



CAVALRY PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE at Fort Davis. Park Technician Billy Garcia, whose great-great grandfather was a stage driver at Fort Davis, finds "his" horse and period gear a great subject to discuss with visitors. The uniform, saddle and accoutrements are all authentic replicas of the 1880's.

Frontier Fort Davis

By Jean Bullard

A cold night wind rattles the windows of the officer's house. A crackling fire of pungent mesquite wood warms the room and casts a huge wavering shadow of the bedpost on the ceiling.

After lighting the tall candle on the window sill, you climb into the high bed, pull the multicolored wool afghan up to your chin and settle down to read about the history of Fort Davis.

It is a lonely night and the presence of the past pervades the white

plastered room with its dark wide floor boards and its 1880's furnishings.

On the wall hangs a Springfield rifle and a leather fringed Indian war club which reminds you of the Apaches. Near the door across the room the fire lights a barely visible portrait of a uniformed officer.

Beside your bed is an old wooden foot locker with the owner's name in black letters, "Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Fort Davis, Texas." You discover in your book that Col. Grierson was commanding officer 1882-85 when there were 600 men

and 30 officers stationed here.

The candle flickers, a log burns in two and falls among the glowing embers, startling you. Looking up from your book you glance uneasily out the window. Only darkness—but you half expect to hear the footsteps of a sentry passing by the white pillared porch...

In the early 1850's wagon loads of California immigrants, army freighters, stagecoach riders and U.S. mail carriers were the targets of ever-more frequent attacks by Apache and Comanche warriors on the road from San Antonio to El Paso.

(See FORT DAVIS, pg. 2)

Fort Davis (from pg. 1)

A new fort was therefore established in West Texas, 200 miles southeast of El Paso. It was named Fort Davis in honor of the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis.

Construction began in October 1854 at the mouth of a box canyon in the Davis Mountains where there was an ample supply of wood, water and grass.

Most of the soldiers' time was spent escorting mail and freight trains, pursuing but rarely contacting Apaches or Comanches, and patrolling the area.

In 1861 when Texas seceded from the Union, Fort Davis was vacated by the U.S. Army, used briefly by Confederates, then abandoned.

Black Cavalry Reopens Fort

On June 29, 1867, four troops of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, (one of two newly-organized mounted regiments composed of black enlisted men with white officers) arrived at the wrecked and deserted Fort Davis.

They participated in the reactivation of the frontier defense system organized to repel increasingly frequent Indian attacks on frontier towns and trade routes. The Fort Davis garrison grew to 600 officers and men by the mid 1880's.

For the next 18 years four regiments of "Buffalo Soldiers," (see illustration), of the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 24th and 25th Infantry, were stationed at Ft. Davis.

"Organized shortly after the Civil War," writes NPS historian Robert M. Utley, "these regiments were composed largely of former slaves, and many in the Army and out watched them closely to see how the experiment would work.

"Like all other regiments, they had their share of bad soldiers. Led by some capable officers, however, the Negro units soon won a secure place in the frontier Army and for nearly three decades participated creditably in Indian campaigns all over the West."

Utley wrote that the troops stationed at Fort Davis compiled an impressive record in the late 1860's, 70's and 80's and played a significant role in protecting travelers and settlers in West Texas.

(From "Fort Davis" by Robert M. Utley, NPS Historical Handbook 38.)

In 1885 the 10th Cavalry was transferred. By 1891 Fort Davis, having outlived its usefulness, was transferred to private ownership.

Fort Davis-1973

The sound of the bugle fills the parade grounds as visitors pause to listen to the sounds of the past, a re-enacted recording of a retreat or evening dress parade of August 1875. (According to Army Regulations, retreats were prescribed daily at Fort Davis in the 1870's.)

The music, authentic for the period, resounds melodiously, less harsh than present day military music. Orders are shouted, then distant sounds are heard—the "tromp-tromp" of approaching infantry, "clippity-clop" of cavalry, crunching wheels of the mounted cannon, clanking of sabers, and jingling of harnesses as the mounted band passes and commands are given for the dress parade.

