

The saga of "Ranger Rip"

Forty-four summers in Yellowstone

By Mary Anne O'Hara

Office of Public Affairs, NCP

"I've hiked over more of Yellowstone than any living man." So says Wayne Replogle, who has spent 44 years as a seasonal park ranger at Yellowstone National Park.

"Ranger Rip," as he is known in the park, has been employed seasonally by the National Park Service since 1930, progressing through every rank available to summer rangers.

He has hiked thousands of miles through the park, taken 20,000 pictures, guided VIPs from all over the world and written a book about the park.

In 1973, he retired and was reassigned as a retired annuitant which enabled him to continue his duties at Yellowstone.



Wayne Replogle at Yellowstone.

The origin of the book lay in Rip's intense interest in the Indians and his firm belief that they did at some time inhabit the area. It was this interest and belief that led the park's research department to assign him to prepare a manuscript on the Indians in Yellowstone.

Every Saturday, Sunday, and Monday for eight years Rip searched and explored; talked to old-timers, and criss-crossed the park in an attempt to locate the Old Bannock Indian Trail.

During this search, he walked over 5,000 miles and covered another 24,000 miles by car and horseback. To uncover evidence of the early inhabitants, he traced not only a large part of the 3,472 square miles of the park but also much of the surrounding country.

Each year he pinpointed a section of the trail and re-traced it. He determined from his search that Indians had lived in the park and had also used it as thoroughfare. A great deal was also learned about Indian culture and customs.

A major highlight of Rip's career was his living and working with President Ford who was one of 125 rangers at Yellowstone in the summer of 1936. They were assigned to work together because of their athletic backgrounds and energetic approach to work. Ford was an all-American football center from Michigan University and Replogle was an all-Kansas full-back in 1924-5 and also a record breaking pole-vaulter.

Says Rip of Ford, "Jerry had some outstanding personality traits. Jerry was without fear. He was always willing, and always first to volunteer for dangerous assignments."

This winter a reunion dinner has been planned for the 1936 ranger staff from Yellowstone, which Rip plans to attend. He hopes the President will be there, too.

Rip spent the last 35 winters at Kansas University. For the past 15 years he has served as a photographer for the athletic events there, and before that he was an assistant football coach. He retired from the university in June 1974.

He is now 70, and Rip's appearance belies his years. Tall and quick-moving, he can recite dates, events and names with startling clarity and quickness. When urged to write his memoirs, he replies he will do that when he can't work in the park any longer.

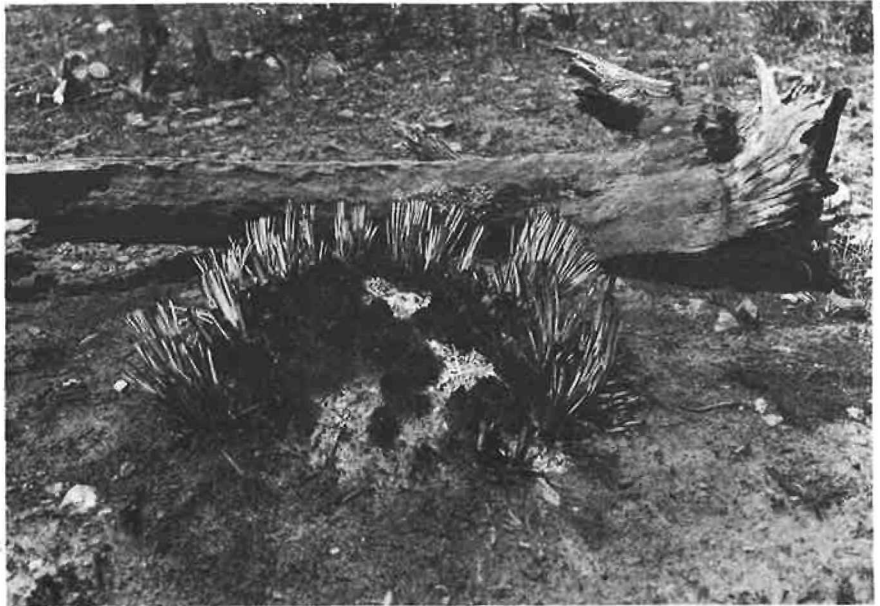
After 44 years, Ranger Rip is still enthusiastic about Yellowstone.

