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Dorothy Huyck's National Park Service Oral History Project, 1942-1987



**Toni Ristau**  
**July 6, 1978**

Interview conducted by Dorothy B. Huyck  
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[START OF TAPE]

Dorothy Huyck: 00:01 Today is July 6th, 1978. I am Dorothy Huyck. I will be interviewing Toni Ristau. Toni's first name, and this is her proper name, is spelled T-O-N-I. Her last name is R-I-S-T-A-U. She is an environmental engineer in the Denver Service Center.

Dorothy Huyck: 00:24 Could I ask you how you first became acquainted with the National Park Service?

Toni Ristau: 00:29 I was going to school at the University of Minnesota and wanted to do a field project in historic architecture, which was my field. My advisor suggested I try the National Park Service, because they hired students for summer field projects. I worked for them in 1971, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on historic documentation, just as a summertime only job.

Dorothy Huyck: 00:54 What all did that involve?

Toni Ristau: 00:57 It was for the Historic American Engineering Record, and we traveled around the state of Utah, doing photographs, and measurements, and survey work, and ultimately, did measured drawings of historic structures. We had some pretty interesting ones. We did the Mormon Tabernacle, in Salt Lake, and Lucin Cutoff trestle, on the Great Salt Lake, and a long canal down in the vicinity of Zion National Park. We get to travel quite a bit.

Dorothy Huyck: 01:24 I didn't realize there was a canal in that area.

Toni Ristau: 01:26 Yeah, there's two of them in fact, one on each side of the canyon. They're just stuck up on the—

Dorothy Huyck: 01:30 Were they for irrigation?

Toni Ristau: 01:32 Yes, both of them were. They bring water from the Virgin River out onto the bench, where it's dryer.

Dorothy Huyck: 01:42 How substantial of a canal are these two?

Toni Ristau: 01:42 They were done by hand, but they're both still in existence, and they both date to the turn of the century, or shortly thereafter. They're still maintained by a local, I guess it's

what you'd call a public corporation, or whatever. A group of local landowners own it and maintain it.

Dorothy Huyck: 01:59 Are they used?

Toni Ristau: 02:00 Oh yes, they're still used. They still ride them daily, to make sure there aren't any breaks, or anything like that in them, at least at that time. They may have been abandoned since; I don't know.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:11 After that summer, you went back to the University of Minnesota?

Toni Ristau: 02:14 Yes. I had a quarter of school left, so I went back and finished school.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:18 What year did you graduate from Minnesota?

Toni Ristau: 02:19 1971, December.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:23 You got a BA in historical architecture?

Toni Ristau: 02:25 Yeah.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:27 Have you done some graduate work?

Toni Ristau: 02:29 Yes.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:29 Where was that?

Toni Ristau: 02:31 Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:36 In what field?

Toni Ristau: 02:36 Environmental engineering.

Toni Ristau: 02:38 They give a degree in environmental engineering?

Dorothy Huyck: 02:39 Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Toni Ristau: 02:41 Therefore, you got a masters?

Toni Ristau: 02:43 Yes.

Dorothy Huyck: 02:45 When was that?

Toni Ristau: 02:48 Let's see. I finished my classwork just before I came out to Denver in 1976. I still have to complete a thesis.

Dorothy Huyck: 03:01 What's the topic?

Toni Ristau: 03:03 I'm using some of my Park Service work, because I was originally hired as a graduate student appointment, when I came out to Denver. It's going to have to do with the environmental assessment process, and the interface between engineering and planning functions.

Dorothy Huyck: 03:19 Fascinating.

Toni Ristau: 03:21 If I get time to write it. I've done the field work a long time ago and haven't had time to do it yet.

Dorothy Huyck: 03:26 When did you come on board, as far as the Park Service?

Toni Ristau: 03:30 Permanently?

Dorothy Huyck: 03:33 We should say, when did you initially come to work for the Park Service?

Toni Ristau: 03:35 Okay, the first time was in '71, as I said, as a field position. I worked for them again in 1973, also was a field position, in historic architecture.

Dorothy Huyck: 03:46 Where was that?

Toni Ristau: 03:47 Patterson, New Jersey.

Dorothy Huyck: 03:48 What were you doing there?

