



Burros threaten parts of Grand Canyon

By Philip L. Shoemaker
and
Steven W. Carothers

Every year visitors to Grand Canyon National Park inquire about Brighty, the burro immortalized by Marguerite Henry's book, "Brighty of the Grand Canyon." Indeed, the burro is considered by many to be an inseparable part of the Grand Canyon and our American heritage.

The burro (*Equus asinus*) a native of north-eastern Africa, was brought to America in the 16th century by Spanish explorers. Burros were used as draft animals and were an indispensable aid and constant companion of the early settlers and miners of the Grand Canyon. With the cessation of mining in the early 1900s many of the burros escaped or were turned loose and became feral. Today's burros in the Canyon are descendants of these early pack animals.

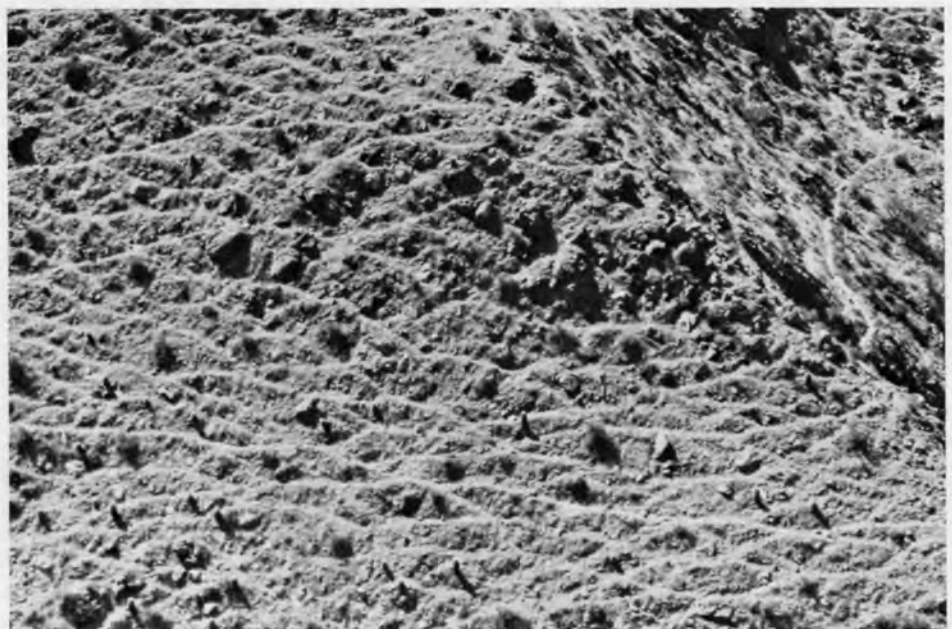
The relationship between feral burros and the National Park Service has not been as harmonious as that of the early settlers and their domesticated stock. Soon after the Grand Canyon was set aside as a national park, rangers observed that the wild burro population was rapidly increasing and began shooting them to control their numbers. In 1932, Chief Ranger J. P. Brooks stated, "Overgrazed conditions existed on all areas ranged over by burros. In many places, herbage growth was cropped to the roots and some species of shrubbery were totally destroyed. Soil erosion was greater in burro infested areas . . ."

In order to limit this damage, burro populations were controlled so that by 1932 an estimated 20 burros remained in the entire park. Yet, by 1956 another 370 burros had to be removed. Between 1956 and 1968 another 1,023 were eliminated, bringing the total to 2,888 feral burros that had been removed from the park in a 49-year period. Due to public sentiment, burro control was stopped in 1969. Since then feral burros have been increasing at an estimated annual rate of 20 to 30 percent, possibly doubling their population every 4 years. The current estimate, of one to two thousand burros, probably represents the largest number ever inhabiting the Grand Canyon at any one time.

The effects of burros can be devastating. In March 1974, biologists from the Museum of Northern Arizona began studying an area along the Colorado River that contained burros on one side and none evident on the other. The impact



Burro trail, Mile 124, along Colorado River.



area, 209 Mile Canyon, is inhabited by a small herd (8 to 15 individuals) of feral burros. The control area, Granite Park, is directly opposite 209 Mile Canyon and shows no evidence of occupation by feral burros. The river between the areas is a permanent barrier to burro travel. Both study plots were 5.3 acres in size and received identical quantitative and qualitative vegetational and mammalian analyses.

The study revealed that the impacted area had only one-fourth as much vegetation cover as the control area. Likewise, the burro infested area contained approximately one-fourth as many small mammals as the undisturbed side. In addition, no desert bighorn sheep have been observed on the side inhabited by burros but there have been numerous sightings across the river. This apparent conflict between burros and desert bighorn sheep has been noted in many other areas including Death Valley, an area where feral burros also occur in great numbers.

The results of this investigation demonstrated conclusively that the feral burro has a negative effect on the natural ecosystem of the lower reaches of the Grand Canyon. The principal impact of the burro is habitat destruction through grazing and trampling. In an arid ecosystem, where the recovery rate from damage is exceedingly slow, such destruction can be irreparable.

Various other scientific studies have credited feral burros with damaging archaeological ruins, degrading watershed, befouling water holes (a serious matter in the arid climates where they occur) and competing with and possibly jeopardizing rare or desirable native species, e.g., desert bighorn sheep.

