PARK PRACTICE Grist

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and NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (AIPE)

Commentary—

THE GRASS ROOTS GRIPE

The expression "It takes two to tango" is as true in public contact work as it is in a ballroom. When our "customers" — the visitors — become and remain displeased with something — anything — while they are in our charge, you might say we've been dancing the tango.

Being in the position of official greeters - guardians - rescuers - teachers - father confessors ad infinitum requires of us an understanding of the other fellow's demands out of all proportion with his understanding of our problems.

Yet, who can be master in this situation?

Since each of us is an individual, with our own peculiar temperament, our own secret longings, and with the power to make decisions and initiate actions, it is patently impossible to understand, as does he, the other fellow's gripe.

Yet, we must try.

We can very broadly group people into behavioral patterns, and we might be wise to remember this in order to prepare ourselves for those unpleasant incidents which are sure to come. For example: there is the chronic-grouch group who derive a degree of importance simply by looking for something to complain about. They enjoy doing this, 'though their countenances never betrays them. At the other extreme of the behavioral patterns we find the "Pollyanna" types who practice, for their own gratification, a particular form of unrequited martyrdom by brightening the world for anybody and everybody. The more they brighten, the more enobled they feel.

The world needs both of these extremes in order to establish a norm for the well balanced, enlightened and understanding majority. But those with whom we deal — those who, for the most part, are intent upon the pursuit of personal enjoyment, expect — and will accept — nothing but the most agreeable relationships with those they consider to be their public servants.

Since the human behavioral patterns encompass those serving as well as those being served, we may logically assume that the climate is nearly always ideal for conflict. At the very least, a small percentage of visitors will be unhappy about something.

In such cases, this could be the park man's finest hour. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," as the saying goes. To which we might add "The warmth of understanding drives out the chill of antagonism." The best way we have ever found to calm an antagonist is to begin by agreeing with him. And avoid, like the plague, the words "Yes, but." This is defensive and only adds fuel to the fire.

Listen with undivided attention then assure him that his problem will be given prompt attention. If this doesn't calm the storm, take him — don't refer him — to higher authority for the answer.

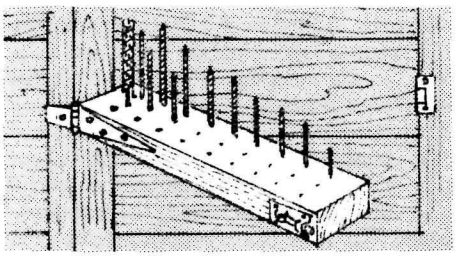
Every employee on the staff is a public relations outlet. The visitor couldn't care less whether he's talking to a maintenance-man or the superintendent. Under the stress of the moment he has a one-track mind and the smart operator knows how to influence it.

Be a smart operator. Make friends for your Service by solving human (and public) relations problems at the lowest level where it is easiest to keep them in hand. This can stop most of those little brush fires which can become raging holocausts when the letter writing starts.

— I. B. L.

DRILL BIT HOLDER

This unique idea for a drill bit holder was sent in by H. Roger Hamilton, Park Manager at Jefferson Lake State Park, Ohio.



The holder is made out of a section of 2" x 4" with holes drilled to hold the bits, and is fastened with a hinge to a 2" x 4" wall studding as shown in the illustration. When in use, the holder is swung out from the wall for easy access. After use, it returns to the wall and fits flush with the studding.

Roger says that they have mounted the holder above the workbench and it has proofed very effective.

ARE YOU A 'ME-FIRST' DRIVER?

Driving attitudes can contribute to accidents. The following list is excerpted from the National Safety Newsletter as a reminder to drivers. Keep your calm and don't let these attitudes develop:

--The 'me-first' attitude. Shows lack of concern for other people.

--The self-important. Rules apply to the other fellow.

--The over-confident. I know it all. I never had an accident.

--The 'live dangerously' type. It can't happen to me.

--The fatalist. You go when your number is up.

--The hostile type. Constantly angry towards others.

--The inferiority type. Please don't push me around!

--The competitor. Must always be ahead of the other fellow.

--The 'tired of living.' A need of self-destruction.

--The exhibitionist. A show-off.

--The sadist. Derives pleasure from hurting or threatening others.

--The self-righteous. It is always the other fellow's fault.

It is easy to see that the attitude of one person could very well determine his classification as a good driver.

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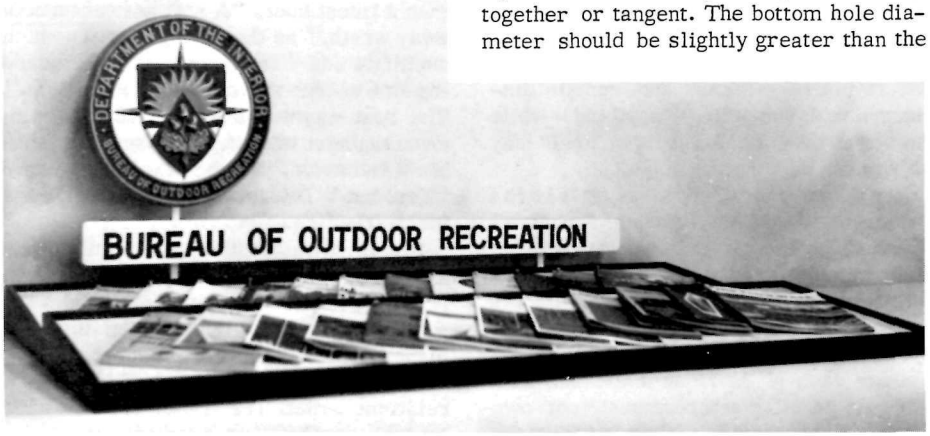
Speaking of Interpretation -

PUBLICATION DISPLAY RACK

The rack, designed by two Southeast Region employees, Arthur W. Abbs and E. G. Chidlaw, is for a table-top display and inspection of publications or information brochures. It is comprised essentially of two horizontal trays and a vertical title panel assembly. The three elements are fastened together with bolts and wing-nuts and can be taken apart for storage and transport.



