

Courier

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Biscayne: NPS's southern jewel

By Edmond Roberts
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On June 28, 1980, Congress passed Public Law 96-287, changing the existing Biscayne National Monument to national park status and increasing its 103,000-acre size by an additional 71,000 acres. It was fitting that this jewel be added to the other national parks. Anyone visiting this park, especially with the remarkable south Florida weather, would agree that this area is, indeed, a jewel. Peer beneath the crystal clear water of shallow Biscayne Bay; explore the geologic wonders of the upper Florida Keys; immerse yourself among the last coral forest of North America, fill yourself with excitement by discovering ancient Spanish galleons being guarded by rainbow-colored denizens of the deep.

While in our national parks it is common to search for little lakes and ponds in vast expanses of land. In Biscayne, it is common to search for little cays and islands in the vast expanse of ocean. Searching for land is like the old cliché "needle in the haystack," with only 4 percent of 175,000 acres dry enough to stand on, and that made up primarily of Elliott Key and a narrow shoreline strip.

The park is within shouting distance of metropolitan Miami, but that fact is forgotten immediately upon leaving the South Dixie Highway (U.S. 1) for the 14.5 kilometer (9-mile) drive east to Convoy Point. The serenity and peace one feels upon reaching the park is almost shocking.

The water of Biscayne Bay provides a critical habitat for a variety of life,

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Aerial view of Biscayne National Park.

The waters of Biscayne Bay provide an ideal habitat for many life forms.



Photo by M. Woodbridge Williams.

Photo by M. Woodbridge Williams.

including the valuable pink shrimp, blue crab, stone crab, spiny lobster, and the commercial sponge. The efficient flushing action of the Gulf Stream and the cleansing of the water by numerous marine organisms, keeps the clarity of Biscayne Bay unsurpassed. A combination of depth and clarity provide an unmatched view of life in the water. The 7-mile boat trip across Biscayne Bay to Elliott Key, the largest of the remaining undeveloped coral islands, is enhanced by sunlight sparkling and dancing on sky blue waters, green mangrove covered islands, and multi-colored sails flickering in the soft southeast breezes. From the shallow flats weary bonefish slip into the deep as they disappear from sight of stalking fishermen.

Elliott Key and the numerous other small keys in the park make up the barrier on the eastern edge of Biscayne Bay. These islands, which are believed to be approximately 100,000 years old, were formed during recent glacial activities. Due in part, to the fall of the sea level during the Wisconsin glacial period, these once ancient coral reefs became exposed. Today, they are considered as living geologic wonders. Their location makes them ideal homes for various forms of tropical vegetation, resting places for many migratory birds, and a brief retreat for numerous south Floridians. With the advent of milder climatic conditions, the sea level began a slow rise. This rise heralded a new growth of coral representing today's living coral reefs.

Undoubtedly the reef tract is the most unusual feature of the park. This forest of sea grasses and corals attract marine animals of all shapes, sizes, and colors. The numerous niches and crevices in the reef provide hiding places for the multitude of colorful fish that commonly inhabit the tropical ocean. These fish enjoy the protection of the reef and feed on the fringing sea grass beds.

The reef extends toward the east of the keys for approximately 4 miles, varying in depth from a few inches to 45 feet. These coral formations sometimes extend to a height of 20 feet from the ocean floor and often rise above the surface, with numerous surge channels between them. These channels offer exquisite experiences in underwater exploration, while the reef tops create havoc to unsuspecting mariners. The relics of recent and once gallant ships offer an added joy to the pleasure of diving in the park.

The park organization is divided into four divisions: Resource Management and Research; Maintenance and



Elliott Key Harbor (above) is the main visitor facility in the park. The 70-slip harbor contains picnic grounds, showers, restrooms and a primitive campground.

The 45-foot workboat (right) hauls 1,000 gallons of fuel or freshwater, providing a life line to the keys. The mangrove covered jetty in the background provides good shore fishing for small fish.



The workboat (below) also serves to ferry personnel between the keys and for visitor tours. Wheelchair hookups and life rafts have been added to accommodate visitors on weekend tours. Captain Carey receives able docking assistance from Bidwell (left) and Keesling, while an enthusiastic Environmental Education group prepares to disembark.



Rehabilitative Services; Administration, and Interpretation and Visitor Protection.

To meet the challenges of managing this interesting park, constant monitoring of the resources is necessary. This responsibility currently falls to Danny Peters, acting chief of Resource Management and Research. Danny began his NPS career on the Blue Ridge Parkway, next door to Floyd, Va., where he grew up. In the words of the resource manager, the park environment consists of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems that are both beautiful and fragile. The potential for detrimental impacts on these systems is great, due to the proximity of rapidly expanding Dade County. Protecting the resources from external threats is the most challenging problem facing the park. The resulting variety of work to be accomplished makes this assignment interesting and educational. Monitoring fishing activities in itself is

extremely challenging due to the variety of fishing types. Commercial fishing of lobsters, crabs, shrimps and sponges, is monitored by Doug Link (working part-time) and the collecting of sport fishing information from the recreational fishermen, is Darcy Bailey's primary function. Research on water quality, recreational impacts on reefs, sponge populations and biological studies surrounding a sunken historic vessel are conducted by the Everglades Research Center. James Tilmant, research biologist, recently moved from the park staff to the Center and is continuing his studies in Biscayne National Park. Working with



Colorful tropical fish enjoy the protection of the reef and feed on the fringing sea grass beds.



Resource Management Specialist Danny Peters transplants young mangrove trees into various park areas so as to restore its natural vegetative cover. This thick intertwined forest protects the keys and mainland shoreline from erosion and the damaging effects of hurricanes.

Jim and Richard Curry, oceanographers; are Dick Conant, Tom Burns, and Mac Brock, all biological technicians.

Chief of Maintenance and Rehabilitative Services, Darell Keesling's challenges involve the geographical division of the park, the salt water environment and its damaging effects, costly boat maintenance, and lengthy travel time to worksites. George "Bookie" Bookwalter, maintenance worker, who has been a member of the crew practically since the park was established, has no intention of ever leaving south Florida. He finds each day a challenge. A day's work may involve

getting a diesel generator going to provide electricity on the keys, a little plumbing, heavy equipment operation, carpentry, rebuilding a Black Max (the park's standard outboard engine), operating the desalination plant, or maybe just operating a lawnmower. He is always ready to do the job even getting out his State of Florida dynamiting license if necessary. For relaxation, Bookie heads for the Gulf Stream with a couple of fishing poles or settles into his homemade film developing lab.

Like Bookie, Theodore "Ted" Carey, equipment mechanic, has no intention of leaving south Florida. Ted considers himself a double-dipper, after spending 20 years in the military. In addition to acquiring skills in engine repair of most types, gas and diesel, two and four cycles, Ted also holds a Marine Mechanic License and a 30-Ton Open Ocean Captain's License. With no roads connecting the headquarters with the keys, all material must be hauled by boat. Ted holds the not-so-envied responsibility of keeping those boats

afloat and operating. He's done a marvelous job and saves money by his careful boat maintenance program.

John Kessinger has watched the growth of the park. He has been on the staff longer than anyone else. He has observed the park visitation reach a peak and start a decline during the fuel crunch. While the reasons were unclear, Johnny believes curtailing of certain county recreational activities when the NPS took over, may have contributed. As the park electrician and plumber, he oversees the generation of electricity and the proper operation of the freshwater manufacturing and sewage systems. As Johnny said, the size of the park prevents specialization and encourages overlapping duties, which keeps things interesting. He has kept those isolated keys operational with the ingenuity that only experience provides. John is looking forward to a well-earned retirement with his wife, Eva, in October and the park will sorely miss them.

Keeping the facilities on those isolated keys open to the public and channel markers maintained and in place is the responsibility of Jerry McMillion, work leader. Although the park has a pack-in, pack-out policy on the keys, a lot of debris washes in and must be cleaned up for health, safety, and aesthetic reasons. To make trails accessible to disabled visitors, limestone rock (remaining from a construction job) is being ground up and compacted on the island's nature trails.

Bobby Nichols, maintenance worker, assists Jerry during weekdays and also covers the weekends, when visitor use is at its highest. Bobby, who grew up in Buffalo, N.Y., got his boating experience with the Navy in Vietnam. A necessary skill for the 7-mile trip to the keys on weekends to keep the reverse-osmosis plant and generators running. Then there is Kenneth "Ken" Morey, carpenter, who finally decided to try his master skills at Yosemite and recently left Biscayne. It will be difficult to replace him. Many Park Service employees will remember the handcarved momentos of the Biscayne dolphin symbol that Ken produced. Overlapping duties finds Julius Keaton, maintenance worker, with the job of battling downtown traffic in Miami, while assisting with procurement duties. Julius, who grew up in Homestead, Fla., was considered the best person to take over those duties when the purchasing agent position became vacant. In addition, he takes care of the grounds at Convoy Point and fills in wherever needed.

Chief of Interpretation and Visitor

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Protection Rick Childs has been at Biscayne for less than 2 months, having transferred from Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., after 6 years there as a district ranger. He finds the area to be different in that visitation is spread out quite evenly over the entire year, because the majority of the park's activities may be enjoyed year 'round. Childs is impressed with the dedication and expertise of the small but energetic Interpretation and Visitor Protection staff.

Enforcing regulations under proprietary jurisdiction, especially enacted for this park with its numerous commercial activities, makes interagency cooperation an all important aspect of law enforcement activities. Walter Woodside, chief of Visitor Protection, may, in a single day, have contact with Customs, Coast Guard, Immigration and Naturalization, a drug enforcement agency, and quite regularly, the Florida Marine Patrol. A discussion with Walt quickly gives the impression of a calm, methodical and efficient person. As the calls come in from isolated areas of the park to report floating drugs, drifting aliens, sunken boats, and short lobsters, Walt calmly responds with instruction that may prevent a major incident. Walt grew up in Arlington, Va., and started his Park Service career next door at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts in Vienna, Va. His experience of raising a family on an isolated island is unforgettable.

The patrolling trio of Randy Bidwell, Mary-Pat King, and John "Corky" Farley, make Walt's job a pleasurable one because of their expertise in boating

operations and their dedication to helping visitors. Newest member of the team is Dave Parker, from the Corps of Engineers. There was a special attraction for NPS and Biscayne as he gave up a permanent, full-time position for a permanent, subject-to-furlough one at Biscayne.

Interpretation in this new park has its challenges for Carol McNulty, who considers herself a mountain person. The hills around Pittsburgh and the mountains of Virginia where she spent her early childhood didn't really prepare Carol for her first exposure to Biscayne National Park but she immediately fell in love with it. She arrived at Biscayne during a time of change, which opened up new challenges in developing an environmental education program and expanding a budding interpretive program, using volunteers.

During 1981, I joined the interpretive staff as chief, with hopes of utilizing my experiences with underwater and tropical island interpretation gained at Virgin Islands National Park. There are many similarities between the two parks, but there are also numerous differences. Both have spectacular reefs, lush tropical vegetation including mangroves, and both are in the flyway of migratory birds. The most glaring difference is the logistics of getting to the most beautiful areas in the park. The Virgin Islands coral reefs are within walking distance. At Biscayne, it is necessary to cross at least 7 miles of ocean.

Holding all this together is Superintendent James Sanders, with the

assistance of the tall Texan, Edna Good, administrative technician. Edna started her Park Service career as a secretary-steno in Yosemite. She has also held positions at Biscayne as a clerk-typist and purchasing agent. She now has the unique responsibility of covering all of the above, while meeting park needs with whatever assistance she can get.

Biscayne is one of the few Park Service areas that must deal swiftly and efficiently at a moment's notice with the inherent threat of a tropical storm or hurricane. The entire staff must mobilize forces to secure all facilities, evacuate park families, personnel and visitors from the park, and then take the park's vessels to more secure facilities in Everglades National Park to the west. The park's hurricane plan is updated and rehearsed before the beginning of the 5-month hurricane season (June-October), with the entire staff geared up and ready to go into action with the first warning.

Working in Biscayne is challenging and enjoyable, as evidenced by employees' comments. Protecting the fragile resources from outside threats and getting materials to and from worksites are the greatest of these challenges. The weather in south Florida is ideal and the water-related activities are great. Fishing is outstanding for those of us who have our own boats. Next winter when those northern park temperatures drop, we'll still be in our summer uniforms. Another plus for south Florida and Biscayne.

Maughan seeks improved NPS/concessioner relations

By Jim Harpster
Public Affairs Officer, RMRO

Rex Maughan.

He wears cowboy boots and tailored Western suits, he owns or shares in the ownership of six ranches in three States, and he can perform some nifty calculations with a mind that has been likened to an abacus.

Ask him casually what he does and he'll respond, not entirely in jest, "I buy low and sell high."

He's an accountant by training, an outdoorsman by preference, and a family man by any standard. He also is chairman of the Conference of National Park Concessioners, representing some 450 concessioners in 96 park areas, and he speaks with what sounds like genuine fondness and appreciation for fellows like Jim Watt and Russ Dickenson.



He is Rex G. Maughan of Arizona, who earlier this year became part owner (with Greyhound Food Management, Inc.) of substantial concessions facilities in Glacier National Park. Together, Maughan and Greyhound will fulfill a 25-year contract to provide food, lodging and travel services to visitors in the big Montana park after having purchased the enterprise from Don Hummel.

It was Hummel who preceded Maughan as chairman of the Conference of National Park Concessioners. Frequently at sword's point with the Park Service and past Directors, Hummel decided to end his 30-year association with the Glacier Park concession operation because, as he told a reporter, "It's no fun anymore."

Like his predecessor, Maughan minces no words that there has been

something less than full harmony between the Service and its concessioners in years past.

"The Park Service has demanded things of concessioners that they couldn't provide," he says. "There were, and are, limitations of dollars or time requirements that many of them just couldn't provide. During the past 5 to 10 years, say, I think the Park Service had the attitude that they were going to jam everything they could down the throats of the concessioners, and the concessioners took the position that if we gave an inch, they'd (the Park Service) take a mile, and the result was a standoff."

Maughan himself was something other than a casual observer to those skirmishes. From 1967 until last year, he was vice-president of the Del E. Webb Corporation, the Arizona conglomerate that has been the long-term operator of concessions facilities of the principal developed areas at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah-Ariz., and, in more recent times, of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Nev. In that capacity, Maughan was directly involved in the operation of the Wahweap, Hite, Hall's Crossing and Bullfrog developments on Lake Powell, the principal feature of Glen Canyon and the Cottonwood Cove and the Callville Bay facilities on Lake Mead.

Given the often conflicting nature of relations between park concessioners and the Service, is there a solution possible?

"Oh, certainly," the Arizonan says. "Sometimes the concessioner has to give in and be a little less restrictive, but the Park Service has to understand that there are limitations to what the concessioner can do."

"I think the Number 1 item is better communications—open communications—between the concessioner and the Park Service so that each can better understand the challenges, the problems and the limitations on each side."

"Russ Dickenson is doing an outstanding job, and he's trying to promote a cooperative attitude throughout the organization. And I'm trying to build better rapport and to encourage concessioners to develop better communications with superintendents, and to discover that it's still possible to sit down and work out solutions to our common problems."

