National Park Service

Newsletter

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Ford asks $1.5 billion for parks, refuges

By Daniel S. Hughes
Assistant Editor

President Ford, in a speech before Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone National Park Aug. 29, unveiled a proposal that would provide $1.5 billion over the next 10 years for land acquisition, increased staffing, improved maintenance and rehabilitation of deteriorating areas in the Nation's park and wildlife refuge systems.

At the same time, the President advocated doubling the size of the Nation's parklands and refuges. This would be achieved largely through enactment of legislation that would create millions of acres of new parks and refuges in the wilderness of Alaska.

Calling it "our Bicentennial birthday present to the next generation and future generations," President Ford sent to Congress Sept. 1, the proposed Bicentennial Land Heritage Act.

"My hope is that the Congress will take positive action on this important conservation measure, which would add more than 64 million acres of land to the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System and thus double the size of both of these systems," he said in his message to Congress. The additions are proposed in the Alaska Conservation Act, submitted in both 1973 and 1975.

A summary of money requests included in the bill are as follows: $141 million for land acquisition; $700 million for development of new and existing park and wildlife refuges; and $459 million for rehabilitation and increased staff for the NPS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and $200 million for States and localities for improving their parks.

In his Yellowstone speech, President Ford said: "This initial commitment may mean we will have to trim some waste and tighten our belts elsewhere but it is the soundest investment I can envision in the future of America. We must act now to prevent the loss of treasures that can never be replaced."

Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe, speaking before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Sept. 1, said that the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program "will have a significant, positive influence on the future of both the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System. This program will enable both systems to recover from previous overuse and deferred maintenance," he said. "It will further protect important wildlife habitat and nationally significant historical and archeological sites.

"It will add badly needed personnel to both the Park and Refuge Systems" and the program "will increase outdoor recreation opportunities today and ensure the preservation of these resources for future generations of Americans," Secretary Kleppe said.

President Ford announces his proposal. Seated on the rostrum (left to right) Peter Hansen (Sen. Clifford P. Hansen's son), Sen. Hansen, Gary Everhardt, Mrs. Laurence Rockefeller, Superintendent John A. Townsley, Ford's secret service agent, Rev. Warren Ost, Secretary Kleppe, Susan Ford, Director FWS Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director BOR John Crutcher, and Laurence Rockefeller.

In a press conference held Aug. 31, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Nathaniel P. Reed pointed out the importance of the Alaskan land additions to the national parks and wildlife refuges. "For those of you who think Alaska is a long way away, so was Yellowstone," when it was created as a national park in 1892. He also called the proposal "a package we can be proud of–a package the professionals in the field tell us is going to make a major difference in the quality of visitor experiences, resource protection, and maintenance. . . ."

The proposed legislation calls for $141 million to be used to acquire land in parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas and historic sites through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The appropriation will provide $110 million to acquire lands in authorized areas of the National Park System and $31 million for wildlife refuge lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System. The $141 million comes from a backlog in as yet unappropriated monies already in the fund.

The money would be spent to meet NPS priorities for land acquisition in 11 park areas. Included are Appalachian National Scenic Trail, which stretches from Maine to Georgia, $627,000 to organize a land acquisition program; Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla., $30 million for the purchase of 49,534 acres; Big Thicket National Preserve, Tex., $37.4 million for 128,727 acres; Canaveral National Seashore, Fla., $1.5 million for 118 acres; Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, $18.7 million for 12,056 acres; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Pa.-N.J., $2,495,000 for 2,684 acres, and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, $1 million for 400 acres.

Other areas affected are the recently authorized Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska, $2,565,000 for 824 acres; Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz., $500,000 for 596 acres; Lower St. Croix National Scenic River, Minn.-Wis., $4 million for 1,380 acres, and Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., (signed into law July 4 by President Ford), $6,222,000 for 156 acres.

The NPS now purchases about 60,000 acres annually, using approximately $77 million from

the Land and Water Conservation Fund. At this time, 559,608 more acres and $449,631,713 are required to purchase lands in Congressionally authorized park and recreation areas and historic sites of the National Park System. Such purchases would be made in future years from the fund.

In his Congressional message the President said: "The Bicentennial Land Heritage Program will significantly influence the future of the 31-million-acre National Park System. The System, with its 287 areas, contains outstanding natural features and historical sites. These areas often suffer from overuse or deficient maintenance, and areas with high recreation potential often lack adequate access roads and visitor facilities.

"Many of the nationally significant historical and archeological sites are deteriorating from lack of proper protection and suitable resource management planning and execution. The addition of lands to the System, coupled with effective resource management, will increase opportunities for outdoor recreation, as well as ensure the protection and perpetuation of these resources for future generations. Their inclusion would also help to alleviate overcrowding problems at areas currently in the System, where sharply accelerated visitation during recent years has seriously impacted park resources," he said.

Thus, another part of President Ford's proposal would provide $700 million for the development of new and existing parklands and refuges. The money would be appropriated immediately and be available over the next 10 years. Of this appropriation, $500 million is earmarked for national park units. The funds are to be used to implement park and refuge master plans, which include visitor facilities, roads and trails, resource management tools and such additional improvements as may be necessary.