Total weight is about 30 pounds. Overall dimensions, unassembled and stacked, are about 60- inches by 20- inches by 8-inches.

The display trays can be used singly or in combination, and if equipped with brackets, they can be mounted on a wall.

1. Tray Units - Trays consist of a rectangular panel fitted into a wooden frame.

Panel - Masonite or plywood, 3/16 inch thick, is used for tray panels. It is cut to size, about 18- by 60-inches for the rack shown in the photo, and holes are drilled for the Chicago screw posts which hold publications to the panel. Holes for the screw posts are spaced on four-inch centers about three inches from the rear edge of the panel.

Frame - The rectangular frame members are made of 3/4 inch or one inch softwood, mitered on the ends and rabbeted on the inner upper corner to form a seat for the panel. The end members are tapered to fit the heights of the front and rear frame members. These are about 1 1/2 inches and 3 1/2 inches respectively.

Assembly - Corners of the frame are joined with wire brads and white glue. The panel is glued into the assembled frame and held with brads.

2. Title Panel Assembly - The title panel assembly is comprised of a horizontal title bar to which two cleats are fastened with brads and glue. One cleat extends beyond the top edge of the title bar and provides support for the seal. The cleats serve to fasten the assembly to the tray.

Die-cut cardboard letters, two inches in height, were used in the rack depicted. They are painted to match the rack frame and are affixed to the title panel with glue.

3. Seal - Slight modification of the back panel of the seal is required. Two holes are drilled on the vertical centerline near the top of the seal. They are spaced closely together or tangent. The bottom hole diameter should be slightly greater than the diameter of the head of a wood screw driven half way into the upper section of the longer title panel cleat. The upper smaller hole should be slightly greater in diameter than the shank of the wood screw. Material between the two holes should be removed with a rasp to enable the shank of the screw inserted in the larger hole to slide easily into the upper smaller hole.

4. Painting - The publication display rack shown in the photo was painted with acrylic enamel using white for the cleats, title bar, and display panel with blue of a hue similar to that of the seal background for the frame and letters

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS INFO.

Calvin R. Cummings, Park Archeologist at Sanford Recreation Area, sends us an item that should be of interest to interpreters everywhere. It concerns a pamphlet issued by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare titled "Sources of Audiovisual Materials." It was written by Milbrey L. Jones.

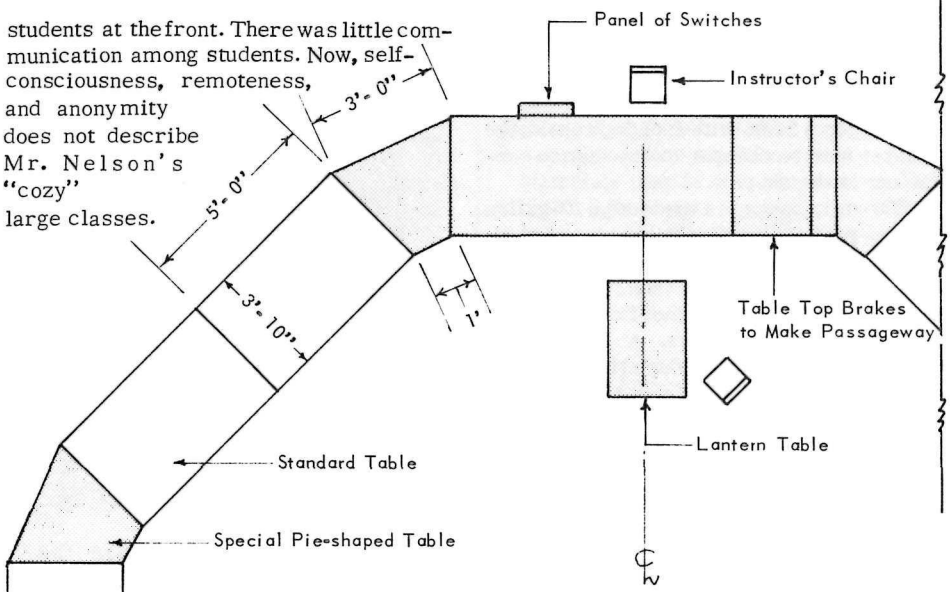
This 13 page publication covers such subjects as: General lists of Audiovisual Materials for Elementary and Secondary Schools, Specialized and Subject Lists of Audiovisual Materials for Elementary and Secondary Schools, General Periodicals which Review Audiovisual Materials, Specialized and Subject Journals which Review Audiovisual Materials, and a Directory of Publishers.

The pamphlet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It sells for 15 cents and carries catalog number FS 5.235:35090.

RING-A-ROUND THE CLASSROOM

Raymond L. Nelson, the supervisor of the NPS Stephen Mather Training Center at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia designed two special tables he could use to make a circular arrangement of the table-desks in his classroom. Previously, the desks had been arranged in long rows across the room, and students in the front of the class could not see a speaker in the back without turning around in their seats. Students in the back rarely saw faces of

students at the front. There was little communication among students. Now, self-consciousness, remoteness, and anonymity does not describe Mr. Nelson's "cozy" large classes.



The Class of Febreuary 12- 16, 1968

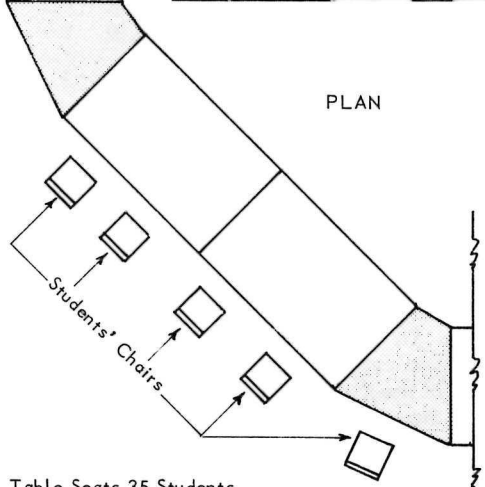


Table Seats 35 Students

The first table he designed, small and pie-shaped measuring three feet on three sides and one foot on the fourth side, is the same height as the 13 standard tables used in this arrangement. These little tables act as elbows and are placed at two table intervals (see sketch) which form the circle. Two students share each standard table and one student sits at each of these little tables.

