

Courier

The National Park Service Newsletter

Vol. 4, No. 1

Washington, D.C.

January 1981

Alaska: A new frontier for NPS

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Photos by Candace Garry.

Author's Note:

Alaska. The mere mention of it boggles the imagination. Adjectives cannot describe the scenery, the people, and the culture adequately. It was a case of "scenic shock" that pervaded my travels through vast expanses of wilderness while I visited there in late August. Scenic shock, not unusual among first-time visitors to this awesome State, was an apt description of my experience while flying over Lake Clark National Park and driving through Mount McKinley National Park (now Denali National Park).

There is an element of frustration, trying to condense all of Alaska into 2 weeks. It can't be done. Also, there is the challenge to understand, in a short time, how NPS employees in Alaska feel about the Service's mission and our future there. I spent hours and hours talking to dozens of people, some new to Alaska, some who had been there for as long as 32 years. Yet, I only scratched the surface, for there is much to know and even more to understand.

Many of Alaska's mysteries will unfold in the years to come, as the Park Service begins its task of managing new NPS areas created by recently passed Alaska lands legislation. The legislative mandate also will mean changes for the Park Service in Alaska.

This article highlights what a few Park Service employees in the Alaska Area Office shared with me during my visit to Anchorage, just 3 months before Alaska lands legislation finally cleared the Congressional hurdles and was signed by the President. It also highlights what a few of them have shared with me since, and some of Director Dickenson's thoughts about the future of NPS in Alaska. COURIER will publish articles about individual Park Service employees and areas in Alaska, in future issues.



Aerial view of Mount Iliamna in Lake Clark NP.

After years of complex negotiation and discussion, the National Park Service's role in Alaska was resolved by the passage of the Alaska Lands Bill, signed into law by President Carter on Dec. 2.

The legislation supercedes the President's proclamations creating a series of national monuments in Alaska under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. President Carter signed the bill 2 years and 1 day from the date he declared the monuments in Alaska.

Under the new law, every Park Service area in Alaska except the two small national historical parks is affected directly. The three oldest large Alaska parks—Glacier Bay and Katmai National Monuments and Mount McKinley National Park—have new boundaries and new status as national parks, with Mount McKinley assuming the traditional native name for its dominant peak—Denali.

Five of the monuments proclaimed in 1978 have also been redesignated as national parks, two retaining the title of national monuments. Ten national preserves were created, three encompassing proclaimed monuments, seven sharing names and boundaries with adjoining national parks or monuments. The essential difference between the preserves and the national parks is a provision for public hunting and trapping within the preserves.

In addition, 13 wild rivers were designated for Park Service administration, all but one lying entirely within the boundaries of the newly created parks, monuments, and preserves. The law also establishes 32.4 million acres of wilderness within the Alaska components of the National Park System.

Few in NPS are more elated about the passage of Alaska lands legislation than Alaska Regional Director John Cook. He had consistently entertained only positive thoughts about the outcome of an Alaska lands bill. He would speak only of when the bill would pass rather than if the bill would pass. Despite his unyielding optimism, he is "relieved, very relieved," that there is finally a bill. "Now we have a legislative mandate and the argument over whether or not the President should have or should not have used the Antiquities Act is moot," he says.

Director Dickenson characterizes the Park Service role in Alaska as one of stewardship. "If you look at what stewardship really means, you will see that it means you preserve, conserve and protect for the use and enjoyment of someone else." Dickenson adds that he believes it is important not to "force progress on Alaska" at an accelerated pace. "The important thing," he says, "is

See next page

to make sure that the *abundance* of resources there is not subjected in any way to abuse that would preempt choices for future generations."

Dickenson commends the many dedicated Park Service employees who have tromped the mountains of Alaska, kayaked its winding rivers and flown over its breathtaking landscapes in search of the best possible boundaries for Park Service areas. "They have put an awful lot of time and energy into Alaska from a professional standpoint," he says.

AAO: A REGIONAL OFFICE

Culminating the changes for the Park Service in Alaska, Secretary Andrus has designated the Alaska Area Office as a full administrative region of the National Park System, placing it on equal footing with the nine existing NPS regions. The Secretary's action of Dec. 2, immediately after the signing of the Alaska legislation, is formal recognition of the vast responsibilities the new law places on the NPS administrators in Anchorage.

However, formal regional status for the Anchorage office won't mean major changes early on, according to NPS officials there. They say the Alaska Area Office has operated much like a regional office for quite some time. Alaska park areas, which traditionally reported to the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Seattle, have coordinated most of their activities solely with the AAO since it was created. For sometime, AAO Director John Cook has reported directly to the Director of NPS.

The transition to near-autonomy for the Anchorage office dates back to an arrangement made when Director Dickenson was Regional Director in Seattle. Although the Alaska Area Office does have a few remaining ties with Seattle in administration and payrolling, the office has worked directly with Washington in science and technology, ranger activities, legislation, and executive directions. As a result, Cook thinks there will be "few bumps in the road" as the Alaska Area Office becomes the Alaska Regional Office. The real difference is perception, which means so much to people. There are staff people in Washington and everywhere who fail to include us in mailings to regional offices." Cook says that in the past, few recognized the AAO's need for material to meet deadlines because the office did not have the title of a regional office, even though the functions were similar. He thinks formal regional status will help change this. However, he says, the office will retain administrative ties with Seattle in payrolling and vouchering for some time. "All along, we've had an excellent relationship with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office."



Associate Director Bob Peterson and Superintendent for Lake Clark NP Paul Hartel.

Before Alaska lands legislation passed there were 83 permanent, full-time NPS employees in Alaska, including 40 employees in the Anchorage office and less than 45 in field areas. Although that figure swells considerably when summer seasonals are hired, there haven't been large numbers of Park Service employees in Alaska. The bill provides for 24 positions in the new areas and six new positions in the Mining and Minerals office in Alaska. Cook says he has already classified and advertised the positions, which he expects to have filled by the end of this fiscal year.

The new Alaska Regional Office will continue to adhere to an organizational plan devised and adopted while Anchorage was still an area office. Under this plan Cook, Deputy Director Doug Warnock, Public Information Officer Joan Gidlund, and Special Assistant to the Director Robert Belous comprise the top level of the organizational pyramid. Park superintendents also report directly to Cook, as do three associate directors, charged with a myriad of responsibilities within the region.

Associate Director for Operations Bob Peterson is responsible for Ranger Activities & Visitor Services, Maintenance, and Natural Resources & Science Divisions. Associate Director for Professional Services Howard Wagner oversees Planning & Environmental Compliance, Cultural Resources & Compliance, Land and Minerals, and a Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. Personnel, Budget & Programming, Finance, and Contracting & Property Management are all divisions under the

direction of Jim Behrens, associate director for administrative services. Behrens also has responsibility for a Native Liaison & Recruitment Program directed by Ellen Hayes, a Southeast Alaska Native and former Sitka National Historical Park superintendent.

DIFFERENCES IN ALASKA FOR NPS

A unique feature of the Alaska lands legislation is the number and magnitude of preserves in Park Service areas in Alaska. "We're going to be dealing with such things as sport hunting in those preserves," says Deputy Regional Director Doug Warnock. "And subsistence, which is entirely foreign to our concept elsewhere in NPS, is going to be a major function."

The Park Service must deal also with intrinsic differences in Alaska. Among them are the magnitude of the State itself, the often primitive conditions, and the forbidding climate in some areas. "You have to adopt a new kind of framework, a new kind of attitude, when you deal with Alaska," says Director Dickenson. "You cannot describe Alaska in terms of 'lower 48' adjectives. . . the times, the distances, heights, and conditions present there are just not duplicated in the lower 48."

Deputy Regional Director Warnock thinks most people understand basically what the resources, scenery and wildlife in Alaska may be like. "Also, there may even be some realization about the difficulty of logistics in transportation and shipping because of weather conditions and that sort of thing," he says.



Alaska Regional Director John Cook.



Alaska Regional Office Deputy Director Doug Warnock.



Becky Kaiser, administrative assistant to Regional Director John Cook.

Logistics is precisely why Becky Kaiser, Administrative Assistant to Regional Director Cook, likes to have people visit Alaska. "It's important for them to see our physical layout, our working space, and to understand the vastness of the areas by seeing them first-hand," she says. Becky, who also arranges trips to NPS areas in Alaska for Interior officials and VIPs, says it can sometimes be difficult if people don't understand the geography of the unique nature of Alaska. "The easiest way to explain the vastness, the mobility problems, is to remind them that Alaska spans four time zones. . . most people don't stop to realize that!" She chuckles a bit when she tells about a recent caller who asked her to connect him with Mount McKinley (now Denali). "Mount McKinley is about 270 miles from Anchorage, and yet most people who have never been here think it's just on the outskirts of Anchorage."

Planning could prove to be a different kind of challenge for the Park Service in this vast new land. "Planning will boom under this legislation," says Chief of Professional Services Howard Wagner, "because we have only 5 years to produce master plans for all the new areas." Wagner says the areas will work with the Denver Service Center for much of the planning. "This is truly different up here, and many of the problems we face will involve a hard look at our internal policies in personnel, logistics, and visitor wants and needs. All these things have to be carefully planned for," he adds.

Regional Director Cook says he prefers a very pragmatic, conservative approach to planning for the areas in Alaska. "As

we develop the planning, we need to zero in on each area, first as its own entity, and then as it fits into the Alaska system and to the National Park System." For example, access and visitor services will be more crucial at some areas than at others, according to Cook.

"Development may never be right for some of these areas," he adds. "We have to evaluate the resources, the accessibility, and the types of use that each area can take. We must, in our planning, project visitation trends, and look at national economic trends, transportation trends. . . it all affects what we do."

Cultural resources are another unique challenge in Alaska NPS areas. Regional Cultural Resources Director Bill Brown says he finds that he and others have learned that many Park Service values are "turned upside down" by the very nature of the unusual, different culture in parts of Alaska. "Our challenges are great because we have Natives living in the areas and their lifestyle is a significant part of the cultural resources," he says. He cautions that we must be sensitive to these delicate cultural landscapes.

ATTITUDES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Attitudes toward the Park Service in Alaska range from respect and gratitude to old-fashioned, anti-government resentment. "There is no homogenous attitude here," says Bob Belous, a special assistant to John Cook. Belous, a well-known photographer, has traveled the far corners of Alaska, and knows many of the Natives in villages and remote areas across the State. He claims attitudes vary

greatly, but that this variance does not appear in the news media. "The attitudes reflected in the media here used to be generally negative, but they are changing." He points out that in many areas the Park Service is well-respected and that it "has a positive rapport with people," but he adds that this is rarely reflected because "the press reflects Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau." This, according to Belous, does not give a true picture of what is going on in the remote places where Park Service areas are. "The only part of the Park Service in Anchorage is the Regional Office. The parks themselves are far removed, and that's where the action is" adds Belous. However, the Park Service, he says, is seen by an increasing number of Alaskans as a "protector of landscapes and resources that have been recognized as vital to people in certain parts of the State."

Regional Director Cook thinks once-negative attitudes are changing. "I look at the first time Doug Warnock and I flew into Eagle or when I went into Duffy's Tavern in McCarthy a year and-a-half ago, and I compare that with when we had our first task force meeting up here last summer. . . it's incredible, and rewarding, how the level of acceptance, understanding, and communications has improved," he says. Cook refuses to replace the "bullet-bitten" glass in what was his office window when he first became AAO director. "When the time comes, I'm going to take out that glass with five bullet holes in it, frame it, and it's going to be a part of a montage of keepsakes," he laughs. "I think we have

See pg. 4

begun to turn a corner and I would like to look upon us as not wheeler-dealers, but healer-dealers."

Still, rumors run rampant about the Park Service in Alaska. "I've never seen anything like it in my life," says Cook. "Miscommunications and rumors are atrocious up here at times." The Anchorage office, for example, receives calls from frantic backpackers under the impression they cannot set foot in Wrangell-St. Elias. "These people honestly think the entire area is totally off-limits!" exclaims one NPS employee in Alaska. Not so, people not only backpack in the Wrangells and all other Park Service areas, but they can also camp, fish, hike, and even hunt and trap in the preserves.