The proposal calls for $459 million (of which $259 million is to be immediately appropriated) for upgrading of park and refuge areas and increased staffing of the National Park and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. The $259 million is to be used for rehabilitation of deteriorated facilities, with $194.3 million for national parks and the remainder for wildlife refuges. Emphasis is to be given to those areas where public use opportunities are greatest.

The remaining $200 million would be made available over the next 10 years to provide 1,500 new permanent positions (1,000 for NPS). This represents a 12 percent increase in NPS permanent manpower.

The President proposed this appropriation of $20 million annually ($13 million for NPS) to ensure the protection of natural resources and to meet the increasing public demand.

The President also proposed an increase of $200 million in FY 1977 for the Community Development Bloc Grant Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Cities and States receiving these funds will be urged to give high priority to upgrading their existing parks, particularly those in urban areas.

Director Gary Everhardt called the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program "an initiative that demonstrates that we are a nation concerned for the quality of our future. . . . We in the National Park Service are elated with the Presidential initiative. We believe it demonstrates a national love and concern for our beautiful land and it gives us all the impetus and hope that we can get the job done," he said.

Some comments from the field . . .

(Editor's Note: Superintendents, land acquisition experts, and park planners interviewed by the NPS Newsletter staff responded with enthusiasm to the possibility of land acquisition and funding speed-ups provided in the proposed Bicentennial Land Heritage Act. Following are examples of how the additional dollars might be used, and typical reactions.)

Klondike Gold Rush NHP, Alaska

"I'm very happy to see that the Klondike land acquisition project could be completed in the near future," says former Denver Service Center Park Planner Don Campbell, who was instrumental in developing a plan for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska.

Mr. Ford's proposal would permit acquisition of 824 acres of private lands in the park at a cost of $2,565,000. In addition, State lands within the park would be donated, and Federal lands would be transferred to NPS.

The park encompasses about 13,000 acres. Much of the land is rugged and forested; steep mountains form two deep valleys; and there are glaciers inside canyons; there are streams and rivers.

Later funding for Klondike would be used to develop property in the Tayia Valley in the Chilcoot Pass Unit, and to restore 16 historic structures in Seagway, a fine Alaskan rural community in the park inhabited by approximately 700 people. The town, whose heydey was from about 1897-1900 receives about 75,000 visits a year though there are no federally operated visitor services yet. For the last 5 years, restoration of the historic structures has been a cooperative effort among representatives of the Federal and Alaskan Governments and private citizens.

Klondike Gold Rush NHP, Alaska.

Valley Forge NHP, Pa.

Under the President's acquisition proposal for the National Park System, NPS would allocate $6,222,000 for the purchase of about 156 acres of private inholdings in Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa., the balance of the 216 acres of private lands authorized when it became a national park site this year. The park encompasses about 2,506 acres.

The land to be purchased is subdivided among 25 different private owners. It is mostly residential acreage–desirable community property on the perimeter of the park. Acquisition would also include purchase of a small industrial site that was in operation until recently.

Although Valley Forge became a national historical park in July, it will continue to be operated and maintained by the State of Pennsylvania until approximately late February when a major construction by the State is completed.

Valley Forge NHP, Pa.

Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, encompasses some 29,000 acres of lovely parks, historic sites and cultural areas stretching between two industrial cities, Cleveland and Akron.

Superintendent Bill Birdsell calls the area, "the boondocks." "Most people are surprised when they come to Cuyahoga. I think they're expecting something like Gateway (N.Y.)," he says. "But Cuyahoga is open, breathing land, sparsely developed with relatively few people. It's a ripe time for Federal acquisition of the area."

Birdsell is encouraged by President Ford's proposal which would accelerate purchase of some 12,000 acres of private lands at a cost of $18,700,000. "It's encouraging to think that we would be able to continue to develop at about the same pace we are now," he said.

The relatively new national park (it was created Dec. 1974) offers no federally operated visitor services, although thousands of acres of choice developed State land will be transferred to NPS. Picnicking and fishing will be available on this land with hiking, horseback riding, and bicycle trails.

Currently, a team of DSC/MWR park planners are developing a master plan for Cuyahoga Valley to be completed at the end of the year. The team has recently completed 16 months of public hearings.

Cuyahoga Valley NRA, Ohio.

Big Cypress NP, Fla.

Entrance into Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida is quite difficult unless you take an airboat or swamp buggy. The land, 570,000 acres of swamp, cypress trees and pine, is under water most of the year. There is some hunting and fishing. But few people live here, and development would be impossible without drainage.

But Big Cypress' slow water run-off rate (its elevation ratio is about 2 inches to the mile) makes it a valuable watershed for nearby Everglades National Park as well as a water source for virtually all the residents of southern Florida.

James Sewell, chief, NPS Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office, is pleased about the $30 million additional proposed for land purchase in the preserve. It would expedite the acquisition of private inholdings in the preserve.

The irony of the Big Cypress story is that a considerable portion of the watershed was bought up years ago by some 72,000 private citizens who, not having ever seen the land, believed real estate brokers who praised its value.