His second table, designed for the instructor's use, has a panel of switches attached to one of its legs. These switches control lights, lower projection screens (3 in this classroom), start or cue slide and lantern presentations, and communicate with the operator in the projection booth to start the "flickers". This panel of switches is duplicated on the wall at the side of the room for use by the instructor if he wishes to stand or sit there during the presentation.

In the circular arrangement of desks, Ray finds that exchanges help the students as well as the instructors. The lively question and answer sessions after each class encourage and bring out the students, clear up points not well covered, and help the planning of future classes. Students never feel eyes starring at their backs. They feel, instead, as though they were in a much smaller group. Name tags printed in 2-inch letters, and including the place of service, are placed in front of each student. The tag identifies the speaker and makes it possible for the class to memorize most first names the first day. The most is made of communication in this classroom environment.

Incidentally, this circular classroom arrangement is used by the nearby Harpers Ferry JCCC, the most successful Job Corps camp in operation to date.

ORDERLY ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

In order to serve as a valuable research tool, an archeological collection must be properly filed and maintained. In his job as Park Archeologist, Sanford Recreation Area and Alibates National Monument, Calvin Cummings has found an improved method of insuring accuracy in the collections.

When working on an archeological site survey, the men at Alibates purchase boxes in three sizes: 11-1/4"x 8-3/4"x 2" GSA No. 8115-190-4870; 11-1/4" x 8-3/4" x 2" GSA No. 115-5515-2043; 11-1/4"x 8-3/4"x 6" GSA No. 8115-515-2044.

These boxes come in knock-down condition, 25 to a bundle; when put together form containers to hold archeological material collected at each site.

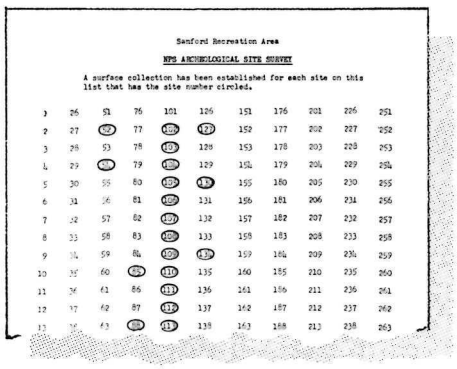
A rubber stamp bearing the following text is used to mark gummed labels for each box:

Sanford Recreation Area
NPS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY
Site No.
Name:

Drainage:
Stage:
Remarks:

The size of the box used depends on the amount of material collected from that site.

The boxes are then filed on a shelf in numerical order according to the site number. Usually only one box per site is needed. However, should the amount of material collected require a second box, the same label is attached to the second, adding the words Box No. 2.



Sanford Recreation Area

NPS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

A surface collection has been established for each site on this list that has the site number circled.

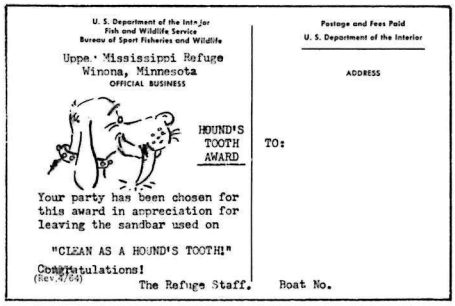
1	26	51	76	101	126	151	176	201	226	251
2	27	52	77	102	127	152	177	202	227	252
3	28	53	78	103	128	153	178	203	228	253
4	29	54	79	104	129	154	179	204	229	254
5	30	55	80	105	130	155	180	205	230	255
6	31	56	81	106	131	156	181	206	231	256
7	32	57	82	107	132	157	182	207	232	257
8	33	58	83	108	133	158	183	208	233	258
9	34	59	84	109	134	159	184	209	234	259
10	35	60	85	110	135	160	185	210	235	260
11	36	61	86	111	136	161	186	211	236	261
12	37	62	87	112	137	162	187	212	237	262
13	38	63	88	113	138	163	188	213	238	263

Each time a new archeological site is discovered and a collection for that site made, a new box can be easily added to the files. When an individual makes another collection from one of the previously discovered sites, this material is put in a plastic 'Baggie' with a note indicating the date of the find, the finder's name, and any other pertinent information.

AWARD FOR GOOD CAMPERS

All too often park personnel find themselves paying more attention to vandals and litterbugs than to responsible campers. Most park operators will agree the camper who goes out of his way to clean up a camp should be acknowledged, and Don V. Gray, Refuge Manager at Upper Mississippi Refuge in Winona, Minnesota has come up with an excellent way to do it.

The "Hound's Tooth Award" is mailed to those persons, having been identified by their boat number, who leave their camping site as "clean as a hound's tooth." The drawing and "citation" is mimeographed on the reverse side of a picture postcard. The other side of the card shows a picture of the park.


U. S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Upper Mississippi Refuge
Winona, Minnesota
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

HOUND'S TOOTH AWARD

Your party has been chosen for this award in appreciation for leaving the sandbar used on

"CLEAN AS A HOUND'S TOOTH!"

Congratulations!
(Rev. 9/64)
The Refuge Staff.

Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of the Interior

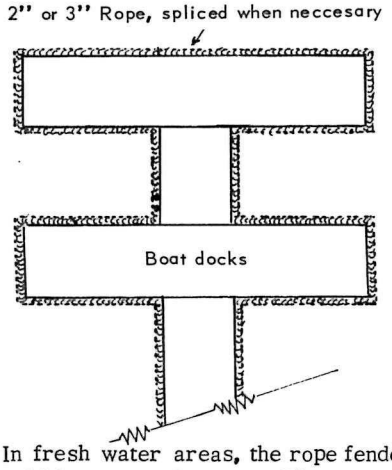
ADDRESS

TO:

Boat No.