As evidence of what he calls an improved climate, Maughan noted that he was invited to address the Southeast Region's Superintendents Conference during April, and the meeting produced some stimulating and mutually productive dialogue.

Maughan agrees that the concessioners' public image isn't what it should be, but he says the Park Service itself has had more than a little to do with that. Too often in years past, he said, the Service had a tendency to picture the concessioners as bad guys who consistently ripped off the visiting public.

"We know in fact that we (concessioners) are considerably under the rates charged for goods and services in competitive areas," he says. "Foreign visitors in particular tell us that our prices are far less than in the cities, and Glacier is a good example. People there pay about \$30 a night for lodging in the park, while it's about \$60 virtually every place else."

"I think you'll find without exception that the concessioners want to give the public their money's worth, whether it's for food, lodging or a boat ride."

"We have a voluntary organization that has no policing powers, of course," Maughan continued, "but we are very concerned about quality. We've set up committees that are working to upgrade all of our operations, and we have specialists who have volunteered their time to work with individual concessioner operations to improve their quality. These committees are working with their counterparts in the Park Service on just about everything you can think of—franchise fees, pricing, campgrounds, food service, all the areas where there have been conflicts in the past. These things are changing, and I already see great improvements both in quality and in our relationships with the Park Service."

The Conference chairman credits his colleagues with contributing greatly to visitor satisfaction in the parks, and to the care of the parks as well. From restaurant waitress to bus driver, concessioner employees spend untold hours in helping visitors to better know and understand the park, complementing the work of park interpreters. Further, he explained, most of these employees are highly

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a new series of articles on NPS concessioners.)

conscientious in keeping the park clean and neat.

"The Colorado River has never been so beautiful as it is today, and I give a lot of credit to the concessioner boat crews who make absolutely sure there's no litter or debris left in the canyon."

Maughan believes concessioners must continue to strive for improved quality of service and to upgrade their employees' facilities.

"We all put most of our emphasis in lodging and food service for the visitor," he says, "and too often the employee is left to be taken care of 'next year.' I think most of us could and should make an effort to provide better facilities for our employees, and that in turn would help us to recruit and retain a higher quality staff."

What kind of future is there for concession operations in the parks?

"I'm very bullish on our parks and their visitation," he says. "I think visitation is going to continue to increase. It's not easy to keep up with the cost of operations and improvements, but I would encourage anyone to take a good look at a park concession operation if the price is right."

"Parks are fun, you know, even though they are a lot of work—both for the superintendent and for the concessioner."

Maughan was born 44 years ago at Logan, Utah, where was located the hospital nearest to his parents' Idaho ranch. He was graduated in business administration from Arizona State University, and did graduate study in auditing and taxes. He also is a certified property manager.

He joined the Del E. Webb Corporation after several years of work with accounting and management firms. As general manager of one of those companies, Maughan was responsible for the administration, leasing and management of \$50 million worth of real estate in Arizona and New York City.

Three years ago, he founded Forever Living Products, Inc., a direct sales organization that presently is producing and marketing skin care products.

Maughan and his wife, Ruth, are parents of three children. The eldest, Todd, is on a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) mission in Uruguay, and daughter Sonya and son Gregg both are in school in Phoenix, where the Maughans make their home.

Clara Barton NHS restored for centennial



The Red Cross offices at Clara Barton NHS have been recently restored.

By Sandra S. Weber
Program Director
Clara Barton NHS, Glen Echo, Md.

When the American Red Cross celebrated its Centennial this May with a 5-day convention in Washington, D.C., over 1,000 delegates included a trip to the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Md., in their itinerary. The site had prepared for the Centennial visitors by restoring the two rooms in the house that Clara Barton had used as the headquarters of the early Red Cross from 1897-1904.

The modern-day Red Cross workers were fascinated with the appearance of the offices from which Clara Barton and her volunteer staff directed operations during such relief efforts as the Spanish-American War and the Galveston Flood of 1900. In place of the telephones and computer terminals that today's Red Cross employs, they marvelled over the 90-year-old typewriters, handwritten ledgers, and oak filing cabinets with which Clara Barton conducted Red Cross business. They all smiled knowingly, however, when they read Clara Barton's 1910 diary entry, "... the same grind to keep out of the way of letters—letters—There is no end of them. Let them go?? You cannot and live; even one day's rest, or neglect, doubles the work of the next, and is all the harder."

Preparing the Red Cross offices for the Centennial was a 2-year project for the site's staff which proved to be as fascinating as it was challenging. The rooms had been substantially altered in the 1930s when the building was turned into a rooming house, and much restoration work was necessary to recapture the rooms' original turn-of-the-century appearance.



Restoration craftsmen practice their muslin-hanging techniques at Clara Barton NHS.

Certainly the most intriguing aspect of the project was the discovery of hundreds of 1890s newspapers, magazines, letters, and envelopes stuffed between the wall studs under the modern drywall. Clara Barton apparently used her scrap paper for insulation.

One particularly interesting find was a handwritten grocery list, which revealed that one could purchase 9 lbs. of beef in 1897 for 72¢ and that a pound of butter cost a mere 18¢. All of this material was carefully removed from the walls as a fire-safety precaution, but the envelopes and Red Cross flyers were placed once again on the desks where they had first been delivered over 80 years ago.

Once the modern coverings had been removed from the walls, the restoration crew faced a most unique problem. Rather than plastering her walls or hanging wallpaper as most Victorians did, Clara Barton had devised a wall treatment peculiarly her own. It consisted of tacking unbleached muslin to the studs and then painting the fabric with a stiff sizing. Always frugal and practical, Clara Barton saw no need to go to the expense of paying a plasterer when she could have her own workmen tack muslin to the walls and ceilings.

Most of the original muslin had been torn down during the 1930s, and the restoration crew suddenly found itself learning the lost art of muslin hanging by trial and error. After much experimentation and a few false starts, muslin hanging soon became second nature to them as they tacked bolt after bolt to Clara Barton's walls.

As the restoration crew continued to hang muslin, replace rotted joists, and reconstruct wooden cupboards, curators from the site and Harpers Ferry Center were busy attempting to locate appropriate furnishings for the rooms. A series of excellent 1902 photographs provided a wealth of information on the

offices, down to the number of pencils Clara Barton kept on her desk. Fortunately, several items which appeared in the photographs were still in the house, but quite a number of pieces had disappeared over the years and had to be replaced with period artifacts. The question then became, "Where was the money to purchase the furnishings?" The answer was almost miraculous in its timeliness. The Friends of Clara Barton, the group which donated the house to the Park Service in 1975, announced that they had decided to disband, and that they wished to donate the \$8400 left in their treasury to the site to purchase furnishings for the Red Cross offices. Their generosity ensured that the offices would be fully refurnished in time for the Centennial.

As work continued on the Red Cross offices upstairs, intense activity was also evident in the basement. Clara Barton's home was originally built as a temporary shelter and was incapable of supporting the sustained weight of the visitors and staff that now used the site. An entirely new support structure had to be devised before the arrival of the Centennial crowds. Two days before the scheduled dedication ceremony of the offices, the last steel beam was placed in the basement, increasing the load capacity from 15 lbs. per square foot to 300 lbs.

When Director Dickenson officially dedicated the Red Cross office on May 15, the desks, the muslin, and the steel were all securely in place. Two rather woebegone rooms had been transformed into the comfortable, homey offices designed by the inimitable Clara Barton 80 years ago. The half dozen rolltop desks piled with correspondence, the home-made filing cabinets, and the certificates and awards hanging on the walls, reveal more about this determined, energetic woman than any biography ever could.

Natural Bridges now electrically independent



Owachomo Bridge in Natural Bridges NM, Utah.

By Park Ranger Ron Thoreson
Natural Bridges NM, Utah

The oldest national monument in the State of Utah, Natural Bridges National Monument, boasts one of the most modern systems for generating electrical energy. Visitors to this semi-arid area of fantastically eroded formations and sunny skies, near the Four Corners region, have always marveled at the three huge bridges of stone for which the 73-year-old monument was named. Since last spring, however, a new and man-made addition to these scenic features has shared in some of the limelight. Dedicated with much fanfare and enthusiasm on June 7, 1980, the Natural Bridges' solar photovoltaic system continues one year later to efficiently and unobtrusively supply virtually all of the monument's electrical needs. The electricity is produced without noise, air pollution, or consumption of precious fossil fuels.

Before installation of the solar photovoltaic system, Natural Bridges relied exclusively on a 40-kilowatt diesel-powered generator for electric service because of its isolation from public utilities. This was one of the factors that contributed to its selection from among 63 potential sites considered by the Federal Department of Energy, Department of the Interior, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose engineers designed the system. Year 'round occupancy of the site by a small relatively modern community of Park Service personnel, help to demonstrate the practicality of using photovoltaics under various light and weather conditions. Other criteria important to the project, and met by the 7,779-acre monument, were the size and diversity of its electrical loads, an abundance of sunshine (vital to the operation of any solar device), and the system's accessibility and use by the



Solar collector panels atop Natural Bridges' new solar photovoltaic system help provide all of the electricity needs of the national monument.

general public once it was built. Public viewing was particularly stressed since photovoltaic technology will become an even more important, and commonplace part of daily life in the near future.

Visitors to Natural Bridges see exhibits, displays, and slide programs at the park's visitor center—all powered or illuminated by direct use of the sun. A "solar trail" leads to a viewing platform a short distance from the center where the array of solar cells may be seen. Here sunlight (photo-) falls on the more than one quarter million cells made of silicon where it is converted directly into DC current (voltaic). Each 2- or 3-inch cell in the 1.3-acre array field produces about 0.4 watt and the total array has a design peak of 100 kilowatts—to make it the largest such system in the world. A separate building houses storage batteries that can provide 600-kilowatt hours of stored electricity for use at night and during extended periods of cloudy weather. The building also contains an inverting device used to "invert" the direct current coming from the array field to AC, or alternating current, for which modern appliances are designed. The

diesel generator is on stand-by now only for emergency and maintenance use.

Public acceptance and support of the photovoltaic system at Natural Bridges has been overwhelming, and interest in this demonstration of harnessing some of the sun's potential has caused a wide variety of tour groups to include it as part of their itinerary. In its first year of operation the array of solar panels has saved nearly 90 percent of the almost 18,000 gallons of fuel oil that had normally been consumed to produce electricity.

It is fitting, too, that the solar cells are made of silicon dioxide, an abundant and humble material known as common sand. Four miles from the photovoltaic site three massive spans of stone arc majestically across White and Armstrong canyons. Made of sandstone, and witness to Anasazi farmers of centuries ago, they seem today to symbolize for modern man a link to the future. A bridge of new technology that uses one of the oldest and most abundant resources of the American Southwest—another sunny day!

Meet the missions of San Antonio



Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo in San Antonio Missions NHP.

By Dan Murphy
Writer-Editor, SWRO
San Antonio Missions NHP

Will Rogers said San Antonio was one of America's four unique cities and he was right. It has been enhanced with the addition of San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, Tex., one of the Nation's newest national parks. The park is also unique because it preserves and interprets four 18th-century Spanish colonial missions along the San Antonio River. The park was established by an act of Congress and signed by the President on Nov. 10, 1978.

As celebrations in the year 1700 opened a new century, three European empires struggled for control of the New World. England dominated the east coast; France held the Mississippi Valley, and the Spanish worked their way northward from the heartland of New Spain—today's Mexico.

As a means of extending its influence and assimilating the natives, Spain introduced a remarkable frontier institution—the mission. Eventually, from lush California valleys to dry Texas plains to tropical Florida coasts, there developed a chain of Spanish missions.

At the missions, with their fields and workshops, priests in rough-woven robes taught Indians to raise cattle and

to adopt Spain's newest agricultural and social customs. In time, there was a network of Texas missions stretching from San Juan Bautista to the south in present-day Guerrero, to Dolores in what is now Nacogdoches in east Texas, to Ysleta del Sur near El Paso.

The Mission concept initially took root in east Texas with the establishment of two missions by 1691. But the San Antonio River, winding through the south central plains like a green ribbon of life, eventually attracted Spain's interest. The first mission along its banks was San Antonio de Valero, founded in 1718. Curiously, it gained its greatest fame years after it was abandoned when it entered Texas history and folklore as "the Alamo." Today it is open to visitors as a State Historical Site, managed by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

While Mission San Antonio de Valero was thriving, the east Texas missions were experiencing critical setbacks, and under pressure Spain began to pull back. Fra Antonio Margil de Jesus, a remarkable man in any era, was at Mission San Antonio in 1719 when he saw that along the San Antonio River he could begin anew the work that had been disrupted in the east. In 1720 he established Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo as close to Mission



The Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna in San Antonio Missions NHP.

Photos by Fred Mang.

San Antonio as Spanish law allowed. San Jose started with temporary structures and was moved several times. By 1740 it was located where it is now and was known as the "Queen of the Missions." Today with its large compound still intact, visitors can sense the broad range of activities of a mission village. Surely this is one of the most beautiful Spanish colonial sites in the United States? Its decoration and sculpture, including the famous Rosa's window, must have been stunning on the frontier.

In 1722, a short-lived mission, San Francisco Xavier de Najera, was established near the present site of Concepcion. A State marker on Mission Road south of Concepcion commemorates this mission. The other three missions, Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna, San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco de la Espada also were relocated from the east Texas frontier. With the dedication of these three, the cluster of five missions in San Antonio, strung like pearls on alternate banks of the river, was well established.

Walking around the missions today, quiet islands in the midst of a modern city, it takes effort to imagine what it was like when they were islands of activity on the vast, semi-arid Texas plains. Much time was spent constructing and maintaining the great stone buildings which were much larger than anything the Indians had ever seen before. The church at Concepcion is



Mission San Francisco de la Espada.



Mission San Juan de Capistrano.

essentially as it was 2 centuries ago. It is the oldest unrestored stone church in the United States.

At the center of mission activity were the rough-robed friars who served as teachers, protectors, disciplinarians and pastors. Usually they were the first to rise in the morning and then began work with the Indians. They taught farming techniques, masonry, blacksmithing, carpentry and Spanish. At best, the rugged life of the missionary left little leisure time, and for the most part it was a life of sacrifice.

Mission life was not limited to the walls and structures, but also extended to the fields surrounding the compound. Various agricultural

activities, and the development and maintenance of a sophisticated irrigation system, were essential. Dams were built to establish a reliable and elevated water source. The Espada Dam still is functioning today and can be seen along the route between San Jose and San Juan. These dams supplied water for the acequias, an extensive system of gravity-fed irrigation ditches. Parts of the missions' acequias are still in use. Of these, the most astonishing is the Espada Aqueduct. San Juan and Espada are still surrounded by farms (labores) and much community activity—the agricultural life of the missions.

As the century turned again and

entered the 1800s, the role of the missions declined. They were no longer the agents of empire. Mexico broke from Spain, and then Texas broke from Mexico. Finally, Texas and the whole western half of the continent were joined to the United States. But these missions, like others on that remote frontier that stretched from Florida to California, had done their work. Indeed, they were the nucleus for the settlement of today's American Southwest where the touch of Spain enriched the American mix.