Carlsbad, Guadalupe recover quickly from effects of natural fire

Studies being conducted at Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks show that very little permanent damage has resulted from numerous naturally caused lightning fires which occurred in the parks last summer.

In fact, recovery of vegetation burned in the large "Cottonwood Fire" which swept over 9,100 acres of Carlsbad Caverns National Park has been so nearly complete that it has been described by the park's research ecologist, Gary M. Ahlstrand, as "remarkable." Juniper and pinyon trees that received scorch damage are thriving and some grasses which were burned off grew back rapidly, with heights of from three to four feet in less than three months common over the area. Other plants, such as "Bear" or "Basket" grass and oaks have also regenerated from root crown sprouts.

While the rapid recovery of the area burned by the Cottonwood Fire is attributed largely to the good, slow rains that fell late last summer and early fall, Dr. Ahlstrand and his assistant, Michael Glass, are convinced that fires of a similar magnitude have swept the for-



Sacahuista (or Basket Grass) plant two weeks after being burned in Cottonwood Fire which occurred at Carlsbad Caverns NP in July 1974.

ested portions of both parks in the past, probably on the order of every 50 to 75 years, with similar recoveries having taken place.

While most people have been led to believe that all forest fires are bad regardless of origin, research

scientists working in a number of national parks have learned that natural fires can have beneficial effects and are often necessary for the survival of some plants. An example is the giant sequoia forests in California which literally cannot reproduce without fire or other disturbances the scientists believe.

Ahlstrand stated that the longer understory fuel builds up in a forest between fires, the greater the hazard of losing the older and more magnificent trees through a devastating crown fire.

Scientists have also learned that fires can prepare seed beds in which certain types of seeds sprout and flourish more readily and can result in the recycling of important nutrients into the soil.

According to Dr. Ahlstrand, the research project being carried out at Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains is aimed at determining "the full effects of fire on vegetation dynamics in various habitats of the park; fire's role in the alteration of microenvironments, particularly in relation to rare and endangered species; and how fire's beneficial aspects can be used as a management tool."



Same Sacahuista plant shown in above photograph three months after the Cottonwood Fire.

Kowski memorialized in Santa Fe

Burial at Grand Canyon

By Ben Moffett

Public Affairs Officer, SWRO

Santa Fe, N.M.—Frank F. Kowski, one of the most genuinely admired men to ever wear a National Park Service uniform, died suddenly Mon. Feb. 3, of an apparent heart attack. He was 64.

Memorial services for Kowski, who retired in March 1974 as Southwest Regional Director, were held at the First Presbyterian Church in Santa Fe, where he was a member of the Board of Trustees.

Some 300 of Kowski's friends crowded into the picturesque church near the historic plaza in Santa Fe, the city he had chosen as his retirement home.