BOAT DOCK FENDER

Senior Park Manager Ed Fahey, Cherry Creek Recreation Area, says that if a boat dock lacks fenders, the best thing to do is to take some thick rope, 2" or more in diameter, and secure the rope completely around the entire dock. If you don't have a continuous length of rope, take several small pieces and splice them together. The rope should be attached high enough on the dock to catch the hull of a boat.

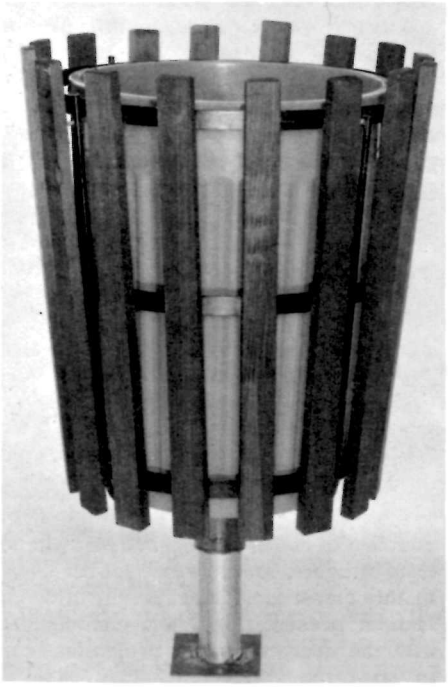


In fresh water areas, the rope fenders should last several seasons. The rope presents a more attractive appearance than the conventional old tire fenders, and it also serves to keep all the docks together in case one of the dock breaks away from the others.

TULIP-TYPE TRASH BASKET

An attractive trash container, similar to those now in use in many park areas, is manufactured by Victor Stanley, Inc. Retailing for $24.95 with freight prepaid, the basket may be cheaper to buy than to construct in the shop.

The tulip basket is made of a 20-gallon green plastic trash can, surrounded by three steel strips which support 16 cypress rot-resistent slats. The slats are stained walnut and secured to the frame with cadmium plated screws. A 2-foot long galvanized pedestal is placed in the ground and secured to the frame with a cadmium nut and bolt.



Set Pedestal in concrete for Greater Sturdiness. See the Park Practice DESIGN sheet B-3453.

For further information contact Victor Stanley, Inc., Brickhouse Road, Dunkirk, Maryland 20754.

SELF-CLOSE GARBAGE SHED

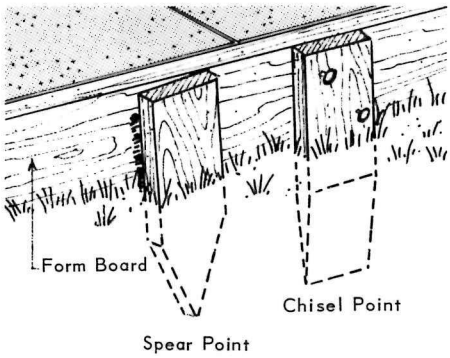
A sort of unique garbage container has been used quite successfully at Gettysburg National Military Park. The shed can be made whatever size is needed to hold the wire basket or other garbage receptacle.

The waterproof shed shown in the photograph measures 26"x26" and can be made in any carpenter shop. It is 38 inches high and 40 inches in the rear. The front has a hinged door which swings open for the removal of the refuse basket. On the top is a hinged lid which lifts up for waste deposit. A spring of the coiled screen door type is placed on the inside to pull the lid into place once the garbage has been deposited. This spring will prevent the scattering of trash by birds and wildlife in case the user forgets to close the lid.

The outside of the garbage shed is painted green to blend in with the local terrain. This type of garbage container may be used to great advantage in an area where there are no bears.

CHISEL SHAPED STAKES WON'T TWIST

From the January 1968 issue of Popular Mechanics here is an idea for cutting stakes for form boards for walks and driveways.



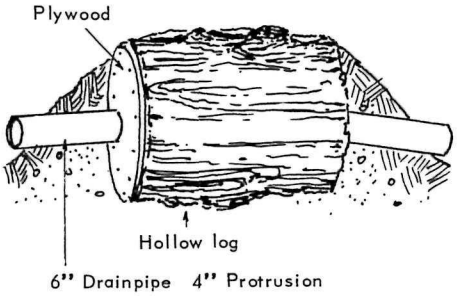
G. E. Hendrickson discovered that if you cut the stakes in chisel shape instead of the usual pointed shape, as shown here, they won't twist when driven in place. The chisel shaped stakes hug the sides of the forms to keep them running straight and parallel.

RECLAIMING 55-GALLON TAR DRUMS

Recently the men at Trap Pond State Park, Delaware needed to burn out some 55-gallon tar drums for future use as trash containers. Park Manager David Coffin writes that the only way the men could get the drums hot enough to burn off the tar was to place an old tire in the drum, pour some kerosene on the tire, and set fire to the kerosene. This produced a very hot fire that soon burned out the tar and also got rid of an old tire.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL DENS

This past December Park Manager David Coffin, Trap Pond State Park, Delaware was contacted by the local Boy Scouts to head a conservation project. As it was too cold to work outside, David suggested that the boys make some animal dens in the shop.



There was not much plywood or board on hand, but David came across some 20-inch sections of a hollow tree which had been cut for firewood. David and the Scouts took the sections and nailed plywood over the ends. They then cut a hole in each end of the plywood and inserted a 6-inch length of drain pipe into each, to serve as entrance and exit tunnels.