Because of this evidence the National Park Service is concerned about the feral burro populations in the Grand Canyon. NPS management policies state, "Control or eradication of noxious or exotic plant and animal species will be undertaken when they are undesirable in terms of public health, recreational use and enjoyment, or when their presence threatens the faithful presentation of the historic scene or the perpetuation of significant scientific features, ecological communities, and native species, or where they are significantly harmful to the interests of adjacent landowners."

For the many people who enjoy seeing wild burros there are an estimated 14,000 on public lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Park Service. These burros are protected under Public Law 92-195, the Wild Horse and Burro Act. Blind sentiment toward the feral burros on NPS lands, however, could be a costly mistake for the Park Service as well as for future generations who rely upon the Park Service to preserve and protect America's few remaining wilderness areas.

(Editor's Note: Last winter Philip Shoemaker was an NPS Seasonal. He is now working as a research biologist with Dr. Steven Carothers who is curator of biology at the Museum of Northern Arizona.)



Opposite sides of the Colorado River—above photo shows where burros forage, and below shows where they do not.



NPS Architect lectures in Mexico

Hugh Miller, a historical architect in the NPS Office of Historical Architecture, WASO, participated in a 2-week seminar April 5-15 in Mexico City.

He gave a series of 10 lectures and participated in field trips to the numerous historic sites in and around the Mexican capital. He lectured to 70 students working on master's degrees at the Latin American Regional Center for Conservation of Objects and Sites. Discussion topics included initial evaluation of sites for architectural integrity and suitability for restoration; analysis and planning for actual

restoration, using case studies, and maintenance planning, once restoration is complete.

The program was jointly sponsored by the Organization of American States, UNESCO and the Mexican Government.

Miller has served in WASO as a historical architect since 1971. Prior to that he was involved in park planning and preservation work in both Jordan and Turkey.

"There are literally thousands of Spanish colonial buildings dating from 1530, within a 100-mile radius of Mexico City, so our many field trips to the sites were very productive," Miller said.

Canadian mining venture concerns U.S.

A large coal-mining operation on Cabin Creek in British Columbia may endanger the fish and wildlife of Glacier National Park and Flathead National Forest, Montana. Canada's plans to open the mine worry the National Park Service, the people and State of Montana, and other Federal land-managing agencies.

The operation and its related developments—transportation and utility corridor construction, growth of a mining town, and service and waste-handling facilities, pose a serious threat to the environmental quality and ecological integrity of the area.

The U.S. is particularly fearful that the mining will pollute the wild and pristine North Fork of the Flathead River. Diverse fish and wildlife, some rare and endangered species, such as grizzly bear, northern Rocky Mountain timber wolf, bald eagle, golden eagle, moose and mountain lion make their home here. Once woodland caribou inhabited this area. Fish populations dependent on suitable spawning habitat located in the North Fork of the Flat-

head River could be decimated.

The mine would be threatening in other ways. Untreated or poorly treated domestic and industrial wastes and solid mine wastes have been known to destroy streams and rivers for many miles below the pollution source. Landslides and sediment from roadway erosion choke streams and destroy fish. Chemical from pest control poison, machinery noise and vehicle encroachment frighten away wildlife.

In light of the impending coal mine venture, representatives of the United States and Canada met on March 9 to exchange views. NPS urged the Canadians to make a comprehensive environmental impact analysis "to minimize the ecological consequences," and urged the mining firm to use the latest technological developments and techniques. The Canadians offered the U.S. an opportunity to review and comment on mine development plans and environmental study reports.

Lee Purkerson, associate chief scientist, WASO, represented the National Park Service

at the meeting. The U.S. delegation also included representatives of the State Department, EPA, BLM, BIA, FWS, and the Forest Service and the Government of Montana.

According to Glacier National Park Acting Superintendent Dick Monroe, the park is gathering basic data in particularly sensitive ecosystems of the North Fork area that will help establish appropriate management directions regarding the potential situation.

The exceptional land and water encompassed by Glacier NP and Flathead National Forest were recognized by Congress in 1974 when it established the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park and when it recommended Glacier NP as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Further, the United States designated Glacier NP one of its first international Biosphere Reserves the same year. The Reserves are dedicated to natural resource preservation, research, monitoring, education and training.

Glacier National Park, Mont.



Accidents down, visits up in '75

Despite a 10 percent increase in public use last year, the National Park System experienced a 6 percent decline in visitor deaths. The National Park Service reported 145 fatalities out of a record 238 million visits. Last year's death toll was 34 fewer than in 1973, when 179 died in the parks.

"The 145 accidental deaths in 1975 were 10 less than the year before," said Director Everhardt, "but still that represents a tragic loss of life. We are continuing our efforts to reduce that toll even further."

NPS Safety Chief Fred Tidwell attributes the lower fatality rates to several factors. "Increased awareness at the management level, regional participation in investigating fatalities, more and better signs, higher qualifications for

lifeguards, more training in accident cause and prevention, and improved safety brochures, all helped in reducing the number of deaths," he said.