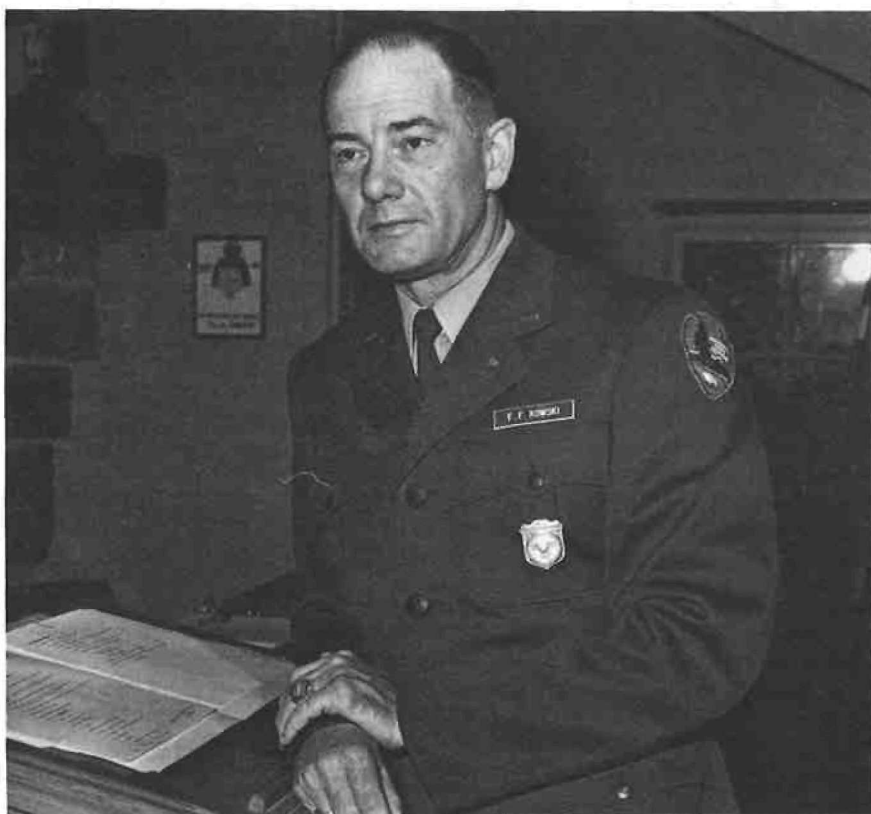
Among those in attendance: Russell E. Dickenson, deputy director of the National Park Service; John E. Cook, associate director, park system management; J. Leonard Norwood, assistant director, administration; Howard H. Chapman, regional director, Western Region; Lynn H. Thompson, regional director, Rocky Mountain Region; Glenn O. Hendrix, manager, Denver Service Center; Lemuel A. Garrison, former superintendent at Yellowstone and former regional director of the Midwest and Northeast; Daniel B. Beard, like Kowski a former Southwest Regional Director and Joseph C. Rumburg, Jr., Kowski's successor as Southwest Regional Director.

The Rev. Robert Boshen, pastor of the church, delivered the eulogy, assisted by Frank Mentzer, public affairs officer of the National Park Service's Southwest Region and Warren Ost of the Christian Ministry in the National Parks, N.Y.

Burial was at Grand Canyon National Park where Kowski spent some of his finest hours as supervisor of the Horace Albright Training Center. His work at Albright earned him the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award.

Tributes for Kowski came from many directions. Dr. Boshen called attention to Kowski's interest in education. "He was a pioneer in the business of education in the National Park Service," Boshen said.

Santa Fe's daily newspaper, *The New Mexican*, called Kowski a "Park



Frank Kowski at Yosemite in 1960.

Service legend." The newspaper added: "Many of the rangers and other professionals in the National Park Service were schooled under Kowski and reflect his philosophy."

Gary Everhardt, director of the National Park Service, said Kowski "devoted his life to the cause of the national parks. We who had the good fortune to work with and for him will carry his memory forever. His was a life of achievement, accompanied always by the good humor that gave evidence of his love of life and people everywhere."

Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior said Kowski "never lost sight of his goal of service to the people."

Kowski is survived by his widow, Lois, and two children, a son, Wyatt, of Largo, Fla., and a daughter, Tomena Seiderkranz of Everglades National Park, Fla., and two grandchildren, Frank II and Cynthia.

Death came unexpectedly. Kowski had taken advantage of unseasonably warm weather to play nine holes of golf that day and then had joined a small gathering of friends at the

home of a neighbor in the evening.

Kowski was playing cribbage when the attack occurred. He died within seconds.

Born in Burlington, Iowa, Kowski began his federal career with the Forest Service at Flathead National Forest in 1929.

A 1933 graduate of Iowa State University, he joined the National Park Service as a ranger at Yellowstone in 1937 and he remained there until 1951 with time out for service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard in Hawaii and the South Pacific (1942-1945).