Bicentennial culminates in October

Plans for the Bicentennial celebration of the American victory in the Revolutionary War at Yorktown, Va., are nearly complete.

The 4-day event will be held Oct. 16-19 at Yorktown Battlefield, a part of Colonial National Historical Park.

Plans include an encampment of 4,000 uniformed members of recreated Colonial units from the 13 original States, battlefield ceremonies honoring the participation of the French, a parade by members of the U.S. Armed Forces in modern equipment and dress and exhibits of Colonial lifestyle, agriculture

and arts and crafts.

On Oct. 19, designated "Victory Day," U.S., French and German leaders will speak at a reenactment of the surrender ceremony of 1781. Troops will pass in review, military bands will play and a naturalization ceremony for new American citizens is slated.

Several tall ships from East Coast ports and two frigates of the French Navy are expected to take part. Entertainment will include sailboat races, band concerts, singing groups and foot races.

Four-score and seven years ago

An original copy of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" is on display at the Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., this summer.

Known as the "Nicolay copy," this is the earliest known version of the famous address. It is also referred to as the "rough draft."

The copy is written, partly in pencil, on White House stationery. It is believed Lincoln penned the first page prior to his departure for Gettysburg and completed it after his arrival Nov. 18, 1863.

The document has been preserved by the Library of Congress and is being loaned to the Park Service through a special agreement.

Getting to the top of the Arch



Photo by Joe Matthews.

JNEM's award-winning, nine-man tram crew includes (from left, front row) Harry J. Breitenstein, Robert M. Kelly, Jerry L. Schober (superintendent), Robert Schaffner and Harry Coolbaugh; (second row) Thomas Res and Carl Bridgeforth; (third row) Norman Messinger (asst. supt.) Kenneth Broshous, Lester Doolittle, Leander Stroud and Charles Mueller.

Getting to the top of the Gateway Arch in St. Louis is a simple matter. All that visitors to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial have to do is climb into a specially built capsule, which will carry them to the observation area atop the 630-foot monument.

It's a smooth 4-minute ride for the visitors even though their vehicle—part of a tram-train of eight five-passenger capsules—moves from a horizontal position to one that is vertical and then horizontal again. Because the tram rotates as the system moves, the passengers remain upright. The reason for the rotation is that the legs of the Arch are vertical only part way up. They are nearly horizontal at the top and horizontal at the bottom. What makes the trip so easygoing and pleasant is a one-of-a-kind, highly complex electro-mechanical system, backed up by a crew of talented mechanics, who make it their business to ensure that the system functions almost flawlessly.

During the January 1 to November 23 period last year, 880,835 people rode the trams. Not one of the riders was injured

or delayed—a record so outstanding that it won for the maintenance crew a "Special Merit Award for Excellence of Service" from Interior Secretary James Watt. In addition to the Unit Citation, the Secretary awarded individual certificates to the crew members.

The statistics on which the citations were based are impressive. Even more impressive is the fact that during a period of almost 14 years more than 11 million persons have ridden the trams without a serious accident.

"We are pleased so many get to the top of the Arch, but our greatest pride is that we got so many to the top and back down without incident," Jefferson National Memorial Superintendent Jerry L. Schober said.

More about the transportation system installed in 1967 at a cost of \$2.5 million:

- The tram-trains, one in each leg of the Arch, leave the bottom suspended from rails and cables.

- The trams are kept in close-to-perfect operating condition by following established preventive maintenance procedures. The original

designer developed weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual check lists, which have been modified from time to time. The modifications were based on the maintenance crew's experience while working on the system.

- The mechanics have developed a high level of sensitivity and awareness of unusual sounds and movements in the system. That has enabled them to detect the need for inspections and repairs in advance of scheduled preventive maintenance inspections.

- The result has been the avoidance of costly breakdowns, lost revenues and personal injuries.

- The mechanics' close attention to their unique transportation system is reflected in the hours of "downtime" during fiscal 1980—less than ½ of 1 percent. Similar percentages were recorded during the 3 previous fiscal years.

Petrified Forest honors CCC

As part of its 75th anniversary celebrations, Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., honored the Civilian Conservation Corps and its work in the park during the 1930s and 1940s.

More than 100 people gathered May 3 at the Painted Desert Inn to commemorate the CCC. Included was an Indian culture demonstration—dances, corn grinding, weaving and other Native crafts.

A luncheon for winners of the art, photo and essay contests, former CCC workers, Indian culture demonstrators and their families was held just prior to the commemorative ceremonies.

Superintendent Roger Rector welcomed guests and made a few opening remarks. The three speech contest winners then presented their speeches. Dana Newton, Valley High School, spoke about the natural resources of Apache and Navajo counties.

The main speaker was A. V. "Bill" Hardt, Arizona State Senator, who is a former CCC worker.

Burning a right-of-way



Fire Boss David Mchugh and the Gulf States Utilities representative monitor the prescribed burn's progress at Big Thicket.

By John Apel
Park Technician
Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex.

The use of prescribed fire as a management tool is nothing new to the Park Service; prescribed burning is used for various purposes, from improving wildlife habitat to reducing fire hazards. However, a recent burn at Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex., was done with a different purpose in mind.

Big Thicket National Preserve is composed of 12 widely scattered units; many are crisscrossed by pipeline and powerline rights-of-way (R.O.W.) that existed before the preserve was established in 1974. These R.O.W. are kept cleared by the companies that own them, usually by mowing or the application of herbicides. When Gulf States Utilities (G.S.U.) notified the preserve that they were planning to spray a 10-acre section of their powerline, R.O.W. in the preserve's Hickory Creek Savannah Unit, the Resource Management staff suggested that a prescribed burn be tried as an alternative to chemical control. G.S.U. agreed and sent a representative to the fire to observe whether prescription burning would be a practical method to maintain other sections of G.S.U. right-of-way.



The Hickory Creek Savannah Unit was established to preserve one of the few longleaf pine savannahs remaining in east Texas. It is believed that these savannahs were maintained in the past by a combination of periodic wildfires and poor drainage. Big Thicket National Preserve is presently formulating a Fire Management Plan which will propose prescribed burning in the longleaf pine savannahs and other fire adapted plant associations. So the use of fire in the Hickory Creek Savannah Unit was especially fitting. A fire plan was written to obtain a hot, slow ground fire which would kill loblolly pine saplings, woody shrubs, and reduce ground litter. It would not kill most of the larger longleaf pine growing under the powerlines. These seed trees will be cut out individually as they grow to within 15 feet of the lines. The result should be a more natural appearance along the R.O.W. and reduce the chance of environmental damage from aerial spraying of herbicides.

The success of the first burn in March of 1981 indicates that prescribed fire will be an important management practice for both the Hickory Creek Savannah Unit's R.O.W. and other R.O.W. throughout the preserve.

Park Technician Greg Garetz works as part of the containment crew.

San Juan's junior rangers



Superintendent Luis Garcia-Curbelo takes a break with some of his junior rangers to look over polaroid snaps taken in the morning.

By Luis E. Garcia-Curbelo
Superintendent, San Juan NHS, P.R.

At 7:30 a.m. the little ranger is issued special instructions by the two young ladies dressed in green and grey: "... wear your hat all the time, do not lean against the walls, do not eat in front of the visitors, never leave the information desk unattended, always greet incoming visitors, be on the alert for unsafe acts ..."

At 8:00 a.m. the little ranger is posted at the main gate of the old fortress. Her assignment is to establish initial visitor contact. She is 14 years old, and her parents are not around to help her. At exactly 8:05 a.m. the first visitor approaches the gate. The little ranger is nervous. After all, she was given only 4 hours of actual training and 1 week to learn many details. She manages to hand the visitor a brochure. "Good morning, Sir," she says with a shaky voice. "Good morning, will you have a tour this morning?" the visitor asks. The little ranger provides the requested information, realizing later that there's no reason to be that nervous. She has just made initial contact with a visitor, one of many who will visit the fort today. She has a lot of things on her mind: do's and don'ts, dates to be remembered, which way is north, etc., and she wonders why the superintendent had said that the NPS hat is worn only by a "special breed of people." Early in the morning she had also been told: "Today you will learn the meaning of the word 'service'." By 4:00 p.m. the little ranger is already a veteran of many tours and has answered dozens of questions. She has managed to endure only one day as part of the Division of Visitor Services,

Continued next page.

and has found out that the word "service," like "love," means to give of yourself without expecting anything in return.

For two consecutive years the Junior Ranger Program has been conducted at San Juan National Historic Site. The program was originated by Park Technicians Beda Velazquez and Nelly Vazquez and this year it was under the guidance of acting chief of Visitor Services Gregorio Batista. Its primary objective was to familiarize grade school and junior high school students and their families with the National Park Service and the history of the ancient Spanish fortifications of San Juan.

Sixteen students were selected from among the many schools located within the San Juan metropolitan area. The students and their families attended an orientation session where uniforms, instructions, and copies of sample tours were issued.

The big day finally arrived. The newly appointed Junior Rangers reported for duty at Fort San Cristobal early in the morning, wearing their brand new hats and white T-shirts with green arrowheads printed on the front. It was March 22, the anniversary of Puerto Rico's abolition of slavery. The children were immediately assigned to various tasks, such as welcoming visitors at the gate, providing assistance at the information desk, attending visitors at the museum, and conducting preventive patrols. Those who were not immediately assigned specific duties, were offered additional training by Park Technician Eduardo Oliver. Dressed in 18th-century militia uniform and carrying a musket with fixed bayonet, Park Technician Oliver took the "rangers" into the Fort's cisterns and other areas not normally open to the general public, such as the Civil Defense Headquarters. But the most important activity was the time-honored interpretive tour. Our new "rangers" produced a record of 31 tours, with a total of 648 participating visitors. Somewhat shaky in the morning, they had experienced a sense of self-confidence by the end of the day.

At the end of the workday our Junior Rangers had an opportunity to evaluate the program and express their feelings and ideas about it. Some stated that the program provided an opportunity to do something worthwhile; and some expressed that it helped in developing their initiative, self-confidence and concern for the ancient forts. All of them agreed that the job of a park technician with the Service means more than just handing out brochures and conducting tours.

Former 'Rock' guard now an in interpreter



Park Technician Frank Heaney knows Alcatraz inside and out—you see, he used to live there.

By John D. Stokley
Park Technician
Golden Gate NRA, Calif.

Park Technician Frank Heaney conducted his tours of the former Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary in almost the same manner as the other tour guides. He gave facts concerning the history of the island, which included the years from 1934 to 1963, when the penitentiary was in operation. At this point, however, Heaney's tour differed greatly.

"Something special happened in 1948," he said. "That's when I came here. Yes, I lived on this island for 2 years." With this remark, we became especially attentive. During the rest of the tour Heaney related many stories about his experiences as a correctional officer at Alcatraz.

What influenced Heaney in 1948 to seek employment at the Nation's most dreaded institution? He explained that as a boy growing up in the San Francisco Bay area and seeing Alcatraz in the distance, he used to wonder what went on behind the prison walls. Also, prison movies with George Raft and James Cagney no doubt had their effect.

One day in the Post Office, Heaney saw a notice that correctional officers were being recruited for Alcatraz. He took the examination, passed it with a high score, and was scheduled for an interview with the warden.

The interview with Warden Swope lasted almost an hour. "He did everything in his power to dissuade me from taking the job," Heaney recalled. "He told me I was too young and immature. I countered that, even though I was young (age 21 at the time), I should be given the opportunity. Finally he agreed that he'd give me a try. Probably in the back of his mind he thought I'd be there for a short time and quit or get fired."

Was the job really that tough? "It was very difficult," Heaney said. The first day on duty in the cell-house, he got a taste of what the job was really like. "The inmates in their cells started whistling at me," he related. "And then came the suggestive remarks . . ." The other officers told Heaney to ignore the harassment or it would never stop.

Not only was there pressure from inmates, but also from Heaney's superiors. At the request of several prisoners, he went to Associate Warden Madigan to see if the music played in the recreation area could be modernized. "His face reddened as he looked at me," Heaney told us. "He then looked me straight in the eye and told me flatly to mind my own business. I should just maintain discipline and if there was any changing of music, I should leave it up to him to make that decision."

When it was time for evaluation, Madigan suggested to Heaney that he take another Civil Service job and come back later when he was more mature. "I told him I knew it was difficult but that I was managing and should be given the opportunity to stay. When I wasn't laid off at the end of my 1-year probationary period, I knew I had made the grade."

Heaney told us that exciting events in the prison were rare. "At first the job was interesting, but soon it became very boring—very routine." None of the 14 escape attempts from Alcatraz occurred while Heaney worked there. On one occasion, though, he was commended for his part in the control of a major disturbance in the inmates' dining hall.

What about the famous inmates such as George "Machine Gun" Kelly? "He impressed me the most as being a gentleman; a man who looked like a bank president instead of a bank robber, bootlegger, and kidnapper." Of Robert

"The Birdman" Stroud, Heaney said, "My connection with him was mainly going in and searching his cell. I talked to him from time to time, and would generally look through some of his books because he was a very interesting writer." And of Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis, "That man is someone whom I will never forget. He probably was the most talkative inmate there and told me many tales about his life. He said that Ma Barker was a kindly woman, like a mother to him, and he was fond of her." Lastly, of John Chase, he remarked, "He was in "Baby Face" Nelson's gang. I knew him well because he was the cobbler when I was in charge of the prison cobbler shop. I liked him. He was really a nice guy."

Heaney ended his correctional officer career after 2 years when he was recalled to active military duty in Korea.

Now, more than 30 years later, Heaney is back at Alcatraz giving tours of the old prison. Learning to speak in front of large groups was not the only problem Heaney had to overcome when he returned to Alcatraz. "A lot of the experiences I had here as a young man came back to haunt me—occurrences I had long forgotten. These memories often made conducting tours a difficult job for me. I was ready to quit after two tours." But Frank Heaney didn't quit. "Now I really get a kick out of people and enjoy giving these tours on the island."

Happy birthday Crater Lake

On May 22 Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., the 5th oldest national park in the U.S., added one more candle to its cake, marking its 79th birthday. To celebrate the event, punch and cookies, donated by the park staff and their families, were served in the Headquarters' lobby to all visitors and park employees.

In addition, a display of Crater Lake historical photos was arranged for the occasion. A news release was prepared, and local TV and other media gave Statewide coverage of the event.

Crater Lake was established on May 22, 1902 as a result of the efforts of Judge S. Steel's 17-year crusade with Congress.

Long cave has long history



A visitor entrance to Mammoth Cave NP.

By Henry T. Holman
Park Technician
Mammoth Cave, Ky.

(Author's Note: Besides being the longest cave in the world—with more than 225 miles of surveyed areas—Mammoth Cave also has an equally lengthy and complex history. Just as much of the cave is still undiscovered, there are also many unanswered questions related to its history. Among these is: "Who found it?" It is known that about 4,000 years ago prehistoric people knew about Mammoth Cave and other caves in the vicinity. Indians knew of its location; and probably explorers and settlers knew of it, long before it became the most significant source of saltpetre during the War of 1812. The following article is about real people who could well have done the things attributed to them, but until additional evidence is found, this article is historical fiction.)

