padlock, pull the pin (which can be provided with a keeper chain), and pull the line down until the snap hooks are in reach. The top grommet in the flag is snapped onto the top hook, the line briefly released, and the bottom flag grommet snapped to the bottom hook. The line is then let out until the flag is at the top, and pins placed through the metal ring on the line (this keeps the flag and line against the pole), and then through the pole. Finally the padlock is put on.

Charles says that it is extra convenient if each pole is equipped with a clip about four feet from the bottom. Then each flag is numbered so that the number can be seen when the flag is folded. Each day the man putting up the flags starts with pole # 1 and clips flag # 1 to it. He proceeds down the line of poles to the last one where he raises the flag and works backward to the beginning, raising each flag in turn.

Charles said that the men have found the entire system much easier and it allows one man to handle the flags quickly and yet in a respectful manner.

SUGGESTION PAMPHLET BOX

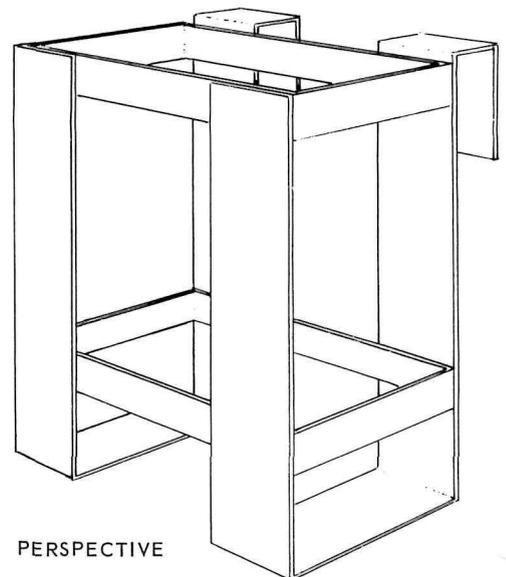
Park visitors often have some hints and suggestions which could be of value to park operators, but they seldom take the opportunity to express their ideas. Park Naturalist Raymond Bubb, Gifford Pinchot State Park, Pennsylvania thought of a way to attract visitors to a suggestion box. He mounted two boxes opposite each other on a common pole, making one a suggestion box and the other a park pamphlet holder. Both boxes are of redwood, stained and finished with SWP V20 V3 Sign Finishing Clear Varnish. The letters are routed and painted white.

The visitor is guided to the pamphlet box, and finding the suggestion box complete with a small lock, jots down a quick note and drops it in. Park Superintendent Steven T. Leskosky says that many suggestions have been received, with several worthwhile suggestions acted upon.



FIRE CAN RACK

With two strips of 1/4" x 3" x 42" steel and two strips of 1/4" x 1 1/2" x 39" steel you can make the rack for a fire can pumper sketched here. The



PERSPECTIVE

holder hangs on a rack inside a two ton truck. Loyd May, Conservation Foreman, Camp Waterloo, Chelsea, Michigan, submitted the design.

BEACH CLEANING MACHINE

Jackson Vibrators, Inc., of Ludington, Michigan has recently introduced a new beach cleaning machine called the BeachLeach. This new Jackson product comes at a most opportune time when the beaches along the Great Lakes are filled with the troublesome, smelly Alewives and a staggering amount of other litter.

Jackson, a leading name in the use of vibration for railroad and construction equipment, developed the BeachLeach after years of testing and improving on its original design. The BeachLeach, by the use of vibration, can completely remove litter at a rate of three to four acres of



beach in an hour's time. One of the advantages of this modern machine is that it can work effectively in either wet or dry sand. Cans, bottles, broken glass, deadfish, and cigarette butts are sifted effortlessly into a 3/4 cubic yard bucket which in turn can be dumped hydraulically into waiting trucks.

The BeachLeach weighs approximately 4,500 pounds, is 5'4" high, 7'8" wide, and 19'6" long. The machine cuts a swath 5'6" wide and can be adjusted to cut from 1" - 8" deep. Large 1100x16 sand rib tires keep the BeachLeach from bogging down in loose, dry sand.

The machine is a one-man operation and contains its own power unit. It may be towed on the highway and behind any prime mover with high flotation and 40 or more horsepower.