Delaware Watergap NRA, N.J.-Pa.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, N.J.-Pa., is a 35-mile stretch of rolling countryside, hardwood trees and scenic nooks and crannies in the Delaware River Valley. At the gap, the Delaware River glides through a spectacular chasm in the mountains, a memorable sight that explains why the gap earned popularity in the 19th century as one of the Nation's foremost natural landmarks.

NPS presently administers about 31,500 acres of the 47,676 acres within the park boundaries. An additional 24,026 acres of land in the area is owned by the Corps of Engineers. Eventually the Army land will be transferred to NPS.

President Ford's proposal would fund the purchase of 2,684 acres of Pennsylvania timberland. According to Phil Stewart, former chief, NPS Land Acquisition, this would flush out park boundaries as far west as US Highway 209. "We're very pleased about the proposal," Stewart said.

A master plan for Delaware Water Gap NRA was developed in 1966, but a new management plan is in the offing because of the recently proposed deauthorization of the Tocks Island Dam construction project. The public has reviewed four alternative master plans for the park, and currently, DSC park planners are reviewing public input. *(continued on p. 4)*

Delaware Water Gap NRA, N.J.-Pa.

. . . areas that would benefit *(continued from p. 3)*

Indiana Dunes NL.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Canaveral National Seashore, Fla.

Lake Mead NRA, Nev.-Ariz.

To all Park Service employees:

Yellowstone National Park has welcomed many Presidents and witnessed many historic events, but few such occasions have been more significant than President Gerald Ford's visit to Yellowstone on August 29.

From a platform in front of Old Faithful, President Ford announced his $1.5 billion Bicentennial Land Heritage Program to provide funding and staffing for the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service for rehabilitation of national parks and wildlife refuges and for extensive land acquisition.

Recalling his own experiences as a seasonal park ranger in 1936, and those of his son Jack 2 years ago, the President declared: "I am disturbed that many of our national parks and wildlife refuges are deteriorating because the funds have not been made available to protect and maintain these priceless resources. We cannot allow this deterioration to proceed further."

In particular, the Bicentennial Land Heritage proposal recommends immediate Congressional action on the park and refuge proposals in Alaska that would add 32 million acres of new national parks and 34 million acres of wildlife refuges.

If approved by Congress, the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program would enable us to rehabilitate park facilities, to restore historic buildings and to carry out an increased maintenance program for roads and trails. It would provide staff and needed facilities for the many new parks and strengthen programs in interpretation and environmental education–programs that bring the parks to life for our visitors.

All of this contributed to the sense of elation that I felt listening to the President that beautiful day in Yellowstone. I was also pleased because the employees of the National Park Service had again come through with an outstanding job of preparing for the event.

Everything went off beautifully–including Old Faithful–and it was truly an outstanding day for the National Park Service. I wish to send a special thanks to all those who worked so hard on this event. Your initiative and hard work are greatly appreciated.

There is now a new focus of attention on the needs of the national parks which should help us all to carry forward the job of protecting America's great heritage of parks.

Gary Everhardt
Director

Interior Secretary Kleppe, Assistant to the Secretary Rivard, and Director Everhardt.

Beginnings of ceramic industry found at Colonial

By Art Miller
Information Officer, MARO

Excavations within Colonial National Historical Park, Va., have uncovered what archeologists believe to be the oldest manufacturing enterprise producing stoneware pottery in Colonial America.

Last spring, Dr. Norman F. Barka, archeology professor at the College of William and Mary, and his team discovered a second kiln, a large furnace used to fire pottery. The new find adds to other surprising evidence that the Yorktown site may represent the first true pottery industry in America, complete with research and development beginnings.

In addition to the two kilns, Dr. Barka has unearthed portions of several buildings that may have been used by workers as they threw pots, coated items with glaze, added designs, and stored their raw material and finished products. More than 50 complete or pieced-together items of good quality have already come to light.

"We have found so many specimens we can't keep up with the cataloguing," Dr. Barka says.

"All we knew before we started to dig in 1970 was that the British governor had referred to a 'poor potter' working at Yorktown. What surprised us completely was the extent of the operation and the sophistication of the techniques."

"Our excavations prove that these Colonial Americans were no fumbling beginners," Dr. Barka asserts. "They were experienced and competent potters making wares in well-designed and well-built kilns.

Another exciting find at Yorktown is that these Colonial potters were making pottery called stoneware in the early 18th century. Stoneware must be fired at a higher temperature, giving it a harder surface, and is often coated with a salt glaze.

Potters in England, Dr. Barka believes, started making stoneware only about 20 years before the Yorktown potter did.

The widespread and undoubtedly profitable enterprise at Yorktown must have been quietly carried on right under the nose of the British mercantile overseers.

The Yorktown products were varied: mugs for taverns, bowls, milk pans, jars, chamberpots, stone tiles, colanders, jugs, pipkins–even "bird bottles" that early Colonists used to attract birds to nest in their backyards.