The longest cave in the world, Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, was not revealed to mankind all at once, by magic. Today, the Cave has been explored to perhaps only half its length. The efforts of modern explorers are well documented and continue. But, what of the efforts of explorers before the recorded history of Mammoth Cave on which Park Service efforts are based?

Although there are no specific records to delineate the actual pre-historic use and exploration of Mammoth Cave, there are enough hints from research and folk tales to lead to a plausible chronicle of the events prior to the documented history of Mammoth Cave.

Imagine one man as he walks out of his thatched cane hut one misty late fall morning, looks through the sun—pierced fog over the Buffaloe River valley, samples the air, and considers his day's work as he has done many mornings in his 45 years. He wakes the younger members of his family and gathers his dried cane torches in preparation for entering a large cave nearby.

After a troublesome scramble over many large and loose rocks, his party arrives at the appointed place, a wide ledge some 30 feet above the cave floor, and begins the work of sifting mineral crystals from the damp clay and scraping them from the walls. He digs under a boulder, undermining it. His last thoughts through the choking pain of this great weight are of the misty fall morning.

(Over 2,000 years later, in 1935, his dessicated remains were found by guides.)

Evidence of pre-historic Indians is found in many parts of Mammoth Cave. It is not certain why they came, what they came for, or why they left. It is believed they entered the cave in search of mineral salts.

Although they may not have reached Mammoth Cave, the first explorations of the Kentucky area by Europeans were Spanish and French. The "Buffaloe" or Green River is the major stream in the Mammoth Cave area, however, this river is not shown on a French map dated 1718.

The lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, including the Mammoth Cave area, were disputed lands. These lands were known only by a few surveyors, explorers, and hunters until the 1770s, when settlement was finally allowed by the British Crown.

In the 1760s, despite King George III's Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting settlements west of the mountains, many trading companies from the East

Continued on next page.

began to send parties into the West. These were to explore and survey rivers and lands for their potential development.

In the spring of 1768, Lt. Thomas Hutchins climbed a ravine on the south side of Green River above a place where an underground stream returns its waters to the surface and found a cave with a spring passing into its mouth. . . . a fact he duly noted and transmitted to his superior Captain Harry Gordon and to members of trading companies with whom he was acquainted. Many partners, some secret, of these ventures by land and trading companies were officials of the British Colonial Government.

Hutchins mused as he completed his notes. "Will his survey charts of this river and notes on the resources of adjoining lands bear any fruit in the years to come? Or, will they be lost or destroyed during an Indian attack? The most promising finds seem to be bitumen, salt, lime, and perhaps nitre for gunpowder in some of the caves. These things will be important when settlers arrive."

Descendants of the Gratz trading family and Col. George Crogham, Deputy Indian Agent for the British Crown, with whom Hutchins corresponded later played a great part in the historical development of Mammoth Cave. For over 100 years maps of Mammoth Cave indicated the name of the first passage as "Hutchins Narrows." Possibly, he walked through a forest of oak, hickory, and chestnut on a level ridge top that mid-summer day. He was alert for signs of game and Indians. Finding a bear track he stalked down a rocky slope. A fog below alerted him of a cave to his left, a large opening.

This hill land where the caves lie near Green River was not good farm land. John Houchin chose a tract downstream of Mammoth Cave. Local legend relates that Houchin found Mammoth Cave while chasing a wounded bear but the date is uncertain.

Later, in 1798, Valentine Simons registered a patent (deed) for 200 acres of second rate land including two saltpetre caves, now called Mammoth Cave and Dixon Cave, and thus the charted history of Mammoth Cave began.

Mammoth Cave holds trails course



Participants in the 1981 trails course at Mammoth Cave NP.

By Ric Alesch
Planner, DCS

"Why pick Mammoth Cave National Park for a trails course?" This was a question asked by several applicants. The park turned out to be an excellent choice for the Denver Service Center sponsored trail development course held during the week of March 9-13.

Thirty-seven students came from all over the country to attend the session. Participants included rangers, interpreters, maintenance personnel, landscape architects, recreation planners and others interested in building trails. The Corps of Engineers and Air Force accepted the NPS invitation to participate; and they sent three students from each agency.

Emphasis of the course was on field techniques for trail design and construction. Students spent a day under the guidance of an instructor, actually laying out a trail in Mammoth Cave National Park. Another day was spent in the field on construction and maintenance. The park has over 50,000 acres of rolling terrain, which offers an ideal setting for teaching trail development. The weather was excellent for field work for the leaves

had not yet come out on the trees, and visibility was good.

The park has a multi-purpose facility, which was used for classroom sessions. YACC trail construction was underway, at the time, and Royce Vincent and Kent Hood of the YACC program provided valuable insights into trail building problems and solutions. Also, Superintendent Bob Deskins provided a bus and a van for shuttling students. Participants had a unique opportunity to learn about the problems of maintaining underground trails during a special tour of the cave led by Larry Compton, cave maintenance foreman at the park.

In addition to myself, DSC instructors included Trail Specialists Bob Steinholtz and Jack Dollan, from Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex., and Landscape Architect Larry Walling, from Buffalo National River, Ark. We were also fortunate to have Bob Proudman of the Appalachian Trail Project Office as an instructor during the week.

DSC hopes to offer the course, which was rated highly by the students, again next year, possibly in a more western location.

Cooperative Education – does it work?

By Cecilia L. Matic
Public Information Specialist, SWRO

The Cooperative Education Program, which has been in effect since 1965, extends the opportunity to a select group of highly motivated college students to gain training and on-the-job experience, leading to a possible career in the National Park Service.

Does it work? One person who thinks so and has made full use of the program is Donald Dayton, deputy

director of the Southwest Region, who was, until recently, superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks. Tex.-N. Mex.

Through the program, since March 1980, Dayton has been able to hire eight individuals who have completed the program in Carlsbad or Guadalupe, or have found a permanent position at Carlsbad after undergoing training at other NPS areas. "It's a sound program for a number of reasons," Dayton said. "For the manager it's an opportunity to

meet Equal Employment Opportunity goals and hire quality individuals who are interested in the National Park Service as a career."

"We have gained trained personnel, which reduces post employment training and related costs," Peggy Justice, administrative clerk, said. "Participants have developed skills in an on-the-job situation relating to their major field of study, and after completing their study, have been appointed to GS-5 park technician and ranger positions."

The eight include Kimberly Irwin Vogel, Donna Giannantonio, Lorenza Fong, Howard Vasquez, Aniceto Olais, Evaristo Maestas, Connie Potratz Hasson, and William F. Van Cott.

In their new assignments they will perform a variety of duties such as patrolling the trails, answering visitor questions, giving interpretive talks at various locations within the caverns, conducting guided tours of New Cave, and doing resource management work, such as reading deer transects, fighting fires, and observing plant life.

Vogel entered the program in the Department of Park Administration at Texas Tech University in 1976. Since that time she has worked in a number of positions at both Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains, as well as at Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Tex., in the YCC Program.

Giannantonio, a graduate of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, with a Bachelor's degree, entered the program at Cook College of Rutgers. She also has a New Jersey teacher's certificate. She has held positions at Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.; Shenandoah National Park, Va., and a Group Leader in the YCC Program in a State forest near Branchville, N.J.

Fong entered the program in 1975 at City College of New York. She has worked as a park aide in the Interpretive Division of Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., since 1978, prior to coming to Carlsbad.

Maestas, a social science graduate of New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, worked at Pecos National Monument, N. Mex.

Hasson, entered the program at the University of Wisconsin, and gained work experience at Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

Vasquez entered the program at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, N. Mex., and has worked as a park aide at the Caverns since 1975 until his appointment.

Olais, with a degree in recreation resource management from Northern Arizona University at Flagstaff, gained

his work experience at nearby Grand Canyon National Park.

Van Cott, employed at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz., while attending Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, acquired a degree in recreation resource management and earth science.

The Cooperative Education Program benefits the student, the institution, and the park, but benefits could have never been gained and the program would have never worked if it hadn't been for the full support and commitment of the student, the institution, and the park.

Training by eating



Twelve NPS concessions employees got an opportunity to observe real gourmet cooking during their training course at Home of FDR NHS conducted by the Culinary Institute of America.

A concessions training program was held for 12 Park Service employees at the Culinary Institute of America, April 21-23, 1981. The Institute, located in Hyde Park, N.Y., is the most outstanding training center for the study of the culinary arts in the United States. Most of the noted chefs in the country are Culinary Institute graduates.

During the 3 days, the students were given the opportunity to learn from experts about the food service industry in such areas as controlling food and labor costs, managing and evaluating food service facilities, dining room service and business law. The main attraction of the course was the opportunity given the students to actually work in a kitchen with a master chef, who demonstrated all aspects of cooking, temperature, preparation, serving, etc. Twenty-two gourmet dishes were prepared from scratch, merchandised, served and then offered to the class for them to taste. This

program provided a hands-on training-experience, to give them a better understanding of how a kitchen functions, and will assist them as they perform NPS evaluations of concession food service operations.

The past, present and future trends of the industry were discussed by a member of the staff, to give the class a professional insight into new ideas developing in the industry and how these ideas may eventually affect NPS concession operations.

Thanks goes to Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Superintendent Dixon B. Freeland and his staff for the assistance they provided in the logistical planning prior to and during the 3 day period and also to Warren Hill, former superintendent Vanderbilt/Roosevelt areas, for the rapport and cooperation which he established with the Institute during the initial development stages of the program.

Kowski Hall dedicated

April 17th was a great day at Albright Training Center, Grand Canyon, Ariz. The classroom building was dedicated "Kowski Hall" in honor of Frank Kowski. Frank was the first training officer of the National Park Service, and first director of the Albright Center.

Director Dickenson and Mrs. Frank Kowski (Lois) unveiled the new sign. Director Dickenson, Regional Director Howard Chapman, Grand Canyon Superintendent Dick Marks, and Albright Superintendent Dave Karraker spoke of the many fine achievements of Frank and Lois.



Park Briefs



GLEN ECHO PARK, MD.—Marking the 90th anniversary of the Chautauqua Assembly of Glen Echo, park programs during all of July focused on a show called, "Glen Echo Perspectives." An amusement park for 70 years, the park foiled the wrecker's ball in the early 70s when the Government took ownership. Photographers, amateur and professional, have captured the spirit and growth since 1891. In addition, the show includes displays of painting, fiber work, ceramics and prints.

CABRILLO NM, CALIF.—The Coast Guard Cutter RUSH entered San Diego Bay May 17, carrying a historically accurate lens for the long-retired lighthouse located in the national monument. This voyage duplicated a similar one made 126 years ago by the Schooner GENERAL PIERCE in 1855. That ship carried the lens, lantern and fittings for the Point Loma Lighthouse, which had just been built. The 3.17-foot, Fresnel lens will be on display in the visitor center until restoration work on the lighthouse is completed.

MT. RUSHMORE NM, S.DAK.—Last year's sculptor-in-residence program will be repeated this summer and expanded to include three participating artists. Selected in conjunction with the South Dakota Arts Council, the three sculptors are Mike Winger, Marilyn Wounded Head and Candace Forrette. They will be demonstrating the different carving techniques used by Gutzon Borglum from 1927-41 in sculpting the memorial. Contemporary techniques will also be demonstrated in Borglum's studio.

NETHERLANDS CARILLON, VA.—A private donation of \$3,000 will ensure that concerts will continue here for another season. The funds are to be used to pay carillonneurs for their recitals. The 49-bell carillon, next to the Arlington National Cemetery, was presented to the United States by the people of the Netherlands as a symbol of friendship in 1960. Concerts are slated for Saturdays and Holidays through Sept. 5.

STONES RIVER NC, TENN.—A special Memorial Day program was held May 25 at the cemetery, which contains the remains of 6,831 soldiers who fell in America's wars. At the evening program, Rutherford County Judge Ben Hall McFarlin presented the keynote address. Also featured was the 129th Tennessee Army National Guard Color Guard and a cannon salute by Civil War uniformed soldiers using an original 12-pounder Napoleon artillery piece.

BIG BEND NP, TEX.—Cactus poaching has increased dramatically here due to the growing market for the prickly plants. This is in addition to cactus smuggling across the Mexican border. In a 1-month period this spring, according to Assistant Park Superintendent Russell Berry, rangers have investigated several cactus poaching incidents and won three convictions.

GRAND CANYON NP—Four park trails—Bright Angel, River, Kaibab and North Kaibab—have been designated for inclusion as National Recreation Trails in the National Trails System.

Designated for use by foot, horse or mule, the trails enable users to experience three of the six life zones found in the United States. Bright Angel Trail descends into the canyon to the Colorado River, where it meets the River Trail and allows connections with the two Kaibab Trails. Using these trails, it is possible to hike across the canyon from South to North Rims.

GOLDEN GATE NRA, CALIF.—The wreckage of the Gold Rush-era ship, TENNESSEE, which ran aground in 1853, was spotted for the first time in 100 years May 11. NPS workers, volunteer archeologists and diving buffs have been working secretly for months to locate what's left of the old sidewheeler. Plans call for the protection of the vessel—no relic hunting allowed. Under NPS supervision, some 400 fragments of wreckage recovered so far will be catalogued and stored at Fort Mason. Finds include hand-blown bottles, brass spikes, pieces of cast-iron catwalk and a porthole.

GRAND TETON NP, WYO.—Rangers here have traded in their heavy hiking boots for running shoes. Although the new shoes are more comfortable, the switch was really made to protect the fragile hiking trails of the park. There is a growing belief among naturalists and outdoorsmen that heavy hiking boots can cause irreparable damage to vegetation and contribute to erosion. Chief Ranger Alan Atchison believes the heavy boots have a place—in the mountains, but not on fragile hiking trails.

NPS people in the news

Robert Baker



Robert M. Baker, regional director of the recently abolished agency, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, has been named director of the Southeast Region of NPS. He succeeds Joe Brown who recently retired.

Upon his appointment, Director Dickenson said, "We are very pleased. Bob Baker brings more than a decade of professional experience and executive leadership to his new post. . . ."

Baker holds a Bachelor's degree in urban planning and landscape architecture from California State University. Before joining the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1972, he served 18 months as assistant deputy director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. He also served 5 years as a landscape architect there.

Baker and his wife, Robin, have three children.

Ronald Wrye



Ronald N. Wrye, assistant superintendent of Yellowstone National Park for the past 3 years, has been appointed superintendent of Acadia National Park, Maine.

A native of Meadville, Pa., Wrye attended Pennsylvania State University where he studied ornamental horticulture.

A 21-year NPS veteran, his career began in the National Capital Region in 1961. In 1965, he became chief of Maintenance at Greenbelt Park, Md., and Baltimore-Washington Parkway, rising to management assistant in 1966. He served as superintendent of Prince William Forest Park, Va., from 1971 to 1974, when he was appointed chief of Maintenance for the National Capital Region. Later he was acting superintendent of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va., 1977-78.