The sunset gun is heard and the music and sounds of horses and marching men fade. This 18-minute ceremony is played at intervals throughout the day helping visitors "people" the fort in their own imaginations.

In 1963 Fort Davis National Historic Site was opened to the public. It protects and interprets the most extensive and impressive remains of any of our southwestern forts. NPS began extensive reconstruction and foundation excavations the same year.

Over 50 buildings or foundations may still be seen at Fort Davis. Interpretive signs and a folder with a map point out foundations or reconstructions of the hospital, officers quarters, barracks, corrals, warehouses, bakeshop, blacksmith shop and other buildings of the frontier fort, most in use until 1891. One of the barracks now houses the administrative offices and a visitor center with museum and small auditorium.

'The Visitor is King'

"Visitor contact is the number one job here. All else is secondary,"



PARK TECHNICIAN GLORIA JIMENEZ answers a question for Sammy Gallegos who is cataloguing a tray of square nails and horseshoes. Joe Garcia types a catalog card.

said Superintendent Derek Hambly. "Remember the visitor is king. We deal and work with the public."

He was talking with young interpreters gathered at a special Saturday morning meeting before the arrival of the day's first visitors.

"Those of you in uniform should remember that a horse is a big animal and you look even taller in the saddle.

"Get off and talk with people. Try picking a hoof (removing stones)—that's a good conversation piece," suggested Superintendent Hambly.

"When you are in your period costumes remember that you are walking artifacts."

Nick Bleser, an NPS historian and specialist in living history interpretation also spoke to the group. Nick looks the part with his moustache, frontier haircut, western jeans and wide belt. He was formerly stationed at Fort Union and has since transferred to Tumacacori.

"You must remember that visitors are individuals," Nick said,

"and what they get out of coming here is for them unique and singular. They may feel like a human blob of meat waiting to be processed, unless you help them by going out of your way to seek out their questions.

"If you are saddling the horse or crocheting on the porch," Nick explained, "visitors may be reluctant to talk if they feel you are doing something more important, so you must speak first if they are hesitant."

While working on individual history projects, the students were told if possible to work within sight of the visitors as part of the living history scene.

'Telling it Like it Was'

"Keep in mind," said Nick, "that living history is 'Telling it like it was,' and the more you learn-the better you can portray life like it really was here at Fort Davis."

These students work weekends and during vacations, four as NPS technicians, the rest under NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps) and YOSSC (Youth Opportunity Stay in School Campaign).

Fort Davis has a small staff but has developed further resources through other programs including the Distributive Education Program in cooperation with the local schools.

"Volunteers also help with living history here," said Mary Williams, NPS historian. "We have 16 who show visitors a furnished bedroom and hall in a captain's home."

"A feeling of working together is resulting in enthusiastic donations of time and historic furnishings and documents that are invaluable," she explained.

This summer VIP's will not only work in the house but some will be elsewhere on the grounds in military uniforms.

All of the VIP's are keenly interested in seeing the nearby commanding officer's home restored, refurnished and opened to the public. Many are members of the Fort Davis Historical Society.

Mary stated that the Volunteers In Parks (VIP) program has made a major difference in the relationship between the town of Fort Davis and the NHS.



"BUFFALO SOLDIER" sketched by Frederic Remington in *Century Magazine*, April 1889. The artist wrote: "They are charming men with whom to serve." 'Buffalo Soldiers' were named by Indians because their curly short dark hair resembled that of the buffalo.

'I Want to Stay'

Superintendent Hambly said Fort Davis "is my favorite NPS area, but maybe I'd better not tell others how fascinating it is because I've only been here two years and I want to stay."

Derek said he enjoys being superintendent of a small area (6 permanent and 8 seasonal or part time employees) where he deals directly with the problems and accomplishments of his staff and with the public. During his NPS career he has worked at Great Smokies, Catocin, Lake Mead, Colorado National Monument and Padre Island.