In recent demonstrations on the East Coast and along the Michigan shoreline the BeachLeach has proven its ability to withstand hard usage and continual operation. State Parks, resort areas, and municipalities are rapidly accepting the BeachLeach so that they may once again provide safe, sanitary beaches for their citizens and resort trade.

For further information write: Jackson Vibrators, Inc., Suite 1814, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

ERASER HOLDER

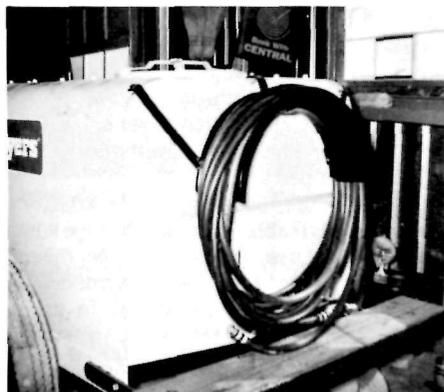
A place for the typist's ever elusive erasures was made in the shop at Mount Rushmore National Memorial by Eugene Koevenig, Foreman I, at the suggestion of Claudine Morgan, Administrative Assistant. The eraser holder, a small loop of cardboard, is attached to the side of the typewriter with a piece of filament tape. Holes punched in its top hold typewriter erasers. Ko-Rec-Type, or other typing error correction material is placed inside the loop.

HOSE CARRIER FOR POWER SPRAYER

When a power sprayer is not in use, the hose is generally kept on a single strap iron hanger furnished by the factory. The hanger, however, unevenly distributes the weight of the hose, causing the hose to weaken, and often break, at the points of strain.

Jewett E. Cole, Jr., Park Manager, Norton State Park, Kansas, came up with an idea for a hose hanger which alleviates the possibility of breaks and splits. One half of a discarded front wheel tractor rim is mounted with three strap irons of 1" x 1/8" material. The two outside straps are cut 12 1/2" long and bent at the outer end 1 1/4" from the end (the angle will vary with the desired position of the wheel rim).

The center strap hanger is bent from the outer end, as the other two, cut 13 1/2" long, are designed to pass under the rim to carry the weight of the hose and wheel. All



straps are welded to the rim; the center welded to the outside or edge nearest the workman, and the two outside hangers to the back side below the rim flange.

The structure is mounted on the sprayer with three machine bolts, 1" x 3/8". Holes in the sprayer are drilled in the 1" flange which usually projects from the ends of the tank. Holes were not drilled through the tank wall as this would have disturbed the corrosion-resistant lining of the tank and caused premature deterioration.

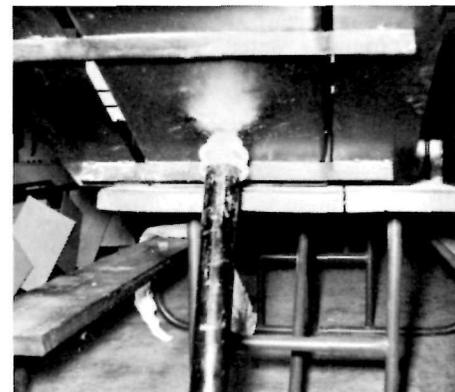
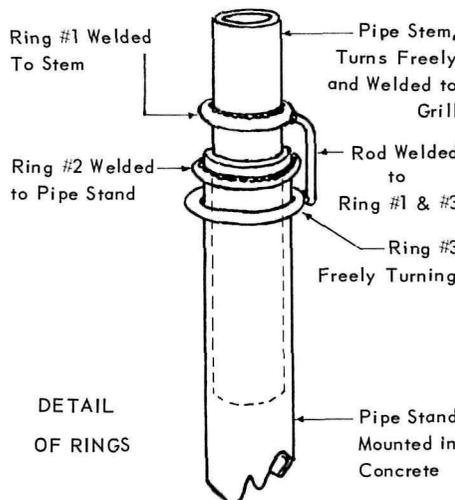
For traveling with the hose mounted, two men's belts, cut to length, or similar straps of leather, webbing, etc., may be used as a quick support to keep the hose

and nozzle from becoming detached and dragging the ground.

About 75' of 1" high pressure hose may be stored on the sprayer hanger. The unused 1/2 of the wheel may be mounted in a similar manner in a storage area for garden hoses, electrical cords, etc.