Roger Giddings



Roger Giddings, an 18-year Park Service veteran, has been named superintendent of Hot Springs National Park, Ark. He replaces Richard Maeder who is now the superintendent of Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

Giddings has been management assistant at Grand Canyon National Park since 1976. He is a 1961 graduate of Kansas State University. A native of Beloit, Kan., Giddings started his NPS career with a seasonal assignment at Glacier National Park, Mont., in 1960 and later at Everglades National Park. His first permanent assignment came at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., in 1964, as a supervisory park guide.

He has served at Colonial, Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., and the Washington Office; and he participated in the 1972-73 NPS Mid-Level Management Development Program.

David Mihalic

David A. Mihalic, Old Faithful district ranger in Yellowstone National Park since 1978, has been named superintendent of Yukon Charley National Preserve, Alaska.

An Illinois native, Mihalic received his Bachelor's degree in recreation management at Southern Illinois University in 1968. He won his Master's degree in park planning at Michigan State University in 1974.

Mihalic began his Park Service career in 1972 as a seasonal park ranger at Glacier National Park, Mont. After a stint with the Bureau of Land



Management in Alaska, he became a ranger at Yellowstone National Park and was named Old Faithful district ranger in 1978.

He served on the Rocky Mountain Region Special Events Team during his Yellowstone tenure, which included details during the visits of Presidents Ford and Carter.

He also served as a member of the NPS Ranger Task Force assigned to Alaska and received a Special Achievement Award for his work on the Wrangell-St. Elias and Yukon Charley National Monuments studies.

Gary Kuiper



Gary J. Kuiper, a 19-year Park Service veteran, has been selected as superintendent of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash. He comes to his new assignment from the job of chief ranger at Grand Canyon National Park.

Kuiper began his career as a ranger at the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., following graduation from the University of Montana in 1962. Later he served as supervisory ranger at the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., and then transferred to Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.

In 1972, he was appointed management assistant at North Cascades National Park, Wash., where he served until 1977 when assigned to Grand Canyon. He succeeds Bill Dunmire, who was recently named superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

Larry Henderson



Larry E. Henderson, 18-year Park Service employee, has been chosen area manager at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

Coming from his last assignment at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., he succeeds Jack Linahan, who recently became superintendent of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla.

Henderson is a native of Bedford, Ind., and a graduate of the University of Arizona.

He joined the NPS as a park naturalist at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., in 1963. Then followed duty at Grand Canyon National Park and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz. During this period he was detailed to Venezuela as part of a three-member planning team for Canaima National Park. In 1971, he transferred to Mount Rainier.

During his career he has received two Special Achievement Awards and completed the 2-year Mid-Level Management Training Program.

Wallace Elms



Wallace B. Elms, former superintendent of Petersburg National Battlefield, Va., has been selected to be the superintendent at Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa.

He succeeds Gilbert Lusk, who moves to the superintendency of Big Bend National Park, Tex.

Prior to his Petersburg assignment, Elms served for 2½ years as superintendent of Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pa., from 1973-75. Before that, he served as chief of Ranger Activities and Resource Management at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa; chief park ranger at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak., and management assistant at Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.

Other experience included work at Fort Jefferson National Monument, Fla.; subdistrict ranger at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Nev., and tour leader at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

Elms attended New Mexico State University.

John Burchill

John Burchill, chief of Concessions at Yellowstone National Park since 1979, has been named superintendent of Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

A native of Boston, Burchill received his Bachelor's degree in business administration at the University of Massachusetts in 1961 and his law degree from Suffolk University, Boston. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Bar and the Federal Bar since 1967.



He began his Federal career in 1968 with the Office of Counsel, New England Corps of Engineers. In 1970, he joined the NPS at Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., and later transferred to Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla. He worked mainly in property management and land acquisition at those park areas. In 1975, he was appointed chief of the Concessions Management Division in Yosemite National Park.

Ronald Warfield



Ronald G. Warfield has been selected chief park naturalist at Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.

He comes to Crater Lake from Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., where he served as assistant chief park naturalist.

He joined the Park Service in 1968 and has worked in several park areas in the East.

Doug Ridley



Doug G. Ridley transferred from the East Coast to the West Coast recently, to become a member of the ranger staff at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. He comes to Lassen from Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.

During his Park Service career he has also held seasonal posts at Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Olympic National Park, Wash.; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Yosemite National Park.

Edward Nichols

Edward A. "Ted" Nichols, supervisory park ranger at Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.-Utah for the past 7 years, has been named superintendent of Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah. He succeeds George D. Church, who is now superintendent at George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.

Nichols joined the Park Service in 1961 at Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He has served at Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., and Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., in ranger positions. He has been superintendent at Montezuma Castle and Wupatki

National Monuments in Arizona. A native of Menan, Idaho, he attended Weber State College at Ogden, Utah, and the University of Utah.

Willys Bramhall

Willys E. "Bill" Bramhall has been named chief of the Division of Land Resources for the Southwest Region. He succeeds Brewster Lindner who recently retired.

Bramhall comes to SWR from the same position in the Western Region. He also worked 6 years in the Rocky Mountain Region as a realty specialist.

A native of Mason City, Iowa, he was a real estate salesman before joining the Park Service. He and his wife Margot have seven children.

Awards



Nancy A. Wilson, a secretary at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md., recently received a Special Achievement Award from Superintendent Juin A. Crosse.

Wilson was cited for the manner in which she carried out the responsibilities of an administrative

technician who was absent during an 8-month period, as well as filling in for a clerk-typist who was detailed to another park area. "During this time, Mrs. Wilson did the work of 2½ people and did it all conscientiously and competently," according to Crosse.

Two rangers awarded at Carlsbad

Two Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., rangers have been presented Special Achievement Awards for their performance during last summer's severe fire season.

Honored were Harry Steed and Darrell Bridwell, who served as "fire bosses" on several different fires.

A former Carlsbad ranger, John

McLaughlin, also received a similar award for his fire suppression efforts. He is now stationed at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.

According to Superintendent Bill Dunmire, a total of 16 fires occurred in the park last year, burning 4,411 acres.

Continued on next page.

Sheldon Schuchman



Sheldon N. Schuchman, Buildings and Utilities work leader, at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., received a \$400 Special Achievement Award for superior performance in all aspects of his job during 1980. Schuchman began his Park Service career at Lassen Park in 1963 as a seasonal laborer and motor vehicle operator. He was promoted to work leader in 1977.

Eight SAA's at Lassen

Eight members of the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., Safety Committee recently received \$100 Special Achievement Awards for reducing significantly the number of accidents at the park.

Recipients of the awards included David Paulissen, Linda Forno, Gertrude Ratledge, Lawrence Feser, Robert Lake, Michael Kain, Steve Kelly and Superintendent Bill Stephenson.

Concessioner John Koeberer also received a letter of appreciation for his efforts in promoting safety.

Sena gets SAA

Leroy Sena, an electrician at Grand Canyon National Park, recently received a Special Achievement Award for \$400.

The 12-year NPS veteran got his award for his performance while "working independently and acting on several electrical emergencies involving high voltage lines in all kinds of weather." Sena also repairs and maintains several kinds of electrical systems in the parks' historic and modern structures.

Winners at Carlsbad



Carlsbad Superintendent William W. Dummire congratulates art show winners Nora Robertson, left, and Pearl Woods.

Winner in the 10th annual Carlsbad Caverns National Park art and photography show held April 15-29 have been announced and include five persons from Carlsbad, N. Mex.

In the painting and graphics division, Pearl Woods took both first and second place with two oil paintings entitled "Storm's Over" and "Friends." Third place went to Helen Gwinn for a collagraph entitled "Signal," and fourth to Nora Robertson for a watercolor entitled "My Hideaway."

In the photographic division, T. L. Ryan won both first and second places with two color photos entitled "Wild Hare" and "Day's Done," and Dr. Alberto H. (Beto) Gutierrez took both third and fourth places with color photos entitled "Snow Bunny" and "Golden Path."

A total of 78 paintings and 30 photographs were entered, with three States represented, including New Mexico, Texas, and Minnesota.

Agnes Mullins - curator at Arlington House

By Ronnie Spiwak
Office of Public Affairs, WASO

The Custis-Lee Mansion, officially named "Arlington House," has been a major historical marker in the Washington, D.C., area for over a century and a half. It is located high on a hill directly across from the Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac River from the Lincoln Memorial to the Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va.

The house was built in 1817 by George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of George Washington, who later was to become the father-in-law of General Robert E. Lee. In building the house, Custis hoped to preserve the memory of his greatly admired grandfather, George Washington.



When Custis' daughter, Mary Anna Randolph married Robert E. Lee, a cousin, the wedding took place in the family parlor at Arlington House in 1831. Lee had just graduated from West

Point. Over the years the mansion was the home of seven Lee children. Although, Lee's military career kept him away often, his affections were, as he once wrote, "more strongly placed (here) than any other in the world."

Arlington House today serves as a national memorial to Robert E. Lee. It is managed by the Park Service. It appears as prior to 1861, when the Lees were forced to abandon it, because of the war.

Agnes Mullins is curator for the house which includes some family heirlooms. She has been with the home for as long as the unit has been managed by the Park Service—about 26 years.

Mullins started her NPS career as an history-interpreter at Arlington House in the early '50s. Later she was given the task of developing an official furnishing plan. Many original and period pieces, linen, china and clothes have been acquired over the years. This effort is still going on.

"It takes time to undo history because traditions build on their own fibers," says Mullins, a Civil War expert who sifts through annals of historic writing and interpretation, in order to determine the truth about events, names and dates connected with Arlington House.

Through careful detective work she has learned who the occupants of the house were, their ages at the time, habits, tastes, interests, activities and their economic and social status. Her readings have taken her into the kitchens and gardens of this historical family. Historical sources are receipts, bills of sale, inventories taken to settle the estate, insurance records, wills, deeds or gifts, tax records, auction records, letters, family papers, travelers' accounts, military records, photographs and other memorabilia.

Agnes Mullins, and her staff look forward to the possibility of increased funding to continue furnishings acquisition.

Cone retires



Wayne Cone, a 32-year Federal employee and associate regional director for Planning and Cultural Resources in the Southwest Region, for the past 6 years, retired recently.

During his nearly 30 years with the Service, Cone served in a variety of capacities. Among them include superintendent, park ranger and as goodwill ambassador for the NPS.

Born in DeKalb, Ill., he received his Bachelor's degree in natural sciences from Colorado State University.

Cone began his NPS career as a seasonal ranger in 1949 in such areas as Grand Teton National Park, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., and Dinosaur National Monument, Colo.

His first permanent assignment was at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., as park ranger in 1955-60. In 1960-62, he served as chief ranger at Badlands National Park, S. Dak.

He also served as staff ranger in the Washington Office from 1962 to 1965; chief, Interpretation and Resource Management, Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colo., in 1965; supervisor at Albright Training Center, Ariz., 1966-70; superintendent of Redwood National Park, Calif., in 1970, and Yosemite National Park, in 1971. He was assistant superintendent in 1972-75 at Rocky Mountain.

Along with his varied assignments, Cone has also served as goodwill ambassador for the NPS in other countries. He assisted in training sessions and special events in Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Egypt.

In December 1978, he was awarded the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award.

Cone, and his wife, Ollie, have two children, Reed, 21, and Jay, 18. They will remain in the Santa Fe area.

Students build clock for NPS



Three 9th-grade students in International Falls, Minn., built a walnut grandfather clock, and presented it to the Park Service May 22. Accepting the clock for NPS were Midwest Region Director Jimmie Dunning (right)

and Voyageurs National Park, Minn., Superintendent Tom Ritter, (left). Two of the clock makers are (left) Jeanine Johnson and (right) Lisa Grover. Their fellow artisan, Brenda Miechkota, could not attend.

People on the move



APSCHNIKAT, Kenneth E., Park Ranger
Richmond Natl Btld Pk, to Same, Mound
City Grp NM.
BERG, Dean E., Park Ranger, Shiloh NMP,
to Same, Great Smoky Mtns NP.
BERNDT, George D., Supv. Park Ranger,
Fort Frederica NM, to Same, Martin Van
Buren NHS.
BRADLEY, Frederick, Park Tech., Great
Smoky Mtns NP, to Supply Clerk, Great
Smoky Mtns NP.
DONALD, Anthohy S., Architect, DSC, to
Supv. Construction Rep., DSC.
FORTUNE, Nina C., Clerk-Typist, NARO, to
Purchasing Agent, NARO.
HSU, Dick P., Archeologist, MWRO, to
Same, WASO.
JENSEN, Gary R., Maintenanceman, Lake
Mead NRA, to Water Treatmt Plant Opr,
Crater Lake NP.
LANEY, James O., Community Programs
Ofcr, Gateway NRA, to Park Mgr,
Gateway NRA.
MAEDER, Richard H., Park Mgr, Hot
Springs NP, to Same, Colonial NHP.
ORTIZ, Rose P., Clerk-Typist, SWRO, to
Voucher Examiner, SWRO.
PEREZ, Paul, Park Tech., John F. Kennedy
Center for the Performing Arts, to Same,
NCR.
SCHEIER, Dale L., Park Tech., Pipe Spring
NM, to Maint. Mech., Great Sand Dunes
NM.
TRUJILLO, Betty J., Clerk-Typist, SWRO, to
Secretary, SWRO.
WILLIAMS, Michael D., Civil Engineer,
DSC, to Environmental Engineer, DSC.

ANDREWS, John L., Park Ranger, Colonial
NHP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Gettysburg
NMP.
BEAUCHAMP, Robert E., Park Tech.,
PNRO, to Same, Nez Perce NHP.
BRAGAN, Lucia E., Training Spec., WASO,
to Supv. Employee Devmt Spec., WASO.
BRALEY, Michael L., Outdoor Rec. Planner,
MWRO, to Supv. Park Ranger, Voyageurs
NP.
BRUECK, Eric J., Carpentry Worker, Grand
Canyon NP, to Painter, Zion NP.
CASE, Jerry L., Park Tech., Gulf Islands NS,
to Same, North Cascades NP.
CASTELLINA-DUDLEY, Anne, Park Ranger,
Gulf Islands NS, to Supv. Park Ranger,
Sagamore Hill NHS.
CHILES, Paul V., Park Ranger, Badlands NP,
to Same, Antietam Natl Btld.
CIKA, Jonathan D., Park Tech., Prince
William Forest Park, to Same, Ft Wash. &
Piscataway Pks.
DAVID, James S., Park Tech., Herbert
Hoover NHS, to Park Ranger, Effigy
Mounds NM.
DE HART, William R., Supv. Park Ranger,
Everglades NP, to Same, Statue of Liberty
NM.