Toni Ristau: 03:50 We were working on a historic district. Great Falls Historic District, in Patterson. It's a bunch of old factory buildings. They're of engineering note, I guess, more than architectural note.

Dorothy Huyck: 04:04 Again, were you doing drawings?

Toni Ristau: 04:06 Yes. I was surveying, and measured drawings, the same as I'd done before.

Dorothy Huyck: 04:09 This is not an area that is within the Park Service system?

Toni Ristau: 04:13 No. This, in fact, is something that Park Service doesn't do anymore, since they've transferred all those functions to HCRS.

Dorothy Huyck: 04:22 That was in '73?

Toni Ristau: 04:25 I quit for a short time after my summer field work, because I'd been living in Texas. I came back, I guess about December of '73, and I worked for the Park Service in Washington for about a year.

Dorothy Huyck: 04:40 What were you doing there?

Toni Ristau: 04:44 Again, I worked for the Historic American Engineering Record, but instead of on a field crew, I was editing drawings, and completing drawings that hadn't been done by the field crews, from their measurements, and that sort of thing.

Dorothy Huyck: 04:58 Then what?

Toni Ristau: 05:00 In '74, I went back to graduate school. It was about a year and a half hiatus. During none of this time was I a permanent employee. I was terminated, rehired, kind of thing and I didn't become a permanent employee until about nine months or so, I guess, after I started working out here in Denver, towards the end of 1976, or the beginning of 1977.

Dorothy Huyck: 05:30 How were you hired? In what position?

Toni Ristau: 05:33 As an environmental engineer.

Dorothy Huyck: 05:34 At what grade?

Toni Ristau: 05:36 I was originally hired as a nine, and about the time that I got my permanent appointment, I was upgraded to an 11. I'm now a 12.

Dorothy Huyck: 05:49 Can I ask where you were born, and when?

Toni Ristau: 05:51 Yes. Aberdeen, South Dakota. July 14th, 1947.

Dorothy Huyck: 05:56 Are you an only child?

Toni Ristau: 05:58 Yes, I am.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:01 Did you grow up in Aberdeen?

Toni Ristau: 06:03 Yes, I did.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:06 Were your parents college graduates?

Toni Ristau: 06:08 No, neither of them.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:11 What's your father's occupation?

Toni Ristau: 06:13 My father is now deceased, but he was a mail carrier.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:16 And your mother?

Toni Ristau: 06:17 My mother still works. She's a secretary.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:23 Did you attend high school in Aberdeen?

Toni Ristau: 06:24 Yes.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:30 You decided to go to Minnesota, as far as college?

Toni Ristau: 06:31 Yes. I was in architecture, and there's no school for architecture in South Dakota.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:37 During this educational process, during high school and college, who were the people who encouraged you?

Toni Ristau: 06:48 I don't know that I got a whole lot of encouragement.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:51 Were there any teachers, or community people?

Toni Ristau: 06:54 I worked full time just about the entire time I was in school.

Dorothy Huyck: 06:59 At Minnesota?

Toni Ristau: 07:01 Yes. I also worked for the University, as well as going to school. I guess a couple of my superiors at work encouraged me somewhat, and the university had a program. If you were an employee, they would pay for a certain amount of classwork, and that sort of thing. Minnesota is such a huge school, and none of my professors were particularly happy to see me, or anything. I didn't have a mentor, in other words, or anything like that in the department.