Once again motor vehicle accidents and drownings were the leading cause of death last year. Motor vehicle accidents claimed 57 lives, up from 39 in 1974, when the Nation's speed limit dropped to 55 mph. Such accidents also accounted for 44 percent of all visitor injuries in 1975. While drownings dropped from 73 in 1974 to 56 in 1975, they were still the second highest cause of death. Fatal falls caused 22 deaths in both 1974 and 1975. Yosemite National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Nev., were at the top in number of visitor deaths.

Young people, aged 13-25, accounted for almost half the total. Their 69 fatalities were

more than twice that of any other age group.

Most accidents occur on parkways, on lakes or seashores and in the larger, heavily-visited scenic parks. Almost always they result from carelessness or lack of understanding of the park environment.

Since 1973, NPS has been conducting a stepped-up campaign to alert the public to park hazards through such means as public service broadcast messages, printed materials and direct personal contact with potential and actual visitors.

"While the fatal accident rate has decreased," the Director said, "we are by no means satisfied with even this reduced accident rate in national parks. I hope an increased awareness of safety hazards in parks will continue to reduce the number of injuries and lower the accidental death rate," he said.

New Chickasaw NRA in Oklahoma

The newest area in the National Park System, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, inherits the attractions of two of the more popular parks.

Platt National Park and Arbuckle NRA drew four-million and a half-a-million, respectively, in 1975. Congress combined them this year to form Chickasaw NRA, and added about 2 square miles of land between them.

The purpose of the acquisition is to protect from further commercial development Rock Creek, a stream flowing between Platt and Arbuckle, and dammed at Arbuckle. Three homes and seven buildings have already been built in the area.

The legislation authorizes NPS acquisition of the acreage within 5 years. It also authorizes development of about 28 miles of hiking and biking trails and 30 picnic sites. Presently, the day-use area offers 450 individual campsites and 22 group camping spaces. There are three boat launches on the 2,250-acre Lake of the Arbuckles.

The recent establishment of Chickasaw NRA also precipitated the dis-establishment of Platt National Park. Platt National Park was initially set aside in 1902 as the Sulphur Springs



Bear Falls on Travertine Creek, Okla.

National Reservation when the Chickasaw Nation gave the mineral springs and creeks to the U.S. In 1906 Platt was redesignated a National Park in honor of Sen. Orville Hitchcock Platt of Connecticut, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. It remained the

smallest of the Nation's 38 National Parks until it became part of the larger Chickasaw Unit. NPS assumed management of Arbuckle Dam Reservoir in 1962 and the recreational facilities on and around the manmade Lake of the Arbuckles in 1965.

MARO advisors meet

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Advisory Committee, which was recently appointed by Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe, met for the first time April 26 and 27, in Philadelphia.

The nine committee members were designated in conjunction with the 1974 realignment of Park Service regions that forms the present Mid-Atlantic and North Atlantic Regions. The committee will counsel Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Chester L. Brooks on policies for the five-State region that administers 21 NPS areas in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,

and West Virginia.

The committee chose Hyman J. Cohen, an outdoorsman and Washington, D.C. attorney, as its first chairman. Mrs. F. Otto Hass of Ambler, Pa., who is active in preservation work and community affairs in Philadelphia, was elected secretary.

Members of the committee also attended a ceremony at Independence National Historical Park, Pa., at which First Lady Betty Ford presented to the park a copper engraving plate that first reproduced copies of the Declaration of

Independence.

The seven other members of the advisory committee are: Mrs. Beverly Ann Fluty, preservation leader from Wheeling, W. Va.; Dr. M. Graham Netting, director emeritus of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who lives in Rector, Pa.; Henry G. Parks, Jr., a Baltimore businessman; Meade Palmer, a Pittsburgh landscape architect; John A. H. Sweeney, deputy director of the Winterthur Museum in Wilmington, Del.; and Mrs. Anne St. Clair Wright, historic preservationist from Annapolis, Md.

Ex-logger leaves fortune to parks

(Editor's Note: The following is excerpted from an article by John Kauffmann of the Alaska Planning Team. It appeared in the 1975 annual report of the National Park Foundation.)

Joe Hankins, a retired logger and long a volunteer naturalist in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, loved McKinley and its wildlife so much that he willed his entire estate, totaling more than \$150,000, to the National Park Foundation to make parks more meaningful to people.

His legacy is one of the largest single personal donations yet received by the Foundation.

The 82-year-old bachelor, who died last fall, did much to open the eyes and hearts of visitors to McKinley's beauties. Each summer, for 15 years, prior to 1971, Joe drove alone up the Alaska Highway to the park. Joe would board the hotel tour bus and talk with passengers.

"He was inspiration personified," a friend recalled, "one of the most eloquent interpreters McKinley will ever have."

Unpaid, unemployed, but motivated by his own rich feelings, Joe could, with a single phrase, make the park sing.

"Who is that little old man in worn clothes with the twinkly eyes?" visitors would ask. Then they fell under his spell. . . No one was immune to a man so deeply moved by the parks. Joe made every aspect of it stimulating through his sensitivity. . .

Born in Russia and naturalized a U.S.



Ewe and lamb Dall sheep in Mount McKinley NP, Alaska.

citizen after growing up in Argentina and homesteading in Canada, Joe had learned of parks on hiking and camping trips to Mount Rainier and Glacier National Parks before McKinley became his first love.