ERSKINE, Douglas D., Supv. Park Ranger,
Yosemite NP, to Park Ranger, ARO.
GRIFFITHS, Thomas W., Supv. Park Ranger,
Yosemite NP, to Same, Denali NP.
HAMILTON, Chester T., Park Ranger, Lake
Mead NRA, to Supv. Park Ranger, Boston
NHP.
HANNAH, James R., Supv. Park Ranger, Big
Bend NP, to Same, Wrangell-St. Elias NP
& Preserve.
HOH, Shirley M., Lead Park Tech.,
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, to Communications
Opr, Glacier NP.
JENSEN, Marvin O., Park Mgr, Grand
Canyon NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Grand
Canyon NP.
KUIPER, Gary J., Supv. Park Ranger, Grand
Canyon NP, to Park Mgr, Coulee Dam
NRA.
MARES, Franklin D., Park Ranger SWRO, to
Park Tech., Lyndon B. Johnson NHP.
MATERA, Jacqueline, Clerk-Typist, Gateway
NRA, to Warehouse Worker, Gateway
NRA.
MC DUFFIE, Cathy, Park Tech., G W Carver
NM, to Same, Jefferson Natl Expan. Mem.
NHS.
MCGILL, Susan K., Clerk-Typist, Glacier NP,
to Park Tech., Capulin Mtn NM.
MOELLER, Donna M., Acting Tech.,
Curecanti NRA, to Program Clerk, Rocky
Mtn NP.
OLIVERIUS, Timothy J., Park Tech., Wind
Cave NP, to Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP.
PRYOR, Charlotte A., Park Tech., NCR, to
Programming & Budget Asst., NCR.
QUALLY, Paul J., Exhibit Spec., SW Cultural
Res. Center, to Same, Great Smoky Mtns
NP.
RASOR, Ann M., Park Ranger, Assateague
Island NS, to Supv. Park Ranger, Pecos
NM.
RING, Richard G., Supv. Park Ranger, G W
Mem. Pkwy, to Park Mgr, Gates of the
Arctic NP.
RODRIGUEZ, Oscar, Supv. Park Ranger,
Guadalupe Mtns NP, to Park Mgr, Jean
Lafitte NHP.
SCOTT, William T., Park Tech., Lyndon B.
Johnson NHP, to Maint. Worker, Lyndon
B. Johnson NHP.
TINGEY, Ralph H., Supv. Park Ranger,
Grand Teton NP, to Park Ranger, Denali
NP.
TOLLEFSON, Michael J., Supv. Park Ranger,
Virgin Islands NP, to Same, Lake Clark
NP.
TUCKER, Ronnie, Maint. Worker, Manassas
Natl Btld Pk, to Same, NCR.
WALTER, Chrysandra L., Supv. Park
Ranger, Golden Gate NRA, to Park Mgr,
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP.
WILSON, Donald, Park Tech., Chamizal
NM, to Same, Grand Teton NP.

BAKER, David F., Park Ranger, Natchez
Trace Pkwy, to Same, Big Thicket Natl
Preserve.
CALKINS, Chrisopher M., Park Ranger,
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County
Btlds Mem NMP, to Supv. Park Ranger,
Petersburg Natl Btld.
COOK, Darrell J., Supv. Park Ranger,
Badlands NP, to Same, Crater Lake NP.

DALPEX, Maria L., Clerk-Typist, DSC, to
Secretary, DSC.
DEWEESE, Dennis, Heating Equipmt Opr,
Yellowstone NP, to Motor Vehicle Opr
Leader, Yellowstone NP.
DREW, Deborah L., Clerk-Typist, RMRO, to
Same, DSC.
FISHER, Phyllis P., Secretary, ARO, to Same,
Theodore Roosevelt NP.
FITZGERALD, John J., Park Tech., Gulf
Islands NS, to Park Ranger, Channel
Islands NP.
GENTLESS, Joseph W., Maint. Mech.,
Foreman, Lehman Caves NM, to Maint.
Foreman, Herbert Hoover NHS.
HALL, Gilbert R., Park Ranger, Voyageurs
NP, Chief Ranger, Cape Krusenstern NM.
HALL, Robert Lee, Park Ranger, Glacier NP,
to Same, Southern Ariz. Grp.
HART, Randall J., Park Tech., Fort Point
NHS, to Same, Manhattan Sites.
HILL, Dennis, Facility Mgr, Redwood NP, to
Same, Cuyahoga Valley NRA.
JONES, Richard B., Park Ranger, Bighorn
Canyon NRA, to Supv. Park Ranger,
Virgin Islands NP.
LAMBERT, David G., Park Tech., Fort
Sumter NM, to Same, Ocmulgee NM.
LEE, Latane L., Park Tech., Golden Gate
NRA, to Staff Asst., Golden Gate NRA.
LUCKE, Thomas W., Park Ranger, SWRO, to
Park Mgr, SWRO.
RICHARDSON, Earland L., Maint. Mech.,
Death Valley NM, to Same, Lassen
Volcanic NP.
ROTHELL, Glen E., Maint. Worker Foreman,
Mount Rainier NP, to Same, Yosemite NP.
RUEDI, Joseph A., Gardener, NCR, to Same,
G W Mem. Pkwy.
SCOTT, Charles S., Park Tech., Joshua Tree
NM, to Park Ranger, Channel Islands NP.
STOKLEY, John D., Park Tech., Golden Gate
NRA, to Same, Jefferson Natl Expan.
Mem. NHS.
STONEBURNER, Daniel L., Research
Biologist, Cumberland Island NS, to
Ecologist, WASO.
SURLES, L. E., Concessions Mgmt Ofcr,
WASO, to Park Mgr, RMRO.
WARFIELD, Ronald G., Supv. Park Ranger,
Lassen Volcanic NP, to Same, Crater Lake
NP.
WATKINS, Wilma B., Admin. Tech., Fort
Necessity Natl Btld, to Same, G W
Birthplace NM.
WEEMES, Leonard E., Park Tech.,
Everglades NP, Park Ranger, Big Bend NP.
WHITMAN, David L., Park Ranger,
Everglades NP, to Supv. Park Ranger,
Canaveral NS.
WILSON, Edward A., Park Tech., North
Cascades NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Mount
Rainier NP.
WOOD, John N., Park Ranger, Sequoia NP, to
Supv. Park Ranger, Chickasaw NRA.
WORTHINGTON, Cynthia M., Admin.
Clerk, Dinosaur NM, to Admin. Services
Asst., Whitman Mission NHS.
YARROW, Gregg W., Admin. Ofcr, Apostle
Islands NL, to Same, Isle Royale NP.
YEAROUT, Robert K., Concession Mgmt
Spec., Grand Teton NP, to Supv.
Concession Mgmt Spec., DSC.
ZIEMANN, Dennis A., Lead Park Tech.,
NCR, to Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP.



Ed Hummel: park management innovator

Ed Hummel was one of that flock of young historians who were recruited from the colleges and universities—in his case, from the University of Minnesota,—to help the National Park Service cope with its vastly enlarged concern with historical areas. His 7-year role as a historian saw him serving as regional historian in Region Two, in Omaha before he transferred to the Fredericksburg (National Military Park, Va.) superintendency in 1942. That service was highly creditable and constructive, and marked by a willingness to undertake whatever chore was asked of him, and get it done on time!

After 21 months at Fredericksburg and 3 years service as a naval officer, he donned the Park Service uniform again as superintendent of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. From those assignments and for the rest of his more than 35 years of Government service, Ed Hummel, though he never lost his interest in history, was primarily an administrator, and an extraordinarily competent one.

At Colonial, where there was much to be done in preparation for the 1957 anniversary observance, he faced the problem of rounding out Federal ownership of the lands of that historic area against bitter, and politically powerful, opposition. At Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., where he served 6½ years as superintendent, his task was to bring together the often opposing forces of the two States in which the park lies into some kind of harmonious relation with it and with each other; also to persuade the purveyors of food, lodging, and other services, operating outside the park and beyond any legal Governmental control, to give satisfactory service at reasonable prices to the millions who visited the park each year.

Ed was transferred to the Glacier National Park (Mont.) superintendency in mid-1958, at a time when public visitation was changing from that carried to the park by the Great Northern Railway to that supplied by the automobile, with sharply different demands for services. This situation had to be met out of a wide range of considerations—principally the need for the concessioner to make a reasonable profit and though having only a short season—to hold rates at levels that would not outrage—justly or unjustly—the

visiting public. Also, he had to wrestle with the problem of determining the size and makeup of a year-round force, which could be kept busy during the long winters and yet be adequate to train and direct the several hundred temporary employees required for effective operation during the summer season.

At Glacier, Ed followed Jack Emmert, who had been superintendent for 13 years and was both an effective administrator and a much loved public servant. That Ed Hummel performed effectively was affirmed by his selection in 1962 as one of the Western Region's assistant directors; his advancement to the regional directorship the following year; and his transfer to Washington in 1966 to fill the position of assistant director. In this, he successfully supervised Policy and Program Analysis, Operations, Specialized Services, and Park Management—this last after a year as associate director, Management and Programming. For his many outstanding accomplishments he received the Department's Distinguished Service Award in 1967.

The year 1961 had brought a change of scenery for Ed; while he was superintendent of Glacier he was selected to serve on the French Antarctic Relief and Resupply Expedition.

In 1962 and again in 1971, Ed's recollection of his career were recorded on tape. Of the more than 400 such tapes in the Service's archives at Harpers Ferry Center, W. Va., few compare with these in articulateness and perspectiveness. The one characteristic that comes through all of some 69 typed pages of transcription is the enthusiasm—the gusto—with which Ed met the demands laid on him throughout his career; he seems to have enjoyed every minute of it. And, looking back on it in 1971, what would you suppose he enjoyed the most? Let him tell you himself.

"I don't know anything I had more fun with than when I was in the CCC. We were doing something new and different, and we had money, and we really went to town . . . I never worked at any time that I enjoyed it more. It seemed that we were afraid of nothing. If something had to be done, we would get it done." He noted that the places where his services were needed were scattered over a wide area of the Midwest; when the regular work-day ended at one point, it was almost routine to drive anywhere from 100 to



200 miles after dark to make the next day's assignment.

"Remember, I came into the Service as an ECW historian paid by CCC funds. Oftentimes I think back on the effectiveness, the efficiency, of the work which was done rapidly during that period when everything was moving fast, as an outstanding example of what we can do under pressure . . . I believe that any impartial investigator of the work we accomplished during those ECW days with CCC money would have to agree that it was a credit to the Service and to everybody who participated in it."

Referring to an early and widespread tendency in the Service to apply the same management principles and practices to the historic areas, to the scenic and scientific areas, he noted an amusing example:

"A discussion came up of grazing cattle at Manassas. The Washington Office was unwilling to grant a permit because they feared it might establish a precedent for grazing in the national parks . . . In this particular instance we would never have been able to break the barrier except that I thought of the word 'pasturing' instead of grazing. So we pastured at Manassas, and we didn't graze."

Referring to land-acquisition difficulties at Colonial, largely forgotten by now: "There were many people in Yorktown who never did accept the Federal Government. I used to remark facetiously that if they had been living back in the time the Constitution was adopted, they would have voted against it, because they were Virginians and not

Continued on next page.

American citizens or members of the United States.

"Some of the land was owned by people who were politically powerful. The Commonwealth's Attorney and the Clerk of the Court of York County owned some of the critical pieces; they made every effort to prevent us from acquiring them. I recall that one day, after trying for several years to negotiate with the Commonwealth Attorney for a piece of land, I discovered that he had a bulldozer leveling off the place to build a house. This was at or near the location of Redoubt Number 10.

"Well, I called Connie Wirth, who was then chief of Lands, and told him about it, and I think by the next afternoon, the court order, the declaration of taking for the land, was delivered; we had to act fast."

There were glimmerings of Ed's later career as an administrator in these observations about his early years, in the Regional Office in Omaha: "From about

1935 to 1938, most of the people in the region were little interested in historic sites; this left me practically the only one in the region concerned with them. It was good training."

Throughout his Park Service career, Ed was especially eager to provide career opportunities for park personnel. He believed that there should be specific ways and special effort to identify potential talent; his interest was not limited to the administrative career ladder but extended to all fields. He believed that persons with administrative talent should be given opportunity to demonstrate their abilities. He noted that superintendents generally were weakest in their knowledge of fiscal procedure and maintenance practices. He favored, and fought for, an integrated park system in which there would be no reluctance on the part of employees to move between West and East, or from a historic or scientific area to a scenic area,

or vice versa. Before he retired, he felt that much of the resistance to some moves had disappeared.

In 1932, in the midst of the Great Depression, Ed Hummel married Vibekke Kjelland, Norwegian-born and a fellow-student of his in college. Their son, John Olaf, was born in 1934; their daughter, Kathrine Marie, in 1937. At the time of the 1971 taping, there were four grandchildren, about whom he remarked: "I'll tell you; one afternoon of four is enough."

While visiting friends in North Dakota in 1976, Ed Hummel died of a heart attack. Mrs. Hummel, known to a wide circle of friends as Becky, survived him by 4 years; she succumbed to cancer early in 1980 after a long and hard-fought illness.

—Herb Evison.

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in our series of NPS deceased "greats.")

David L. Hieb: A tribute

Although born in Vermont, Dave Hieb was a Westerner most of his life. His father had worked overseas with the YMCA but became a minister in the Congregational Church and served a number of communities in Nebraska and Colorado. By 1920 Dave had his first glimpse of the Rockies. He spent his summers during college working at the Y Camp—rolling tennis courts, preparing wild flower exhibits and guiding hiking groups.

His career with the Park Service began in 1930 as a seasonal guide on Longs Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., which he eventually climbed 29 times.

In 1933 he completed a Master's degree in history at the University of Nebraska. On Nov. 25, 1936, Dave and Gertrude were married. The next month they moved to Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., where Dave sang "Rock of Ages" three times a day as part of a ranger quartet. When asked what he did in the Park Service, he replied, "Everything from caring for sick horses to singing hymns." Their son Louis was born at Carlsbad in 1939. The next year they moved to Virginia. Dave was a

district ranger on the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., and, among other things, developed historical markers for the mountain homes along the Blue Ridge. Rena was born in Lexington in 1943.

After brief assignments at Rocky Mountain National Park and Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebr., Dave moved to Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo., where he served as superintendent from 1947 to 1958.

His Fort Laramie achievements included restoring all of its surviving structures. Through bits of paint, documents preserved on microfilm, photographs, talks with old-timers, and the buildings' remains, he was provided with rich images of the past. Restoring these images required making adobe bricks, finding sources of square nails and whip-sawed lumber, and the carpenters who would be 19th-century craftsmen in the 20th century. The judgment of time was that Dave's work was architecturally sound and historically valid. He sought to restore and preserve, not to recreate. Dave's small book *Fort Laramie* preserved this perspective.

From Fort Laramie, Dave moved to

Omaha to be regional chief of Boundary Studies for 6 years. Later he was superintendent of George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo., and Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa. On June 30, 1973 Dave retired from the Park Service after nearly 37 years.

As a conservationist, Dave wanted to preserve our Nation's historic heritage and its natural beauty. Shortly after moving to Estes Park, he wrote a statement in support of a Preliminary Wilderness Proposal for Rocky Mountain National Park. He said, in part, "I am a year-round resident of Estes Park . . . however, my love affair with Rocky Mountain National Park began over 50 years ago and has been as constant as a 36-year career in the National Park Service permitted. I have explored and viewed the national park as a youthful tourist, a licensed guide and mountaineer, a park ranger, a professional park planner, and as a frequent visitor planning a home near its boundary." He continued, "I see in this proposal a further guarantee that my children and grandchildren will continue to find this park so managed and preserved that they may enjoy and learn from it as I have in the past and still do."

On Dec. 29, David L. Hieb died at his home in Estes Park.

Alumni note on Elbert Cox



Cox, circa 1930s.