Communications, then, provides special challenges for the Park Service in Alaska. "The big challenge for me in public affairs," says Assistant to the Regional Director for Public Affairs Joan Gidlund, "is explaining exactly what the D-2 legislation means to Alaska now that it's passed. There is a log of misinformation floating around out there, and it is our job to correct that and explain things to these people." Gidlund knows that the traditional news release is not enough in Alaska. Besides using conventional media and public involvement meetings to communicate both in Alaska and nationally, she works with other land management agencies in cooperative efforts. All Interior Department bureaus in Alaska participate in the Alaska Land Managers Task Force. Gidlund heads a subcommittee of the task force that is charged with refining and improving public information efforts about Alaska. The task force is planning a joint-agency radio series on the Alaska Radio Network to inform and educate citizens about land issues and regulations in the State.

Communication vehicles in Alaska are not always the same ones used in the lower 48. Personal contact although difficult in an area so vast, is essential. "No media routine of getting out information about regulations is enough in Alaska," according to Bob Belous. "While media is important, the Park Service in Alaska has not relied on that alone. Public involvement meetings have helped Alaskans affected by NPS regulations to understand in depth what they mean, and the meetings have allowed the Alaskans to have input." Belous says public involvement comes in a special form in Alaska. "Often it means making a little extra effort, like having English translated into a Native language that is better understood in a particular locale." But more important, says Belous, communications must not be one way. "Our meetings have emphasized this."

STAFFING AND EMPLOYEE PREPARATION

Selecting the right employees for work and life in Alaska will be yet another challenge for the Park Service, according to Associate Regional Director Jim Behrens. "Our method of selection for employees is going to be very important, because not everybody and his family can come up here and live in the boondocks the way some people are going to have to live," he says.

Associate Director for Operations Bob Peterson doesn't think Alaska is unique in this respect. "The same principle applies to people who might transfer to the Everglades or to Washington, D.C., or to Philadelphia or Boston," he says. "One of the things that has to be considered is whether or not the employee really

Alaska Regional Office Associate Director for Professional Services Howard Wagner.



Bob Belous, special assistant to the ARO director, is also a top-notch photographer. He's shooting here near Lake Clark NP.

ARO Chief of Cultural Resources and Compliance Bill Brown





wants to make the move." Peterson does acknowledge that it is important for employees to understand what they are getting into, especially for their families. "The field areas in Alaska, although surrounded by great beauty, may not be a desirable place to live for some people," he adds.

Some think Alaska could be a "rude awakening" for those who are unfamiliar with the conditions there. Employees and their families must be well-prepared for life in some of the remote, isolated areas of the State. The Alaska Land Managers Task Force has developed special personnel management guidelines for Alaska that discuss recruiting, training and the kinds of information that people moving to Alaska need to have.

Joan Gidlund, ARO assistant to the director for public affairs.



Aerial view of Lake Clark NP.



Jim Berens, ARO associate director for administrative services.

Since there won't be many NPS employees in Alaska initially, Director Dickenson says the Service need not organize a large, formal orientation process for newcomers. He, like Regional Director Cook, prefers training and orientation that is more personal and "one on one" with a focus on specific locations where employees will serve. Both Dickenson and Cook stress the importance of training of employees being sent to new areas by individuals very familiar with the areas where the new employees will be sent. Furthermore, "care ought to be exercised in selecting people who are stable and have no psychological problems in the first place, and have very

stable family relationships," says Dickenson. "It's important that they have shown through past experience that they can handle stressful situations," he adds, "because significant psychological and sociological differences exist in Alaska. The whole pattern of human activity there produces stress that may not be experienced by those of us who are used to the rhythm of life in the lower 48."

THE CHALLENGES, THE FUTURE

Although we finally have an Alaska lands bill, much remains to be seen about the long term effects the Park Service will have on Alaska, and about the effects Alaska areas will have on the Park Service. One thing is for certain: NPS employees in Alaska are looking forward to the challenges and excitement that lie ahead. Most of them agree that how Alaskans and other observers worldwide will feel about the Park Service in Alaska depends on how well NPS manages areas there. They add that it will also depend on how the Service adjusts, how sensitive it is, and how careful it is.

"Visitation, interpretation and the activities routinely performed in other national parks are important. But we must be careful that these activities do not submerge some of the local activities and values that are very important to the people living in these areas," cautions Bob Belous.

No one knows how long it will take to decide on development or "non-development" of the various Park Service areas in Alaska. These areas are very large, very isolated, and access to many of them is difficult. "The number of users of these areas today is extraordinarily small," says Director Dickenson, "compared to the resources available." Looking to the future, Dickenson predicts there will not be major public use of the new areas until more facilities are available.

Regional Director Cook sums up the feelings of many about the Service's challenge in this vast new land. He says that in Alaska we have the "opportunity to be doing what Stephen Mather and Horace Albright did at the very start of the National Park Service." He says we must be very careful about the decisions we make today because we are "laying the foundation for the future." For many dedicated Park Service employees, he adds, "That's the challenge."

Alaska Units of the National Park System



President Carter, flanked by members of Congress, conservationists and officials from the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, signs Alaska lands legislation in a Dec. 2 White House ceremony. The law protects about 104 million of Alaska's 365 million acres, approximately the same amount of land the State will receive under the Alaska Statehood legislation.

1980 Alaska Legislation

New Name	Acreage
Aniakchak National Monument	350,000
Aniakchak National Preserve	160,000
	<u>510,000</u>
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	2,457,000
Cape Krusenstern National Monument	560,000
Denali National Park	4,366,000
Denali National Preserve	1,330,000
	<u>5,696,000</u>
Gates of the Arctic National Park	7,052,000
Gates of the Arctic National Preserve	900,000
	<u>7,952,000</u>
Glacier Bay National Park	3,328,000
Glacier Bay National Preserve	57,000
	<u>3,385,000</u>
Katmai National Park	3,960,000
Katmai National Preserve	308,000
	<u>4,268,000</u>
Kenai Fjords National Park	570,000
Kobuk Valley National Park	1,710,000
Lake Clark National Park	2,440,000
Lake Clark National Preserve	1,210,000
	<u>3,650,000</u>
Noatak National Preserve	6,460,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park	8,147,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve	4,171,000
	<u>12,318,000</u>
Yukon-Charley National Preserve	1,720,000

1978 Proclamations (or older)

Old Name	Acreage
Aniakchak National Monument	350,000
Bering Land Bridge National Monument	2,590,000
Cape Krusenstern National Monument	560,000
Mount McKinley National Park	1,939,493
Denali National Monument	3,890,000
	<u>5,829,493</u>
Gates of the Arctic National Monument	8,220,000
Glacier Bay National Monument	2,805,270
Glacier Bay (1978 addition)	550,000
	<u>3,355,270</u>
Katmai National Monument	2,792,151
Katmai (1978 addition)	1,400,000
	<u>4,192,151</u>
Kenai Fjords National Monument	570,000
Kobuk Valley National Monument	1,710,000
Lake Clark National Monument	2,500,000
Noatak National Monument	5,800,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument	10,950,000
Yukon-Charley National Monument	1,720,000

*Two Alaska areas, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (13,271 acres) and Sitka National Historical Park (108 acres), were not affected by the Alaska Lands Legislation.

Canada, U.S. parks join heritage list

By Joan Gidlund,
Public Affairs Specialist,
Alaska Regional Office

The snows that are older than history,
the woods where the weird shadows
slant; There's a land where the
mountains are nameless, And the rivers
all run, God knows where; There are
valleys unpeopled and still; There's a
land — oh, it beckons and beckons,
And I want to go back — and I will.
Excerpts from "The Spell of the Yukon"
by Robert Service

The spirit of Robert Service surely was there and he must have been pleased. His poetry about the far North was often quoted as his beloved "land" received world recognition. Canada's Kluane National Park in the Yukon and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument in Alaska were officially commemorated as a World Heritage Site on Aug. 2, 1980. This awesome wilderness area is the first international site to receive UNESCO World Heritage designation.

Canada's Minister of the Environment, John Roberts, and David Foster Hales, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, were there to unveil the bronze plaques. Dignitaries from UNESCO attended; along with more than 30 international media representatives participating in the first World Heritage media seminar. Another 30 North American media people were on the scene.

The ceremony was held at a viewpoint by Kathleen Lake in Kluane National Park near Haines Junction and culminated 2 days of activities in the area. The first day included helicopter flights of the two areas for the media. In the evening the NPS hosted a dinner in Haines Junction featuring fresh salmon and, of course, baked Alaska for dessert.

The next day began with the official opening of the Kluane National Park Administration and Visitor Center in Haines Junction. The center features a spectacular interpretive display of the natural and human history of the park including a six projector slide tape program. Following that, the organization for Parks Canada invited everyone attending the center opening to a delicious buffet luncheon. Then



David F. Hales (left), Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and John Roberts, Canada's Minister of the Environment, join in a friendly gesture in front of the World Heritage bronze plaques.



Plaques commemorating Kluane/Wrangell-St. Elias World Heritage Site designation.

media representatives, dignitaries and most of the population of Haines Junction gathered at Kathleen Lake.

The wilderness setting, the flags flying, the singing of both nations' national anthems set the stage for a most inspiring ceremony. The words spoken about resource conservation and its international importance took on new meaning.

The Kluane/Wrangell-St. Elias World Heritage Site presents an unbroken, pristine natural system with a rich variety of vegetation patterns and ecosystems, and a wealth of wildlife populations including the largest group of Dall sheep and grizzly bears in the world. The area includes the greatest concentration of

mountains over 14,000 feet and two of the three highest peaks in North America—Mt. Logan in Canada and Mt. St. Elias in the U.S.A. The area contains the largest non-polar icefields in the world and one of the world's largest and most spectacular glaciers—the Malaspina Glacier.

For those of us who worked on the planning of this event, the highlight was the opportunity to work with our Canadian counterparts. They are extremely cooperative and helpful. In time, some of the details of the occasion may fade from our memories but certainly not the warmth and hospitality extended to us by our Canadian neighbors.

State parks face service curtailments

By Jean C. Henderer, Chief, Office of Cooperative Activities, WASO



Jean Henderer, chief, Office of Cooperative Activities, at the 1980 Convention of State Park Directors held in Salt Lake City.

At the recent National Association of State Park Director's (NASPD) meeting in Salt Lake City, four workshops were held that gave State and National Park Service representatives the opportunity to exchange information and viewpoints in an unusually productive session. Energy problems, maintenance, reduced budgets and projections for parks in the year 2,000 were topics selected for general discussion.

The use of convict labor during the maintenance session surfaced. About half of the State park directors reported they use prisoners for maintenance, with prison staffs supplying supervision.

During the energy session, both Arizona and New Jersey presented a list of park programs they had initiated, such as cutting off hot water in camp grounds, not building electric hook-ups in new sites, giving free admission if five or more people came in the same car, giving free admission on Tuesdays, and involving the public in energy-reducing programs. Several States mentioned the importance of making application for Federal grants to help with State energy programs.

Probably the budget session generated the greatest interest. Almost all States reported they have increased entrance fees by an average of 40 percent. (About half of the State parks charge entrance fees, of those which do, all had increased fees this past year). Jack Butterfield, chief, Parks Division in Michigan's Department of Natural Resources, reported that his

budget had been almost cut in half, from \$16 million to \$9 million. About 43 percent of Michigan's park employees were presently going through RIF procedures with strong union input. He reported that Michigan had cut out interpretive programs, stopped hiring seasonals, had transferred some State parks to city jurisdictions, had closed all group camps that didn't produce revenue and begun reducing facilities in many parks. The annual entrance fee will be increased from \$7 to \$10. To decide which parks to close, Michigan is experimenting with a formula which includes visitation and revenue generation.

Another State reported closing its parks on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in September to get maintenance done, closing all roadside parks, and beginning a program to give parks to cities while providing some grant money for operations. This same State has stopped printing brochures, is not buying uniforms, not opening new facilities and is contracting for zone rather than total mowing. In order to live within the reduced park budget, rangers were given 2 gallons of gasoline for each 8-hour day for patrol duties.

Several State park directors commented on their efforts to get private or dedicated funds to supplement State budgets and the need to develop stronger park constituencies. One director reported on his campaign to

work closer with the power bases in State governments to develop complementary programs.