"For a nation to have set aside a place where wild creatures can roam undisturbed and people can come to appreciate them was an achievement that fascinated Joe as one of America's finest marks," a friend explained.

Mount McKinley, Alaska.



Lewis and Clark explore schools

By Robert E. Scott
Superintendent
Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Oregon

The Lewis and Clark Expedition reached the Pacific Ocean 171 years ago. Members of the "Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery," as it is officially called, were the first white men to reach the present State of Oregon overland from the east.

For the weary explorers the ocean was a welcome sight, but their main concern was to find shelter and food for the oncoming winter. They selected a sheltered site south of the Columbia River and built a crude log structure which they named Fort Clatsop, after the local Indians. Parties of men hunted elk nearby while another group camped near the ocean to make salt.

This spring, rangers from Fort Clatsop National Memorial are taking the story of the hardship and courage of that winter to approximately 175 schools throughout Oregon. An estimated 15,000 students will learn first-hand of this important part of their State's heritage. At the same time, a similar program will be offered to school groups that are able to visit the Fort site. More than 5000 youngsters will be taking advantage of this offering.

In the classroom, students are introduced to the expedition by a film narrated by Lorne Greene of "Bonanza" fame. However, the excitement really begins with the appearance of the ranger wearing the buckskin clothing of the period. Each man makes his own clothing, from moccasins to coonskin hat, and a description of that process is an important part of the program.

Using props, replicas of items carried by Lewis and Clark, the trials and tribulations of cross-country travel are described. There were lighter moments also, as demonstrated by a sprightly tune on the Jew's harp. Whole elk and deer hides are passed around so the children can feel the rough hair and thick hide. Usually a couple will disappear under the skin to experience the warmth that the expedition members appreciated on cold nights.

Without aid from the Native Americans, the Expedition may well have turned back. Their role in the successful completion of the mission is brought out through a discussion of some of the trade items used to secure needed supplies and services. These trade items include a pipe-axe, twist tobacco, and Jefferson Peace Medals which were given as tokens of peace and friendship from the American Government, the new owners of Louisiana Territory. A calumet, or "peace pipe," is shown and usually leads to speculation about the daily lives of these native peoples.

Life in Oregon after the Expedition returned home is portrayed through the eyes of a fur trapper. A beaver fur is compared to a Hudson's Bay Company "point" blanket. The students get a chance to be traders and make a deal for the blanket. Most of them miss the "points" along the blanket's edge which indicate its value—but then many agree they would rather keep the beaver anyway.

All of the items carried by the rangers are handed around for the children to handle and examine. Questions abound and the hour set aside for each group is never enough. Teachers report that the enthusiasm often spills over into special reports and a continuing interest in the



topics discussed. Thick letters of thanks arrive at the park office, often filled with a humorous description of the visit, as seen through the eyes of a fourth grader. All of the people involved in the program agree that the rewards, as reflected in the interest of the children contacted, are well worth the effort.

Ranger Mike Haney and Ranger Curt Ahola, Fort Clatsop NM, Ore.





▲ Ranger Curt Ahola, Fort Clatsop NM, Oreg.

◀ Ranger Mike Haney, Fort Clatsop NM, Oreg.

Calling all history buffs

By Judy Walsh
Public Information Officer
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif.

Since opening the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and Marin Counties in 1972 thousands of residents and visitors have been able to explore the military history of early California more extensively than ever before.

Much of the newly acquired park land is military and contains some of the country's oldest coastal artillery forts and gun emplacements.

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area Rangers conducting tours of these forts quickly discovered two important facts; interest in the Forts was extremely high and information regarding their day-to-day use was minimal.

To combat this lack of information, Ranger John Martini has initiated a search in the San Francisco Bay Area for people who may have played a part in the operations of the old forts and gun emplacements.

Press releases have gone to the newspapers calling all history buffs to report to the GGNRA headquarters at Fort Mason. The Presidio of San Francisco, home of the 6th US Army, has agreed to distribute inquiries about their Base and in their publications. The rangers hope to hear from men who fired the guns, families of former staff members who ran the Forts and the people of early San Francisco who can relate feelings of day-to-day life among people operating this great line of continental defense.

People have told Ranger Martini that San Francisco houses the old military uniforms of

the forts, photos, and diaries kept by the men who fired the guns. Naturally John has made it known that these historic artifacts would greatly enhance the guided tours of the forts.

If you know people who were once associated with San Francisco Bay Area Forts and gun

emplacements and would like to share their information with the National Park Service have them write Ranger John Martini, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Fort Mason, Building 201, San Francisco, California 94123, or call John at (415) 556-0560.

Fort Point NHS, Calif.



Disaster comes to Indians

By Betty T. Gentry
Interpretive Specialist, SWRO

The First Continental Congress is meeting in Philadelphia, but in what is now the Southwest, there is no concern for what is happening there. Disaster has come again to the Indians. Ever since the first contact with the Spaniards in 1540, the Indians have had problems with the intruders. Their food has been confiscated, their homes commandeered, and their freedom limited, all in the name of making them Christian subjects of the king. One of the unexpected results is the introduction of diseases the Indians cannot withstand. Smallpox sweeps the area in recurring epidemics and causes near decimation of some of the pueblos.