Elbert Cox, first superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park, N.J., served in that post for almost 5 years, then moved on to the superintendency of Colonial National Historical Park, Va., 2½ years before entering the Navy. After the war, he became associate regional director of Region One under Tom Allen, then, in 1951, succeeded Tom as regional director. He filled that post—to everybody's satisfaction—for almost 15 years—longer service as a regional director than anyone else in Park Service history, though Howard W. Baker, in Region Two and its successor Midwest Region, ran him a close second.

Elbert retired—from the National Park Service, that is—late in 1966. He had hardly vacated his Park Service desk before he became the first director of the Virginia Commission on Outdoor Recreation. His service on the commission was marked by the formulation of bold but well-thought-out recommendations as to the expansion of the Old Dominion's outdoor recreation facilities, which even today are influencing the State's steady progress in that field. And no sooner had he finished that job than he became the first male president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, one of whose properties is that part of Jamestown Island in Colonial National Historical Park that is not in Federal ownership.

Elbert's history is unfolded in a feature story, full-page width, that appeared in the May 12 issue of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. The occasion was the presentation to this long-time and effective worker in the field of

conservation of the Mary Mason Anderson Williams Award by the APVA "in recognition of outstanding contributions to historic preservation in Virginia." The "piece" was accompanied by an excellent 2-column portrait of the awardee, taken, most suitably, in the headquarters of the Association in Richmond. Elbert and his wife Elizabeth have been Richmond residents for more than 35 years. —Herb Evison

Alaska helps E&AA Fund

The Alaska Region held its first official Superintendents' Conference recently. Regional Director John Cook, sensing that it might be a rowdy group, appointed a sergeant at arms each day to assure an orderly meeting. Fines resulted in \$33.00 being collected for the E&AA Education Fund.

Bob Cunningham, Dick Ring and Roy Sanborn cheerfully levied fines. Following is a sampling of the infractions:

- Mack Shaver and Dave Mihalic—\$.25 each for failing to scream at the planners (the other superintendents did an admirable job).
- Howard Wagner—\$1.00 for elaborating, interrupting and expanding on the remarks of others.
- Ken Raithel (DSC)—\$.50 for being too smooth.
- Joan Gidlund—\$.25 for "not having a lot to say" and then talking for 35 minutes.
- Roy Sanborn—\$.25 for telling too much truth.

On the last day, all superintendents were required to ante up a penny for every pound they weighed—\$25.50 was collected. When Jack Cook says his superintendents "have a ton of ability," he means it. And besides—the Education Fund is richer by \$33!

Kowski Tourney for E&AA Fund

The Washington, D.C., segment of the Seventh Annual Frank Kowski Golf Tournament for the benefit of the E&AA Education Trust Fund will be held Aug. 28.

Once again Director Russell E. Dickenson plans to participate.

The D.C., area tourney will be held at Montgomery Village Country Club, Gaithersburg, Md. Advance registration should be made by Aug. 24, and all are invited—golfers, non-golfers, spouses and friends, and of course, NPS employees and retirees. There will be numerous local prizes in addition to the big nationwide honors.

Calendar to commemorate Rocky Mountain's 50th

To mark the 50th anniversary of the opening of Trail Ridge Road, the Rocky Mountain National Park women have published a 1982 commemorative calendar in black and white. It features old and recent photographs, original sketches by park artists (all suitable for framing), original poetry, history, and nature quotations, and it provides plenty of space to serve as an engagement calendar.

The earnings will be donated to the E&AA Education Trust Fund. To re-live a happy time in the Rockies and acquire an instant souvenir, order a calendar now (or several for gifts) and help the Fund.

Rocky Mountain Calendar
Rocky Mountain Nature Association
Estes Park, CO 80517

E&AA/ANPR reps speak at training session

Terry Wood, executive secretary of the NPS Employees & Alumni Association (E&AA) and Mike Finley, president of the Association of National Park Rangers (ANPR) recently gave a brief rundown on the missions of the E&AA and the ANPR to an orientation class at the Mather Training Center at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. This recent "rap" session was done "after hours" and on volunteer time by Terry and Mike for the benefit of the employees who expressed an interest in learning more about the two employee associations.

The next day, Terry and Mike gave a lecture to the class on the legislative process in their official capacities as legislative specialist in the Division of Legislation, WASO, and assistant superintendent, Assateague Island National Seashore, Md., respectively.

Alumni note on Connie Wirth

Former Director Conrad L. Wirth was awarded the status of "honored old boy" at the graduation exercises of his preparatory school, St. John's Military Academy, in Delafield, Wisc., on May 31. Connie, who headed the National Park Service 1951-1964, is a member of the class of 1919 of St. John's. A parade of alumni honoring the academy's "old boys" was a feature of the weekend ceremonies.

Trustees for E&AA Educational Fund

Memorial contribution to Education Fund

By Terry Wood
Executive Secretary
NPS Employees and Alumni Association

Howard Baker sent a most generous check in the amount of \$530 to the Education Trust Fund in February of this year as a matching donation to the many donations the E&AA has received for the Education Trust Fund in the memory of his dear wife, Doris, who passed away on Nov. 13, 1979.

Before her marriage to Howard Baker, Doris taught at a rural school near Bristol, S. Dak., and after receiving her degree in education from the University of South Dakota she took advanced studies in the educational field at Stanford University.

Doris later taught at Oelrichs, S. Dak., and was in her 6th year as grade school principal in Hot Springs, S. Dak., when she resigned to marry Howard.

Doris was an active member of the American Association of University Women with a special interest in international affairs. While Howard served as Associate Director in the Washington Office, Doris devoted her time to help Mrs. Stewart L. Udall with the management of the Interior Department art gallery.

The many generous contributions made to the Education Trust Fund of the Employees & Alumni Association in Doris' memory are a great credit to her because she was loved and highly respected by all who knew her.

Donations received for the Education Trust Fund in the nature of a memorial to a loved one are "living memorials." The Trust Fund is a revolving fund and is sponsored for the most part by the women's organizations as well as memorial donations. It is through this fund that the E&AA is able to carry on its most worthy project of assisting our youngsters who are in need of financial aid as they seek a college degree.

Howard makes his home at 1616 North 58th Street, Omaha, NE 68104.



(From left) Dave Gackenbach, Pat Smith, Gene Scovill, Lynn Albright, Twinsa Sahd, Doug Caldwell and Bill Ledford.

C&O hikers remember the past

Four hundred conservationists and ardent hikers joined the C & O Canal Association at Fort Dietrich, Md., on April 25 for its 27th Annual Douglas Reunion Hike covering a 10-12 mile stretch of towpath to Williamsport, Md. The hike, organized in April 1954 by Justice William O. Douglas to dramatize the need to preserve C & O Canal as a park and discourage the paving of its towpath making a parkway, now commemorates the Justice's efforts.

George "Hooper" Wolfe, 86, the oldest member of the C & O Canal Association, greeted the hikers upon their arrival in Williamsport. A banquet was held for the hikers, and Richard Stanton, superintendent of C & O Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-

W. Va., spoke to the group and gave a slide presentation on a river in Connecticut.

Kathy Douglas, (far right) widow of Justice Douglas, presented Hooper (far left) with a certificate designating him the Honorary Grand Marshal of the hike in recognition of his many years of service to the canal. Hooper was born the son of a "mule skinner" and worked as a youth as a mule driver on the canal.

Other Association members participating in the presentation were, (from left to right) Nancy Long, 1979 president of the Association; John Chandler, 1981 president, and Barbara Yeaman, 1980 president.



Jimmy Lyons



On April 23, an awards ceremony was held at the National Capital Regional Office. Among those honored was Jimmy Lyons of Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts for his 50 years of Government Service.

Regional officials and retirees meet

A spring luncheon for Midwest Regional retirees and Regional officials was held May 30 at an Omaha restaurant. A total of 24 persons attended.

Regional officials on hand included Jimmie Dunning, Regional Director, and Gary Easton, chief, External Affairs. Representative Sidney R. Yates of Illinois, Chairman of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, addressed the group.

Participants were briefed on appropriations for NPS, the merger with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, new area studies, urban parks, new legislation and other current Park Service affairs.

Plans for refurbishing the Regional office building were also discussed.

E&AA notice about COURIER

If you are moving to a new address, please let us know at least 60 days in advance, if possible, giving both your old address and your new one. This will prevent any delay in the delivery of the COURIER.

Write to E&AA Membership Chairman, Room 3025A, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Gala marks 65th Founders Day

Secretary James Watt has accepted an invitation to attend the Founders Day dinner in observance of the 65th anniversary of the National Park Service Act on August 25. Also invited are Under Secretary Donald P. Hodel and Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, G. Rav Arnett.

The dinner at the National Geographic Society's Membership Center Building near Gaithersburg, Md., will be attended by Mrs. Bertha "Betty" Mather McPherson, Jr., daughter of Stephen T. Mather, the Service's first Director; Mrs. Marian Schenck, daughter of Horace M. Albright, the second Director; and Stanley T. Albright, Horace Albright's nephew, who is Associate Director, Management and Operations, Washington, D.C., headquarters. Other Mather and Albright family members may also be present.

Elbert Cox, former Director of the Southeast Region, will be master of ceremonies for a program to follow a social hour and dinner. It is expected to feature an amplified telephone hookup with Horace Albright in California and possibly other groups holding anniversary observances. Howard W. Baker, former NPS Associate Director, will explain the relationship of the 1916 Society to the National Park Service Employees and Alumni Association. Copies of the 1916 Society's 65th anniversary commemorative brochure will be distributed at the meeting. Director Russ Dickenson will present

the Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary and introduce Secretary Watt.

New officers of the 1916 Society will be elected at a business session following the program.

Employees and alumni of the Washington, D.C., area or within reasonable travel distance are urged to attend the 65th anniversary event. Invitations containing a reservation form may be obtained by completing the form below and sending it to Rita Mastin.

Mrs. Rita A. Mastin
9314 Cherry Hill Road - Apt. 413
College Park, MD 20740

Please put my name on the invitation list for the Founders' Day dinner on Aug. 25 sponsored by the 1916 Society of the National Park Service.

My status is:

- ☐ NPS employee
☐ NPS retiree or former employee

Please type or print:

Name _____

Address _____
(Street and number)

(City or town)

(State and zip code)

Your E&AA Representatives

Richard Hart Chairman of the Board
Vacant Vice-Chairman
Theresa G. Wood Executive Secretary
Pat Smith Educational Trust Officer

William H. Ledford Treasurer of E&AA
Earl M. Semingsen Special Membership Officer
At large Conrad L. Wirth

James F. Kieley
E & AA Editor

Mid-Atlantic
Employee-Vacant
Alumni-Nate Golub

Western
Employee-Roger K. Rector
Alumni-Thomas Tucker

HFC
Employee-Richard Russell

Southeast
Employee-Vern Ingram
Alumni-George Fry

WASO
Employee-Pat Smith

NCP
Employee-Sandra Alley
Alumni-Ted Smith

Midwest
Employee-James L. Ryan
Alumni-Raymond Rundell

North Atlantic
Employee-John C. Raftery
Alumni-Nash Castro

Rocky Mountain
Employee-Frances Reynolds
Alumni-Richard Hart

Southwest
Employee-JoAnn Kryal
Alumni-Tom Ela

Alaska
Employee-Vacant

Pacific Northwest
Employee-Don Jackson
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

Denver Service Center
Employee-Norman Reigle

Appleman Award

Edward L. Kallop, staff curator for the North Atlantic Region, has been chosen to receive the 1980 Roy E. Appleman-Henry A. Judd Award.

The award is given for demonstrated and continuing interest and competence in the cultural resources field with special emphasis placed on accomplishments in the past year.

Director Dickenson wrote Kallop in a recent letter: "During the past year, you initiated and developed a training program on curatorial methods. This was received with considerable acclaim by professionals both in and out of the Service. In addition, you organized and coordinated a study of curatorial management of the parks in your Region. . . ."

The Director concluded: "These accomplishments have all been carried out along with your routine duties. You are considered a skillful manager who has contributed significantly to the Service's curatorial objectives."

Rachel Carson stamp

A 17-cent Rachel Carson stamp, the third in the Great Americans series of regular stamps, was issued May 28 by the U.S. Postal Service in Carson's hometown of Springdale, Pa. The 17-cent denomination meets the new first-class rate for the second ounce of mail.

The stamp features a portrait of Carson drawn from a favored photograph taken by Erich Hartmann, with the name "Rachel Carson" along the left side and "USA 17c" along the bottom.



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Connie Wirth's book, *Parks, Politics and the People*, is available at a discount to NPS employees and alumni by the University of Oklahoma Press. The book will be sent to any designated address, postpaid. Send request to Richard Hart, Vice-Chairman E&AA Board, 1517 Davenport, Sturgis, SD 57785.

What time is it in Guam?

By James F. Miculka
Interpretive Specialist
War in the Pacific NHP, Guam

"Hafa Adai" from War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam, and American Memorial Park, Saipan, these parks were authorized in 1978. War in the Pacific commemorates the Pacific campaigns of World War II, including the invasion of Guam. American Memorial Park honors the dead in the World War II Mariana Islands campaign.

The parks are unique in the System, not only for the area of history they commemorate, but also for their location and logistics. They are the only NPS areas located in the eastern hemisphere, and are about 12,200 miles east of Washington, D.C. Technically, they should be located in the Southeast Region because they are the most eastern and most southern parks in the System. San Francisco, home of our Western Regional Office is over 6,200 miles away and the Pacific Area Office in Honolulu is about 3,800 miles away. We are farther from our Regional Office than the Regional Office is to Italy. We are closer to the major cities of Tokyo (1,500 miles), Hong Kong (2,100 miles), and Sydney, Australia (3,200 miles) than to any other NPS area. The water areas

of the parks are on the Philippine Sea. The east side of Guam and of Saipan lie on the extreme edge of the Pacific Ocean.

Traveling to Guam is about a 24-hour flight from Washington, D.C. For NPS personnel, jet lag is the traditional greeting upon arrival at War in the Pacific. There is an additional flight from Guam to Saipan for those headed to American Memorial Park. There is needed then not only an orientation to the park, but also an orientation to the correct time and the day of the week.

Members of the staff sometimes work the same day twice! For example, to attend a meeting in the Honolulu office, a staff member might work 8 hours on Monday, and then catch an evening flight, arriving in Honolulu in time to make an 8:00 a.m. Monday morning meeting.

The cheapest way to fly to WASO from Guam is often to go by way of Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Bombay, Frankfurt, London and finally Washington. Upon leaving Washington one returns to Guam by way of the West Coast and Hawaii.

Another uniqueness is that the War in the Pacific National Historical Park is required by Congress to give interpretation in Chamorro, Japanese and English. Most visitors to the park

are Japanese.

Two of our four staff members came from the frozen north to thaw out in the sunny tropics. Superintendent T. Stell Newman, came from the Alaska Regional Office in Anchorage, and I recently came from Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N. Dak. The other two staff members, Diane Lupola, administrative assistant, and Roque M. Borja, chief of Maintenance, are both Guamanians. The sole NPS representative on Saipan is Gorden Joyce, park ranger, who came from Haleakala National Park.