- Dorothy Huyck: 07:39 Has anybody been a mentor, as far as you're concerned, in the Park Service?
- Toni Ristau: 07:39 Yes, a couple of people have, especially since I've been here in Denver, I think. The atmosphere has changed radically since I first started working for them seven years ago, until now. My first boss here in Denver is Joel Cussman, on the Midwest Rocky Mountain team. He was very encouraging, and helped me get on, both as permanent and in getting promotions. Dick Whitpen, who was chief of planning on the team at that time, also helped. My present boss is Larry May, and he's also been a great deal of help, as far as giving advice, and trying to help me chart out my career, and that sort of thing, which is a new experience. Before, they didn't seem to care whether you were there or not, whether you lived or died, or whether you had a career or not.
- Dorothy Huyck: 08:27 What's happened in those seven years?
- Toni Ristau: 08:31 I think part of it's an overall attitude change, as far as women in professional positions go. I don't know, I think people have changed from passive acceptance of women in those kinds of positions to active encouragement. Again, I'm not sure what to lay that to exactly, whether it's just an overall societal change, or what.
- Dorothy Huyck: 08:57 Seven years ago, you would not have found supervisors encouraging?
- Toni Ristau: 09:01 No, there was no impetus at all to getting me, as a permanent employee, any kind of promotion, any kind of encouragement. The attitude was, "You're a temporary appointment only, we'll see you around." Very little done to build your confidence, as far people didn't say, "You're doing a good job," or that sort of thing. Again, that might be partly the personalities, too, because it's a different group of people. It just seems to have improved a great deal, to me, over the years.
- Dorothy Huyck: 09:36 As far as encouragement from supervisors is concerned, you certainly seem to be finding that here, at the Denver center. That seems to have been lacking earlier.
- Toni Ristau: 09:46 Oh yes, I would say so.

- Dorothy Huyck: 09:51 Of course, there are some people who think of the Park Service as a very male-oriented organization. Do you?
- Toni Ristau: 09:58 Yeah, I'd say it still is, by and large, especially at upper management levels. The whole orientation and attitude is male-oriented. I think it's much better at the lower levels, with the people you actually work with on a day-to-day basis, especially as they get more women, and realize that they're competent. I don't see nearly as much resistance, at least outward resistance. Maybe they're just a little cooler about it, and keep it to themselves, I'm not sure. I really do think it's improved a great deal.
- Dorothy Huyck: 10:29 Do you think that being a woman has affected your particular possibilities for advancement in the Park Service?
- Toni Ristau: 10:38 Yes. I think, originally, it affected them negatively, and now, I think it's affecting them positively, because of my particular series. I'm in an engineering series, and they have very few women engineers. I think they're trying to cultivate me now, in a way that wasn't happening before.
- Dorothy Huyck: 10:57 What are you doing in terms of assignments, now that you're a permanent employee?
- Toni Ristau: 11:03 Right now, I'm a project manager on two projects, and they're both special reports to Congress on Public Law 94-429, which is studies of mining in the parks. The two parks that I am dealing with in particular right now are Glacier Bay in Alaska, and Death Valley in California. That in itself is an interesting contrast, in traveling between the two.
- Dorothy Huyck: 11:36 What's the status of your particular effort in these studies? You've been to both of the areas, obviously.
- Toni Ristau: 11:43 Right. I'm the team captain, and in charge of coordinating the whole thing. Also, lending my expertise in my particular field, which is really water resources stuff more than anything else, and getting these reports put together, so we can get them submitted to Congress.
- Dorothy Huyck: 12:03 Are they due at a particular time?
- Toni Ristau: 12:05 Yes, September 28th of this year.

- Dorothy Huyck: 12:11 You are supervising a variety of people who are working on these reports?
- Toni Ristau: 12:14 Yes.
- Dorothy Huyck: 12:17 What kinds of jobs do those people hold?
- Toni Ristau: 12:21 I'm the only one really in an engineering-type job. The rest of them are environmental specialists, and they have diverse backgrounds, but mainly tending to be in biological sciences, botany, zoology, that sort of thing.
- Dorothy Huyck: 12:35 I'm trying to comprehend how you got into the engineering aspect. At Minnesota, you majored historical architecture, but you picked up the engineering side in graduate school.
- Toni Ristau: 12:48 I had originally wanted to go into engineering in high school and was sort of firmly discouraged from that. They gave me a battery of tests. This was not that long ago, they were already doing aptitude tests, and that sort of thing. My strong points have always been in graphics, and in the sciences. Somehow, they decided that architecture would, I guess, be more ladylike. I'm not sure what the exact reasoning was. I ended up getting somewhat shunted into architecture. I wasn't that unhappy with it or anything, but I had originally thought more of going into a straight, hard engineering field, instead of a design field like architecture.
- Dorothy Huyck: 13:35 In high school, did you take a lot of math and sciences?
- Toni Ristau: 13:36 Mm-hmm.
- Dorothy Huyck: 13:39 Were these courses that, in your high school, normally would've been considered for boys?
- Toni Ristau: 13:45 No, it wasn't so much a sex difference at that level. They divided people up into college prep and non-college prep. The people in the college-bound track were sent through sciences, and math, and all that, and the other people were put into shop, home economics, and business courses, that kind of thing. About the only real problem I had in high school with the getting courses I wanted. I wanted to take drafting, which at that time, was all male. I had some problems there.
- Dorothy Huyck: 14:19 Were you allowed?