In Philadelphia, the committee drafting the Declaration of Independence finishes its deliberations and presents the finished document to the Continental Congress where it is adopted on July 4, 1776.

Several weeks later and about 2,000 miles to the southwest, two Spanish friars, Sylvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Dominguez, leave on a journey to find a new trail to the West Coast. They travel northwest from Santa Fe, a city almost 175 years old at this time, up the Chama Valley, across the San Juan River, through what is now southwestern Colorado and on to Utah Lake. Then they cross Sevier Lake where they turn back because of the approach of winter. En route to the Hopi villages they find a crossing of the Colorado River near Glen Canyon. Although they are unsuccessful in their quest to reach the West Coast, they have explored much new territory and opened the way for later development of a commercial route to the west known then as the Old Spanish Trail.

A major task given Dominguez was to make a thorough study of the spiritual and economic status of New Mexico missions. Before leaving on the aforementioned trip west, he visited Pecos. Described at the time of the Spanish conquest in 1598 as the largest pueblo, with approximately 2,000 citizens, Pecos now has only 269. Dominguez describes the people as being "in pitiable condition because this pueblo is so much besieged by the enemy." The Apaches and Comanches keep up relentless harassment and the constant attrition has resulted in this depletion of the Pecos Indians.

Winter takes its toll of the soldiers serving with Washington at Valley Forge. In the Southwest, settlers are falling victim to the raids by Apaches, Navajos, and Comanches. Governor Juan de Anza begins a vigorous policy of frontier defense. He leads an expedition of over six hundred men against the Comanches in late 1779. Pushing into what is now Colorado, de Anza defeats these Comanches, killing their celebrated leader, Chief Cuerno Verde.

Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown. But peace is far from the southwest. The Navajos and Apaches now prey on Spanish settler and Pueblo Indian alike. For protection

some settlements and pueblos are deserted and the inhabitants consolidated into fewer missions and walled bastions.

American Independence is recognized by England with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. But the situation is very unstable in the Spanish Southwest. It appears that many missions and settlements may have to be abandoned. Apaches continue their raids and it is dangerous to venture outside the protected settlements.

Crops cannot be tended and starvation is an ever grim possibility. Supplies are sent by wagon train from Mexico, but the trip is long and the trains are also subject to attack. Warfare may have ceased in the new nation to the East, but the struggle of settlers against Indians continues in the Southwest as the Indian tries to protect his lands and his way of life against the changes which the white man brings with him.



*Juan Bautista de Anza blazed a trail to California, and planted the colony of San Francisco.
(From painting by Tumacacori NM, Ariz.)*

Wright, Stanton move up



Wright

On the 29th of March, David G. Wright officially began his new assignment in the Park Service as deputy regional director of the Southeast Region, and Robert G. Stanton, who recently held that post was named NPS assistant director for Resource Management, WASO.

Wright was associate manager in charge of operations at the Denver Service Center before moving to Atlanta, Ga., and immediately prior to that assignment, he was associate manager for production at the DSC and supervised eight teams carrying out planning, design, and historic preservation projects.

Joining the NPS in 1969, Wright first served as a staff assistant for professional services and was later chief of the division of New Program Development, where he dealt with problems in alternative transportation systems and environmental education programs, among others.

After service in the U.S. Air Force, Dave graduated from Ohio State University in 1959, with a degree in Landscape Architecture. He became assistant manager, Parks and Recreation for the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He was responsible for development and management of park areas associated with 14 major reservoirs.

In 1964 he joined the staff of the American Institute of Park Executives as managing editor of *Parks and Recreation* magazine. A year later

he became director of education and research for the institute and completed comprehensive park and recreation plans for communities in Florida, New Jersey, and New York.

Wright currently serves as chairman of the publications board for *Landscape Architecture* magazine.

Former deputy Robert G. Stanton now fills the position in Washington left vacant when Joe Brown transferred to Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.-Ga., several months ago.

Stanton, a 1963 graduate of Huston-Tillotson College, Texas, worked as a seasonal ranger in Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., before receiving a permanent assignment as a public information specialist in the WASO Personnel Office. Subsequently he worked as a personnel management specialist before assuming a staff position with National Capital Parks.

He has been superintendent of National Capital Parks-East in Washington, D. C. area, and Virgin Islands National Park. Stanton served 2 years in the Southeast Region post.

Two areas win energy awards

On May 3, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts received the first energy conservation award given in the District of Columbia by the Federal Energy Administration. The federally maintained facility was granted the award because 32.93 percent less energy was used during the past 12 months as compared to the previous year.

Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo.,

was given the Excellence Award by FEA for reducing the amount of electricity and heating oil it used by 51 percent in a one-year period. Accompanying the award to Devils Tower was a letter to Superintendent Homer A. Robinson from FEA Administrator Frank Zarb congratulating the monument "for making a significant contribution to conserving our Nation's energy resources."



▲ Devils Tower NM, Wyo.

◀ John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Wash., D.C.

First issue of Parks, Parcs, Parques

The first issue of *PARKS Magazine*, an international publication for the exchange of information on the planning, use and management of the world's national parks and other protected natural and cultural resources has been distributed.

The publication is designed to fill a long-standing need and is a direct response to a request made by the 2nd World Conference on National Parks held at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks in 1972.