Projections for parks in the year 2,000 produced such comments as: Since facilities and structures will be aging, maintenance costs will be increasingly expensive. As defaulting of local governments increases, more city parks will need to be helped by State governments and State parks will become more recreation-oriented as they fill the void left by city parks. There will be more expensive forms of recreation in State parks such as wave pools, ice rinks, etc. And State parks will have an increasingly difficult time holding their own against raids by land developers.

One State park director said by the year 2,000, he would like to see State parks complementing both the local and national systems. He felt States should set standards of land preservation and use and provide grants for a variety of user activities that are site appropriate, avoid overuse of areas, and have completed all land acquisition—even if only for stockpiling purposes—by 2,000.

NASPD publishes an Annual Information Exchange, which includes a variety of State park statistics. Copies are available through the WASO Office of Cooperative Activities; as is other information about State parks.

Padre holds coastal fair

On Nov. 1, 1980, the Year of the Coast was celebrated in Corpus Christi, Tex. with an educational fair held in the main foyer of a local shopping center. An estimated 15,000 people visited 17 booths run by organizations involved in coastal zone management or use. Participating organizations gave information on recreation, resource management, mineral exploration, commercial interests and the significance of the barrier island systems to the coastlands of the United States.



Volunteers Susan Roe (left), and Kelley Cooper explain significant coastal processes to an interested visitor at the Year of the Coast fair.

"The event was a great success," said Richard V. Harris, park naturalist and organizer of the event. "We reached a lot

of people who have lived on the coast all their lives, but were unaware of the many opportunities that life on the coast offers."

The fair was originally scheduled for Sept. 6, but the damage caused by Hurricane Allan in August required that the event be postponed.

Participants were from: Padre Island National Seashore, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Coastal Bend Audubon Society, Audubon Outdoor Club, Coastal Bend Shell Club, Corpus Christi Shark Fisherman's Association, petroleum industry, National Marine Fisheries Service, University of Texas Sea Grant, Texas Shrimpers Association, Port of Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce, Corpus Christi Convention and Tourist Bureau and Army Corps of Engineers.

The hour that changed history

Two centuries ago, in late September 1780, a hardy band of citizen soldiers tramped 100 miles, some nearly 200 miles, to swarm over the crest of Kings Mountain, S.C., and in 1 hour literally change the course of history. These were the "Over-Mountain Men" from the backwater areas of the western Appalachia frontier. British Major Patrick Ferguson, with an army of trained loyalists, was going to "lay waste" farm and home unless the backwater riff-raff capitulated. History records that the patriots "laid waste" Ferguson and caused the sputtering American Revolution to burst into flames and seal the mother country's fate at Yorktown.

Two hundred years to the day, Sept. 29, 1980, in a cold drizzle, not quite as bad as the snow in 1780, Superintendent Gary Everhardt of the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va., joined the modern "Over-Mountain Men" at the Museum of North Carolina Minerals at Gillespie Gap as

they marched to South Carolina.

The marchers camped overnight and the next morning with local dignitaries and the high school band, dedicated a bronze plaque which reads:

The backwater men had come over the mountains. . . Rededicated on September 29, 1980, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the heroic march of the "Over-Mountain Men." When American independence looked hopeless, a citizen army marched through this mountain gap to challenge British threats to freedom. The resulting encounter so decisively defeated the royal forces at Kings Mountain that hope for independence became a certainty. Thus did aroused patriots give the Nation a proud and lasting heritage. . . We shall never forget. . .



Superintendent Gary Everhardt (right), leads marchers along the historic "Over-Mountain Victory Trail."

Cans kicked out of Ozark

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., has solved its nagging tin can litter problem, and at the same time provided much needed income to a local handicapped organization.

Last spring Superintendent Arthur L. Sullivan reached an agreement with the Sheltered Workshops on aluminum can recycling. Sheltered Workshops, which is partially State funded, gives both physically and mentally handicapped people in the area an opportunity to participate in meaningful employment, said William Spurgin and Kay Roberson, workshop representatives. It was agreed to place bins within the park to collect recyclable aluminum cans.

During the summer months, canoe traffic on the river is heavy and canoeists consume a lot of cold beverages. The bins were located at key "take out" points along the river.

"Visitors have been very cooperative about voluntarily separating their trash," said Superintendent Sullivan. NPS garbage cans are located next to the recycling bins for other types of refuse. This summer Sheltered Workshops took out 3,000 pounds of cans.

Proceeds from the sale of cans are used by the Workshops for their various programs.

"The program has been beneficial to the Park Service as well since the refuse load has been reduced," said Sullivan.

"Plans are being made to expand the program this year."

Elderly tour Assateague

Last summer Assateague Island National Seashore, Md., held a special outreach program for residents of nearby nursing homes.

Although they did not take a dip in the ocean, several hundred elderly persons took back some special memories of their seaside visit.

The visits were made possible by a transportation grant for local handicapped citizens, nursing home residents and members of senior citizen groups.

The \$1,000 grant was donated by

Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

Each visiting group received a special aquarium talk by a naturalist, according to Chief Interpreter Larry G. Points. The shark, horseshoe crab and other fascinating sea creatures in the seashore's 220-gallon tank were a big hit for the visitors.

Later the groups were taken on bus tours of the islands, followed by a picnic.

The nurse at one home said the residents talked of the trip for days on end, according to Points.



Elderly visitors to Assateague Island NS enjoy the sunshine during a visit sponsored by Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

No ladies and gentlemen here

Ever had to wait in a long line to use the men's room, while the ladies room was empty? Or vice versa? Well, now, for a new Park Service first, there are unisex toilets at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa. That's right. You'll search in vain for signs saying, "Men" or

"Women." But fear not, each facility can be locked for complete privacy. Visitors are a bit miffed at the arrangement at first, said Superintendent Grant Petersen, but they are advised that they may use either restroom.



Young visitors to Hoover NHS seek out restroom facilities, wondering why there are no familiar "Men" and "Women" signs.

Shenandoah wins

By Arthur P. Miller, Chief, Pu



Douglas Brabon, Shenandoah NP waste-water tank at Big Meadows. The probe measures oxy

Don and Jane Nieman from Barneveld, N.Y., got an unexpected environmental lesson during a recent visit to Shenandoah National Park, Va.

Looking for a rainy-day activity to interest their young son, the Niemans paid a visit to the Big Meadows wastewater treatment plant.

Here they discovered that not only does the Park Service have five new treatment plants in the park to convert sewage back into pure stream water, it even has an exhibit to tell people how it does it.

"We've had a small but steady stream of visitors coming to see the Big Meadows plant since we've had our interpretation there," said Superintendent Robert R. Jacobsen. "It's a nitty gritty operation, but people are interested in it."

The five treatment plants are at Big Meadows, Skyland, Matthews Arms, Loft Mountain and Thornton Gap. They take the sewage from the park's popular campgrounds, lodges and visitor centers and through the magic of science convert it into water that is 99 percent pure.

"After it goes through our three-stage treatment," says Big Meadows Operator Jim Burke, "it is purer in one sense than natural stream water that may have soaked up acid rain. The only thing is that the wastewater may still have some bacteria left in it that must be chemically destroyed."

Construction of the five plants for Shenandoah took 3 years to complete and cost \$4½ million. The job was the largest in-house design job ever tackled

"War on germs"

Public Affairs Office, MARO



Wastewater treatment plant operator drops a probe into a tank to measure oxygen levels in the treated waste water.

by the Denver Service Center.

The Big Meadows plant is the only one of the five that has interpretive exhibits although the park welcomes visitors to all five. The story the sightseer gets is an interesting one.

The first-stage treatment is a sort of "war of the germs." One group of microorganisms, they learn, consumes another group of microorganisms. In the process, the microorganisms cluster together and sink to the bottom of the tank as sludge.

The water, thus clarified, overflows into another tank where chemicals with a negative charge attract the remaining impurities which carry a positive charge. Again the impurities cluster together and sink to the bottom as sludge that is later carried away (some to be used as fertilizer).

In the final stage, filters strain out the few remaining impurities and chlorination and aeration may be used to bring the water up to top quality. The purified water is then recycled back into the environment as it is discharged onto the ground and finds its way back into the groundwater system.

The Thornton Gap plant was designed to use a different system (a physical-chemical system) in order to handle wastewater high in nitrate and phosphate content.

With the completion of the five wastewater treatment plants, Shenandoah is now self-sufficient in its sewage disposal and the park meets all standards of the sanitation laws of Virginia.

Independence makes heritage list

By Charles A. Bentley, Public Affairs Specialist, Independence National Historical Park

As they did over 200 years ago, the people of Philadelphia gathered behind Independence Hall this past September 17 to witness an historic event. This time they joined representatives of the United States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and several foreign countries in ceremonies marking the dedication of Independence Hall as a World Heritage Site.

Meeting in Egypt in 1979, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO approved Independence Hall and 44 other properties throughout the world for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Independence Hall now joins such irreplaceable wonders of universal value as the pyramids of Egypt, the historic center of Rome, and our own Mesa Verde National Park.

Janusz Ziolkowski, Director of UNESCO's Division of Cultural Development, presented a plaque to the people of the United States on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO. The words on the plaque express the ideals of the World Heritage Convention: "Independence Hall. . . joins a select list of protected areas around the world whose outstanding natural and cultural resources form the common inheritance of all mankind."

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior David Hales accepted the plaque on behalf of Secretary Andrus. In his remarks Mr. Hales noted that it was in Independence Hall two centuries ago

that the two basic documents of our democratic system—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—were adopted. Mr. Hales called them "two of the most important political documents in human history. . . . Together, they have enlightened and inspired political thinkers throughout the world and have contributed to international dialogue on the nature and role of government."

Deputy Director Ira Hutchison spoke for Director Dickenson and noted that Independence Hall is the centerpiece of a magnificent park honoring the founding of America. He said that the Park Service would continue to preserve and protect Independence Hall as it had for the past three decades. But now this mission will transcend national interests, preserving for the world what we had until now preserved for the country.

Other guests at the ceremony included NPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Director James W. Coleman, Rear Admiral Robert H. Speck, USN (Ret), President of the Independence Hall Association, and Mrs. Mary Carroll, Chairman of the Board of the Friends of Independence National Historical Park. Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood served as Master of Ceremonies.

Following the ceremony, the Friends of Independence National Historical Park and the Independence Hall Association hosted a reception in the Second Bank of the United States.



Deputy Director Ira Hutchison, left; Janusz Ziolkowski, director of UNESCO's Division of Cultural Development, center, and Deputy Assistant Secretary David F. Hales examine the plaque designating Independence Hall as a World Heritage Site.

"Embajadores de las Dunas"

By Melissa MacKenzie, Park Technician, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

The curious young refugees called us "embajadores de Castro" as we entered the Fort McCoy Cuban Youth Camp, Oct. 4th. We had obviously been sent by Castro, since our green and grey NPS uniforms looked unlike any others they had seen here.

Boredom and curiosity kept many of them glued to the fence—joking about Castro and dreaming of the outside. A group of five sitting nearby tilted a pocket mirror to reflect sunlight into the eyes of one of the soldiers guarding the camp.

Elizabeth Rivera and I normally don't stray more than 25 miles from Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for our bilingual (Spanish and English) environmental education programs. But today we had something to offer, and something to learn.

We signed in at the "pit"—an area named by the guards for its dreary decor—wedged between the gates in the outer and inner fences. Elizabeth's son Wilfredo was with us as a VIP. About 140 Cuban teenagers—their parents still in Cuba—lived inside. Their lives were "on hold" until they could be placed in foster homes. Most were patient, and understood the need for the delays and the fences.

In the office, counselors welcomed us enthusiastically. Our programs would help introduce the Cubans to their adopted country. Besides, it was a change



Cuban youths at the Ft. McCoy Youth Camp tend to their pet snake, "Princess."

of pace for them. Normal activities included placement hearings, English classes, meetings, and volleyball games. Buses occasionally took them to baseball or soccer fields, or to a nearby town for bowling and pizza.

Afro-Caribbean drumbeats and singing stopped when we entered the mess hall. The musicians helped us cover the windows with blankets. Word was out that we had a snake with us, and that we might not be Cuban agents after all. A group quickly formed around Princess, the garter snake, as people began to filter in. I appointed a short, curly-haired fellow as Princess' caretaker. He had pleaded for the position because, he said, he loved and missed the animals from his native countryside in Cuba.