Evidence proves that new shapes, styles and glazes were developed. The mystery potter, whoever he was and wherever he came from, experimented with different types of slips (a slip is a thin ceramic layer added to basic pot). He tried glazes whose colors varied from orange to red to green. Beautiful stoneware mugs, pulled out of the dirt by the archeologists, look like they have just come off a modern store shelf.

The pottery factory evidently sold its output not only locally, but shipped orders to other colonies and abroad. Cargo lists researched in archives in London note cargoes of "earthenware" leaving Yorktown bound for Maryland, North Carolina, and the West Indies.

Who was the chief potter? Dr. Barka does not know. But tantalizing clues give hints. Diggers unearthed an orange-glazed porringer that bears the date "1720." Underneath are the initials "AG," making this piece perhaps the earliest dated Colonial-made pottery specimen yet discovered in America.

The porringer provided another surprise. Underneath it carefully protected within the porringer, lay a fragile cup of blue and white Delftware. Dr. Barka believes it to be an imported cup that was buried with the porringer, perhaps to mark an important occasion such as the start of a new kiln.

What is not yet clear at the dig is the part played in the Yorktown pottery enterprise by William Rogers. Rogers, a well-to-do brewer and merchant, owned the two half-acre lots on which the kilns and outbuildings were built.

An advertisement in a newspaper of 1741 offered "Rogers ware" for sale. In his estate account, Rogers left to his heirs a quantity of "unfired earthenware."

It seems evident, Dr. Barka concludes, that the so-called "Poor Potter" of Yorktown was neither poor nor ordinary. It is clear from the historical record that he was engaged in a business that, had it been known in England, would have infuriated pottery manufacturers there who wanted only to extract raw material from the Colonies then sell Americans the finished products of English mills.

"Many questions remain," says Dr. Barka. "We need additional funds to catalog the thousands of pieces we have found. We also need laboratory analysis and more work in the field."

The original discovery of the pottery-making site was made in 1970 by W. A. Childrey, the owner of the property. The remains had lain relatively undisturbed beneath the dirt floor of a garage.

Dr. Barka was called in and found "waster pits," heaps of discarded faulty pottery. He excavated the first kiln, a rectangular one similar to those in Holland, in 1972. He traced the walls of several associated factory buildings in 1975, then discovered the second kiln this May.

This much seems clear. The Yorktown excavations will provide the first in-depth study of a Colonial American potter and his works that can be based on well-preserved and abundant archeological remains.

Scarcely 20 miles away at Jamestown, the glass industry had its beginning in Colonial America. Yorktown, it now seems, may prove to be the beginnings of the Nation's ceramic industry.

Dr. Norman F. Barka (right) holds stoneware mug as he checks progress of an assistant, James Ingraham.

YCC program more than just work, work, work . . .

By Ed Riddell
Park Technician
Grand Teton National Park
Wyoming

From amidst a tangled jumble of downed lodgepole pine came the sound of axes and hand saws. Soon a group of high school age kids emerged from the forest laughing, carrying between them a dead lodgepole, which they stacked on top of a growing pile near the road. Soon a truck would come through and haul out the stack of debris.

All this activity is taking place at the Colter Bay group campground in Grand Teton National Park, and the high school age workers are part of a newly initiated Youth Conservation Corps program in the park. Cleaning up the lodgepole pine blowdown in the group campsites at Colter Bay is only one of their many projects. Besides work projects, 10 hours of their 40-hour week are set aside for activities designed to foster environmental awareness.

The whole thing began last winter when the Park learned that it would receive funding for a YCC Program. YCC Programs are federally funded on a joint basis by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The park chose local elementary school teacher George Anderson to head their program and work began. Sixteen local high school students, boys and girls, were selected and adult crewleaders were hired. Because of shortages of park housing, it was decided that the program would have to be nonresidential. Hence, each day the workers arrive from Jackson in a yellow school bus borrowed from the Jackson School District.

The real purpose of the YCC Program is not just to get work done, but it is also to give the participants an appreciation for the area in which they are working. This includes environmental awareness as well as an awareness of how the park runs, its problems and potentials. Each student accompanied a road patrolman while he made his rounds and observed, helped and talked to trail maintenance, shop and sign department personnel. They also spent time with the park biologists finding out how research plays a role in park management. YCC participants find out what various park jobs entail and see how a park runs, from the inside. George Anderson commented, "The kids are learning a lot about how a park works. There are so many talented people here to assist us." Grand Teton must stay in touch with people and through this program, the future community leaders of Jackson are getting a first-hand look at park operation.

Just how do these two purposes of YCC fit together–work on the one hand and environmental awareness on the other? A typical day during July reveals how the two can never be really separated. In 1974, a windstorm in the Colter Bay area blew down many trees and closed the major portion of the campground. Park maintenance crews cleaned much of the area, but the group campsites remained closed.

Biologist Dale Taylor (center) tells YCC group about 1974 fire.

Jeff McMullen trims lodgepole.

Biologist Dale Taylor and YCCers examine a wasp-larva.