PARKS Magazine will be issued quarterly in separate editions in English, in French under the title *PARCS*, and in Spanish under the title *PARQUES*. The English and Spanish editions

are published in the United States by the National Park Service with cooperation of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association and the Organization of American States. The French edition is prepared and published by Parks Canada.

The editor of *PARKS* is Robert I. Standish of NPS, formerly information officer of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in Morges, Switzerland and editor of the *IUCN Bulletin*.

The magazine's intended audience is the worldwide park-related conservation community. It will be mailed initially to government agencies concerned with natural and

cultural resources management and protection, non-government parks and conservation organizations, libraries and interested individuals. Eight issues will be produced on a trial basis after which publication may become the responsibility of an appropriate international body.

PARKS Magazine is produced in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of American States (OAS), and with the cooperation of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas of the IUCN.

Letter

Dear Newsletter Editor:

Can you imagine what it's like to wake up one day and suddenly find yourself a hundred years older? That's the feeling our staff had this morning when the April 14 issue of the *Newsletter* arrived, and so we'd like to straighten out some facts!

The theme of Minute Man National Historical Park is 18th century, not 17th. Accordingly, the Major John Buttrick House serves as our (18th century) Colonial Living Interpretive Center where "hands on" kinds of programs are oriented primarily towards elementary school children in an attempt to show how history is man's interaction with his "environment." On teachers' advice, we've not had high schoolers in the program yet. The house, however, does not serve as a visitor center. It lives across the street.

We've had an 18th century kitchen garden for three years and this is the first year the Concord school children have assumed responsibility for it year-round in conjunction with our interpretive program. We've enlarged it, but not to the back of the Major John Buttrick House! The garden is a recreation of what Abigail Brown's kitchen garden might have been like and is located at the Brown House site overlooking the North Bridge. We can give you potatoes, corn, squash, peas, onions—even wormwood—but, yes, we've got no tomatoes. Eighteenth century folk thought them poisonous, so Abigail would never have been harvesting them in her front yard. And, we agree, Bruce McHenry is a whirlwind of energy whose enthusiasm and encouragement have been invaluable to us all!

Cynthia E. Kryston
Chief of Interpretation
Minute Man NHP, Mass.

P.S. Please note Minute Man is an historical park not an historic site.

People on the move

New Faces:

ARMENT, Charles R., Park Tech, Thaddeus Kosciuszko NM
BARBAREE, Alan H., Surveying Tech, Surveys Div, DSC
BESTROM, Ronald C., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP
BOHRER, Genia D., Audio-Visual Productions Clerk, Div Audio visual Arts HFC
BUCHAN, Robert B., Surveying Tech, Surveys Div, DSC
BURDINE, Gregory C., Park Tech, Colonial NHP
CARRASCO, Anthony E., Laborer, Fort Point NHS
CONKLIN, David E., Park Tech, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
DAHLEN, David B., Park Tech, Independence NHP
DOVE, Michael R., Clerk Professional Support Div, DSC

EISINGER, Fred G., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Gateway NRA
EVANS, Karel Joann, Sec, Sleeping Bear Dunes NL
FARNSWORTH, Linda T., Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
FIELDS, Ronald Kenwood, Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
GUMNS, Gary Lee, Electrician, Golden Gate NRA
HART, James D., Park Tech, Independence NHP
HATCHER, Richard W., III, Park Tech, Colonial NHP
HECK, Robert L., Surveying Tech, Surveys Div, DSC
HUNTER, Theron William, Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
JARAMILLO, Mabel F., Spec, Operations Evaluation, SWRO
JARRETT, Dewey L., Maintenance Worker, Canyonlands NP
KARLIN, Steven M., Park Tech, Independence NHP
LOBIANCO, John, Sign Painter, Paint & Metal Shop, NCP
LOOSE, Barbara A., Clerk-Typist, Personnel, MARO
MIDDLETON, Robert L., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
MUDGE, Francis Joseph, Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
O'DOHERTY, Eileen M., Park Tech, Independence NHP
O'NEILL, William J., Park Tech, Independence NHP
PORTER, Bernard P., Demonstration Farmer, Lincoln Boyhood NM
REDFORD, James C. Jr., Park Tech, Colonial NHP
SMITH, Tony S., Auto Mechanic, Natchez Trace Pkwy
STOKES, Gerald C., Park Tech, Independence NHP
TAYLOR, Alvin, Gardener, Golden Gate NRA
WHALEN, Thomas G., Electrician, Glacier NP
WILLIAMS, Stanley, Motor Vehicle Oper, Golden Gate NRA
WILLIS, Lois G., Project Clerk, Whiskeytown NRA
WILSON, Michael M., Park Tech, Big Bend NP

BAUMEL, William, Electronics Mechanic, Independence NHP
BENDER, Irvin R., Carpenter, Independence NHP
BURKE, Lawrence A., Park Tech, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCP
DALEY, Robert E., Motor Vehicle Operator, Golden Gate NRA
HOOK, Sherry L., Clerk-Typist, Finance Div, PNRO
JOHNSON, Lafayette D., Jr., Operating Accountant, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO
NEW, Daniel D., Carpenter Helper, Independence NHP
NEWSOME, Jessie R., Painter, Golden Gate NRA
RAUSCH, Robert O., Clerk (DMT), Mgmt Appraisal, WRO
RYAN, John L., Gardener, Golden Gate NRA
SITES, George L., Supv Park Ranger, Gateway NRA
SNYDER, Henry M., Maintenance Worker, Golden Gate NRA