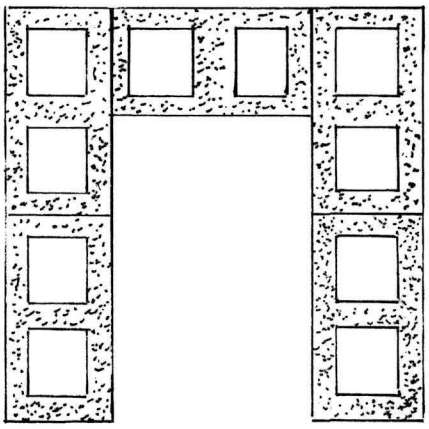
When the dens were completed, the boys buried them around the park, keeping them close to the surface. The entrance and exit pipes were placed at a down slope so that the den would not fill with water.

A recent inspection of the seven dens indicated that four are being inhabited by rabbits, the fifth by a family of skunks, and the sixth by an undetermined resident. The seventh den has not yet been used.

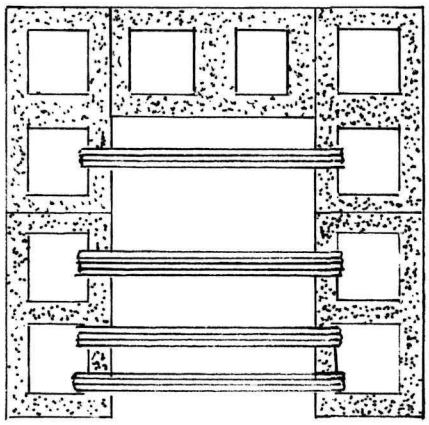
MORTARLESS TRASH BURNER

The Texas Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, has come up with a good design for a durable, inexpensive, and easy-to-make trash burner.

Materials needed are twenty-three 8" x 8"x 16" light-weight aggregate block corner units, six 2" x 8"x 16" light-weight aggregate block solid units, four 1/8" x 1" x 19" strap steel braces, and one 22" x 22" expanded metal mesh cover.

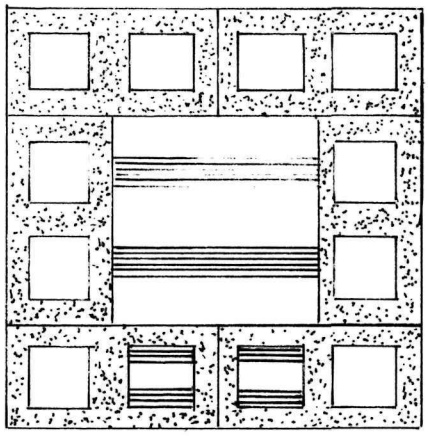


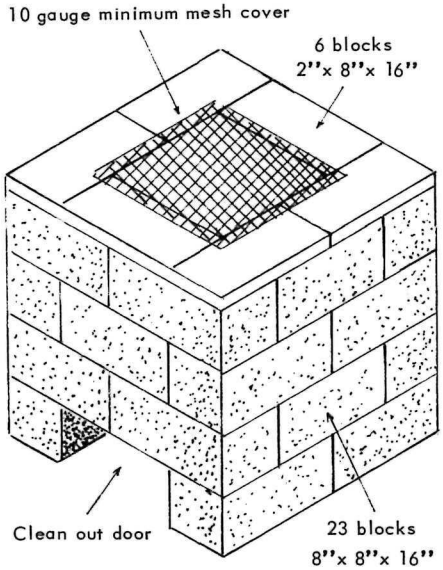
1. Lay first tier of blocks as shown, with opening to front.



2. Place strap steel bands on first tier

3. Lay second layer of blocks





4. Continue assembling layers of blocks to complete burner.
Place metal mesh cover on top.

Lay the first tier of blocks (all corner units) as shown with the opening to the front. Then place the strap steel bands on the first tier of blocks. Lay the second tier of blocks, but do not leave an opening. Continue with the last two tiers of corner unit blocks. Add the six solid units as the final layer. Put the mesh cover (10 gauge minimum) over the top opening to complete the burner.

If desired, the corner cores can be filled with concrete or anchored with steel driven into the ground to prevent children or animals from moving the blocks out of line.

The trash burner should be located at least 50 feet away from the nearest building or wooded area. Build the burner on a spot that has been cleared to bare soil for at least five feet around the burner.

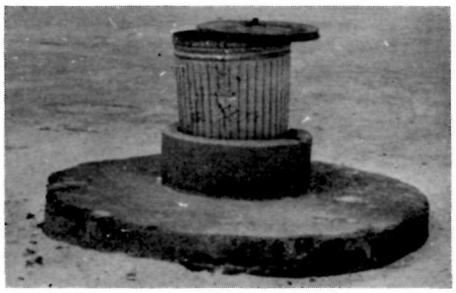
For maximum safety, burn trash after 4 p.m. when the wind is low.

MOVABLE BASE FOR REFUSE CAN

Out at White Sands National Monument the dunes are constantly on the march. The picnic facilities available to the public are located on the hardpan at the base of the dunes.

As the prevailing winds blow up one side of the dunes, the sand is carried over the ridge and the dunes march in a northeasterly direction. Were the picnic facilities to be permanently placed they would soon be completely covered. So, some method had to be devised to move the structures from one location to another to keep ahead of the moving dunes.

Park Practice DESIGN sheet number R-4262 shows a covered picnic table developed for this purpose at White Sands. It may be skidded in the same fashion as its companion facility, the trash receptacle base shown



Note that a circular pad approximately six inches thick is poured with a short piece of precast concrete culvert placed in the center. This center culvert, rising 8 or 10 inches above the surface of the circular pad, rests on the reinforcing rods which run through the pad. This permits drainage of rain water that may run down the side of the GI can which rests on the reinforcing grid. A loop made of reinforcing rod extends from the reinforcing in the pad to the outer edge and affords a place for the tow chain to be hooked when it comes time to move the device to some other place.

AUTO DOOR SAFETY REFLECTOR

Night stops along the road will be much safer, says Gilbert R. Wenger, Staff Curator, Western Museum Laboratory, if a strip of reflecting tape is attached to the inside panel of the car door on the driver's side. When the driver opens his door, the reflecting tape will automatically flash a danger signal to cars approaching from the rear.