- Toni Ristau: 14:22 Eventually. At first, they wouldn't let me register for the course. My mother was somewhat upset by that, and we had a chat with the principal. He said, if I wasn't the only girl in the class, it would be all right. I recruited a couple of others, and they let me take the course. That was my junior year. My senior year, I was the only girl who still wanted to take drafting, and they let me take it with no problem. I guess they had seen that wasn't that disruptive, or whatever it was.
- Dorothy Huyck: 14:50 Did he have an explanation for why you had to recruit other women to take this course?
- Toni Ristau: 14:53 They thought it would be disruptive if there was only one girl in the class. From that point on, several women took drafting every year, because I had friends who were two or three years younger than me, and they had no problems taking it.
- Dorothy Huyck: 15:10 Did you find the instructor was giving you adequate grades?
- Toni Ristau: 15:15 Oh yes. The instructor was no problem at all. Again, it was more of a managerial problem. The principal was the one who was opposed. As far as I know, it wasn't the instructor himself.
- Dorothy Huyck: 15:27 All the time you were at the University of Minnesota, in historical architecture, were you still thinking about engineering?
- Toni Ristau: 15:34 No, I kind of decided that architecture was what I wanted. I started out in the straight design architectural program and got more fascinated with the historical aspects of it, and preservation aspects a little bit later on. At that time, that was a new thing. Again, it's something that's become trendy, and they now have a lot of schools that offer courses in it. That's really how I ended up working for the Park Service, because I had to come up with some sort of independent study project, since I ran out of courses, I could take in order to complete my degree.
- Dorothy Huyck: 16:09 It was during the summer work with the Park Service that you began to think about environmental engineering as a graduate course?

- Toni Ristau: 16:15 No, I had always been interested in the field. I really decided to go back to graduate school because I read the professional journals regularly, and they had a little notice in there that they were soliciting applicants for fellowships in environmental engineering. It's an interdisciplinary degree, sort of like my undergraduate degree was. You could take courses from a variety of departments, although it was under the auspices of the civil engineering school. I decided that it sounded intriguing, so I wrote to them, and that's how the ball got rolling on that.
- Dorothy Huyck: 16:52 How do you define environmental engineering, as it is today?
- Toni Ristau: 16:56 Okay. Environmental engineering is an expansion in the old field of sanitary engineering, which dealt pretty much strictly with water supply, and wastewater treatment. It's been expanded to include other aspects of water resources planning, other aspects of environmental health, such as air quality, radiation health, and anything that could adversely affect man and his environment, that can be dealt with as an engineering problem.
- Dorothy Huyck: 17:30 Which of these several aspects does the Park Service get most frequently involved in?
- Toni Ristau: 17:38 Up until now, I'd say water quality was one of their biggest concerns. With the new legislation on air quality, where every area is classified, and they have to collect baseline data and everything, I think air quality is going to be the big one for the next few years. We occasionally run into problems with other environmental health aspects. For instance, in the mining studies we've been doing, we've discovered that there's asbestos in connection with the minerals that they're extracting. Even though it's a waste product – it's not the thing that they're there mining for – it has some environmental health implications that should be pointed out. It's a carcinogen.
- Dorothy Huyck: 18:21 With particular reference to Glacier Bay and Death Valley, what are you concerned about there?
- Toni Ristau: 18:28 In both cases, the parks were left open to mineral entry after the parks were created. Most parks are closed to mineral entry at the time that the legislation comes through that sets them up. Occasionally, because there's preexisting

claims, or due to political machinations, the mineral estate is not acquired, and there's still valid claims. Until a couple of years ago, anybody could locate in those kinds of areas, and could go in and prospect, and file a claim. Two years ago, they stopped any further mineral entry, but that left these parks that already have valid claims of one sort or another.