SUTTON, Bryan D., Park Tech, Independence NHP
TIBBETTS, Deborah A., Clerk-typist, Katmai NM
TOWNLEY, Jack R., Forestry Worker, Sequoia NP

New Places:

BELSON, Jerry, Boat Operator, Amistad RA, to Park Tech, Amistad RA
BERRETT, Walter T., Supv Park Ranger, Petrified Forest NP, to Park Mgr, Ocmulgee NM
BONNER, John Joseph, Mason, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Mason Shop, NCP
BOURQUIN, Sharon L., Park Ranger, Br Central Visitor Serv, NCP, to Same
Chiricahua NM
BRESSLER, Donald L., Supv General Engineer, Deputy Assoc Mgr, DSC, to Supv Civil Engineer, Assoc Mgr DSC Operations
COVINGTON, Willie J., Wood Craftsman, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP to Same, Carpenter Shop, NCP
COY, Glenn B., Park Tech, Devils Postpile NM, to Same, Sequoia NP
CUNNINGHAM, Richard L., Supv Park Ranger, Cape Cod NS, to Park Ranger, Asst. Reg Dir Park System Mgmt, WRO
CURD, Gordon W., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
DANIEL, Carla K., Minerals Clerk, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Zion NP
DAVIDSON, Hugh A., Plumber, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP to Same, Pipefitting Shop, NCP
DEAN, Joseph A., Supv Park Ranger, Frederick Douglass Home, to Park Ranger, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCP
DONOHUE, David J., Budget Analyst, Programs Control Div, WASO, to Program Analyst, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO
DOUGLAS, Spencer L., Electrician, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Same, Electric Shop, NCP
ELLINGSON, Harold A., Mining Engineering Tech, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Zion NP
GREEN, Charles Walter, Painter, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Same, Paint & Sign Shop, NCP
HANSHAW, Delbert G., Maintenance Worker, Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP, to Same, Ocmulgee NM
HINSON, Norman D., Supv Park Ranger, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Same, Yosemite NP
HURD, Stephen M., Supv Park Ranger, Wind Cave NP, to Same, Everglades NP
JONES, John P., Mason, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Mason, Mason Shop
LACHER, Anna M., Sec, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, PNRO, to Admin Assist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, PNRO
LAY, Chauncey A., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
MCKINNEY, Zeb V., Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Park Mgr, Shiloh NMP
McDONOUGH, Robert L., Painter, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Same, Paint & Sign Shop, NCP
NOVINGER, Clarence P., Realty Spec, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Sleeping Bear Dunes Lands Off

OLSEN, Robert W., Staff Curator, Div Museum Serv, HFC, to Supv Park Ranger, Manhattan Sites Unit

OWINGS, Theodore R., Park Mgr, Operations Evaluation, to Same, Western Region

RAFTERRY, John P., Mason, Special Events Supp Gr, NCP, to Mason, Mason Shop

RECTOR, Alvoid L., Park Mgr, Shiloh NMP, to Same, Kennesaw Mountain NBP

REISSIG, Ernest R., Inventory Mgmt Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO, to Procurement Ofc, Glacier NP

RHEA, Rebecca L., Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Gateway NRA

RING, Richard G., Program Analyst, GW Mem Pkwy, NCP, to Supv Park Ranger, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCP

ROBINS, Stanley R., Park Ranger, Branch Resource Mgmt & Protection, Lake Mead NRA, to Supv Park Ranger, Gateway NRA

ROZELLE, Judith, Clerk-Typist, Zion NP, to Admin Clerk, Coronado NM

SCHILLER, Thomas O., Electrician, JNEM NHS, to Same, Colonial NHP

STANTON, Robert G., Park Mgr, SERO, to Same, Assist Dir Resource Mgmt, WASO

WILT, Virginia A. L., Sec, Branch Roads & Trails, NCP, to Clerk, Assoc Dir Prof Serv, NCP

WRIGHT, David G., Supv Landscape Architect, Assoc Mgr DSC Operations, Dep Reg Dir, SER

DANTON, Thomas R., Park Tech, Rocky Mountain NP, to Same, G. Washington Birthplace NM

EASON, Nicholas J., Supv Park Ranger, Nat-chez Trace Pkwy, to Park Mgr, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS

ERSKINE, Douglas D., Supv Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Same, Yosemite NP

ESPINOSA, Patricia J., Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO, to Clerk-Steno, RMRO

GIESECKE, Mary M., Clerk-Steno, Mammoth Cave NP, to Admin Serv Assist, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS

HARRISON, Daniel W. Jr., Park Ranger, Div Interp Rec & Resource Mgmt, NCP, to Same, Div Visitor Services, Visitor Center

HOVIG, Susan E., Clerk-Steno, Cape Cod NS, to Sec, Boston NHP

KING, Kerry C., Engineering Equipm't Oper, Gateway NRA, to Maintenance Mechanic, Vicksburg NMP