"It is a great satisfaction to work long enough in an area to see the changes and improvements in our relationships with our town neighbors, with the visitors who drive long distances to see our fort, with the enthusiastic local young people who are getting valuable job experience here and with our living history that is bringing the old fort back to life again," he concluded.



INSIDE OFFICER'S HOUSE. NPS historian Mary Williams, in period dress, explains. "The organ is over 100 years old so we do not let visitors play it. The sheet music, trunk and pictures belonged to Colonel Grierson, a commanding officer here."



Let's Make a Difference

It is a rare and certainly very fortunate public official whose first days in a new job are buoyed by such reassuring praise, compliments and commendations as mine have been.

But before I mislead you, this flattery has not been directed at me. It is aimed solely through me to the 7,074 employees of the National Park Service.

Let me explain. First, anyone who indicates that his initial appearance before a Congressional committee or subcommittee was strictly routine, or taken in stride, probably is pulling your leg. Such appearances were among my first official duties as Director of the National Park Service, and I looked on them with justifiable concern.

So you can imagine my pleasure during testimony before the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when Chairman Roy A. Taylor (D., N.C.) commented: "I have often said down through the years that I thought the National Park Service has as fine and dedicated a group of employees as any Federal agency I have ever known. I think they present as fine an image as any of the Federal agencies."

The Subcommittee's ranking minority member, Representative Joseph M. McDade (R., Pa.) added, "I think that if there is a success story in government the National Park Service's success story is the one that leads the way. This committee is proud of you and wishes you all success."

This is bipartisan commendation of the highest order, and as I mentioned before, it was meant for you. It reflects your devotion to duty and certainly underscores your reputation as perhaps the finest people-serving agency in government—any government, anywhere. I take personal pride in being able to pass along these valued words of praise from our legislators, as well as my personal gratitude.

Yours is a record to be proud of. That is unquestioned. But now, let's look ahead for a moment. President Nixon said in his environmental message to Congress on February 19, "A record is not something to stand on; it is something to build on." Let's think about that.

As you know, we have just completed the first century of the National Parks, and if the parks are to survive another hundred years, so that future generations too may have an opportunity to appreciate the natural

and historic heritage of this country, then none of us can rest on our laurels. We must rededicate ourselves to our objectives now.

Though I am certain it was never intended, the National Parks have really become a testing ground of our ability to protect our natural areas from the many pressures of modern society. These pressures include steadily increasing visitation, law enforcement problems, transportation dilemmas, energy needs, and many, many more.

We must meet these challenges. And we must meet them with the same sense of dedication and mission that has built your estimable record in years past.

We must build on this record to meet the standards we have established for the system in preserving our resources and providing the ever-growing visiting public with satisfactory park experiences. We must inform the American public, as best we can, on the entire Park System as we continue the "countdown" toward the Bicentennial.

There are so many tasks, so many priorities laid out before us. There is so much to build upon, all with the full awareness that visitations have increased 98 percent to 211.6 million since 1964 while our Park Service ranks have only grown 21 percent to 7,074 employees during the same period.

So the challenge is a very real one. It is a challenge of preserving that record for which we are being commended while our responsibilities continue to grow daily.

I spoke to the March 26-30 Executive Management Seminar in Harpers Ferry. Posted in the training room is a sign which is particularly applicable. It says, in part: "Progress will be made when you: Truly seek change, especially in yourself...Accept challenge."

I was reminded again of the President's words: "A record is not something to stand on; it is something to build on."

(Editor's Note: This is the first in the "Let's Make a Difference" series of articles to be written for the NEWSLETTER by Director Walker and other officials in NPS and the Interior Department.)

Paramedicinemen Meet



The week of March 26-30, NPS employees who had completed last fall's pilot Emergency Medical Technicians course met at Yosemite NP with their Navy instructors to thrash out the details of an ongoing, semi-annual training course to meet the needs of the Service in providing qualified paramedical treatment to visitors, especially in remote parks.