The self-adhesive red/white Scotchlite (or similar brand) may be purchased from almost any auto parts store for approximately 35 cents. For best adhesion the door panel should be free of dirt and grease before applying the tape.

The tape provides a visual warning that can be seen for 300 yards at night. During the daylight hours, the red and white colors are easily spotted.

Use of the safety reflector on park patrol and maintenance vehicles is strongly advised. The very low cost of the reflective tape per vehicle is offset by the potential saving in human life and property damage.

SWIMMING FOR SURVIVAL

Swimming says Ed Fahey, Senior Park Manager at Cherry Creek Recreation Area, demands an understanding of how the human body acts in the water and of what a man must do to keep afloat and move through the water. Good swimming is not speed and splash. A good swimmer needs strength and endurance, too. In an emergency, he may have to keep afloat for a long time or swim a considerable distance. Just knowing how is not enough.

You should know at least four strokes: the dog paddle, side stroke, back stroke and breast stroke. You will notice that the crawl stroke, probably the most popular stroke of all, is not recommended as a "must" stroke. This is because, although it might be helpful in getting away from your boat rapidly, it is a tiring one and very difficult if you are clothed or wearing a life preserver. A man going over the side may have to swim fast, slow, on the water, or under the water; he may have to put on or take off clothing, carry or search for objects, float for hours, or avoid underwater objects. There is no end to what he might have to do, and he should prepare by practicing all the strokes he knows.

The dog paddle is an excellent sustaining stroke for fully clothed men or men in life jackets. It is useful for short distances when no time element is involved. This is a slow stroke but it has the advantage of allowing you to keep your head up so that you can look around.

The side stroke is a good relief stroke, and it can be modified to a carry stroke very easily because the side stroke can be done with one arm.

The back stroke is another excellent relief stroke, giving the muscles normally used a rest and at the same time allowing progress through the water. This is the stroke to use when there is any danger of underwater explosions. It is a stroke of power and long endurance; the face is continually out of the water.

The breast stroke is probably the best for long-range swimming. It conserves energy but provides power and reasonable speed. You can use it for swimming underwater, through oil or debris-covered water, or while pushing another man along.

Knowing how to float, tread water, and scull make a man more seaworthy. Floating is effortless and should be done whenever possible to save energy. Since treading water is done with the legs, it leaves the hands free for such things as carring equipment.

Panic and exhaustion are probably the main causes of drowning. A person in the water sometimes tries so hard to keep his head above the surface that he exhausts himself and goes under.

One thing you have to remember (and if you find this hard to believe, try it the next time you're swimming) is that no one can hold his head above water while he is in a motionless position. But strangely enough, almost all of us can remain motionless and float at the surface of the water. Usually a few inches of the head will remain above the surface. Even nonswimmers without life jackets can survive in the water for hours if they can remember this basic fact.

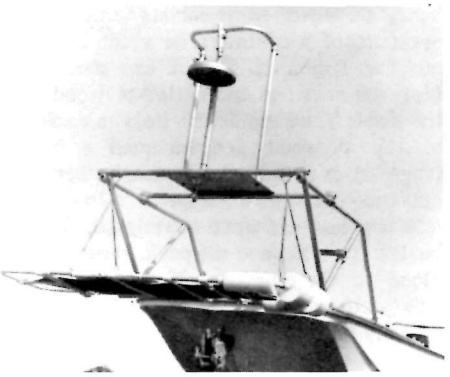
One way to stay afloat, using very little energy, is to remain on your back with your head partially submerged. Controlled breathing is not necessary since your face is continuously out of the water.

Another excellent way of remaining afloat is to keep upright in the water and simply take a deep breath. Let your head drop beneath the surface and rest your chin on your chest, raising it when necessary to take another breath. If you can't stay upright, don't struggle; just take in less air or exhale some.

Don't wait until the last moment to refresh your lungs. This in itself can tire the body needlessly. Go up while you have some reserve of air. When you go to the surface, do so with a minimum of effort. It isn't necessary to get your shoulders and chest out of the water. An easy scissors-kick along with a gentle sweep of the arms and palms will raise your head out of the water far enough to take another breath of air.

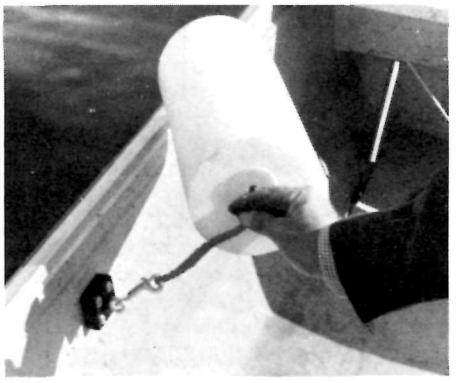
"GUARDIAN" BOAT FOR PATROL, WORK, AND UTILITY

If you pick up any newspaper today, you will probably read about some area undergoing a water recreation boom. With today's super-highways, people are traveling ever farther to where their mood takes them, and many are toting along their boats. Present inland waters are crowded, and new areas opening to the public promise to be equally congested in a few years.



Stretcher on lift frame, could be motor

Easily demountable drag-deck with nonskid pads

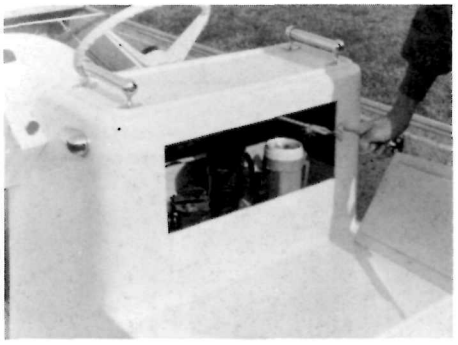


Instantly ready boat fenders.