He was assistant chief ranger when he left Yellowstone to become Placement and Training Officer in Washington, D.C. in 1951.

Kowski's next assignment, beginning in 1957, was supervisor at the Albright Training Center at Yosemite National Park. When the center was relocated at Grand Canyon, he became the first supervisor there.

In 1966, Kowski was named superintendent at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. He became Southwest Regional Director in 1967.

The numbers game

Total NPS areas: 298 plus 12 = 287

Okay you new math experts, get out your pocket calculators and try this simple exercise in old-fashioned addition and frustration. Maybe two and two never was four. Certainly government can get smaller.

First, take the existing 298 NPS areas. Then add 12 new areas authorized by the 93rd Congress. What do you get? 287 of course! If you don't believe it you'll find this official new total in the "Index of the National Park System and Affiliated Areas" to be published this Spring. The Index will replace "National Parks and Landmarks," commonly called "the red book."

The WASO Directorate never goes about something the easy way. Here's how it got to 287 in an effort to make the Index an up-to-date, easy guide for everyone.

As we said, they started with 298 areas. Then they added the 12 new areas. Then they subtracted two because of the elimination of Marble Canyon and Grand Canyon National Monuments in the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act. That's a new addition of ten, right?

Okay, now the Directorate revised the listings for National Capital Parks in the red book. Six areas were added and two subtracted. That's a total of four more, right? A net addition of 14 makes 312 areas.

But then the decision was made to include National Cemeteries as part of the historical areas where they are located, and there went 10 units. They'll be counted in the new booklet as parts of the associated historical units of the National Park System. So we're down to 302.

Next on the chopping block were the so-called affiliated areas, 15 of them. They draw on the NPS budget but are neither staffed by NPS employees nor owned by the Federal government. So, 302 minus 15 equals 287, right? RIGHT!

But we're not quite finished. Actually, only 14 of these affiliated areas were counted in the red book. Somehow the 15th, International Peace Garden, N.D., never got listed. Add one. But Wolf National Scenic Riverway, Wisc., has been placed in deferred status and drop-

ped from active listings as a National Park System unit. Subtract one.

So, 287 plus one and minus one leaves us at 287. And that's why the NPS' 298 areas in 1974 with an additional 12 authorized by Congress, equal 287 in 1975. Fascinating, isn't it?

And if you're still with us, all this means is that when you read or write "287 NPS areas" from now on, you'll know where the others went. Sort of.

Everhardt interview

In a special interview for *Newsletter* readers, Director Gary Everhardt will express his views on a wide range of subjects in our March 10 issue.

Sewell named superintendent at Tumacacori

Joseph L. Sewell, a ten-year National Park Service veteran, has been appointed Superintendent of Tumacacori National Monument, Ariz.

Sewell, 36, succeeds Gary K. Howe, who has been re-assigned to Harpers Ferry Center. Sewell has been assistant district ranger for the Gulf District of Padre Island National Seashore, Texas, since 1972.

Correction

The *Newsletter* of Feb. 10 stated that merit system complaints should be made to Roscoe C. Alexander, WASO. That statement was in error. The contact person for all Departmental employees is John F. McKune, Director of Organization and Personnel Management, Room 5201, Tel. (202) 343-6761.

Glenn Hendrix to retire

After a 30-year career with the federal government, Glenn O. Hendrix, manager of the Denver Service Center, will retire on March 7, 1975.

Hendrix looks forward to a busy retirement in Marin County, Calif., where he will divide his time between grape-growing and consulting.

Following service with the U.S. Army, which included a tour of duty in Germany, Hendrix joined NPS in 1948 as a landscape architect at Natchez Trace Parkway.

He then served at Lake Mead National Recreation Area and the Western Office of Design and Construction before going to Washington, D.C., where he served on the Long Range Requirements Task Force and as assistant chief, Master Plan Coordination.

He returned in 1965 to San Francisco, and after holding several positions with the Service Center,

became its director. When that office was merged with the Washington Service Center and moved to Denver in 1971, Hendrix was appointed to his present position.