Western Regional Safety Officer Dick Wilburn, who acted as NPS liaison for the fall course conducted at the U.S. Marine Base at Camp Lejeune, NC., said that four instructors from the Field Medical Service School were in the park to meet with NPS personnel in a kind of a seminar and symposium about the pilot course, held Nov. 6-18.

"These meetings," said Dick, "include an intensive evaluation of the pilot course and an attempt to set up standards for an NPS Emergency Medical Technician Program, specifically adapted to the Service."

The 80-hour session, which may ultimately be offered twice yearly, teaches rangers, and other NPS personnel who already hold advanced first aid cards, techniques in the care and transportation of the sick and injured.

Once an employee has received his certificate of completion, he will be qualified to competently use pain reducing agents and blood additives which, Dick says, may prevent many deaths due to shock and loss of blood. The course will even include some training in emergency childbirth.

Classroom activities include discussions, demonstrations, films and practical trials of new techniques. Outside class, trainees perform exercises in removing injured persons from autos by removing the windshield or opening jammed doors. They also learn use of proper neck and back supports on injured people and removal by litter.

Other activities engaged in during the two-week course include regular physical therapy sessions, 'night owl' duty at the Marine base hospital and ambulance runs.

Dick says that one of the highlights of the training is the demonstration of the medical evacuation helicopter with hoist capabilities.

In addition to Dick, NPS employees planning the new course with U.S. Navy personnel included Roger Rudolph and Charles Farabee of Yosemite; Andy Ringgold of Lassen Volcanic; and Don Brown of the Albright Training Academy.

In the November pilot course, 22 NPS'ers took part—20 rangers, a maintenanceman and a counselor from the Harpers Ferry Job Corps.

The next Emergency Medical Training Course will be conducted in the fall at Camp Lejeune. In 1974, two sessions will be held—one in

the spring and one in the fall. The possibility also exists, Dick says, of having a similar training course at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Each class is limited to 22 students. In addition to the advanced first aid card, trainees should have experience in the field responding to medical emergencies, a basic knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body and ability at tying the knots used in rigging a rescue litter.

Graduates of the course will meet the minimum requirements of Emergency Medical Technician-Ambulance established by the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 and will receive certificates from both NPS and the Navy.

If the program goes forward, Dick says, in a few years park visitors in remote areas will benefit by having paramedical service quickly available to them.



Administration of blood additives was an important part of Emergency Medical Technician training at Camp Lejeune. Ranger Larry Flyke, left, of Rocky Mountain NP gives an intravenous injection of ringers lactate to 'victim,' Ranger George West of Kings Mountain NMP, right. Chief Paul Clifton, U.S. Navy, looks on.



Under our hat

APRIL 15-21 has been designated Environmental Education Emphasis Week by NPS Director Ron Walker. To be held in all park areas, the week will "focus attention on the environmental education resources unique to the National Park System," Director Walker announced. Posters have been designed and are available to all areas.

BEGINNING IN FY 1975 all government agencies will be asking Congress for rental allowances to pay the General Services Administration for the space they use—even in now Government-owned buildings, according to Don Proulx, assistant director for Systems and Control.

Currently, in the case of Federal buildings, an agency pays GSA a fixed charge for maintenance and other services provided but no rental fee. In privately-owned buildings NPS spends a little more than \$3 million a year for rental and maintenance charges.

Under the new law, GSA will set up a revolving fund with the rentals received from Federal buildings. These funds will be used to pay costs, and profits used to finance construction of future Federal buildings, Don said. GSA will also arrange leasing of private facilities and collect a maintenance charge from the agencies.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RETIREMENT PLANS: On April 26, 1972, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that the portion of a U.S. Government employee's compensation that is withheld and contributed to the U.S. Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund is income in the taxable year withheld and contributed just as if it were paid to the employee directly.