Being on the other side of the International Dateline, the staffers are always one day ahead of the mainland and Hawaii, thus presenting some unique communication problems. For example, the work week overlaps 4 days with that of all other NPS areas. On Monday it is still Sunday in Honolulu and employees are enjoying Saturday when the rest of the System is still working Friday. Due to the fact that local time is 15 hours ahead of WASO, the office hours never coincide and there is no phone communication ever. Guam and Saipan are awake while Washington sleeps so Superintendent Newman says, "The Director can sleep well at night because our park staff will be awake and on duty."

Disadvantaged children enjoy Wolf Trap

By Carol Dana
Public Affairs Office, WASO

It was a school day for 9-year-old Bonito, a student at Brookview Elementary in Silver Spring, Md. But instead of sitting behind a desk, Bonito spent the day taking in tap, mime, theater and puppet shows at Wolf Trap Farm Park, a performing arts park administered by the National Park Service.

Bonito and some 2,000 other students from low-income areas in Montgomery County had been bused to the Vienna, Va., park that day under a pilot program designed to expose the children to live, cultural events.

"I learned a tap step," said Bonito, referring to a tap lesson incorporated into a routine by Washington dancer Myrna Sislen. Bonito said he also learned "a little bit about American history," from Sislen's show, which is a survey of the evolution of tap in the United States. But that's not all, he told an interviewer. "Write that the show was very fun, too," he said.

This performing arts field trip was the brainchild of Mary Brown, Wolf Trap's cultural activities specialist. "A lot of arts programs are being cut in schools due to lack of funds," she said. Since it is becoming more difficult to bring arts to children, Wolf Trap decided to bring the children to the arts.

Over a 3-day period in June, the park played host to more than 7,000 elementary school students from Montgomery County schools that receive Federal Title I funds for the culturally disadvantaged. Title I funds were used to pay the cost of busing the children to the park. Performers for the 3-day June 15-17 event had been engaged by the park for its regular summer children's program and were paid out of the park's budget.

In order to accommodate the large numbers of Montgomery County school children that arrived each day, the park scheduled three different shows simultaneously in its open-air "theater in the woods," its tent theater and in a concert shell. Children were free to wander the grounds with teachers and aides, stopping to watch those performances that interested them.

Along with Sislen's sassy tap survey—entitled "Hot Cross Buns"—the performances included an upbeat musical review by the Young Columbians from Columbia, Md.; "Peter and the Wolf" by the Bob Brown

Puppets of Washington, D.C.; mime by Washington performers Craig Babcock and the Plexus Mime Theater, and a dramatization of Russian folk tales by the Minnesota Storytellers.

The open-air staging provided a relaxed and informal introduction to the performing arts. In addition, each of the performers used special techniques to set their young audiences at ease and draw them into the presentations. The Storytellers, for example, called on audiences to provide sound effects and play bit parts. The Bob Brown puppeteers worked their marionettes in full view of the audience, providing an intriguing peek into puppetry techniques.

"Most of these children have TV sets at home," said Wolf Trap's Mary Brown, "but few of them have the chance to see live performing arts in a theater-type complex. It's our hope that this field trip will broaden their appreciation of the performing arts," she said.

Along with providing a taste of culture, the Wolf Trap program served specific educational ends, according to Toole Minton, enrichment coordinator for the Montgomery County Title I program. "Many of these children are behind in language skills," she explained. "The Wolf Trap performances provide the children with

experiences they can talk about at home," she said. In addition, teachers develop reading and writing assignments based on the field trip, she said.

Children gave the Wolf Trap program high marks. Nine-year-old Fatima, from Glen Haven Elementary in Silver Spring, was impressed with mime artist Craig Babcock. "He made things look so real," she said with amazement. "He could create a wall or a box just by the way he used his hands," she said.

Children also said they enjoyed the rolling hills and woods in the 117-acre park, a one-time farm that was donated to the National Park Service for use as a performing arts center. Between performances, children could be found picnicking on the grounds, splashing in streams or rolling down the grassy slopes.

"We hope to make this a yearly outing for the Title I schools, not only for Montgomery County, but for the entire Washington, D.C., area," stated Claire St. Jacques, Director of the Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts.

The only complaint, at least as far as Bonita was concerned, was that experiences like this one were so rare. "I wish," he said on his way back to the bus, "that I could be here every day of the year."

Harbaugh: a real ringer

It doesn't show up on his job description, but the Park Service's Joe Harbaugh is a real ringer. When he's not working as a carpenter on the staff of Gettysburg National Military Park, Pa., Harbaugh keeps busy proving he is one of the State of Maryland's top horseshoe pitchers.

In the 1980 Maryland State championship, Joe took fifth place. He was runner-up in his local Frederick County.

Joe competes in Maryland rather than Pennsylvania, where the park is situated, since he lives in Thurmont, Md., 25 miles across the border from Gettysburg. He is chairman of his local horseshoe pitching club.

He has been pitching the steel shoes at

the pegs since he was 12 years old. "My daddy and a lot of other men would pitch at picnics," he remembers. "So my buddies and I started pitching too, and I kept it up as a pastime."

"In competition, though, you get away from what I call 'picnic pitching.' In a tournament you have to be pretty direct—a peg man."

Joe follows his own advice so well that when he's in top form, eight out of every 10 shoes he throws circle the peg as ringers.

As in other sports, he says, practice is the secret. "I keep it up all year around. During the winter we pitch at pits that have been built in an old airplane hanger. 'I guarantee you,' he says, "it will keep you in shape."



Letters

To the Editor:

A few days ago I read in the home town newspaper of the retirement of Albert A. "Shorty" Coates from Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. To the parade of great and near great that comprise this august agency his absence will cause not a ripple. But to those of us who have known him, and there are many of us scattered all over the Service, his leaving represents a palpable loss.

To most of us Shorty's retirement will come as a surprise. We always figured he would die in the cave and be perfectly content in the passing. Many of us who worked at Mammoth Cave often remarked that the cave gets in your blood. In Shorty's case that is absolute fact. He was practically born in the cave and, with only brief interludes, has spent all his life there. To anyone who has followed him on a tour it was quickly and increasingly apparent that his life's love is the cave and the visitors with whom he shared it.

To today's legions of interpreters with their plans, strands, visitor observation cards and instructional objectives, Shorty would be an interpretive disaster. He was not burdened with a degree in communication, although we all agreed with his claim to have a B.S. in storytelling. I suspect that if Bill Lewis ever accompanied Shorty through the cave, Lewis would have screamed and run backwards in horror! Why, Shorty even had the audacity to tell jokes to his audiences!

No, Shorty would hardly fit the mold of most of today's interpreters. He only had one qualification for the job: LOVE. I doubt Shorty ever read Freeman Tilden or his *Principle of Love*. But instinctively he had it. He genuinely loved the cave and people and it came out in his every word and action.

The National Park Service and those of us who worked with him are worse off now that Shorty has retired. For those who were not privileged to work with him, yours is the greater loss.

Ed Greene
Chief of Interpretation
Bandelier NM, N. Mex.

To the Editor:

Maybe I shouldn't give away a secret, but, since it was *almost* exposed in the April issue of the COURIER in the Channel Island feature by Bruce Craig, I may as well complete the interpretation. It lies along the edge of the rock tide-pool shown across the bottom of page one.

Believe it or not, that scene on Santa Cruz Island is at least 42 years old—and maybe several thousand. Those limpet-like blobs along the edge of the pool are black abalones, *Haliotis cracherodii*; and I swear, I don't think they have moved a millimeter since I photographed them in 1939.

The point is that this prolific island shore has not changed a bit in the last 4 decades. Nor has the splendid forest of island pine (closely related to the ice-age Bishop Pine on Point Reyes), nor the running streams, nor great spreading oaks in deep cut canyons; nor the endemic plants and animals in this truly classical quality, 27-mile mountainous island off the Santa Barbara coast.

Today Santa Cruz remains a living museum, much of which reflects the early untouched nature of the mainland.

Then a salute to the Nature Conservancy and the Park Service in putting a hold on this gem of *true national park quality* . . . and for the record, the private owners recognized its potential years ago.

In 1939, when I assisted Dr. Hewatt of Texas Christian University in making an ecological survey of the intertidal life on Santa Cruz, two families owned Santa Cruz Island: the Stantons and the Ghorinis. Now, as Superintendent Bill Ehorn pointed out to Bruce Craig, it was the stewardship of these families that preserved the island for future generations.

In those days you didn't dare even bring a trusted friend on the island without permission of the owners. . . . And on a specific July day, Ed Stanton turned to me noting the gentle sweep of the faulted central valley of Santa Cruz and said, "Someday, this island should become a national park."

Now in this day of bitter confrontation between environmentalists and industrialists we should look at the old lady floating off the coast, and think again. An earlier family on Santa Cruz, the Justin Caires were makers of fine wine; the Stantons were cattlemen; the Ghorinis sheepmen; and the bootleggers did well on Santa Cruz during prohibition.

Yet with all this unlikely background

for wilderness conservation, the abalones still ride high and proud along the island plimsoll line. It took 4 decades for everyone to-get-together but what a park they left. *Haliotis* should be pleased.

M. Woodbridge Williams
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To the Editor:

In the interest of historical accuracy and reference to the Smith letter in the COURIER of May 1981, Vol. 4, No. 5, I write.

When members of the Royal Family of Sweden visited Mesa Verde in 1926, George L. Beam of Denver, Colo., acted as the official photographer. I retain a number of his related photographs.

After Jesse Nusbaum's stabilization and restoration of Balcony House in 1910, somehow these photographs were lost; and also because Jesse's restoration of Step House had been carefully prepared, and yet had never been published, he finally withdrew it (from the Park Service files). I have his report, with maps and photographs, ready for press. The Park Service has known about this for many years. Jesse constantly attempted to call it to someone's attention; and hoped that it would finally be published.

After his passing, I sought again to bring the matter up in various ways to alert someone that these scientific reports need to be published. These are first-hand reports, not imaginary researched concepts by a second party.

I would not look kindly on any newly "researched" report if the original exists. I retain both Jesse Nusbaum's Balcony House Report and his initial Step House Report.

Mrs. Jesse L. Nusbaum
726 El Camino de Monte Sol
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike.

—John Muir
1838-1914

Deaths

William Supernaugh

William Ross Supernaugh, retired superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif., died April 18 in Twentynine Palms, Calif., after a lengthy respiratory illness.

Mr. Supernaugh, a 34-year NPS veteran, began his career as a seasonal laborer and later park ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. He was the first superintendent of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz. He later served as superintendent of Platt National Park, Okla., and assistant superintendent of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz., before becoming superintendent of Joshua Tree in 1958.

Even after his retirement in 1971, he continued his close association with the Service as a member of the Board of Directors of the Joshua Tree Natural History Association and as a volunteer in visitor services at the monument, helping visitors and staff in their understanding and appreciation of the desert environment.

He leaves his wife, Anne, of Twentynine Palms, and son, Bill, currently with the Division of Natural Resources, WASO

Compton Crook

Compton N. Crook, longtime seasonal ranger/naturalist at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., and retired chairman of the Biology Department at Towson State University, died Jan. 15 at Towson, Md. He was 72.

In the mid '30s, Mr. Crook was a seasonal naturalist at Yellowstone National Park until about 1938 when he transferred to Rocky Mountain. At Rocky Mountain he served approximately 10 summers on the naturalist staff of H. Raymond Gregg and Ed Alberts. He was an interpreter and an ornithologist of exceptional ability. He excelled as a field trip leader and lecturer.

From his appointment at Towson State University in 1939 until his retirement in 1973, when Mr. Crook was not serving as a ranger/naturalist, he spent most summers on research expeditions to the Klondike, the Sonoran Desert, and the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Crook is survived by his wife, Beverly; and son, Stephen; two daughters Judith Knight and Leslie, and three grandchildren.

Lois Woodard

Lois E. Woodard, administrative technician at Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo., died April 9 after a heart attack.

Miss Woodard had spent all 26 years of her NPS career at Fort Laramie.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Clara P. Woodard, P.O. Box 45, Fort Laramie, WY 82212, and two brothers.

Ruth Kline

Ruth Bannister Kline, 63, wife of Superintendent Doyle L. Kline, of Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Ky.-Tenn., died unexpectedly June 8 at her home in Oneida, Tenn.

A native of Watertown, S. Dak., Mrs. Kline was a trained dietician and served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II. She met her husband while they were both working at the University of Oregon. They were married August 17, 1952.

His career with the Park Service took the Klines to the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.; Great Smoky Mountains National Park; Shenandoah National Park, Va.; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; Lava Beds National Monument, Calif., and the Southeast Regional Office prior to their 1977 move to Oneida.

In addition to her husband, Doyle, Mrs. Kline is survived by two daughters, Kathrine Foster of Elko, Nev., and Judi, also of Oneida.

Ella Bickert

Ella T. Bickert, former clerk-stenographer in the Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebr., died on May 22, at age 84. She worked in the Lands Division and the history and archeology sections. Surviving are two sisters, a brother, and nephew and two nieces.

Bernice Anderson

Bernice G. Anderson, recognized as the matriarch of Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah, died May 19 at the age of 80.

Mrs. Anderson, in addition to lobbying in Congress to establish Golden Spike as a historic site, founded the Golden Spike Society which assists the park in its commemorative activities as well as in its daily operations. She has been honored annually on the anniversary of the actual spike driving for her efforts.

Mrs. Anderson is survived by four sons and two daughters.

James Cole

James E. Cole, a Park Service biologist and planner of Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., died June 3 in a California hospital. He was 78.

Born in Alberta, Canada, Mr. Cole studied at the University of California at Los Angeles and Occidental College before starting his long NPS career.

He served as assistant park naturalist at Yosemite National Park for 7 years, and was named the first superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif., in 1940. He served as Regional biologist in Omaha and spent 2 winters studying wildlife at Isle Royale National Park, Mich. He also spent 4 years as biologist for Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.

Mr. Cole was assigned to the Western Regional Office in the Division of Park Planning and Acquisition while plans were being made for Point Reyes. He became project manager in 1958.

After he retired in 1965, he worked as a volunteer business manager for the Wasatch Academy in Mount Pleasant, Utah.

He is survived by his wife, Jessie, three daughters, Joyce Cropper of Portland, Oreg.; Phyllis Brownell of Mill Valley, Calif.; and Christine McKillop of Sacramento, Calif., and six grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

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NPS joins Potomac River 'awakening'

NPS played a major role in the mid-May "Nation's River Awakening," a festival hailing a cleaner and more "fishable" Potomac River. The weekend festivities—May 16 and 17—started with a ceremony at Constitution Gardens in Washington, D.C.

Co-sponsors for the event included ABC affiliate WJLA-TV, the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, and the Washington (D.C.) Area Waterfront Action Group.

The Awakening saluted two encouraging facts of river-life: the Potomac is now much cleaner than most believe, and it also offers great fishing opportunities.

On the banks of the Potomac, a 5-day fishing contest featured casts of thousands, with prizes in seven categories of various fish species. The real star was, of course, the Potomac River—rich in American history and lore, and rich in all those ways a certain river is special.

Text and photos by Leo G. Willette.



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