He and his wife, Lilo, have two children, Stefan and Alexandra.



Historic preservation officials meet in Washington

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton assured more than 400 State and Federal officials recently that his Department stands squarely behind public and private historical preservation efforts across the country.

In a luncheon address on Feb. 3 at Washington's Mayflower Hotel during the 1975 annual meeting for State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Representatives, Secretary Morton stressed the soundness of historic preservation as a means to conserve economic resources as well as cultural values.

He stated that "the opportunities are endless" for Federal programs to "produce an historic preservation by-product," citing as examples Department of Transportation efforts to preserve railroad stations, lighthouses, and other properties, Department of Commerce economic development programs, and Housing and Urban Development Department programs that can guarantee rehabilitation loans and promote Urban Homesteading.

In remarks that brought a standing ovation, the Secretary pledged the Department's support for efforts by the preservation community to represent historic preservation as a good business proposition, to seek innovative policies and laws that will lead to the preservation of historical and cultural resources with minimum public investment, and to obtain continued authorization for the Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Program administered by the



Participants at the head table listen to Secretary Morton's luncheon address at the annual meeting for State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Representatives. (l. to r.), Dr. A. Russell Mortensen, assistant director, Archeology and Historic Preservation, Lawson B. Knott, Jr., executive vice president, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Clement M. Silvestro, chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Hon. Mary T. Brooks, director, U.S. Mint, Russell E. Dickenson, deputy director NPS (who introduced the Secretary) and Secretary Morton.

National Park Service.

The Secretary's address, coming near the start of the three-day annual meeting, which has been sponsored by the NPS Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation since 1971, emphasized the partnership between Federal agencies, States, and the private sector in historic preservation.

On Feb. 5 a plenary session entitled "Coordinating Historic Preservation with the Federal Planning Process," which included a distinguished panel of State and Federal Planning representatives, brought into focus the enormous potential of historic preservation for the years ahead. One member of

that panel was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Douglas P. Wheeler, who represents Interior on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Among other noteworthy events was a discussion of current Federal objectives for historic preservation by NPS Associate Director for Professional Services Ernest A. Connally.

The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation is headed by A. Russell Mortensen and includes such programs as the National Register of Historic Places, historic preservation grants-in-aid, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the Historic American Engineering Record.

Following tradition, the annual meeting was chaired by William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register.

The Register is the Nation's official listing of sites, structures, buildings, districts and objects that merit preservation for their archeological, architectural or historical significance on a national, State, or local level.

As a result of State and Federal agency nominations, as well as designation of National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior, the Register is expanding at a phenomenal rate of over 2,000 new entries annually.

Secretary Morton emphasizes a point during his address.



First woman to serve NPS as regional personnel officer

By Sandra Alley
Public Affairs Officer, NAR

Marie Rust isn't a typical personnel officer.

She has been barred from campuses; she has been the object of sit-ins. She is the first and only woman to serve NPS as a regional personnel officer. And North Atlantic has her.

A native New Yorker, Marie got into personnel work by "accident."

She had been teaching emotionally disturbed students in Manhattan, when her husband accepted a college teaching position in Massachusetts.

Even though she holds both bachelor's and master's degrees, she found she did not meet that state's requirements for teaching—a factor that put her into the field of personnel and eventually landed her (in April 1974) with NPS in Boston.

Her first position in personnel administration came with the Department of the Army as a position classification analyst at Ft. Devens, Mass. One promotion led to another, and soon she was heading up a specialized college recruitment program for the Air Force at Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Mass.

It was this job that took her to college campuses across the United States during a period when the mili-



Marie Rust.

tary was not a prime career objective of college students.

"I was recruiting at a very unpopular time," said Marie. "It was late 60's and early 70's—during the Vietnam War."

At several colleges she was "barred;" at others she and her associates were the targets of sit-ins.

But despite these obstacles, she knew her job and people, and she gained for the Air Force training program some 100 new persons yearly.