That ruling reiterates the current as well as the long-standing IRS position on this issue based on court decisions and a 1956 ruling. Their position is the same with regard to

employee contributions to similar state and local governmental retirement plans.

Litigation on the issue is now pending before the U.S. Tax Court and a U.S. District Court. It is expected that the court cases will be protracted and that the losing parties will appeal. Thus, it may be years before the issue is resolved finally by the courts.

Taxpayers who do not agree with the IRS position and wish to make claim for refund of income taxes previously paid on their contributions to the Retirement and Disability Fund can do so by filing Form 843. In general, Form 843 must have been filed on or before April 16, 1973, to claim a refund of taxes paid for the year 1969. Likewise, claims for 1970 must be filed on or before April 15, 1974. (The NEWSLETTER editors did not receive notice of this in time to print it before the deadline.)

Instructions for Form 843 are on the reverse side of the form. In completing item "i", which is the amount to be refunded, the taxpayer may insert the exact amount of refund being claimed or "In excess of \$1." In completing item "k", the explanation for the claim, the IRS will accept the following as adequate to cover a claim based on contributions to the U.S. Retirement and Disability Fund:

"Taxpayer, a Federal employee, is entitled to exclude his contribution to the U.S. Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund from his income for tax year 19—. I believe the IRS position taken in Rev. Rul. 72-250, I.R.B. 1972-21, 6, is in error."

Taxpayers should not reduce income on 1973 income tax returns by deducting or excluding their contributions to the Retirement and Disability Fund. The IRS will identify returns reflecting such deductions

or exclusions and process those returns under its "Unallowable Items Program." The reduction in income will not be allowed and any refund otherwise allowable will be delayed.

THE WRECKAGE OF THE PLANE carrying Jake Metherell and Ron Trussel was found April 3 by employees of the Nevada Fish and Game Commission. The two NPS rangers were apparently killed instantly when their plane crashed some eight to nine miles east of the Ruby mountains in the Ruby valley, Nevada. They had disappeared on Feb. 7 while en route in Jake's private plane from Cedar City, Utah to Boise, Idaho to attend a backcountry management conference.

PIERCE MILL in Washington, D.C.'s Rock Creek Park is in the market for "millstones" and any other equipment appropriate to a 19th century mill.

The staff is compiling a list of old mills, surplus equipment and other information, to help them present a living history program showing the operation of a 19th century grist mill.

Persons knowing of either NPS or other resources which might assist the staff are asked to contact Sue Pridemore at National Capital Parks—West; (202) 426-6834.

SECOND NATIONAL TRAILS SYMPOSIUM will be held June 14-17 at Colorado Springs, Colo. The conference will cover all types of trails—motorized and non-motorized—for horses, bikes, hikers, snowmobiles, cross country skiers and others. For information, contact the National Trails Symposium, Box 672, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901. Cost: \$30 for National Trails Council members, \$40 for non-members.

HOW MANY CARRIAGES HAVE YOU? The "Carriage Journal," official publication of the Carriage Association of America in New York City, is compiling a list of carriage collections open to the public.

In cooperation with the association, Dave Wallace, chief of the

Branch of Museum Operations, Harpers Ferry Center, is taking stock of NPS carriage assets. He will forward his report to the association by May 1.

The association is asking for printed matter—if it exists—or a brief description of the carriage and the name and address of the official in charge where the carriage is located.

"Although few parks have more than one or two, the NPS in aggregate should have sizeable number," Dave said.

Dave added that the association is looking mainly for passenger vehicles, but if in doubt send the information on any horse-drawn vehicle.

A LIMITED SUPPLY of the obsolete eagle uniform badge, embedded in a lucite wedge weight, is available to NPS employees directly from V.H. Blackinton and Company, Inc., Attleboro Falls, Mass. 02763. The order should state Model No. 233 wedge block with dark blue background and specify which badge is to be embedded, gold or silver. Also furnished is a silver or gold finished plate for engraving. Price is \$7.50 each, "on a first-come, first-served basis," says Ray O'Dell procurement analyst in Property Management and General Services, WASO. He says that only 41 silver and 10 gold badges are left.