The YCC is working to restore that area. A passerby would be amazed at the speed and enthusiasm of this group. There is no standing around, and if a decision needs to be made as to where to pile the downed timber as it is cleaned up, why then the group makes it with the supervision of the crew leader who not only oversees the work but lends a hand as well. There is an air of fun about their work and a constant bantering and joking. The kids like their work, after all, as one female YCC participant said, "It is certainly better than being a maid in Jackson." It is healthy outdoor labor and projects are varied. The clean-up at Colter

Bay was a big part of their summer's work, but they also fixed 3 miles of buck and rail fence near Cunningham Cabin, and removed 1½ miles of barbed wire near the Pfeiffer Homestead, which lay in the elk migration route. They rebuilt the Three Senses Trail at Colter Bay and spent 3 days in the backcountry up in the northern end of the park removing an old elk exclosure, restoring it to its natural state. With all their projects, the kids are not just ordered to do it and expected to respond, but instead they are given reason as to why the work should be done and why it must be done in a particular way to coincide with park management philosophy.

Cleaning up the blowdown at Colter Bay was a big project. The jumble of downed trees presented an awesome amount of work. During one afternoon the kids found out just how it was that the mess in the campground came about in the first place. They found out it was far more complicated than high wind velocities. The reasons for that blowdown were wrapped up in the complex problems of forest management and natural fire. An afternoon with seasonal research biologist Dale Taylor answered many questions. Dale is the biologist doing the research on the 1974 Waterfalls Canyon fire and he has an intimate knowledge of the important role of fire in maintaining a healthy forest. He also has quite a knack for explaining these concepts to others. A slide show on fire management introduced the kids to the problems. Interestingly enough, the last slide was of the Colter Bay blowdown. Yes, part of the problem there had been lack of fire. Things were beginning to fit together.

After the slide show the kids boarded a park boat and traveled to the west shore of Jackson Lake where Dale Taylor gave them a guided tour of the 1974 burn area. They saw the way the fire had burned only portions of the forest, leaving others untouched. Hence, a healthy mosaic of tree types was being created. The beautiful pink mountain hollyhock was in full bloom and in places the burned forest floor was literally knee high in green leaves and pink blossoms. The YCC members also saw that in Dale's research he had found a greater diversity of small mammals in the burned area than in the unburned area. He found as many as 40 pairs of northern three-toed woodpeckers per acre in burned areas the year after the fire. This woodpecker is an extremely rare park species and it seems to be fire dependent.

Students saw small wasps that are devouring the burned trees. In fact, the year after the burn, Taylor told them, "Wasps were so busy eating the dead trees that you could literally hear them chewing away." Most of all, however, these YCC workers learned that fire is important in maintaining a healthy forest. Beetle-kill occurs in old forests which have not been burned in recent times. Old trees are susceptible to wind damage, such as that which occurred at Colter Bay.

So from blowdown clean-up in the morning to an afternoon with a park biologist studying the effects of natural fire, the participants in the Grand Teton National Park YCC Program saw the problems of managing a national park. They saw the delicate balance of the natural system which the park is responsible for preserving. It is this kind of active education that is needed today if the Park Service is to manage its lands correctly.

Crater Lake making a strong recovery

Park technician tests drinking water.

By William K. Carlson
Park Technician, Crater Lake National Park
Oregon

Last year was a real down year for Crater Lake National Park, the worst in its 74-year history. For a while it seemed that the park was almost mortally stricken.

We are happy to report that the park is making a strong recovery, but before describing the "new" Crater Lake, it might be useful to review the events of a year ago.

Nearly all Crater Lake employees and many visitors became ill last year after drinking contaminated water. The story goes that only two employees were not sick–one drank nothing but beer, the other nothing but whiskey. NPS and concession personnel were reporting symptoms of nausea and diarrhea by June 23; reports of visitors becoming ill soon followed. On July 4 public health officers arrived to investigate. On July 10 the Rim Village sewer line was found blocked by a large rock; raw sewage had been flowing into the park's water supply for several weeks. On July 11 the park was closed to visitors. As far as we know, this was the first time an entire national park had ever been closed.

And so Crater Lake National Park, site of the purest, bluest, deepest lake in the United States, closed its gates for 3 weeks because of impure drinking water. Of course the park's water supply did not come from the lake, but still the irony of the situation was not lost on the press and on the American public. There were investigations and hearings; the ramifications of the epidemic are still being felt.

The Government has already paid out more than $260,000 in medical claims, and lawsuits are still pending. The park's public image received a battering from which it is only now beginning to recover. The park's closing received national coverage by the media, and subsequent hearings kept Crater Lake's problem in the headlines for many months.

The lawsuits may drag on for quite a while; but in the meantime, superintendent Frank Betts and his staff are pumping so many new ideas into the park that last year's problems already seem rather remote.

A thorough overhaul of the water system was the first step in renewing the park, which now has a new water source at Annie Spring. A full-time water systems operator, a seasonal sanitarian, a nurse, and a strictly enforced illness surveillance system all help to ensure that any further trouble will be detected early. Water in the system is tested every day for chlorine residual; it is checked for bacteria twice a week. The water in the creeks is also monitored regularly for bacteria count. Sewage lines are also being replaced this summer.