REVOLVING PICNIC GRILL

Park Ranger Don Beaty, Norton State Park, Kansas has devised a new way to mount a picnic grill on to a pipe stand. Don's design is a great improvement over the older chain method in that the grill can be turned into a favorable breeze and yet cannot be removed and carried away.



Materials needed are three rings to fit over the pipe stand and a short rod. The rings may be made of the next larger size pipe for a snug fit, or they may be shaped from a smooth rod. The first ring should be welded to the bottom of the grill stem, and the second welded to the top of the pipe stand. The third ring should be placed on the pipe stand below the second ring, but it should not be welded. If the pipe stand is already set in the ground, be sure to slip the third ring onto the pipe before the second is welded into place. The rod is then welded to the first and third rings. The grill will easily turn, but it cannot be removed.

MOUNTED SPRAYER

The men at Cheney State Park, Kansas, have one of the handiest pieces of equipment around, and they've been getting a lot of mileage from it. Park Manager, Juan Ulrey, says the men took an Army surplus pressure tank, mounted it on a truck, and added fittings—consisting of a 2" filler, an air connection, and a pressure gauge at the top of the tank, and a shut-off valve at the bottom.



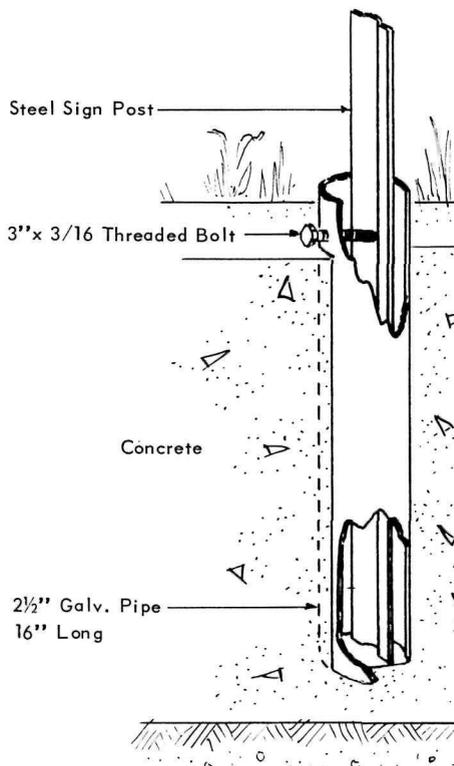
The finished product, shown in the photographs, can be used for just about any purpose requiring water, air pressure, or both. The men have found it most useful for fogging purposes, for spraying insecticides and herbicides, and for washing tables.

POST BASE FOR REMOVEABLE SIGNS

Over the five-year period from 1960 to 1965 there were seventy-two accidents at Grand Teton National Park in which vehicles collided with animals and nine accidents directly caused by vehicles swerving to avoid animals. These figures include, of course, only those accidents that were reported and investigated, and the number is probably considerably higher.

Dunbar G. Susong, Sub-District Ranger at Grand Teton, realized that the only practical way to deal with the problem was through the use of effective traffic control signs. He also knew that in most instances the traffic hazards caused by animal crossing do not exist year-round and that to leave a sign in place when the hazard is nonexistent is to invite the motorist, particularly the local resident, to ignore the warning. Obviously, a sign was needed that could be easily removed, yet rigidly locked in place when in use.

Dunbar's solution was a sign post base made of 16" long 2 1/2" galvanized pipe, set in a 12" x 12" x 12" concrete block similar to table tie-down and barrier log support blocks. A 3" x 3/16" cadmium-plated bolt was threaded through the upper part of the pipe, approximately two inches from the top, to be used as a set screw to hold the sign post securely in the base.



The materials needed for the base cost approximately \$1.97, with the time required to cut the pipe and drill and tap the screw hole averaging about twenty minutes. After the initial installation of the base, the time needed to set or remove a temporary sign was usually less than five minutes per unit.

Dunbar notes that in some installations it may be advisable to cover the pipe when it is not in use. A plastic pipe thread cap, utilized by some manufacturers for ship pipe, would be sufficient. In areas with extreme wind problems, a longer base would be required.

Although Dunbar created the sign post base specifically to solve the vehicle-animal collision problem, it can be used in other areas where a temporary sign is needed. Dunbar suggested it could be used to support snow poles; warn of hazardous channel directions; mark the shoreline of reservoirs having fluctuating water levels; control hunter use of the various elk units during reduction programs; warn motorists of bumps, slides, falling rock, snowplows and closed roads; and to point out overflow camping areas and trail conditions.

Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits.
—Mark Twain

COOPERATION—

Cooperation is a wonderful thing. Even freckles would make a nice sun tan if they could get together.

—N.C.R. NOTES

INEXPENSIVE SLIP-ON PUMP

In many park areas there is an intermittent need for a slip-on pumping unit for use on pickups during critical fire periods. At these same areas, packboard-mounted fire pumps using 1-inch hose are often kept in the fire caches for use on back country fires. Supv. Park Ranger Wayne P. Merry, Mount McKinley National Park, has suggested that by using the latter with improvised water tanks, each of these may do double duty as a mobile unit without eliminating the quickly portable mount. In other words, an area may have as many small slip-on units as it has portable pumps and pickups to carry them.

Wayne says that a 55-gallon, 110-gallon, or larger slip-on firefighting unit can be improvised by placing the packboard-mounted pump atop one of these and holding it in place with heavy rubber straps, shock cord, or leather straps hooked around large metal screws which are set into the rims of the drums. The hose pack and tool box, mounted on another packboard, are mounted atop an adjoining drum or may be carried in the truck bed.

A shut-off nozzle is used. A pressure-relief valve with a few feet of garden hose is left coupled to the pump to return water



to the drum through the smaller opening when the nozzle is shut off. The suction hose is also kept coupled and is run (minus the strainer) through the larger drum opening.

While the pump is in use, the gas can may be placed on the cab roof for gravity flow. Although it is necessary to move the suction and place the hose in another drum when one becomes empty, this is quickly done. Pump and hose packs are kept tightly covered when not in use to keep out road dust. When the critical fire period has passed, the portable units can then be quickly removed and returned to the fire cache and the drums emptied and set

aside for future use. Should the pump be needed at any time for back country use, it can be unstrapped and backpacked intact in a moment.

Aside from the pump (1-inch) and pickup truck, all that is needed is some empty drums, a few metal screws, and some rubber or leather straps. While this adaptation was set up at Wonder Lake using a small Pacific type A pump, a similar adaptation could be made with a pack-mounted Pacific type Y or other large pump. The entire improvisation requires little labor and cost.

TRUCK FENDER PROTECTOR

A protective cover idea for a truck box and fender has been developed by Park Manager John Heizler to cope with a problem at Fox River County Park in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Daily dumping of heavy trash barrels into a truck soon had removed the paint from the fenders and sides of the truck and had left scratches and dents in the body.

John used 3/4" Douglas fir along the top of the pickup box rail and for the three socket stakes, and fastened the wooden rail to the socket stake with cement coated nails. Next he salvaged some used 1/2" belting from a nearby gravel pit operation and secured it to the wooden rail by means of screws (though rivets or bolts may be used) and angle iron.

The protective cover is tough enough to guard against nicks and scratches but is light enough to be easily lifted by one man.



HEAVY-DUTY FIREPLACE

Chances are that this ingeniously designed fireplace, found at O'Leno State Park, Florida, won't get carried away by

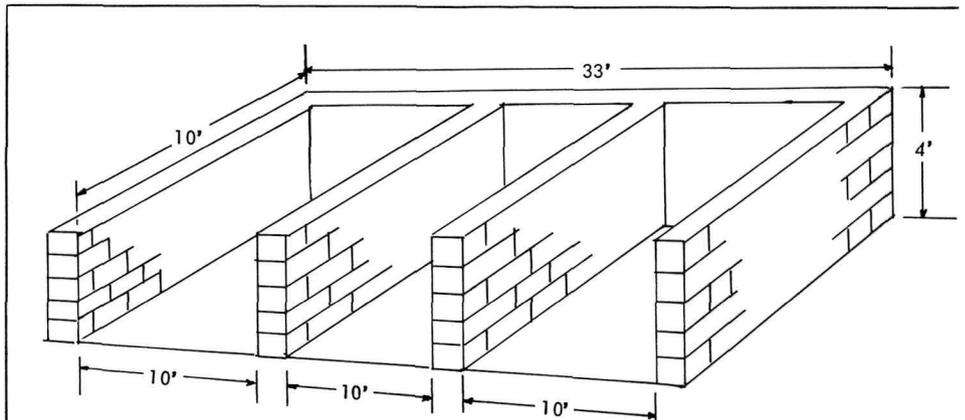


vandals. The base of the fireplace is none other than a couple of scrap train rails, and they weigh enough to give any would-be vandal at least a sprained back.