Since coming to NPS, initial reaction from many who meet her professionally is "surprise," she says.

"They seem to want to know if I really know what I'm doing. The

second question in their minds is 'How much do you know?'"

But being a competent woman in personnel seems to have its advantages, as Marie points out.

"I think personnel offers a woman genuine opportunities. You do have to be very good—not just good. And, you must have a sense of humor."

Women's intuition, as it were, plays a significant role in the discharge of many of her duties.

Asked what she felt was one of the major traits required in her job, Marie quickly answered with "the ability to listen."

"Women seem to have this quality," she said. "They have an ability to get along with others and that puts people at ease."

"The ability to listen goes along with the ability to feel—to know what's going on, and then to be able to make predictions based on this knowledge," she said.

Camper violations moderate at Rocky Mountain

During Rocky Mountain National Park's 1974 season, 219 citations for violation of backcountry rules were issued, according to Superintendent Roger J. Contor.

"Over 47,000 camper days were recorded during the same period," Contor said, "so there was one violation observed for every 218 camper days. This appears to be about par for the course...the actions of a small minority of people reflect badly on the majority," he said.

Types of violations were of seven kinds with 96 percent falling in three categories: dogs on trails, 51 percent, illegal camping 34 percent and illegal fires 11 percent. Considering the park's heavy backcountry use, compliance with the permit system has been successful, Contor says. But the number of dogs-on-trail violations is disproportionately high, considering that all trailheads are posted with "pets prohibited" signs.

Training session honors Garrison

The 44th Session of "Introduction to National Park Service Operations" will be named for Lemuel A. "Lon" Garrison. It will be held March 3 through April 11, 1975 at the Horace M. Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon. The course is for new employees of the NPS.

Lon Garrison, Visiting Professor, Recreation and Parks Department at Texas A&M University, served in a wide variety of positions over forty years. He has a special relationship with the Albright Training Center since he was serving as its director at the time of his retirement in January 1973. Garrison's long NPS career began

as a seasonal ranger in Sequoia National Park in 1932.

Other positions Garrison filled included chairman of the NPS Mission 66 Steering Committee, superintendent of Big Bend and Yellowstone National Parks, and Regional Director of both the Midwest and Northeast Regions.

He has received the Interior Department Meritorious Service and Distinguished Service Awards, the Cornelius Amory Pugsley Gold Medal for Outstanding Service in Parks, and the National Conference on State Parks Award for Excellence.

"First come, first served" for campers this year

No general campground reservation system for the national parks will be in operation for the 1975 season, Director Gary Everhardt has announced.

But individual areas may offer campsite reservations if presently available resources permit.

Meanwhile, the question whether a nationwide reservation system will be operated in future years is being evaluated. Campground managers throughout the Park System have been asked to submit views on all aspects of this problem.

"We still believe that an effective

reservation system is the fairest means of giving all potential park users an equal opportunity to use a campsite in the National Park System," Director Everhardt said.

"We plan to reintroduce campsite reservations as soon as we can develop a system which can provide service to the public without serious complications or uncertainties," he said.

Reservations were offered on an experimental basis in six popular national parks in 1973, and the system was extended to 21 areas in 1974.

The experience indicated that large numbers of Americans welcome the opportunity of making reservations for Park System campsites.

It is believed that some campgrounds included in the 1974 system do not lend themselves to reservations, and criteria are being established to select those included in any future system.

Such criteria include number of sites, physical layout, average occupancy rates and lengths of stays, proximity of communications, and capability for strict management.

Anti-vandal patrol at Independence

Ranger William Durrant and his dog, King, went on duty at Independence National Historical Park in January as the first watchdog patrol in NPS.

With King, a 16-month-old, 80-pound German shepherd, Durrant will soon be a familiar sight at Independence. The aim of the patrol is to deter acts of vandalism—breaking and entering, burglaries of buildings, tampering with construction sites and inscribing of graffiti.