"How's the water this year?" is a question still frequently asked by visitors, but the park staff can answer "Just fine!" with confidence and conviction now–and that's good for both visitor and employee morale.

But Crater Lake needed more than a plumbing job to get back on its feet, and the staff has taken several other steps to improve facilities and services. All employees have received extensive training this year. The permanent staff participated in a 3-day "team-building" course last May and this year's seasonal training program was one of the most extensive ever held in the park, lasting 2 weeks for most employees.

Seasonal rangers and maintenance people studied and practiced search and rescue tactics, first aid, and wildland fire control. Interpreters, maintenance employees, rangers, and YCC enrollees were given specific instruction in their own fields–experts were brought in to instruct rangers in all aspects of law enforcement, for example. The new, broad-based instruction was initiated because Frank Betts and his staff feel that the narrow specializations of private industry are not suitable in managing a park. A maintenanceman may have to administer first-aid to a visitor; an interpreter may have to deal with a law enforcement situation at any time.

The staff has also stressed the team concept. For example, a park would quickly fall apart without its maintenance employees: their services in maintaining the utility systems, installing signs, taking care of roads, and removing litter are absolutely essential, yet too often taken for granted by visitors and sometimes even by seasonal rangers. This year the work of each division and the concession operation was explained to all employees, so they would begin to think of themselves as part of the Crater Lake team.

At Crater Lake, training continued throughout the summer. Wednesday was training day, and the topics covered included helicopter operations, first-aid, horsemanship, driving practice, prescribed burning techniques, land navigation, and work with firearms.

A physical fitness program based upon Dr.

Kenneth Cooper's Aerobics system was also put into effect. NPS men and women are frequently seen jogging along the road, and both the "step test" and a 1½ mile run are given to check on each employee's progress. Needless to say, this aspect of the training program is not equally popular with all employees, but most agree that the end result of *knowing* that you are in physical shape to handle any task that might arise makes it worth the effort.

Frank Betts and his division chiefs would be the first to agree that rebuilding the morale of a park team cannot be done in a few weeks–or even in a season. But they are working hard to keep lines of communication open between supervisors, employees, and the concessioner. Critiques of 1976 "search and rescue" operations seem to have been helpful. Frequent "happy hours," picnics, parties, a softball league, and other social events also help staff and seasonal employees find out what's going on.

Crater Lake maintenance crew moves posts.

So does all this mean that there are no misunderstandings among employees at Crater Lake this year? No resentment to this new training? Nothing but total harmony between divisions, and all up and down the line? It does not! Crater Lake has its problems like any other park, but as staff and seasonals get to know each other's strengths and weaknesses, a mutual tolerance and respect seems to be developing, which is a pretty good foundation for the "team spirit" that is so often talked about but rarely experienced.

Superintendent Betts believes that employee morale and visitor morale are closely linked. He says that "the better the morale is among park service employees, the better their attitude is going to be when they're on the job, and the more they're going to do for the visitors."

A full range of interpretive activities is offered to Crater Lake visitors, including short and long distance naturalist-led hikes and evening slide programs at campground and lodge. The visitor also receives another bonus. Upon entering the park, he is given a newspaper called *Crater Lake Reflections*, which contains a list of interpretive activities and other articles, including one straightforward article about last year's water problem and what has been done to remedy it.

All this seems to be working for both employees and visitors, and though the park cannot be considered completely recovered from last year's trauma, it gives us great pleasure to report that Crater Lake National Park is well on the road to regaining its place in the top echelon of the System.

International representatives meet

It's been 222 years since the French, the British, and the Native Americans were reunited in southwestern Pennsylvania; but this year, on July 3, representatives from France, England, and the Onondaga Indian Nation in New York, assembled at Fort Necessity National Battlefield at the site of the opening battle of the French and Indian War. It was not merely an anniversary of a battle, however, but also a celebration of America's history in the Bicentennial year.

The international representatives were the highlight of the day. Despite the fact that France and England had been bitter enemies during this struggle for control of the North American continent, each of the representatives extended warm and friendly greetings from their home countries. French Vice-Consul Bruno Gain from New York, and British Consul Ronald Baxter from Toronto, Canada, each reflected upon the friendships that have developed between their countries and the United States since that early conflict.

At one point in the British Consul's speech, the French military group from New Castle, Pa., made an unscheduled appearance. As the Consul reflected on the ragged, hungry British soldiers and subjects who had fought in this battle, a volley of fire sounded from the woods. The Consul quickly recovered from the ill-timed demonstration by commenting on the French "tradition" of early arrivals.

Adelphena Logan, a Native-American cultural leader from the Onondaga Indian Nation in New York, presented that group's outlook on the events of 1754. A military band, cultural reviews, and military demonstrations were also a part of the celebration for a crowd of nearly 4,000 that attended the Bicentennial affair.

Representatives of Onondaga Indian Nation of New York.

Olson and Everhardt to highlight Association conference

Olson.