Ten 1-inch steel pipes are bolted to two steel strips, which are in turn bolted to the rails which are welded at right angle on each end to short pieces of the same size railroad rail and set in concrete. The result is simple to make and an inexpensive grill that will probably outlast us all.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life.

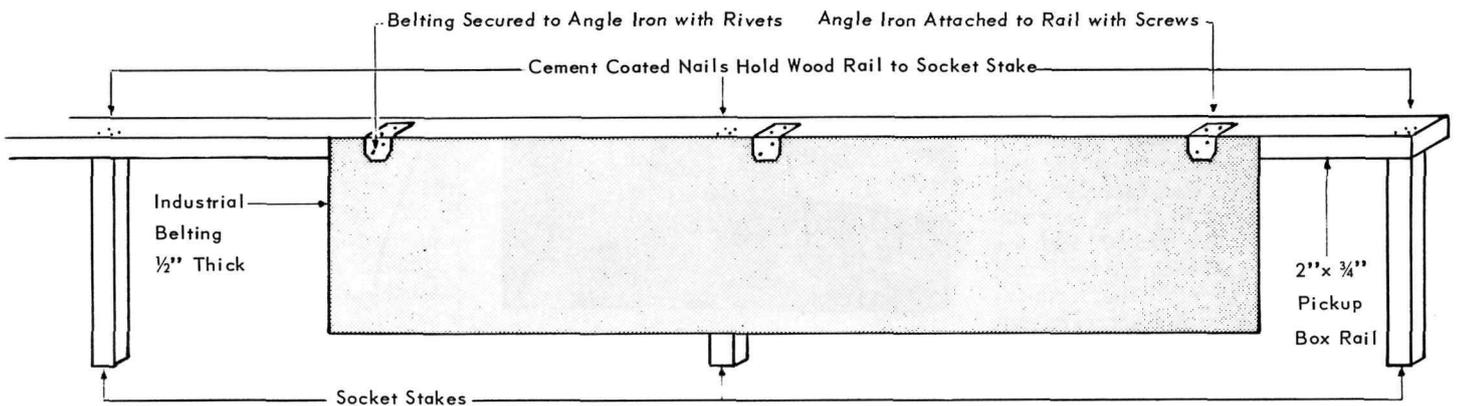
—Theodore Roosevelt



SAND STORAGE BINS

When Foreman Lyman N. Patrick needed sand for a project, somebody had to drive 120 miles from Lava Beds National Monument to get it and then 120 miles back. So, Lyman decided they should have their own supply on hand.