- Toni Ristau: 19:10 Right now, they're trying to decide exactly which ones are valid, and which ones are not. If they are valid, what should be done about them? Are they enough of a threat to the park values that we should acquire them, or should we consider doing boundary modifications, and excising them from the park, if they're in a geographical location where it's possible? We're to come up with recommendations for Congress, so that they'll know what kind of action to take on it.
- Dorothy Huyck: 19:40 Is active mining going on at Glacier Bay?
- Toni Ristau: 19:44 Not at Glacier Bay. There is active mining going on in Death Valley.
- Dorothy Huyck: 19:47 For?
- Toni Ristau: 19:48 Borate and talcs.
- Dorothy Huyck: 19:48 Borate and what?
- Toni Ristau: 19:54 Borates and talcs.
- Dorothy Huyck: 19:55 T-A-L-C? Talcs?
- Toni Ristau: 20:02 Yes.
- Dorothy Huyck: 20:02 Thank you. What's the history of Glacier Bay?
- Toni Ristau: 20:02 Glacier Bay, there's never been any large-scale mining, as there has been at Death Valley. There's been some small-scale prospecting, a few small operations that were pretty much a one-person kind of thing. There's one large company who has an interest there now, but they haven't started doing anything actively, to this point.
- Dorothy Huyck: 20:25 Do you know yet what kind of recommendations you're going to come up with for Congress?

- Toni Ristau: 20:29 No. We decided that we couldn't talk about recommendations until we discuss the environmental consequences, because that would be the criteria that we would use for deciding. Right now, we're embroiled in determining the environmental consequences, and once we've done that, we'll talk about leaving this area, and taking this area out, or acquiring this area as opposed to that area kind of thing.
- Dorothy Huyck: 20:56 You mentioned the asbestos factor, where is that?
- Toni Ristau: 20:58 In Death Valley. There's asbestos associated with the talc, but there's also indications that there's asbestos, or asbestos formed fibers, associated with the rock matrix at Glacier Bay. There's been so little work done that we don't have anything to substantiate that.
- Dorothy Huyck: 21:16 Since you've been with the Park Service, have you taken any additional coursework the Park Service has provided?
- Toni Ristau: 21:22 Not any regular academic coursework. I've gone to training courses, which were usually short term, a few days.
- Dorothy Huyck: 21:32 Have you been able to attend any professional meetings?
- Toni Ristau: 21:33 I attend professional meetings. I belong to the American Society of Civil Engineers, and when I'm in town, I attend their local meetings. I haven't gone to any of their national conventions, or anything.
- Dorothy Huyck: 21:53 Are there jobs within the Park Service that you think a woman should not really tackle?
- Toni Ristau: 21:59 No, I can't see any. The Park Service doesn't hire male models, or anything like that. I couldn't really see it. The only thing I could possibly foresee would be something that had extreme physical requirements, or something like that. Even so, there's a lot of women who are as strong as a lot of men. There's a certain amount of overlap there. Otherwise, I couldn't foresee anything.
- Dorothy Huyck: 22:29 There is said to be an old boy network within the Park Service. Do you see any evidence of an old girl network developing?

- Toni Ristau: 22:36 No, I think it's really too soon, and the women are too fragmented, and they're not in collateral-type positions. I think the old boy network really develops in management-level positions. There're so few women in those kinds of positions that they don't get the chance to interact in that way, from what I can see.
- Dorothy Huyck: 22:59 If you looked ahead, in say five or 10 years, how do you feel about the prospects for women, as far as the Park Service is concerned?
- Toni Ristau: 23:08 I think the Park Service itself has a fairly good attitude towards it. I think the biggest bar is Civil Service, in the civil service system.
- Dorothy Huyck: 23:18 Do you mean because of veterans' preference, or something else?
- Toni Ristau: 23:21 Veteran's preference, and I guess veteran's preference is one of the reasons that they have a hard time enacting any kind of effective affirmative action program, since they can't go for hiring preference other than for veterans, or very special categories, like handicapped. Just being female isn't considered enough of handicap, I guess.
- Dorothy Huyck: 23:43 What fall out of that situation have you seen?
- Toni Ristau: 23:50 As far as women in professional positions? I think, the biggest problem is, people that come in at professional level positions, that are developed in professional level positions, come in at the five, or seven, or possibly nine level, and in those categories, you can't use selective factors, I understand, to hire people. Therefore, if they rate you out, if you're female and have no veteran's preference, the highest you can rate is 100, and veteran's preference will give someone else 110, or 105. There's no way you can combat that by merely being competent.
- Dorothy Huyck: 24:29 Are you saying that people have actually been brought on, and at a later date have been let go because they were not veterans?
- Toni Ristau: 24:36 No, I don't think that occurs so much. It's just getting in initially, especially at entry level positions. They tend to hire a few women at higher positions, which I think is a form of tokenism. They don't really get women in early on

and develop them through the grade series as effectively as they can with men. That's just my personal opinion. I don't know if that's true or not.