Sigurd F. Olson, one of our country's best known and respected ecologists and interpretive naturalists, will be the featured speaker at the Publications Awards Banquet, NPS Cooperating Association Conference, Wednesday, Nov. 10, Albuquerque, N. Mex. The 77 year-old Olson, whose new book *Reflections From the North Country* (Alfred Knopf, $7.95) was released Sept. 3, lives in Ely, Minn., and will journey to Albuquerque especially to address the Cooperating Association representatives gathered at the Hilton Inn for their 6th biennial meeting. Director Gary Everhardt will address the conference closing session on Friday, Nov. 12 and, if schedule permits, present the publications competition awards at the Wednesday banquet.

Forty-five resource persons from the Service and the outside will be making presentations to what is being called the largest and most important meeting of cooperating associations in their history; subjects from management policies and standards to bookstore design and merchandizing, and wildflower photography and printing to editing and author's contracts. Bill Young, Navajo trader and Association representative at Hubbell Trading Post, will share his experiences with the conference, as will Dennis St. John, design director for the B. Dalton Bookstores, Ruth Radlauer, children's book author, and John Richardson, distinguished nature photographer.

The Association conference opens Nov. 8 with Les Arnberger, Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, and veteran Cooperating Association executive, delivering the keynote address. He will be followed by numerous speakers and panel discussion leaders who will address vital issues related to the daily activities of this important extension of the NPS interpretive program.

Association representatives should contact the Cooperating Association Coordinator's office at Harpers Ferry Center (FTS: 925-6226, comm: 304-535-6371) for information and reservation forms.

Scientific pubs available in Washington

By Mary Lee Anderson
Writer-Editor Intern
Office of the Chief Scientist, WASO

The NPS science publication program began in 1932 with the first of the Faunal Series–*A Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations in National Parks*. Written by George Wright, Joseph Dixon, and Ben Thompson, the book is still prime source material for scientists and historians alike. In addition to setting forth for the first time the Park Service approach to wildlife management, the book tackles the whole subject of methodologies adapted to faunal investigations in national parks.

The Faunal Series was replaced in 1973 by the Scientific Monograph series. However, the Faunal books are still available, and some, such as Adolph Murie's book on the wolves of Mount McKinley, and the coyotes of Yellowstone, have been reprinted several times to fill continuing demands.

The Scientific Monograph series began with Margaret M. Meagher's *The Bison of Yellowstone National Park*, quickly followed by five more books covering ecology, geology, and some on human impact on specific areas of the Park System. Five more monographs currently in the process of publication concern the ecology of North Carolina's barrier islands, the saguaro of the southwest desert, wolf ecology and prey relationships on Isle Royale, the sunken forest of Fire Island, and the impact of two exotic plants on a Potomac island. Shorter publications on similar topics appear in the form of "Occasional Papers."

Management reports of specific park resources ranging from marine systems to grizzly bears comprise the Natural Resource Series, published primarily for in-house use of resource managers, these often include guidelines and recommendations.

Three volumes covering the forest regions and inland wetlands of the United States comprise the Natural History Theme Studies to date. These reports of theme and natural regions are described in the NPS Plan of 1972, and some 17 to 20 more are lined up awaiting publication.

Instructing readers on planting in urban soil, collecting a soil sample, or repairing a tree, the ecological services bulletins are written and illustrated in a "how to do it" style. Aimed at urban areas with investigations of sociological problems and recreational possibilities, the Urban Ecosystem Series has been requested by city libraries and environmental action groups as well as city planners and engineers all over the Nation. Attempting to unite man, nature, and the city, topics include the river in the city, the city as a park, and the city as a biological community. The pamphlets are in heavy demand at urban parks such as Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.; and are used in classes for interpreters at the Mather and Albright Training Centers.

Annual reports cover the natural and social science research activities occurring in NPS. Names of researchers, summaries of studies, and progress reports are included in these informative books.

Handbooks, guidelines, and reports that do not fit into other categories are listed under "Miscellaneous Publications." These vary from a study of the giant sequoia by Dan Beard, to a pre-park study of Everglades, Fla., urging the Park Service to preserve the area as a national park.

Further information about what is available may be obtained from Jean Matthews of the NPS Office of the Chief Scientist, Washington, D.C. Phone: (202) 525-5051.

Preservationists meet

Park Service historic preservation personnel met in Santa Fe last spring to discuss pressing issues involved in the care of historic resources within the Park System. About 40 NPS officials from regional offices, archeological centers, the Denver Service Center, selected parks, and WASO met there as guests of the Southwest Regional Office. Historical architect Dave Battle presided. Some of those who attended were Regional Directors Joe Rumburg and Lynn Thompson, Deputy Regional Director Ted Thompson, Associate Regional Director Denny Galvin, and Assistant Director Park Historic Preservation Bob Utley.

Committees discussed and prepared policy papers on topics concerning the roles and functions of preservation officers, personnel standards, the role of professional disciplines and data accumulation. Regional Director Rumburg forwarded these statements to Director Everhardt, who asked that specific proposals be prepared for the consideration of the Directorate.

It is expected that a third annual meeting will be held in Tucson in 1977.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or duties but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

–Humphrey Davy

Health Unit at HFC

A long-planned-for health services unit was recently opened at Harpers Ferry Center, W. Va. "This is the first health services unit to be established among the 'field forces' of the Park Service. All of the other units are established in metropolitan areas," said Donna Roberts, personnel officer at Harpers Ferry.