THE TWO NPS WINNERS of the 1973 Attingham Scholarship have been announced by the Division of Training.

Carole Huberman, a historian with the NPS Historic American Engineering Record and Dr. Harry Pfanz, chief of the Division of History, have been selected to go to England July 3-23 for the Historic Houses of England seminar offered by the British National Trust.

The course covers creative and decorative arts as well as social history. The class, made up of Americans, Canadians and West Europeans, will visit more than 40 houses and attend 24 lectures. After a week at Attingham Park in Shropshire, they will travel to Derbyshire for the second week and

then to Kewick College in Norfolk for the third week. They will see the full range of English domestic architecture, from the medieval house to the 19th century mansion.

Tuition fees and room and board for the scholarship winners will be paid by "The American Friends of Attingham, Inc." a state-side clearing house for the British National Trust. NPS will pick up the travel tab.

Since 1970, five NPS employees have obtained the scholarships—Carole Scanlon, park program specialist with the Division of New Program Development; John Dryfhout, curator at St. Gaudens NHS; Cynthia Kryston, park historian at Minuteman NHP; John Milley, supervisory curator at Independence NHP; and Nan Rickey, an interpretive planner with Denver Service Center.

NPS AND THE MARYLAND STATE POLICE co-sponsored a conference on search and rescue techniques at Catoctin Mountain Park, Md., in March. Two all-day sessions were moderated by Ranger Bill Wade, a training specialist from Grand Canyon NP, and were attended by 147 persons from NPS and various Maryland police departments.

Bill discussed many topics including the behavioral patterns of lost persons and what their chances are

for survival. He pointed out that hypothermia is a significant killer of outdoor recreationists and is caused by exposure to cold and aggravated by wetness, wind and exhaustion. Catoctin Superintendent Frank Pridemore noted that with the increase in leisure time more persons are turning to recreation. Law enforcement and rescue personnel need to develop plans to handle a search operation before the situation arises.

"WE WHOOPED FOR JOY," writes Patricia Crowther in the April issue of the "Saturday Review of the Sciences," as she describes the dramatic discovery of the 6,000-foot passage linking Mammoth Cave and the Flint Ridge cave systems. (See NEWSLETTER, Dec. 25, 1972.) A computer programmer, Patricia led the team of explorers that found the passageway, making the Flint Mammoth Cave System the most extensive in the world, with more than 144 miles of surveyed passages.

"We also realized there may be more cave to discover," she continues. "Flint Ridge and Mammoth Cave Ridge have a sister named Joppa, also partly hollow with extensive tunnels. If a connection to Joppa is found, and if we can find ways into the unexplored sections of the three ridges, Kentucky's continuous super-cave could prove to be as long as 300 miles."



ONE YEAR EQUALS 45 TROPHIES--The crack Yosemite NP Pistol team will begin its second year of competition with 45 trophies under its belt. The team includes (from left) Rangers Glen Kottcamp, Paul Henry, Walt Dabney and Terry Penttila, and is the first NPS team ever to shoot in the master class. The foursome is rated as one of the top five teams shooting in California and Nevada. In its last meet, the Yosemite quartet captured first place laurels by scoring 1,198 out of a possible 1,200 points.



Dear Editor,

Why, oh why did you use that particular picture of Ms. (Beverly) Johnson ready for a descent on Page 4 (of the Feb. 19 NEWS-LETTER)? From a safety standpoint I would consider her footgear (tennis shoes) inadequate and where is her helmet? Granted, the wearing of a helmet is debatable in some instances but there is no excuse for the shoes!

We used to say: "We hope to keep you safe and happy."

We now say: "We're determined to keep you safe, whether you're happy about it or now."

James M. Dempsey,
Rocky Mountain NP
Assist. Regional Safety Officer
Midwest Region

Those are not tennis shoes that Ms. Johnson is wearing, says Yosemite Chief Ranger Jack Morehead. They are "adidas," specially designed for rock climbing, and give "fantastic purchase" on Yosemite rock.