- Dorothy Huyck: 25:06 May I ask if you are married?
- Toni Ristau: 25:08 No, I am not.
- Dorothy Huyck: 25:09 If you were to marry, would you want to try to combine working for the Park Service with married life?
- Toni Ristau: 25:16 I think so. I don't think I'd be terribly happy if I wasn't working.
- Dorothy Huyck: 25:20 You would not anticipate leaving the Park Service?
- Toni Ristau: 25:22 No.
- Dorothy Huyck: 25:23 You don't fit that definition at all, women who go off, get married, have children, and quit?
- Toni Ristau: 25:27 No, I worked too hard to get the position. I would really think twice about quitting.
- Dorothy Huyck: 25:34 Do you consider that you're fairly mobile?
- Toni Ristau: 25:35 Yes, I would say so. The job I have now, I do a lot of traveling, 50% to 75% of the time. Over the last 10 years, I've made several cross-country moves.
- Dorothy Huyck: 25:51 The old saw about women not being mobile doesn't seem to apply?
- Toni Ristau: 25:55 No, not in my case. Again, if someone's married, I can see how it would be more than of a problem. Although, I think that's changing, too. I have several friends who have moved to benefit the wives' career instead of the traditional way of moving, to benefit the husband's career only.
- Dorothy Huyck: 26:11 Do these friends include Park Service people?
- Toni Ristau: 26:16 No, not too much, mostly other professional people.
- Dorothy Huyck: 26:24 I've been asking you quite a collection of questions. Is there some area we should comment on, but I have not taken up

as yet, in terms of being a professional woman in the Park Service?

- Toni Ristau: 26:35 I cannot think of anything off hand, other than, I think there's a slight problem, a special problem with women getting field-type positions. For some reason, again, maybe because they think women tend to be more home-oriented, or whatever, I think it's harder for a woman to get a foreign assignment, or a temporary field position, where they send you out on a special project for a period of time, maybe three months, six months, or something like that. Again, maybe this is just my perception, but it seems to be that way to me.
- Dorothy Huyck: 27:12 Even though a woman may not have family responsibilities?
- Toni Ristau: 27:16 Mm-hmm (affirmative).
- Dorothy Huyck: 27:17 Do you have any category of financial responsibility for anyone in your family?
- Toni Ristau: 27:21 No, just myself. As I said, my mother is widowed now, but she's still working, and self-supporting, and everything.
- Dorothy Huyck: 27:32 As far as fieldwork is concerned, apparently, some women are assumed to be less mobile, and not given field assignments?
- Toni Ristau: 27:40 I don't even know if it's a deliberate thing. It just seems like you don't hear about them until they're already passed out, and you hear that somebody's going on them. Again, maybe that's the old boy network. They know the people that might possibly be interested in this thing, so they contact them, and they don't and disseminate the information on a broad enough basis.
- Dorothy Huyck: 28:00 You of course travel, at least to Death Valley and Glacier Bay. Is that different circumstances compared with field assignments?
- Toni Ristau: 28:08 Yeah, those are not long-term field assignments. They're just travel in the course of your regular job, rather than any kind of a plum assignment, or anything like that.

Dorothy Huyck: 28:19

Some of these field assignments really are plum assignments?

Toni Ristau: 28:21

Yeah, especially some of the foreign ones. They can be very interesting projects.

Dorothy Huyck: 28:27

Anything else we ought to think about?

Toni Ristau: 28:29

No, I can't think of anything. If you're going to write something up on this, I'd really like to see what you come up with.

Dorothy Huyck: 28:36

Thank you.

[END OF TAPE]

[END OF INTERVIEW]