We introduced ourselves as "guardabosques" (park rangers) to the 100 or so curious kids. Elizabeth took them on a slide tour of the Indiana Dunes, and discussed what our jobs were. I explained park opportunities for recreation, education, inspiration and careers.

We discussed the changing seasons; winter was of special interest. The Red Cross had provided each with a bright red winter jacket, but that hadn't made it any easier to get out of bed on crisp cold mornings. The few early risers that morning saw frost for the first time. "Nevo anoche! one exclaimed (It snowed last night!).

Local animals were also new to them. Chipmunks and squirrels provided entertainment—the "ardillas" slipped through the fences to forage for acorns from the three oak trees inside. The habits of local snakes and turtles were featured in the movie "Los Reptiles"; Princess helped teach how to handle snakes or any other animal gently and carefully. She ended the program by gobbling four tasty worms.

The rest of the weekend we met in small groups—hearing of their hopes for future education and jobs, and about their families. They spoke of life in Cuba. One has a friend who was sentenced to 4 years in prison for placing a suitcase next to the statue of Cuban hero Jose Marti and his horse. The suitcase had a sign on it that read: "Nosotros tambien nos vomas." (We're leaving too).

Like other bilingual and special populations programs, this weekend trip reached people who'd never had the chance to visit a national park or spend time with a ranger. We hope that in their new country they'll have many chances. Each has a lot to learn, and a lot to offer. Elizabeth, Wilfredo and I wish them the best, and thank them for sharing their time with us.

New friendships are formed on barracks row.



Melissa MacKenzie, Indiana Dunes NL park technician, and her Cuban charges.



Theodore Roosevelt roundup corrals buffalo

By Catherine L. Rutherford, Administrative Officer, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak.



Cowboys on horseback and trucks herd Theodore Roosevelt's buffalo into their corrals during the annual roundup.
Photo by Robert Petry

With a little help from our friends—human, equine, and mechanical—Theodore Roosevelt National Park's 1980 buffalo roundup was carried off more smoothly than in past years.

Chief Ranger Bob Powell, veteran of nine such roundups in the Dakota national parks, was the master strategist behind the operation. Planning began last August, when contacts were made with Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., concerning which Indian tribes were next on the waiting list to receive buffalo. When seven tribes (five from Montana, one each from Kansas and New Mexico) were referred to the park, arrangements were made with them regarding picking up the buffalo at the park corrals.

During September, preparations were begun for the roundup. Repair work was performed on the buffalo corrals at both units of TR park. Extra hay was purchased to feed the animals after they were captured. Park horses were shod in anticipation of some long and hard rides. Arrangements were made with local veterinarians to test the buffalo for brucellosis and—for those going to New Mexico—leptospirosis. A helicopter and pilot from nearby Dickinson were lined up to assist in the chase from the air.

To supplement the Theodore Roosevelt riders, experienced buffalo-chaser and local rancher Tom Tescher agreed to provide six riders and horses under a rental contract. Larry Erickson, member of the National Park Service Advisory Board who ranches near Minot, N. Dak., volunteered to bring four fellow badlands enthusiasts (and horses) to help with the roundup. Three riders from Badlands National Park, S. Dak., brought

their horses and joined the fun. The final count on horses and riders totaled twenty-one.

On the morning of Oct. 1, the roundup was barely begun before it was over. At 8:30 a.m., riders were stationed at strategic spots along the route that it was decided the buffalo should follow. A large herd of buffalo was grazing on Johnson Plateau, a location about four and one-half miles from the corrals. Several riders rode up behind the herd to start the creatures moving north. Riders along the planned route, with help from the helicopter pilot, kept the animals moving as a group and by 10:00, 175 buffalo were herded into a large holding pen adjoining the corrals.

Expressions of disappointment were heard from the thrill-seekers among the riders; the roundup was too easy and not exciting enough. In the opinion of Superintendent Harvey Wickware, however, the thrill of his first buffalo drive more than compensated for its short duration. Chasing the large herd up, down, and around the badlands and splashing through the Little Missouri River several times was a rousing experience that he will never forget.

The following days, the work was harder. On Oct. 2, the buffalo were put through a series of holding pens and into a "squeeze chute" where they were immobilized and tested for brucellosis, then tagged—a permanent tag in one ear and a temporary tag on the back. Their sex and approximate age were recorded on a chart next to their tag number. Then the animals were released into the fenced pasture again.

Oct. 3 and 4, the buffalo were shipped out in five possum-bellied semi-truck

trailers. Most of the tribes received eight bulls, 13 cows, and six calves. Loading the animals into the trucks involved herding buffalo from the pasture, down a fenced runway, and into a series of corrals where they were maneuvered from the large corral to a smaller corral and sorted into two small pens that could each hold only three or four buffalo. Finally they were run through the series of chutes again (this time only those who were causing problems were immobilized) and run up a ramp into the trucks. The bulls were loaded into the bottom level of the trailers with the cows loaded in the upper level and the calves in the tail compartment. By noon on Oct. 4, the South Unit roundup was finished (with 138 buffalo shipped out) and everyone went home to rest before meeting at the North Unit early Monday morning.

Rounding up in the North Unit proved to be wilder and woolier, due to rougher terrain and more scattered groups of buffalo. Two runs were made on Oct. 6, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, with only 47 animals corralled. Except for the helicopter, the scene was like something out of last century's wild, wild West—running buffalo and dust, running horses and shooting (for sound effect) and shouting cowboys and rangers. The riders and spectators, as well as the visitors in the park that day, were privileged to experience an event that seldom occurs in the 20th century.

Since buffalo, or American bison (*Bison bison*), were reintroduced into the park in 1956, periodic herd reductions have resulted in removal of 846 live animals—679 to Indian tribes, 102 to States, 62 to other National Park Service areas, and three to zoos.

Crew wields sledge hammers for conservation

By Donna Ward, Secretary, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif.

What's that unfamiliar noise in the wilderness? Don't be surprised if you're backpacking in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., and you come upon a group of men swinging 13-pound sledge hammers. It takes a lot of work to maintain those mountain trails that you love to hike.

Each year, a National Park Service soil and moisture crew headed by Forestry Leader Steve Sorensen moves into the high Sierra to obliterate and rehabilitate old eroded trails. The crew members are a tenacious and ready lot who are definitely not afraid of hard labor and who are dedicated to the ideals of conservation.

One trail project is located at Granite Basin Meadow at more than 10,000 feet elevation. This project was started in

August 1978 with the assistance of a Sierra Club Service Group who volunteered their time. At that time, trail experts felt that filling in the trail ruts with rocks would solve the problem of erosion because the vegetation would fill in around and through the rocks, thereby healing the scarred meadow. It soon became apparent that this meadow wasn't working.

In 1979, the soil and moisture crew and Sierra Club members returned to the meadow. They spent the summer crushing the rocks with 13-pound sledge hammers and filling in the ruts with sand. They transplanted some of the vegetation that grew in the island between the two trail ruts into the new soil for faster and more even healing.

It took 613 mule-loads of dirt and the

construction of 72 water bars (a device used for water control) to complete the project. Through the combined efforts of the soil and moisture crew and the Sierra Club Service Group, nearly 3 miles of trail were rehabilitated. The two groups got on very well, and Sorensen said of the Sierra Club members, "I saw a 72-year-old woman outwork anyone I've ever seen in the backcountry. After 10 days of working with her I felt old, while she was getting acclimated."

The crew members feel that it is vitally important that future generations be able to experience the beauty of wilderness. For them the ultimate reward is watching the meadow return to a state which closer resembles its natural condition.

Before . . .



After . . .



EEO accomplishments highlighted

By Candace K. Garry, Public Information Specialist, WASO

The 1980 fiscal year marked progress for the National Park Service in equal opportunity and minority enterprise accomplishments. Recruitment of minorities increased substantially, and the agency awarded over \$30 million in minority business contracts.

"The Park Service has an active program to support the Nation's affirmative action goals for equal opportunities for minorities and women, and for the improvement of our contribution to minority business enterprises," Director Dickenson has said.

"Our successes have been matched by recent legislation which recognizes the specific contributions of minorities and women by inclusion of areas related to their activities in the National Park System," he added.

In recent months, Congress has enacted, with the support and encouragement of the Administration, three new historic sites:

- Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site in Atlanta, Ga., honoring the great civil rights leader.
- Georgia O'Keeffe National Historic Site, Abiquiu, N. Mex., recognizing the work of a woman who is one of America's most influential 20th-century artists.
- Boston African American National Historic Site, Mass., marking a variety of buildings in the Beacon Hill area where the 19th-century abolitionist movement arose in the historic black community of Boston.

In equal opportunity, the Park Service achieved:

- A 1.2 percent increase of the permanent workforce share held by minorities and women, in spite of restrictions imposed on all Federal agencies which led to an overall 3.7 percent reduction in the NPS workforce. At the end of the fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1980), 2,887 women and minorities were included the Service's total fulltime, permanent workforce of 8,121.
- Recruitment of 102 percent of its equal opportunity goal in the last fiscal year, hiring 184 minority and women employees in fulltime posts.

- Selecting females and a black for Senior Executive Service posts. Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison holds the second highest position in the National Park Service, while Nancy Garrett serves as Associate Director for Administration and Lorraine Mintzmyer is the Service's Rocky Mountain Regional Director, overseeing many of the Nation's largest and best-known parks.

- Naming three Hispanics to senior positions in the Service's Washington headquarters: Mario Fraire, personnel director; Ana Bauza Jankowski, deputy equal opportunity officer; and Ana Mercado, manager, Hispanic Employment Program.

- Placing more minorities and women in park management positions: Of nearly 300 park superintendents 18 are non-minority women, seven black females, nine black males; four Hispanic males, and one Asian male.

- The Service also convened its first national conference on the status of women in the organization, resulting in many specific recommendations, some of which already have been implemented.

- The Minority Business Enterprise program of the Service achieved 133 percent of its goal in the past fiscal year, with approximately \$32 million awarded in MBE contracts. The goal was \$24.3 million.

- In related matters, Dickenson said, the Service extended its commitment to interpreting the traditional cultural values of the diversity of ethnic and racial communities in America through such programs as:
- The Siglo de Oro Drama Festival at Chamizal National Memorial, Tex., that brought together 13 major Spanish speaking theater companies from three countries to celebrate the Golden Age of Spanish Literature and promote better relations and understanding of the Hispanic culture.

- Initiation of new efforts to memorialize the contributions of ethnic immigration to America through Ellis Island and the American Museum of Immigration, both of which are elements of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York harbor.

- Commemoration of Black History Month (February) through special displays and exhibits at the National Visitor Center in Washington's historic Union Station and in many other parks across the Nation.

- Starting construction of a visitor center to serve the public at Frederick Douglass Home, an NPS area in southeast Washington, D.C.

Minority Group Codes Changed in January

The Federal government is adopting a standardized method of designating race and national origin in employees personnel and payroll records. To comply with this arrangement, NPS will assign revised designations to its employees in January.

As a Federal employee, you have a right to know the category under which you are coded, and to submit corrections if you have been miscoded. Accordingly, each Park Service employee will receive a letter stating his or her converted designation code as it will be maintained in the DIPS payroll/personnel computer system. In January, all Federal agencies will have converted old codes to the new set as shown below:

- Z Employees in Guam or Hawaii
- C Black, not of Hispanic origin
- D Hispanic
- A American Indian or Alaskan Native
- B Asian or Pacific Islander
- E White, not of Hispanic origin
- Y Not Hispanic, in Puerto Rico

You will need to request a different category *only if you wish to change your racial or national origin designation code as it appears*. For the time-being, employees in Guam and Hawaii will not be given a category; this will be done later. If you have questions, contact your servicing personnel office.