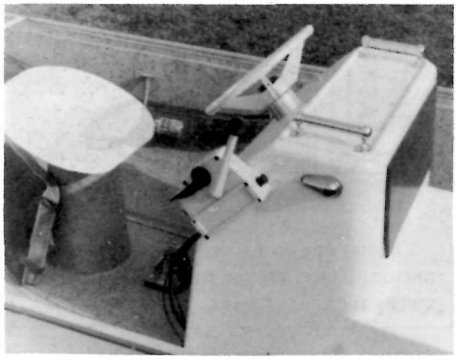
Much remains to be done in the safety education of the boating public. The patrolling and maintenance of our inland waters are presenting new problems substantially different from those encountered in the ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes areas.

After extensive research and discussions with enforcement people in the Midwest and Florida, Water Safety & Research, Inc. of Nashotah, Wisconsin has come up with a boat specifically designed for inland waterways. The comparatively new, square-bow, tri-hedral type hull provides inherent stability, reasonable comfort for those who must spend many hours in a relatively small boat, and an additional 20 percent or more usable room in the boat per foot of length. The square bow, originally viewed as a sort of "ulgy duckling" design, is now widely accepted, primarily because of its ability to get "on plane" quickly. Shallow draft of even the larger 16-foot boats permits more extensive coverage in shallower waters along with beaching of the boat's bow first and conveniently loading and unloading over the bow.

Tilting lift frame.



Easily accessible dry storage space.



Recognizing the rigorous demands which must be made upon such a boat, the manufacturer has built the necessary subsurface strength and quality into the hulls. A "gear hammock" is provided to keep certain pieces of equipment accessible at all times. Storage within the console is provided for other necessities, such as lunches, cameras, binoculars, etc., which must be kept dry and yet close at hand.

Special, non-skid decking in critical areas is standard on the hulls. A flat, easily dismountable deck at gunwale level at the stern greatly simplifies dragging operations.

Optional, but most useful when needed, is the lift frame and search pulpit made possible by the square bow. Easily mounted or removed in seconds, the pulpit provides a visibility (even more so if polaroid glasses are used) that has to be experienced to be appreciated. With the tilting frame, objects being recovered are brought to the surface and made fast to the frame-lift. The object can then be lifted

clear of the water, brought to shore, and dropped. The leverage principle permits the operator to lift about two and one-half times his own weight. The lift stroke is 24" on the 16-foot boat and 18" on the 14-footer.

Dick Hickey who manufactures the boats and Cliff LaTour of Water Safety & Utility Research, Inc. voice the same opinion: "It's about time SOMEBODY gave some serious thought to the men who have the water problems."

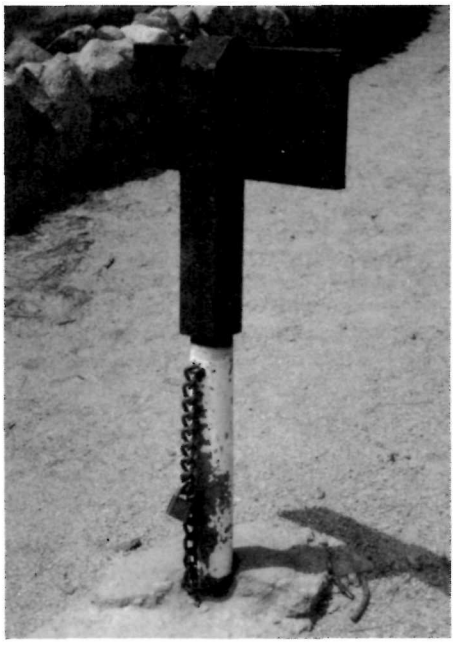
GOLDEN RULES FOR PESTICIDES OR CHEMICAL USE

Edward Willard of the National Capital Region's Pesticide Committee, has given us these golden rules for the use of pesticides and chemicals.

1. Know and be able to identify weed, disease or insect being sprayed for.
2. Be completely familiar with local conditions and ordinances.
   a. Effect of weather on the effectiveness of chemicals.
   b. Effect of chemical on water or air pollution.
   c. Effect of chemical on desirable plant or animal life.
3. Select the proper chemical.
4. Follow label instructions.
5. Use a regular protective spray schedule.
6. Know your spray equipment and calibrate it regularly.
7. Accurately measure area to be sprayed — DO NOT GUESS.
8. Direct spray for thorough and uniform coverage.
9. Make sure materials are compatible before attempting chemical combinations.
10. When in doubt call in a specialist — FROM YOUR PESTICIDE COMMITTEE.
11. Wear protective clothing — gloves — respirators — spray suits.

REMOVABLE TRAIL BARRIER

It is often necessary to limit trails to pedestrians and to exclude traffic to occasional service vehicles. To accomplish this objective the trails should have natural or man-made barriers on each side to prevent vehicles from making "end runs" around any restraining barrier in the roadway proper.



Any such restraining barrier must, of necessity, be removable, but only by authorized personnel. This matter was given considerable thought by Keith Carpenter at D. L. Bliss State Park in California who came up with a most practical solution.

A 2 1/2" pipe nipple, to which a short length of chain has been welded, is buried in the center of the trail and a concrete block is poured around it. The nipple is flush with the finished concrete. Next a piece of two inch pipe (which will fit into the 2 1/2" nipple) has another short length of chain welded to it. This second piece of chain is sufficiently long to permit the free end to reach the piece of chain fastened to the buried nipple.

The sign board proper, reading "Pedestrian traffic only", or other appropriate wording, is fastened to this longer insert pipe. When in place in the buried nipple, the two chains maybe locked so as to be opened only by authorized personnel.

SECURING SWING CHAINS

For some time, writes Region I Park Supervisor Grant H. Wykhuis, Michigan Department of Conservation, the employees at Baraga State Park had trouble with youngsters climbing the swing frames and disconnecting the hooks at the top of the swing chains.