Durrant and his dog took 14 weeks of canine corps training sponsored by the Philadelphia Police Department. King was donated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as were dogs for all participants.

"King graduated with top honors in agility, obedience, aggressiveness, scenting and tracing ability," Durrant says of King's accomplishments.

Durrant, 36, worked with patrol dogs when he served with the U.S. Marines in Morocco, North Africa. He began working at Independence in 1965 as a protection and public use assistant.



Ranger William Durrant and his watchdog, King, on patrol at Independence NHP.

People on the move

New faces

CHRISTENSEN, Richard, to Civil Engineer, Grand Canyon
DAVIS, Claire R., to Maintenance Foreman, Saint Croix NSR
INGRAHAM, William B., to Maintenance Worker, Assa- teague Island NS
ROMERO, Henry Jr., to Supv Class & Wage Spec, NCP

New places

ALIRE, Duane L., Pk Tech, Sa- guaro NM, to Pk Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA
ANDERSEN, Anthony L., Pk Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Supv Pk Ranger, Olympic NP
BUTCHER, Robert J., Carpenter Foreman, Mount Rainier NP, to Facility Mgr, Lake Mead, NRA
CORNELIUS, Ronald J., Pk Tech, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Pk Rang- er, Everglades NP
DENNIS, Joseph M., Supv Pk Ranger, Fort Sumter NM, to Pk Ranger, Great Smoky Mountains NP
FOSTER, Robery C., Interpre- tive Projects Spec, Asst Mgr Project Contr & Ref Serv, HFC, to Pk Ranger, Indiana Dunes NL
GLASS, Carl W., Personnel Off, Yellowstone NP, to Admin Off, Independence NHP
HALL, William A., Auto Worker, Grand Canyon, to Same, Pet- rified Forest NP
HANNAH, James R., Pk Tech, Grand Canyon NP, to Pk Rang- er, Bryce Canyon NP
HUGHLETT, Henry T., Supv Pk Ranger, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Same, Saint Croix NSR
KEMPF, Robert O., Maintenance Supv, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Facility Mgr, Pictured Rocks NL

OAKES, Yvonne M., Admin Off, Bryce Canyon NP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
PAINTER, Page F., Supv Pk Ranger, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Pk Ranger, Gettysburg NMP
RAPIER, John B., III, Supv Pk Ranger, Olympic NP, to Pk Ranger, Agate Fossil Beds NM
READNOUR, Betty J., Account- ing Clk, Redwood NP, to Ad- min Clk, Coronado NM
SMITH, Dale L., Supv Pk Rang- er, Shenandoah NP, to Same, Wind Cave NP
TROUT, Edward L., Pk Ranger, Fort Pulaski NM, to Same, Great Smoky Mountains NP
VUKONICH, James P., Supv Pk Ranger, Bandelier NM, to Pk Ranger, Capulin Mountain NM
WARD, Christopher C., Pk Tech, Herbert Hoover NHS, to Pk Tech, Hot Springs NP
ROBINS, Stanley R., Supv Pk Tech, Everglades NP, to Pk Ranger, Lake Mead

ENLOW, Nancy B., Clk-Typist, Natchez Trace Pkwy
MACE, Conley H., Tree Worker, NCP
MAJEWSKI, Catherine E., Clk- Typist, Alaska State Director
MORTIMER, Michael A., Elec- trician, Kennedy Center Sup- port Group
REEVES, Ford W., Animal Care- taker, Mount McKinley NP
RUTLEDGE, Joyce A., Clk-Ty- pist, Big Bend NP
SCHIRMANN, Faye L., Admin Clk, Lava Beds NM
STREAM, Michael W., Mainte- nance Worker, NCP
THOMAS, Melvin, Maintenance Worker, NCP
THOMPSON, Bernadine D., En- vironmental Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, PNRO
WRIGHT, Cheryl A., Clk-Ty- pist, Branch Labor Relations, WASO

Out of the traces

CARUTHERS, Lana K., Sec, Lin- coln Home NHS



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Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton
National Park Service
Director Gary E. Everhardt



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