This particular rescue involved no hiking—everything was vertical face, so no ankle support was needed and several of the climbers prefer this type of footgear, says Jack.

Second, Jack explains, none of the rescue team wore hardhats. In Yosemite, with the very clean rock and extremely high day-time temperatures, only a small percentage of climbers wear hardhats. Hardhats are available and used by rescue teams when there is danger of rock fall.

Third, Jim missed the fact that Ms. Johnson wore no gloves, says Jack. Members of the rescue team, who had been climbing all summer, had formed the proper calluses on their hands and felt that wearing gloves would be more of a danger than a safety factor.

The Yosemite rescue team's record speaks for itself—no injuries, no accidents in conducting some of the most spectacular and dif-

ficult rescues in the country in the past year, Jack adds.

He says that his staff is worried about safety and looks at each rescue on an individual basis regarding equipment needs. Jack was personally on hand to witness this particular rescue and says he would not have changed anything about it.

Query from the Field

Q. Are Park Service employees covered by the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970? I realize that some things just sort of slip up on us. It was published in the Federal Register on 29 May 1971.

NPS employees are not covered under the general provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. However, while all Federal agencies and departments are excluded from general coverage, they are covered by Section 19 of the Act, which provides for the establishment of Federal agency safety programs.

Executive Order 11612, entitled "Occupational Safety and Health Program for Federal Employees," directed the head of each Federal department and agency to establish an occupational safety and health program in compliance with the requirements of Section 7902 of Title 5 of the United States Code and Section 19(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The Service began implementing programs to achieve compliance with the Act in January 1971 and much correspondence has been sent to the field on this subject. In addition, a section of the 1971 Annual Safety Report was devoted to this subject.

John Hast, Chief
Division of Safety

People On the Move

New Faces

ROBINSON, Arthur R., to Program & Budget Officer, Off of Program & Budget

New Places

DANIELS, Columbus A., from Intake Trainee, WASO, to Personnel Mgmt Spec, NCP

Out of the Traces

CLEMONS, Gary P., from Gen Biological Scientist, Assoc Dir Prof Support, NCP

CUNNINGHAM, Beverly J., from Personnel Assist, Mesa Verde NP

FALLON, Josephine F., from Museum Tech (Historic House) Home of F.D. Roosevelt NHS

GALLEGOS, Susan L., from Pk Aid (Typing), Great Sand Dunes NM

GRIFFIN, Margaret D., from Sec (Typing), Div of Hist Architecture, WASO

LANDAU, Ann B., from Supv Pk Ranger, NCP West

McQUEEN, Patricia M., from Sec (Steno), Alaska State Director

MEYER, William F., from Janitor, Grand Canyon NP

OLD ELK, Andrew D., from Pk Aid, Custer Bld NM

OTT, Charles J., from Maint Worker, Mount McKinley NP

PETERS, Clay, Jr., from Pk Ranger, Div of Pk Oper, WASO

POOLE, Dorothy M., from Computer Program, Div of Systems Design, WASO

PRAY, Rosemary, from Clk-Typist, Div of Nat'l Register, WASO

SCHULA, Jerome J., from Pk Ranger, Blue Ridge Pkwy

SHAH, Diane E., from Clk-Typist Div of Fed Agency Coord, WASO

SHEEHAN, Virginia, from Sec (Steno), Florida-Caribbean District



NPS NEWSLETTER

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service



Issued biweekly by the office of the Director as a communication medium for Service personnel. Edited and published by Internal Publications, Office of Information

Loretta Neumann Editor
Jean Bullard Associate Editor
Daniel S. Hughes Assistant Editor
Glenn Snyder Art Editor
Ronnie Spiewak Editorial Clerk

1100 "L" St., N.W., Rm. 9335, National Park Service, Wash. D.C. 20240 Tel: (202) 386-6531