Servicewide Training Calendar FY 81

Dates	Course	Location
March 23-27	Interpretation for Special Populations	Mather Training Center
March 23-27	Concession Evaluation and Pricing	Blue Ridge Parkway
April 6-10	Safety and Environmental Sanitation for Concessions Managers and Specialists	Albright Training Center
April 16-May 20	Ranger Skills	Albright Training Center
April 21-30	Advanced Scuba (East)	To be announced
April 27-30	Land Use/Acquisition & Public Involvement Concerns	Cuyahoga Valley NRA
April 27-May 1	Advanced Training for Concessions Managers	Mather Training Center
May 4-8	Management Natural Resources—Mid-level	Ft. Collins, Colo.
May 18-22	Structural Fire: Initial Attack (West)	To be announced
June 1-5	Orientation to NPS for Consortium Co-op Students	Mather Training Center
June 8-12	Cultural Resources Management	Mather Training Center
June 22-26	Developing Government Estimates for Cost Comparisons in A-76 Justifications	Mather Training Center
July 13-17	Full Spectrum Visitor Participation	To be announced
July 13-17	Interpretation: Minority Cultures (Phase II)	Mather Training Center
July 20-24	Developing Government Estimates for Cost Comparisons in A-76 Justifications	Mather Training Center
September 21-25	Structural Fire: Initial Attack (East)	To be announced

From the Halls of Montezuma to Joshua Tree NM

A cadre of 20 marines from the U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center in Twenty-nine Palms, Calif., underwent 3 days of classes and practical application of Desert Survival and Basic Technical Rocky Climbing Skills offered by the NPS last October at Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.

Lt. Col. K. R. Liston-Wakefield, commanding officer, initiated the plan with Joshua Tree Superintendent Rick Anderson.

The program offered the marines a variety of new adventure training while they developed skills of survival in a desert environment.

The first day of training was a presentation by Park Ranger Bob Moon on the on the "whys and wherefores" of surviving in the desert. The condensed 8-hour course was followed by bivouac in one of the monument's campgrounds.



Two marines scale a rock barrier during training at Joshua Tree NM.

During the next training day, the marines got instruction and practical application in basic rope skills and rock climbing from Park Ranger Ernie Quintana and Superintendent Anderson. Quintana also served as the overall supervisor for each session.

After the first 2 days, the marines began to develop an appreciation for the monument and were becoming aware of ways to get the most out of their visit.

The final day, they participated in a morning of park maintenance and cleanup with NPS personnel.

This was the second of two groups to go through the training. It is planned that the program will become a regular monthly spot on the marines' training schedule.

"It is something different that is also new and exciting," said 1st Sgt. Dwight Garrett, one of the trainees.

Park Briefs

VICKSBURG NMP, MISS.—Civil War buffs from throughout the Nation gathered Nov. 21 for the dedication of the U.S.S. Cairo Museum. The new museum houses the thousands of artifacts recovered from the ill-fated Union gunboat, which was sent to the bottom of the Yazoo River by a Confederate "electric" mine in 1862. The remains of the boat were discovered in 1956 by Edwin C. Bearss and Don Jacks of the Park Service and Warren Grabau of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Visitors to the museum can view some 6,000 Cairo artifacts, including bottles, tools, weapons, cooking and eating utensils and personal items of the crew.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK, VA.—Two 200-year-old barns, transported from upstate New York, are being reassembled under one roof here to create a facility for a range of cultural offerings from jazz to baroque opera. The Barn will be used year-round and seats 400 in its auditorium and 100 in the community center annex. The two barns were disassembled under the direction of Richard Babcock, and the reassembling process will be done in the ancient manner of hand-hoisting with gin pole and rope hoists.



On the dais at dedication ceremonies for the U.S.S. Cairo Museum at Vicksburg NMP are (from left) Rabbi Allan Schwartzman, Pastor John McCall, Superintendent Dan Lee, Chief Park Interpreter C. Bowie Lanford, Ed Bearss, speaking; SE Region Director Joe Brown and Mrs. Sophia Johnston.
Photo by Ed Leachman

Colonel Benish and Manny McGuire move their wagons west through Lake Mead NRA.



LAKE MEAD NRA, NEV.-ARIZ.—A little bit of pioneer spirit touched base here Oct. 14. Col. John Benish and Manny McGuire of Highland, Wisc., passed through the recreation area in their four mule-powered wagon. Their journey began April 15 in Highland and it has taken them through the northern States to their Death Valley destination. Benish, explained the reason for the trip: "I am now 62 years old and it has been my dream since I was a boy to drive a 20-mule team at the Borax Works in Death Valley. I'm a little late for that so this is the next best thing." The intrepid pair will head back via the southern route, looking for hay re-fills along the way.

CAPE HATTERAS NS, N.C.—Contractors have begun work on a \$60,000 project to build an underground metal wall to temporarily protect the Cape Hatteras lighthouse. Recently, exceptionally high waves tore away all but 70 feet of beach between the 190-foot structure and the ocean. Superintendent William Harris said the project involves driving 25-foot metal pilings to form an underground wall. The lighthouse, which is more than 100 years old, is the tallest in the Nation.

FORT McHENRY NM & HS, MD.—As part of its fall interpretive programs for visitors, the Shrine put on demonstrations featuring events that occurred there during the Civil War (October) and World War I (November). During the Columbus Day weekend an encampment was held in which over 100 participated from nearby NPS civil war areas and history groups. They simulated the encampment at the fort of the Union Army in October, 1864, and in November, a show depicting how the fort was used in WWI was presented. The Fort served then as a military hospital—one of the largest in the country.

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NM, ARIZ.—Poachers are systematically stealing rare plants and animals in one of the world's largest "cactus gardens." Despite the inhospitable climate here, 31 species of cactus and 225 kinds of birds live in the national monument. The organ pipe cactus is among those most prized by poachers; others are the saguaro, prickly pear, chain fruit and agave. "The main problem," said Superintendent Franklin Wallace, "is that we don't have the employees to patrol Organ Pipe."

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK—Boulders the size of pickup trucks crashed down on weekend hikers Nov. 16 on the hairpin turns of a trail near Yosemite Falls, killing three and injuring seven. The rock slide, onto the 3.5-mile trail about a half-mile below the top of the famed 2,700-foot waterfall, left a "big blank space" on the face of the mountain, said Mary Vocolka, park librarian. Debris was scattered over a 600-yard section of the tortuous trail. NPS spokesman, Linda Abbott, said about 2 dozen hikers were on the trail during the slide. The injured were rescued by NPS personnel and navy helicopter crews.

POINT REYES NS, CALIF.—The bodies of four people were found at the seashore Nov. 29. Two of the dead had apparently died about a month previous. Dave Pugh of the seashore said the bodies were found off the Sky Trail, near Mount Wittenburg. California authorities have connected these deaths with the murders of three women on Mount Tamalpais during the past 15 months. The latest deaths were of two women, one a 22-year-old New Yorker, and the other, a 23-year-old Idaho woman, who were reported missing Nov. 28 by friends.

NPS people in the news

Neckels heads SW Operations

John W. "Jack" Neckels has been named associate director for Operations in the Southwest Region.

He comes to Sante Fe from the assistant superintendency of Grand Canyon National Park.

Neckels succeeds Leslie Arnberger who recently retired after a 35-year Government career.

Neckels joined the Park Service as a seasonal park ranger at Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak., in 1960. His first permanent assignment was as a park ranger at Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., and later as a



management assistant at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y.

In 1971, he went through the Interior Department Management Development Program. Afterwards he served a stint with the WASO Office of Legislation.

In 1973-75, he was assigned under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Program as director for the North Dakota State Planning Division. There he served on the Governor's staff and worked with other western State officials.

A native of Grassy Butte, N. Dak., he was graduated from Dickinson State College with a Bachelor's degree in biology.

Zinck to Fredricksburg

James R. Zinck, a veteran Park Service manager, has been appointed superintendent at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Va.

Zinck replaces Dixon B. Freeland who served as superintendent for 11 years until he was reassigned in June to the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, N.Y.

Zinck has served 9 years as superintendent of Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pa.

Previously, he served from 1969-71 as a Departmental trainee in WASO, and from 1966-69 as a training assistant at Mather Training Center, W. Va.

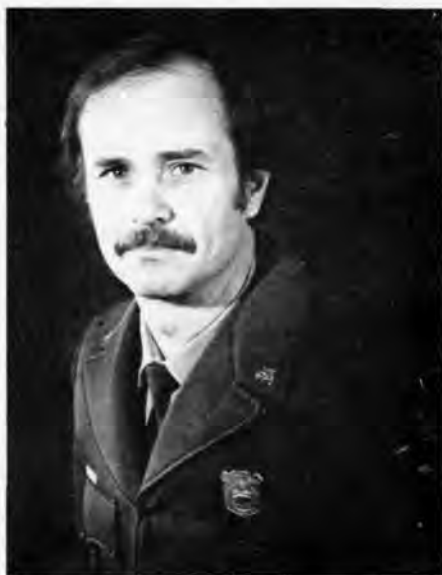
From 1965-66, he was sub-district ranger at Lake Mead National Recreation

Area, Nev.-Ariz., and from 1963-65, chief park ranger at Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex.

Earlier, he had been a park ranger at Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., and a park technician at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex. He served for 4 summers as a seasonal at Crater Lake National Park, Ore.

Zinck graduated from Western Illinois University in 1957 with a Bachelor's in education.

(Editor's Note: Based on an incorrect report, COURIER ran a story in the November issue stating that Suzanne M. DeStefano was named acting superintendent at the park. She is no longer an employee of the National Park Service.)



Wolf named to King

Janet C. Wolf has been named the first superintendent of the newly established Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site in Atlanta.

Wolf's appointment was announced by Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison at ceremonies at the site Nov. 14.

In presenting Wolf, he said: "This area has the potential for becoming one of Atlanta's most significant tourist attractions and we are anxious to get started."

An 11-year Park Service employee, Wolf comes to her new post from the

superintendency of Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga.

A native of New York, she holds a Bachelor's degree in history from the State University of New York at Stony Brook and a Master's degree in American history from Northern Illinois University.

She began her career as a summer employee at Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y., and later served as a trainee interpreter at Grand Canyon National Park, and NPS areas in Washington, D.C.

She has also worked at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansion National Historical Sites, N.Y., and at Fort McHenry National Monument, Md.



Kudos por El Directore

On Sept. 29, Director Dickenson was officially honored by the Government of Spain. In ceremonies attended by WASO staff and representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the U.S. Forest Service, Mr. Roberto Bermudez, Minister for Cultural Affairs of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C., made a presentation to the Director in honor of his position as U.S. Chairman of the Joint U.S.-Spain Committee on Conservation of Natural and Cultural Resources and Reserves.

The presentation consisted of a personal letter of congratulation from the Director of Spanish National Parks, and a limited edition replica of the famous sword of El Cid, manufactured by the Royal Armory in Madrid. The citation from the Spanish Ambassador recalled the successful record of positive



achievements realized through the Committee, since 1974, in the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of both countries, and in the advancement of friendship and cooperation between the people of Spain and the United States.

The Director expressed his appreciation at receiving his second sword, the first being one he carried as a Marine Corps Officer during World War II. —Candace K. Garry.



Carroll to Gran Quivira

Thomas B. Carroll has been promoted from park ranger to superintendent of Gran Quivira National Monument, N. Mex.

He succeeds John Dobrovolsky, who has joined the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in Minneapolis.

Carroll got started with NPS as a fire fighter at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz., in 1959, and in the '60s worked as a seasonal fire control aide.

He served in the Peace Corps in El Salvador from 1965-67.

His first permanent NPS position came as a park technician at Saguaro in 1969. Other field assignments have included duty at Coronado National Memorial, Ariz., and San Juan National Historic Site, P.R.

A native of Atlanta, he holds a Bachelor's in history from the University of Arizona.



Wire service man gets Omaha job

Veteran United Press International reporter Charles E. Wieser has been appointed public affairs officer for the Midwest Region.

He succeeds Odell Hanson who retired.

Wieser, a native of Humphrey, Nebr., was graduated from Creighton University in 1949. He worked for almost 3 years with an Iowa newspaper, before joining UPI.

He has spent all of his wire service career in Nebraska, in Omaha and Lincoln.

Cuyahoga gets Lew Albert

Lewis S. Albert has assumed the duties of superintendent of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio.

He succeeds Bill Birdsall who died suddenly of heart failure Aug. 18.

Albert comes to Cuyahoga from a 2-year stint as superintendent of Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

A native of Los Angeles, Albert was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles with a Bachelor's degree in physical sciences.