To prevent this, Albert "Chink" Wallin drilled two small holes in the chain hook and ran a wire through them, as shown in the illustration. This not only keeps the kids from disconnecting the swing hook but also prevents the swing hook from becoming disengaged accidentally.

SEASONAL HAZARDS ARE FAST APPROACHING

Now is the time to get ready for those seasonal hazards that plague us each spring and summer, according to NPS Division of Safety.

The following are but a few of the many excellent products on the market to assist you in the prevention of employee injury and the treatment of the injury should it occur. A list of sources is included and referred to by number opposite the source at the end of this article.

POISON OAK — POISON IVY

Prevention

IMUNIVY or IMUNOAK, taken regularly as recommended is 80 percent to 88 percent effective in preventing skin reaction brought on by exposure to poison ivy and poison oak.

R-97 Imunivy, 4 lcc vials per package — $2.20 package

R-98 Imunoak, 4 lcc vials per package — $2.20 package

Source: (2) FSC Group 65, Part 1, Section B.

Treatment

POISON IVY CREAM: 04-13096, Poison Ivy Cream with Zirconium Oxide, 6 1/8 oz. tubes per package — $1.05 package

Source: (2 and 3)

INSECT BITES AND STINGS

Prevention

BEE BOP: 1 1/4 oz. spray bomb, 12-143 — $1.25 each; 144 or more — .95 each. Product of Animal Repellents, Inc. Griffin, Ga. 30223

BEE BOP, in a personal size container with a pocket clip, offers protection to persons using it. Kills wasps, yellow jackets, bees and hornets from a distance of seven feet. Source: (6)

WASP STOPPER: 14 oz. aerosol can, 1-11 — $2.10 each; 12-71 — $2.00 each; 72-143 — $1.90 each; 144 or more — $1.80 each.

Wasp Stopper spray can be used effectively from four to six feet; fast evaporating gases in spray paralyze wasp on contact.

Source: (3) Part No. 04-13281

TICKS-OFF SPRAY: 12 oz. aersosol can, 1-11 — $1.95 each; 12-71 — $1.75 each; 72-143 — $1.60 each; 144 or more — $1.40 each.

Ticks-off Spray is a safe stabilized hydrogenated rotenone which is non-toxic to humans and domestic animals, but highly repellent to ticks, chiggers, mosquitoes, flies, ants and gnats. A six second application from the aerosol can keeps annoying and dangerous insects away for hours.

Source: (3) Part No. 04-34729

Treatment

STING STOPPER: 04-13262. Sting Stopper swabs. Ten 5cc swabs per package — $ .77 per package.

Crush and swab sting with contents. Recommended for immediate relief from insect stings and bites such as bees, wasps, hornets, mosquitoes, spiders, sand fleas, ticks, etc.

Source: (3)

SALT TABLETS

Salt tablets are available in four different kinds: plain, impregnated, enteric coated and salt and dextrose. Of the four kinds, two have merit over the others in choosing a kind to use. The impregnated salt tablet is a slow dissolving tablet while the enteric tablet is a delayed dissolving tablet. Both permit some persons, who cannot tolerate the plain salt tablet, to replenish the salt in their systems without nausea.

It is recommended that you use either impregnated or enteric coated salt tablets. In addition to the bulk packaging of salt tablets that are placed in permanent dispensers, many suppliers have disposable plastic dispensers of 500 and 1,000 tablets. This is often a very desirable feature in that it allows one to issue some to work crews and use in other areas where the more expensive permanent dispensers would be difficult to justify. Another advantage is that the replacement allows the installation of a new and fresh dispenser every 500 or 1,000 tablets.

Sources: (1, 2, 3, 4, and 6)

BURNS

Treatment

FOILLE: Foille burn treatment is a surface anesthetic to allay pain and help prevent shock.

Foille is available in aerosol spray cans, bottles and tubes.

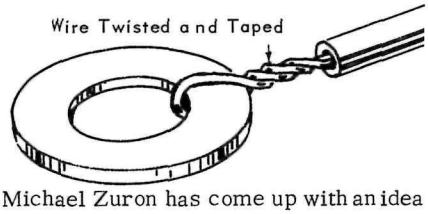
Sources: (3 and 5)

SOURCES

1. GSA Stock Catalog
2. E. D. Bullard Company
   Government Sales Office
   c/o Mr. Allen Kline
   P. O. Box 9162, Rosslyn Sta.
   Arlington, Virginia 22209
3. Mine Safety Appliances Co.
   201 North Braddock Avenue
   Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
4. United States Safety Service Co.
   1535 Walnut Street
   Kansas City, Missouri 64108
5. Carbisulphoil Company
   2917 Swiss Avenue
   Dallas, Texas 75204
6. Kline and Downs Associates
   P. O. Box 9162
   Arlington, Virginia 22209

NOTE: Additional information may be obtained on any of the products by writing direct to the above sources.

EMERGENCY WIRE TERMINAL

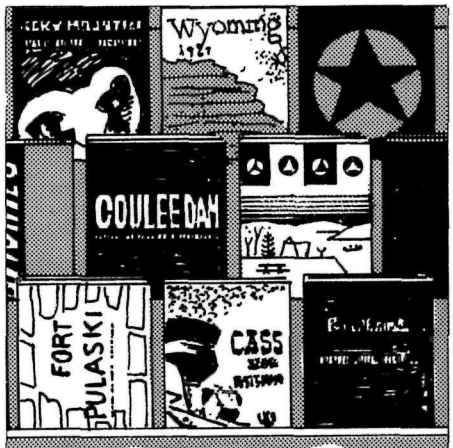


Michael Zuron has come up with an idea for an emergency wire terminal.

First strip the insulation from the end of the wire and then twist it around the wall of a metal washer of any convenient size. Michael says to make sure it's tight enough not to slide and to be sure to tape the exposed wire.

This idea appeared in the January 1968 issue of Popular Mechanics.

RANGER 'RED' sez:-



"If you are in favor of it, it's information. If you're not in favor of it, it's propaganda."

Jim Burnett & IBL