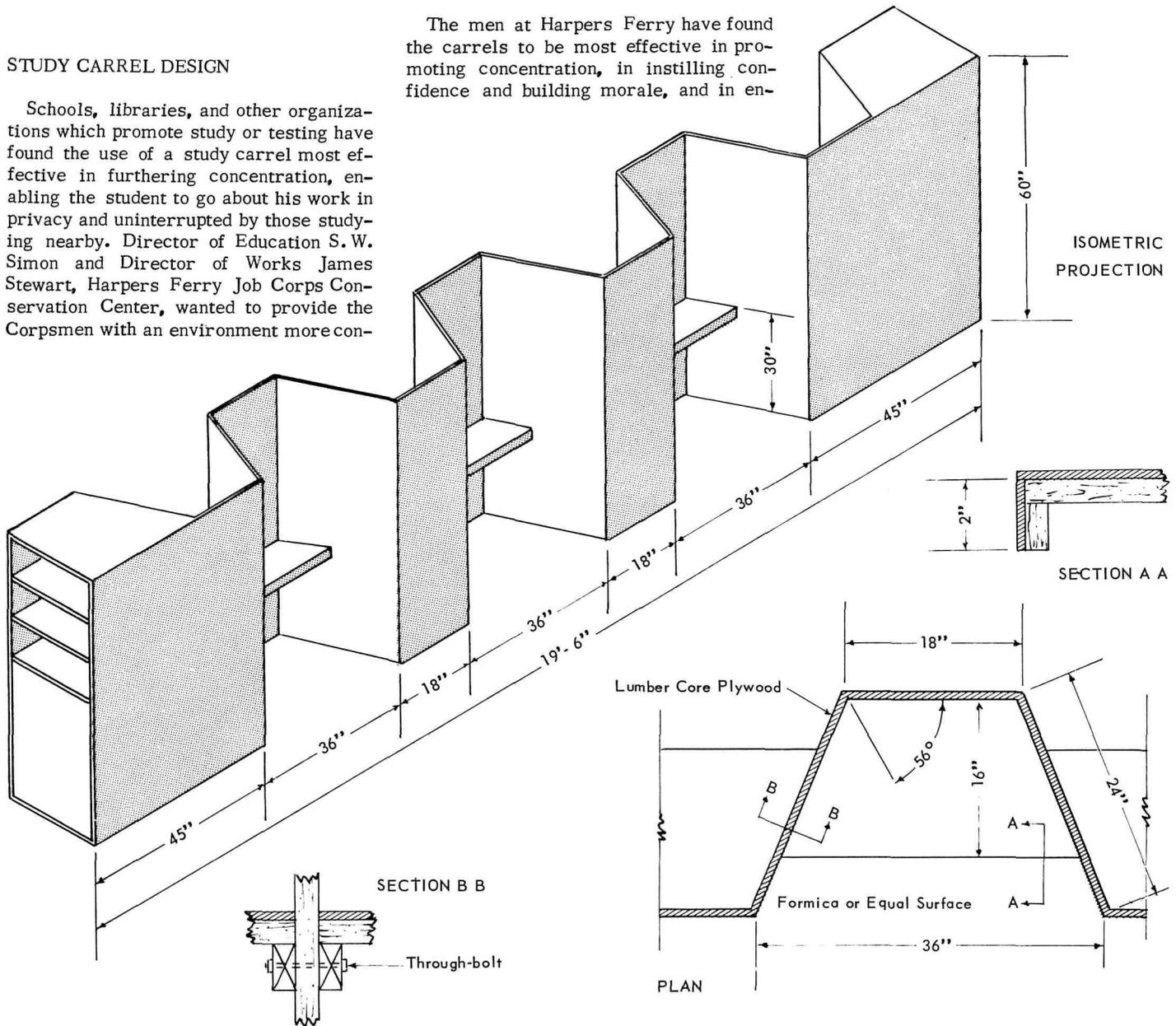
The bins shown in the photos contain medium, coarse, and fine sand. Now there's always sand, and the right kind, available when the job needs doing. Saves a lot of driving, time, and money; and the job gets done a lot sooner.



STUDY CARREL DESIGN

Schools, libraries, and other organizations which promote study or testing have found the use of a study carrel most effective in furthering concentration, enabling the student to go about his work in privacy and uninterrupted by those studying nearby. Director of Education S. W. Simon and Director of Works James Stewart, Harpers Ferry Job Corps Conservation Center, wanted to provide the Corpsmen with an environment more con-

The men at Harpers Ferry have found the carrels to be most effective in promoting concentration, in instilling confidence and building morale, and in en-



ducive to study and found the study carrel to be the best means available.

The men found commercially constructed units to be far too expensive an investment (\$1,192.50) for their limited funds and designed a seven-unit carrel considerably below the market price of similar units (\$365.40, labor and materials).

The unit was constructed of furniture material to match the existing decor. Ten sheets of lumber core mahogany plywood and 28 square feet of formica were used, but fir plywood, which would have necessitated painting, could have been used instead for a saving of another \$103.50

The unit has three carrels on one side and four on the other, each carrel slanting from 36" at the front to 18" at the rear. The unit is 19' 6" long and 60" high and has storage areas on each end for books, magazines, papers, etc. The formica-covered desks are set in approximately 30" from the bottom. The entire unit can be made in 6 days, 2 to cut out and 4 to assemble and finish.

abling teachers to give the student individual attention without embarrassing him or disturbing the entire class. An improvement in the students' progress has been



noted since the introduction of the study carrels, and the men are presently constructing their second seven-unit carrel.

RANGER 'RED' sez:-

My insurance is like the scriptures. The big print givith - the little print taketh away.



Jim Burnett & IBL