KING, Robert H., Park Tech, Guadalupe Mountains NP, to Same, Saguaro NM

LOPER, Betty J., Admin Ofc, Isle Royale NP, to Personnel Mgmt Spec, Personnel Div, MWRO

LOSEKE, Leroy O., Admin Ofc, Badlands NM, to Same, Delaware Water Gap NRA

LOVELESS, Andrew M., Park Mgr, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, to Same Kings Mountain NMP

MESSINGER, Norman G., Supv Park Ranger, Cape Hatteras NS, to Park Mgr, JNEM NHS

OZANICH, John M., Program Analyst, Program & Budget Div, WASO, to Admin Ofc, Grand Canyon NP

RAINBOLT, Kenneth D., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Ofc, to Same, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO

THOMLINSON, Elizabeth R., Procurem't Clerk, Lake Mead NRA, to Inventory Mgmt Spec, contract & Prop Mgmt, WRO

UPCHURCH, Christine H., Program Tech, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO to Admin Ofc, Interagency Archeological Services, Atlanta

VAUGHN, Sam W., Park Ranger, Kennesaw Mountain NBP, to Same, Fort Vancouver NHS

WALTERS, James E., Supv Park Ranger, Canyonlands NP, to Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP

WILCOX, Robert A., Park Ranger, Olympic NP, to Same, Mesa Verde NP

WILCOX, William T., Park Ranger, Fort Washington & Piscataway Park, to Same, Booker T. Washington NM

Out of the Traces:

AVERETT, Virgil, Foreman II, Lake Mead NRA

BALL, Zelmer Ray, Maintenance Worker, Great Smoky Mountains NP

BIRD, John E., Maintenance Leader, Golden Gate NRA

BISSIG, Robert A., Laborer, Point Reyes NS

BOYER, Richard H., Park Mgr, Saguaro NM

BUSSEY, Kenneth, Carpenters Helper, Saugus Iron Works NHS

CARTWRIGHT, Catherine R., Park Tech, Lake Mead NRA

DEAN, Harlowe F., Urban Programs Spec, Resource Spec, Resource Staff, WASO

DIBATTISTA, Joseph A., Mason, Tree Group, NCP

HARRIS, Earl R., Historian, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, NARO

HARRIS, Lola A., Clerk-Typist, Gran Quivira NM

HILLERY, Allan R., Facility Mgr, Wind Cave NP

JACKSON, Gerald N., Laborer, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP

LAMMERS, Doyn H., Wood Craftsman, Hot Springs NP

LASSETER, Dillard B., Office Machine Oper, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO

LEE, Reginald L., Air Tool Oper, Branch Roads & Trails, NCP

LEWIS, Michelle L., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Branch Personnel Oper, WASO

LOGAN, Aaron C. Jr., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA

LONG, Joseph W., Sergeant, US Park Police

MANUCY, William H. Jr., Supv Park Tech, Castillo De San Marcos NM

NATTINGER, John A., Staff Park Ranger, Olympic NP

PICKETT, Robert D., Laboratory Tech, Zion NP

PRUNTY, Morris E. Jr., Park Tech, Glacier NP

VALENZUELA, Donald A., Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic, Western Archeological Center

CASTEEL, Richard W., Archeologist, Interag Archeological Services, San Francisco

CAZA, Milo F., Contract Spec, Harpers Ferry Center

CONDON, Theresa A., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Branch Labor Relations, WASO

DILLAHUNTY, Albert, Park Ranger, Assoc Reg Dir Park System Mgmt, MARO

EMERSON, Jon A., Horse Handler, Point Reyes NS

FOLEY, Stella C., Sec, Contract & Prop Mgmt Div, WASO

GOODIER, Grace E., Private, US Park Police

HERRERA, Calvin B., Park Tech, Bighorn Canyon NRA

HUGGINS, Judith Darleen, Supv Park Tech, Grand Teton NP

KELLY, Denise A., Admin Clerk, Gateway NRA

LEACH, Hayward N., Motor Vehicle Oper, C&O Canal NHP

LONG, Linda L., Park Tech, Glen Canyon NRA

LOVETT, Walter, Auto Mechanic, Branch Transportation, NCP

MILLER, William E., Computer Spec, Systems Design Div, WASO

MINAH, Cheryl J., Park Tech, Branch Interp Valley Dist, Yosemite NP

MORRIS, Lewis D., Tree Worker, Zion NP

SUND, William R., Admin Ofc, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, PNRO

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Headliners



Former NPS Director Newton B. Drury, long-time executive secretary and president of the Save-the-Redwoods League, reached 87 and moved up from the presidency to chairman of the board. (1968 photo at Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Calif.)



The First Lady (right portal) looks down at the miniature "World Stage" exhibit in the newly opened Franklin Court underground museum at Independence National Historical Park, Pa.



William E. Brown, historian with the NPS Alaska Area Office, won an honorary membership in the Association of Interpretive Naturalists for his book "Islands of Hope," which has become a guiding reference for interpreters.

Richard I. P. "Rick" Ortega, architectural historian at MRO, will spend nine months studying in Italy under a Fulbright-Hays fellowship.



VIP Ranger Mary Karraker carries a tired little dog the last several miles of the 22nd annual William O. Douglas 50-mile hike, taken in April at C & O Canal National Historical Park, Md.-D.C.-W. Va.