He began full-time with NPS as a park ranger at Grand Canyon National Park in 1965. Subsequent assignments have taken him to Yosemite National Park, as management assistant; to the Manager Development Program in Washington, D.C.; assistant superintendent of Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., and superintendent of Chiricahua National Monument and Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz.



OPM honors Al Werking

Albert Werking, (right), assistant chief training officer, WASO, was cited by Office of Personnel Management for his continuing contributions to the work of the Clearinghouse Standing Committee of OPM's Interagency Group (IAG). The IAG was established to provide agency input into the training policies developed by OPM.

The award specifically cited Al's work as chairman of the 1980 Changing Scene Conference and his assistance in preparing the program for OPM's 1980 Training Directors' Conference.



Turn out those lights!

Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Ariz., Superintendent William Germeraad, center, accepted a plaque for having the greatest energy reduction (47 percent) among 37 parks in the Southwest Region of the National Park Service over a 5-year period (1975-1980) by retrofitting park buildings and conserving. Flanking Germeraad are Dustin M. Aughenbaugh (left) regional energy manager, and Robert I. Kerr, regional director.



Kudos for Cook

John E. Cook, regional director for Alaska, has received the National Park Service Equal Opportunity Award for his

work when he was Southwest Regional director from 1977-79.

Cited among his EEO accomplishments were an increase of 4.4 percent in minority employment and a 1 percent jump in female employment.

Cook appointed two minority superintendents and two women as superintendents. Two of these four appointments were made from outside

the traditional ranger series. He also named a woman as his deputy director.

In addition, he increased minority employee participation in management trainee programs, posted bilingual park rangers to NPS areas along the Mexican border, appointed minority and women employees to park and regional management committees, and upped the total Hispanic workforce by 2.8 percent.

They live like great-grand daddy did

Jane and Arvel Greene, farm demonstrators at the Pioneer Farmstead at Oconaluftee Visitor Center, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, were recently named the recipients of the 1980 Western Carolina University (WCU) Mountain Heritage Award.

"They have kept alive a self-sufficient way of life . . . pioneer crafts and skills, pioneer way of independent living and old-fashioned homestead life," said WCU Chancellor H.F. Robinson on presenting the award at WCU's annual Mountain Heritage Day.

The Greenes live out all the activities of the first settlers. Arvel plows the fields, harvests crops, raises pigs, and forges iron horseshoes. Jane spins wool into yarn, makes quilts, churns milk into butter and cans vegetables over a bed of coals. In the late summer they prepare hominy from corn and in the fall they



Ma and Pa Kettle, better known as Jane and Arvel Greene.

make their own sorghum molasses, an event that draws visitors from all over the Nation.

The Greenes were honored not only for their work, but, as Chancellor Robinson described, "In all of these activities, they have preserved in themselves such traits and characteristics as modesty, ability, self-reliance and a reverence for life that marked the ancestry of Western North Carolina."

The Greenes are natives of Swain County, N.C. They have raised four daughters and a son. Arvel Greene was initially hired by the Natural History Association in 1970 as a farm demonstrator, and was given a career-conditional appointment in 1973. Jane Greene was hired in 1973 by the Natural History Association. She continues to serve as an NHA employee.

—Ronnie Spiewak

He's safe!

Don Harper (left) superintendent of White Sands National Monument, N. Mex., received a safety award from Southwest Regional Director Robert Kerr. The monument had the best safety record over the last 3 years for NPS areas of its size in the Southwest. Photo by Ben Moffett.



Retiring

Richard C. McLaren, assistant chief ranger at Grand Canyon National Park since 1968, retired Nov. 30 at age 59.

McLaren ended a 37-year Federal career. His first assignment was in 1938 as a seasonal laborer in Rocky Mountain National Park. He also worked seasonal fire management and ranger positions at Rocky Mountain and with the Bureau of Reclamation. His first permanent ranger assignment was to Olympic National Park, Wash., in 1950. He subsequently held supervisory ranger positions at Yosemite National Park and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif., prior to his Grand Canyon assignment.

He attended Colorado A&M College in Fort Collins in the late '40s. He majored in animal husbandry and forestry.

Throughout his career, McLaren managed visitor and resource protection programs. At Grand Canyon, he was specifically assigned the responsibility for park fire management programs, both structural and wildland, aircraft and radio operations.

In 1966, McLaren, during his assignment at Sequoia, received a Superior Performance Award.

McLaren is a second generation NPS employee. His father, Fred, was a district ranger in Rocky Mountain and his two brothers, Bert and Doug, continue to work at Rocky Mountain and Grand Teton National Parks, respectively.

McLaren and his wife, Dee, will make their retirement home in Fresno, Calif. They have two daughters, Kathy and Pamela, who live there.

Other Retirees

William H. Hendrickson MWRO	F. Eloise Meiners Lincoln Home NHS	James R. Kimbrell Casa Grande NM	Lester L. Womack Saguaro NM
Norman H. Davidson Pictured Rocks NL	James E. Williamson Sleeping Bear Dunes NRA	Richard C. McLaren Grand Canyon NP	Linn S. Spaulding RMR
May M. Uren Isle Royale NL	William E. Atterholt Southern Ariz. Group	Robert D. O'Brien WRO	Cecil F. Henry RMR
Harlan J. Floyd JNEM	Robert L. Barrel Pacific Area Dir.	W. F. Slonkosky Saguaro NM	Kathleen A. Stroebe RMR
Henry W. Bresette Apostle Islands NL	Robert W. Crippin Yosemite NP	John M. Strong Point Reyes NS	William T. Milligan RMR
Foster R. Freeman MWRO	Howard P. Forsythe Death Valley NM	Waldo T. Vinger Southern Ariz. Group	James W. Smith RMR
Robert R. O'Donnell Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Arthur E. Frederick Lake Mead NRA	Lois G. Willis Whiskytown NRA	

People on the move

Submitted Nov. 25, 1980

ANDERSON, Anne A., Clerk, Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP
 BATZER, John F., Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Park Ranger, Lake Meredith RA
 BURGESS, James M. Jr., Park Tech, NCP-Central, to Same, Manassas National Battlefield Park
 CAMERON, Christopher D., Supv Park Ranger, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, to Park Ranger, Assoc Reg Director, Operations, WRO
 COX, William L., Park Tech (Interpretation), to Sunset Crater NM, to Same, Wupatki NM
 GOODRICH, Stephen, Park Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Same, Voyageurs NP
 GREEN, Joseph William, Electrician, Greenbelt Park, to Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Tree Group, George Washington Memorial Parkway
 GUINN, Gina, Clerk, Construction Contracts, DSC, to Same, PN/W Team, DSC
 HEATH, John A., Park Ranger, Longfellow NHS, to Same, Boston NHP
 HODAPP, Stephen, Natural Resource Specialist, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Environmental Specialist, Resource Mgmt & Planning, WRO
 HOOKER, Donald R., Park Tech, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Same, Fort Donelson NMP
 HOUCK, Jason R., Supv Park Ranger, Mammoth Cave NP, to Park Ranger, Everglades NP
 HUGGINS, Judith, Clerk-Typist, Isle Royale NP, to Budget Clerk (Typing), Big Bend NP
 HUGGINS, Robert A. Jr., Park Ranger, Isle Royale NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Big Bend NP
 JACKSON, Annie E., Mgmt Assistant, Consulting Division, WASO, to Voucher Examiner, Finance Division, WASO
 MAZZER, Agnes C., Clerk-Typist, Administration, HFC, to Same, HFC
 NECKELS, John W., Park Manager, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Park Operations, SWRO
 NELSON, Freeman L., Supv Personnel Mgmt Specialist, Yosemite NP, to Admin Officer, Southern Arizona Group
 PROVINS, Hollis G., Park Tech, Kings Mountain NMP, to Park Ranger (Law Enforcement), Independence NHP
 QUINTANA, Ernest, Park Tech, Joshua Tree NM, to Supv Park Ranger, Joshua Tree NM
 SCHMIDT, Loretta L., Supv Park Ranger, San Juan NHS, to Park Mgr, Sagamore Hill NHS
 SCHNEIDER, Richard C., Outdoor Recreation Planner, MW/RM Team, to Same, Curecanti NRA
 SIMMONS, Cynthia R., Sec, Big Bend NP, to Budget and Finance Assistant, Big Bend NP
 WALDRON, Clifford, Maintenance Worker, Facilities Maintenance Group, NCP-East, to Carpenter, Area II Grounds Maintenance, NCP-East
 WELLS, Antoinette E., Clerk-Typist, Tree Group, to Admin Clerk, George Washington Memorial Parkway
 WOLF, Janet Chess, Park Ranger, Planning & Assist, SERO, to Park Mgr, Martin Luther King Jr., NHS

WOOLFORD, Darwin L., Maintenance Worker, The Old Stone House, to Automotive Worker, Antietam National Battlefield

Submitted Dec. 4, 1980

ALBERT, Lewis S., Park Ranger, Lowell NHP, to Same, Cuyahoga Valley NRA
 ARBOGAST, David H., Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Design, SE/SW Team, DSC
 BARBER, Hiram A., Park Tech, Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Natchez Trace Pkwy
 BARRETO, Frederick, Park Tech, Statue of Liberty NM, to Park Ranger, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS
 BARRETT, Donna R., Private, New York Field Office, to Sergeant, Special Forces, West District, NCR, US Park Police
 BERG, Shary P., Park Manager, Longfellow NHS, to Same, Touro Synagogue NHS
 BOLTON, Todd P., Park Tech, Eisenhower NHS, to Same, Gettysburg NMP
 BROWN, James L., Park Manager, Longfellow NHS, to Same, Lowell NHP
 CLOUSER, Kenneth L., Civil Engineer, MW/RM Team, DSC, to Facility Mgr, Mount Rainier NP
 COPELAND, Randall, Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Design, SE/SW Team, DSC
 CRIGER, John W., Civil Engineer, MW/RM Team, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA
 DINKINS, Earnestine, Clerk-Typist, NCP-Central, to Admin Clerk, Electric Shop, NCR
 DRAKE, Clarendia B., Concessions Analyst, Concessions Mgmt, NCR, to Same, NCP-East
 DUNFEE, Donald D., Electrician, Yellowstone NP, to Maintenance Mechanic Leader, Mesa Verde NP
 FRAZIER, C. Craig, Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Planning SE/SW Team, DSC
 HAGAN, Catherine A., Private, Special Forces Branch, Central District, to Same, Special Protection District, Special Forces Branch, US Park Police
 HALL, Jackson E., Engineering Equipment Operator Foreman, Rocky Mountain NP, to R & T Maintenance Foreman, Canyonlands NP
 HART, Robert Lee, Park Tech, Fort Sumter NM, to Same, Mesa Verde NP
 HIESTAND, Norman P., Clerk-Typist, Redwood NP, to Park Ranger, Lava Beds NM
 HOEPFNER, Christine A., Park Ranger, Golden Gate NRA, to Supv Park Ranger, Statue of Liberty NM
 HONESTY, Carmen E., Clerk-Typist, Congressional Liaison, WASO, to Same, Personnel Mgmt, WASO
 HORTON, Joy T., Admin Tech, Chiricahua NM, to Public Information Tech, Rocky Mountain Region
 LA FLEUR, Harold A. Jr., Supv Architect, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, to Supv Outdoor Recreation Planner, SE/SW Team, DSC
 LO, Virginia M., Private, Special Forces Branch, Central District, NCR, to Same, West District, US Park Police
 MARKLAND, Ronald P., Private, Special Forces Branch, West District, Special Operations Branch, to Same, Central District, US Park Police

McGRATH, H. Thomas, Jr., Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Design, SE/SW Team, DSC
 MEEKS, Raymond, Private, Special Forces, East District, NCR, to Same, Technical Services Branch, NCR, US Park Police
 MELVIN, Janice P., Admin Tech, Public Affairs, NCR, to Personnel Assist, Admin Office, George Washington Memorial Parkway
 MITCHELL, Paul J., Private, Special Forces Branch, East District, NCR, to Same, Central District, NCR, US Park Police
 MORTENSON, Irvin L., Jr., Park Mgr, Big Cypress National Preserve, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA
 NEAL, Connie Jean, Sec (Typing), SE/SW Team, Historic Preservation, DSC, to Program Clerk, SE/SW Team, DSC
 NIEMCZYK, Gary M., Sec, Marin District, Golden Gate NRA, to Sec, Admin Mgmt, Golden Gate NRA
 PAIGE, John C., Historian, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Planning, SE/SW Team, DSC
 RAMOS, Eddie, Private, Special Protection Branch, to Same, East District, NCR, US Park Police
 REISSIG, Ruth Lee, Personnel Clerk, Glacier NP, to Staffing Clerk, Administration, SWRO
 RITENOUR, John P., Supv Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA
 RIVERA, Jaqueline, Clerk, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Planning Div, SE/SW Team, DSC
 SCHMIDT, Edith, Clerk-Typist, Mgmt & Planning, WRO, to Secretary, Same, WRO
 SIGMOND, Maggie Anita W., Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Design, SE/SW Team, DSC
 SMITH, Ronda J., Exhibits Specialist, Exhibit Production, HFC, to Same, Wayside Exhibits, HFC
 STEELER, Lawrence S., Park Ranger, Antietam National Battlefield, to Same, Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP
 STUART, David R., Archeologist, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, to Same, Planning, SE/SW Team, DSC
 SULLIVAN, Michael J., Procurement Analyst, Procurement Branch, WASO, to Same, Contracting Branch, WASO
 THOMAS, William G., Public Information Officer, Golden Gate NRA, to Public Information Specialist, Western Region
 THORSON, George A., Supv Architect, Historic Preservation, SE/SW Team, DSC, to Same, Design, SE/SW Team, DSC
 URSITTI, Lynn, Clerk Typist, Special Forces Branch, to Cashier & Fiscal Clerk, Services Div, NCR, US Park Police
 WALLACE, George F., Private, Special Forces, Central District, NCR, to East District, Special Forces, NCR, US Park Police
 WARSHEFSKI, Gary W., Park Tech, Fire Island NS, to Park Ranger, Santa Monica Mountains NRA
 WATTS, Richard C., Private, US Park Police, San Francisco Field Office, to Same, Special Forces, Central District, NCR, US Park Police
 WEGENER, Meredith H., Clerk-typist, Lava Beds NM, to Same, Padre Island NS
 WELCH, Carol J., Sec, Planning & Resource Preservation, Planning & Compliance, PNRO, to Same, Design, Planning & Resource Preservation, PNRO

Harpers Ferry bookstore relocates



The newly relocated National Park Service Bookstore in Harpers Ferry, W. Va., had its formal opening on Dec. 5, in a recently restored building that was built in 1803 as a frame building, and later (1848) converted to a brick building, as it is today. The bookstore is on High Street across from the historic stone steps in the heart of the old lower town section of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

The Harpers Ferry Historical Association, which operates the National Park Bookstore, is a nonprofit cooperating association supporting the living history and preservation programs of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the interpretive programs of the National Park Service in general.

There is a large selection of titles and authors, both old and recent, of the following categories: Civil War, Black History, National Parks, Regional Literature (West Virginia, The American South, Blue Ridge), cook books (historic), Foxfire (Number 1 through Number 6) and other arts and crafts books, and many books on antiques, Americana, and architecture.

There is an excellent selection of children's history and nature books. Also included are books on historic paper dolls, coloring books, hiking and boating including the Graphic Arts publication *Appalachian Trail*, The Golden Guide nature series and literature on Harpers Ferry and John Brown. There are also gift ideas for any occasion, such as sketches, posters and 1981 historic calendars.



E&AA News and Notes

Ed Drotos swamps'em in Kowski Tourney

By Ben Moffett
Public Affairs Officer, SWRO

Edward Drotos of National Capital Region captured the championship of this year's 6th annual Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament, while another NCR golfer, Joseph Lawler of Wolf Trap Farm Park, Va., won the low score.

Drotos, playing the 6,197-yard Woodlawn Country Club course at Mount Vernon, Va., fired a net 70 to win the title that eluded him 6 years ago in the inaugural event when he finished second to Western Region's Herky Allcock.



Links champions in the Kowski Golf Tournament are, from left, Rudy Valdez, Ed Hardy, Bob Bennewies and Hal Spencer.

Drotos, chief of Resource Management and Visitor Protection, NCR, finished a stroke ahead of Lawler, who netted 71. Lawler also played the Woodlawn course, where his gross of 75 topped all others in the record field of 199.

Vera Brochini of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Calif., finished third in the competition.

Drotos and Lawler played in a field of 64 D.C.-area golfers, including Director Russ Dickenson.

Earnings for the Employees and Alumni Association for this year totaled \$893.93. The tournament has put \$2,332.92 into the E&AA coffers in 6 years.

Part of the record take came with the help of Edward C. Hardy of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. He donated the greens fees of the 25 players at Yosemite (\$217).

Elbert Smith, a retiree from Fort Larned, playing at Estes Park, Colo., came closer to a hole-in-one than anyone in the meet's history. Smith missed an ace by 13 inches to win the award for being closest to the pin off the tee. He broke the old 1978 record of Lee Stiltz of Sequoia by 14 inches.

Fay Thompson, wife of former Southeast Regional Director Dave Thompson, sunk a mammoth 67-foot, 10-inch putt to carry off longest putt honors in the tourney. She also set a new record, eclipsing the 50-foot, 6-inch pop of Arthur F. Hewitt, set in 1978 in Ashland, Nebr. Fay's putt was recorded at the Sante Fe Country Club, not far from the Thompson's home at Cochiti, N. Mex.

The Director's net score, by the way, was 75. His gross score will remain a golfer's secret.

Harringtons are real world travelers

Pinky and Virginia Harrington are probably the most traveled alumni of the National Park Service; their voyagings have taken them to such out-of-the-way places as the head-shrinking villages of the Amazon, the Eskimo settlements on Baffin Island, and a flight over the Antarctic Continent; it even included some weeks in Scotland during which one of their projects was the sampling of various and sundry unblended Scotch whiskies! I have often urged Pinky to let me record some of that travel in the *COURIER*; his reply has been, repeatedly, that nothing is so boring as an account of one's travels. However, several months ago he promised that he would provide some information for a

COURIER piece on the travel they were then contemplating,—and he was as good as his word.

First it was Papua, New Guinea, difficult to describe because "so different from anything else we have seen . . . The country, on the whole, is just now emerging slowly and painfully, from the Stone Age. The interior, isolated villages have barely been touched by any civilizations, though missionaries have tried. Some areas have still to be explored.

"We spent 4 days on a houseboat on the Sepik River, visiting primitive villages. The region is best known for its unusual and artistic wood-carving; also

See Harrington, pg. 24

Carlsbad "Oldtimers" reunion



Former employees of Carlsbad Caverns National Park who worked at the park in the 1940s and 1950s held a reunion in Carlsbad and toured the Cavern together on Oct. 28, 1980. Later that evening, they had dinner at the Rodeway Inn in the city of Carlsbad.

Shown in the accompanying photo, which was taken in the Cavern Supply

Company restaurant at the park, are: (Back Row, left to right) Flo Parr, Dick Prasil, Ruth Conley, Betty Youse, Dick Youse, and Tex Worley. (Front Row, left to right) Olive "Johnny" Johnson, Jessie Young, Walter O'Neal, Dorothy O'Neal, Tennyae Mae Worley, Barba Gale, and Ben Gale.

... Harrington from, pg. 23

for the number and size of its mosquitoes . . . Besides the primitive villages the big attractions of the lowland rivers and swamps are the birdlife and the wildflowers. And there are the ever-present and much feared crocodiles, some up to 20 feet long.

"The native culture of the highland region is quite different from that of the lowlands. Inter-tribal fighting is still going on; in fact, a fierce battle took place on the evening after we had stopped near a village for our box lunch; two men were killed by bow and arrow.

"After a battle, some sort of reconciliation must take place, or pretty soon there would be no one left. Usually the losing group puts on a special ceremony as well as a prodigious feast of barbecued beef and pork." The Harringtons "happened on" to one of these pay-back ceremonies, as well as several minor "sing-sings," and the famous dance by the "mud men". "All missionary teachings are forgotten on such occasions, particularly regarding dress. And what gorgeous headdresses they concoct. These go well with the scant body cover,—a breech-clout with a little apron in front and green palm leaves behind. And, of course, colorful and extensive body painting, by both sexes."

In Northern Australia, the Harringtons joined a safari to Arnhem Land, where they were mostly in Kakadu National Park. Here they found thousands of termite mounds—some 20 feet high—many wallabies, wild water buffaloes, and ravenous crocodiles; also abundant bird life, with single flocks of thousands.

Flying to Perth, they boarded the fabulous Indian-Pacific train for a 3,000-mile, 3-day ride to Sydney. They had been told the ride would be boring, so they took along plenty to read—but hardly touched it; . . . "too much to look at along the way. This is one of the world's most de luxe trains; quite a contrast to Amtrack." Their biggest thrill was crossing the Nullabor Plain, described in one guide leaflet as "a vast, level, waterless, featureless, treeless, unpopulated region," but they found it populated by kangaroos and wallabies and emu. "Most interesting of all was the 'Long Straight,' the longest stretch of straight railroad track in the world—not a curve, turn, twist, or wiggle for 300 miles.

"Our only fear now is that our next trip will be anti-climatic."

—Herb Evison.

Your E&AA Representatives

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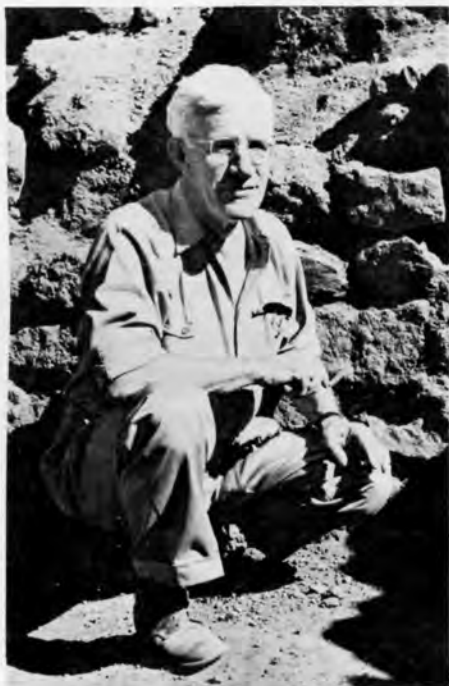
WASO
Employee-Vacant

Denver Service Center
Employee-Norman Reigle

At Large-Conrad L. Wirth

Jesse L. Nusbaum: Defender of American antiquities

By Herb Evison



Jesse L. Nusbaum working on a pipeline for El Paso Natural Gas Co.



Jesse L. Nusbaum, on his haunches left, at the Cliff Palace or "Speaker Chief's House" in Mesa Verde NP.

When Mesa Verde National Park was established in 1906, by no means all of the prehistoric ruins on "The Green Table" were included in its boundaries; many were located on lands in the adjoining Ute Reservation and the Utes refused to give them up. However, Congress, in the Act establishing the park, placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior all prehistoric ruins on Indian lands within 5 miles of the park's border.

In 1907, a survey of the ruins on the Ute Reservation was undertaken. Associated with Archeologists A. V. Kidder and S. G. Morley in this study was a young school teacher who was also a trained archeologist. He was Jesse L. Nusbaum, and the experience of that year was the start of a long association with the Mesa Verde. In 1910, recommended for the job by the Smithsonian Institution, he undertook the restoration and stabilization of Balcony House, one of the notable ruins still on Ute lands. Also, by the previous year he was on the staff of the Museum of New Mexico, situated in the Palace of the Governors, facing

Santa Fe's Plaza; and from that year into 1913, he was directing the tremendous chore of restoring that historic structure.

Commenting, 52 years later, on the Balcony House project, Jess—as he was known to a wide circle of friends and associates—noted that Balcony House was in a difficult position for such work, "high up on the cliff, sheer below, sheer above. And it was in terrible shape; it was tottering and would have been gone before long. Visitors there—and in the park—were crawling all over walls, breaking them down." Ruins stabilization was in its infancy. The work performed at Balcony House can properly be considered a pioneer, and successful, effort.

He prepared a complete report on the Balcony House project. But to this day, neither it nor the one he compiled on a later dig at Step House, on Wetherill Mesa, has been published.

This was the man who, on June 1, 1921 became superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park. Director Mather had visited the park late in the fall of the previous year, and was greatly distressed

by the evidences of mismanagement that he observed. Nusbaum was recommended to the Service by the Smithsonian Institution; he was then employed in New York at the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation and Dr. F. W. Hodge, himself a distinguished archaeologist and then Director of the Foundation, strongly seconded the Smithsonian recommendation.

The Nusbaum appointment aroused the wrath of Senator Lawrence Phipps of Colorado; who summoned Jess to Washington for a hearing. Though he then gave grudging approval, that did not prevent him from making several subsequent efforts to have him removed. Against the Senator's wishes, Jess had insisted on living in the park. Presidents Harding and Coolidge and Secretary Hubert Work all refused to fire Jess.

In June 1921, Mesa Verde had two rangers, one on duty in the park, the other in the Mancos office. To provide service to visitors as well as to prevent damage to the ruins, the new

See Nusbaum, pg. 26

... Nusbaum

superintendent enlisted some of the park's labor force to serve as guides on occasions when there were many visitors. Their service was preceded by an intensive course in Mesa Verde archeology. The only ruin that visitors were allowed to enter without an escort was Spruce Tree House, lying under the eye of headquarters employees.

As early as 1915 the park had had a museum of sorts, with poorly displayed exhibits in a small log cabin. Jess enlisted the interest of Mrs. Stella Leviston of San Francisco in providing funds for a start on the museum which has now served the park for so many years; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a visitor in 1924, supplied the money needed to complete it. So far as I am able to learn, this was the first time that Mr. Rockefeller's nascent interest in the national parks—ultimately to benefit so enormously from his gifts—manifested itself in the form of a contribution for a specific project. This he supplemented by financing archeological explorations.

One of Superintendent Nusbaum's earliest projects was the building of a campfire circle; there each evening he gave a talk. To supplement these, he arranged for some of the many Navajos who worked in the park in summer to put on tribal dances.

Talking about this arrangement many years later, Jess remarked that the men were perfectly willing to perform but had only their work clothes in which to dance. "So I offered to furnish them what they needed—headbands, velveteen shirts, the necessary trousers. They supplemented their dances with part of one of their sings where they sing facing one another in a circle. Since these services were given after the day's work, the performers were allowed to pass the hat; then, in sight of the audience, the take was counted and divided equally among members of the group, with an extra 25 cents for the leader." Soon, however, the General Accounting Office stepped in with a requirement that the hat-passing be done by a ranger, who had to report the amount collected and how it was divided. The Navajos liked the arrangement; they made good money at it.

When Jess entered on duty he found that the park had been excessively overgrazed. "There was no grass under the trees at all, and everything was browsed as far up as the cattle could reach. And during wet weather the cattle churned up the roads so badly as to make them almost impassible." An early Nusbaum decision was to reduce grazing by 20 percent a year, to terminate it in 5 years. Though the permittees were not

happy about it, he made the decision stick. The result was an almost miraculous recovery of the mesa vegetation.

It was on Jess's initiative that arrangements were made for the restoration, on the Mesa Verde, of the wild Merriam turkey—which the cliff-dwellers domesticated—and the bighorn sheep, which had lived on the mesa as recently as the 1880s.

He served as superintendent from 1921 to 1931; again, after service as director of the New Mexico Museum of Anthropology, from 1936 to 1939; and for a third time during World War II during the military furlough of Superintendent John S. McLaughlin.

Throughout his long Government career—indeed, during all his mature life—Jess was a stalwart defender and protector of prehistoric ruins and other archeological resources on the public lands, always subject to the inroads of pot-hunters and other damaging activities. For many years he served as Departmental archeologist, the official watch-dog constantly on the alert for the kinds of activities prohibited by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

In that 1962 interview, Jess noted that while he was at Mesa Verde, he was in an excellent position, through his evening campfire talks, to publicize the provisions—the prohibitions—of the Antiquities Act; it was also a good listening post for information about actual or planned illegal digs.

Perhaps the most notable Nusbaum accomplishment, was his success in compelling the El Paso Natural Gas Company to comply with the requirements of the Antiquities Act in its construction of a pipeline from near Farmington, N. Mex., across the Navajo Reservation and through the Flagstaff area to the Colorado River. At the start, El Paso officials were strongly opposed. Later, realizing that their cooperation was winning them priceless publicity, they cooperated wholeheartedly. Ultimately, this "pipeline archeology" was practiced along some 7,500 miles of El Paso right-of-way.

"Not only was our procedure followed on Federal lands," according to Jess. "Thanks to the interest of the El Paso Company officials, it was applied equally to other public lands and to the private lands crossed by their rights of way."

One of the results of pipeline archeology was to arouse the interest and concern—and participation—of highway builders. Though road construction involves cuts and fills rather than a continuous trench, the salvage of archeological values along the route of a road is at least as desirable as along a pipeline.

Early in his career, Jess made liberal use

of photography as an important means of providing adequate records of such work as that of Balcony House and in the reconstruction of the Palace of the Governors. The result is a priceless collection of photographs, of great historical importance, which his widow Rosemary has devoted much time to examining and arranging. Many of them were used in her published account of the history and restoration of the Palace.

My own acquaintance with Jess Nusbaum began during his service with the State Museum. Thereafter I had frequent and enjoyable contacts with him. On occasion, I even traveled by automobile, with him in the driver's seat; his inveterate habit of pointing out things of interest along the way made this a somewhat scary experience on some of New Mexico's twisting roads. Deep of voice, eloquent, possessed of a robust sense of humor, and one of the best of companions, the friendship we shared to the day of his death is one of my most cherished memories. He was a skilled and dedicated public servant, truly one of the great persons who have given their devotion to the National Park Service and all the fine things it has always stood for.

For they can conquer who believe they can.

—Vergil

Help Wanted

Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, Globe, Ariz., is accepting applications until March 1 for position of executive director. Administrative knowledge and business management experience essential. Apply, with vita and references, to Search Committee Chairman Mason, 113 Agricultural Sciences Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. 85721.



Letters

To the Editor:

This is in response to the letter in your November 1980 issue of the *COURIER* from Jane M. Young asking about the within-grade step increase policy as it is applied to seasonal laborers, rangers and technicians. Her question essentially was why do seasonal laborers get increases and why do seasonal rangers and technicians not get the increases?

The reason is found in the basic legislation for the two pay systems. The Federal Wage System (FWS) which covers seasonal laborers (designated as WG employees) provides for within-grade increases for any and all employees covered by the system.

The General Schedule (GS) system which covers seasonal rangers and technicians provides within-grade increases only for employees who occupy permanent positions. Since most seasonal rangers and technicians are under temporary appointments, the within-grade increases are not allowed.

Therefore, the basis for this apparent policy discrepancy is in the law. The only way it can be changed is through an Act of Congress.

Nancy C. Garrett
Associate Director,
Administration

To the National Park Service:

Recently Mrs. Karalis and I visited Kill Devil Hill, (N.C.) Roanoke Village, (N.C.) and Appomattox Court House, (Va.). At each location we were impressed with the exhibits, courteous and knowledgeable attendants and well kept appearance and cleanliness of the grounds.

We want to tell you how much we enjoyed our visits and wish to encourage you to keep up the good work.

A.J. Karalis
Warminster, Pa.

To the Editor:

I recently completed my third visit to the Shenandoah National Park, Va. I wanted everyone in the Department to know what a wonderful Park this is. The rangers, the facilities, the trails and Skyland were exceptional. Keep up the good work, and I will be there next year.

J. Michael Deal
New Orleans, La.

Deceased

Charles F. Atwood

Charles F. Atwood, Jr., former chief of Maintenance at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pa.-N.J., died Nov. 3 after a long illness.

Mr. Atwood joined the Park Service in 1958, and for many years served as maintenance foreman for Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass. Later he transferred to Isle Royale National Lakeshore, Mich.

After retirement, he returned to his Cape Cod home at Eastham.

He is survived by his wife, Jeanne; two daughters, Sandra and Patricia, and one son, Charles III.

John Woodrow

John Woodrow, a retired ranger at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., died Oct. 10 in a New Mexico nursing home. He was 90.

A native of Wellston, Okla., Mr. Woodrow saw service in the army during World War I.

Survivors include his wife, Inez, and 10 nieces and nephews.

Carl Jepson

Carl Jepson, a retired chief park naturalist at Grand Teton National Park, died Oct. 20 in a Cedar City, Utah, nursing home. He was 83.

A native of South Dakota, Mr. Jepson attended the University of Montana and Dickinson State College (N.Dak.). He taught school for 17 years and was a veteran of both world wars.

During his NPS career he served as chief naturalist at Grand Teton for 14 years and did a 12-year stint at Zion National Park, Utah.

He is survived by his wife, of Cedar City, Utah, three sisters and a brother.

Anthony A. Dean

Tony Dean, an instructor in Resources Management at Albright Training Center and coordinator of many orientation courses, was fatally injured in a fall at Grand Canyon on Nov. 1. The accident occurred during a 3-day field exercise in the canyon.

At the time of his death, Tony and his group were camped at Horseshoe Mesa on the Tonto Plateau. Upon awakening Saturday morning course participants discovered Mr. Dean fatally injured at the base of a cliff some distance from the campsite.

Tony was a native of Washington, D.C., and a graduate of Bowie State College in Maryland. His Park Service career began in 1970 in National Capital Parks. He served as a community relations specialist in NCP-Central, unit manager in NCP-West, and site manager at the Frederick Douglas Home. In 1978, he transferred to Yellowstone as a historian and in 1979 he was promoted to an instructor position at Albright Training Center.

He is survived by his wife, Wilma; daughter, Kia and son, Tony.

A Tony Dean scholarship fund has been established at the Division of Training, National Park Service, Room 5101, 1100 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Those who worked with Tony remember him as a willing, cheerful and exuberant person with a "can do!" attitude.

—David O. Karraker
Superintendent,
Albright Training Center

U.S. Department of the Interior
Secretary Cecil D. Andrus

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
Robert L. Herbst



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Horace Albright Receives Medal of Freedom

Surrounded by Park Service officials, family and friends, Horace Albright received the Presidential Medal of Freedom on Dec. 8, 1980, at the Sepulveda Convalescent Hospital in Van Nuys, Calif.

Assistant Secretary Robert L. Herbst presented the medal and a citation from the President that said "A living monument, like the Grand Tetons he fought so hard to preserve, Horace M. Albright has been a driving force for conservation in this country during most of the 20th century. A founding father of the National Park Service, he is a champion of Nature's cause and a defender of America's most precious inheritance."

In response, Mr. Albright expressed his gratitude for the award and indicated that he was not entirely sure that he had earned it. He reminisced about his first day of work with the Interior Department when he felt so wealthy with an annual salary of \$1600 that he decided to take time off immediately to find a place to live.

Associate Director Stanley Albright and Public Affairs Chief Priscilla Baker represented the Washington Office of the Park Service at the event. Superintendents Townsley (Yellowstone), Chandler (Santa Monica Mountains), Ehorn (Channel Islands) and Omundson (Cabrillo) attended as did Connie Wirth, our sixth Director, who had flown from Washington expressly for the occasion.

Mr. Albright is recovering from a recent period of illness. Although he has not yet regained his physical strength, he is full of information and good cheer. He is most anxious to recover to the point where his doctors will permit him to return to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Marian Schenck, where, he says, he looks forward to a good meal.

Mr. Albright will celebrate his 91st birthday on Jan. 6.



Horace Albright and Assistant Secretary Herbst sport former Director Albright's Medal of Freedom at his convalescent home in California.

In honor of the occasion, Mr. Albright received messages from Members of Congress from California, from Laurence Rockefeller and from former President Gerald Ford who said, "Your initiative and effort in the creation of the National Park Service has provided a priceless heritage for all Americans. We are most grateful to be able to enjoy the natural beauty of our Nation and to know that beauty will be preserved for all future generations. Thank you for a life of dedicated service to your country . . .".

—Priscilla R. Baker.



The Presidential Medal of Freedom presented to Horace Albright Dec. 8.

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National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

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