The fully-equipped installation provides some health care and out-patient medical services for employees of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the Interpretive Design Center, the Mather Training Center, and Harpers Ferry Job Corps and staff.

Whenever necessary, the unit also provides visitors with first aid and emergency medical care.

Situated in the old Stagecoach Inn (built in 1824) in the lower section of Harpers Ferry, the health unit will be open daily from now until the end of October.

First Big Cypress super

Irvin L. Mortenson, a 10-year veteran of the Park Service, has been named park manager for the newly established Big Cypress National Preserve, near Everglades National Park, Fla.

Mortenson's new responsibilities include on-site development and management programs; and coordinating NPS programs with State, county, and local governmental offices, and others having an interest in the programs and operations of the Preserve. He will work closely with officials of the Land Acquisition Office and will be directly involved in the formulation of necessary policies and regulations required to manage our Nation's first national preserve.

Previous to this assignment, Mortenson served as district manager at Everglades, and was assigned to resource management and visitor protection positions in national parks—Yosemite, Calif.; Grand Teton, Wyo.; Grand Canyon, Ariz.; and North Cascades, Wash.

Frontier molded a strong Washington

By John R. Vosburgh
Public Information Specialist, WASO

Young George Washington's "failure, frustration, and defeat in the frontier war of 1754-58" helped strengthen him for his later achievements in life, says a historian writing for the National Park Service.

In "A Charming Field for an Encounter," Robert C. Alberts describes Washington in defeat at Fort Necessity and the Braddock Campaign. This book, published during the Bicentennial year, is freshly researched and is as full of surprises as a frontier ambush.

The title is Washington's piquant description of the site he chose for Fort Necessity, 11 miles east of the present city of Uniontown, Pa. The location proved to be a water-soaked trap between two hills, a sitting duck for French and Indian marksmen in the woods 60 yards away. It was here in July 1754 that Lt. Col. Washington, 24, surrendered, nearly 2 years before the French and Indian War was declared.

The site is commemorated by Fort Necessity National Battlefield, a 900-acre area of the National Park System established by Congress in 1931 and transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

The author of "A Charming Field . . . ," a contributing editor of "American Heritage," has unearthed some choice tidbits for history buffs:

- "The French acted as great cowards, and the English as fools at Fort Necessity," observed the Iroquois chief, Half King, a former ally of Washington's.
- The French fooled Washington into signing capitulation papers which admitted (in French) that his force had assassinated a French officer. The officer actually had been killed in combat, but the assassination charge was circulated throughout Europe.
- As commander-in-chief in the Revolution, Washington still had "A grateful remembrance of the escape" at Fort Necessity 22 years afterward.
- Washington left the British Army rather than be demoted after his defeat at Fort Necessity.
- Washington served as aide to British Gen. Edward Braddock without pay or rank.
- When Braddock's army was attacked, Washington "distinguished himself" in the fight and helped to carry the mortally wounded general off the field in a silk sash.

As every schoolboy and girl knows—or thought they knew—Braddock was ambushed. Not so! says Alberts. On the contrary the French and Indians "unexpectedly ran headlong into the advancing British column."

The 64-page book has 17 color illustrations by Daniel Maffia, six maps, an appendix and references.

Letters

Dear Editor:

I recently had the opportunity to attend an intake ranger workshop in Boston, and one of the topics discussed concerned eventual placement at the GS-9 level upon program completion. One of the counselors stated that he had just returned from a temporary assignment to BEE and had been impressed by the lack of qualified personnel available for GS-9 ranger certifications. Therefore, being in a "seller's market," intakes should feel no concern about the availability of GS-9 positions. Most of the other counselors agreed.

At approximately the same time, however, authorization was received to delete park ranger positions from the DIVS announcements. The cover memo explained that, due to the large number of qualified rangers available for BEE journeymen-level consideration, there was no need to announce the positions. Further, it was noted that the final selection process was being delayed up to 2 or 3 weeks as a result of the overwhelming response from field personnel.

There seems to be a contradiction here. If the system is indeed being "clogged" by a large number of candidates, then what prospects face the intake at the end of his/her training period? Also, wouldn't it be of greater benefit to devise methods for BEE to handle the greater volume created by an "advertised" position rather than restricting the number of applicants to the few selected by the computer? Shouldn't each of us have the opportunity to be considered for any position we sincerely believe ourselves to be qualified for? This would seem logical only if our goal is to fill a vacancy with the most qualified ranger available; in the long run isn't this worth an extra 2 or 3 weeks?

On the other hand, if candidates are indeed scarce, then why remove the "025" series listings? It would appear that a tool such as the DIVS would serve to bring interested rangers to the attention of BEE and, therefore, assist in filling the vacancy. Further, why would our counselors tell us the situation is the opposite of that described in the memo?

Could someone explain what's *really* going on?

Cliff Chetwin
Park Ranger
Morristown, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Chetwin:

On the surface, it does appear that a contradiction exists between the difficulty BEE is experiencing in filling certain GS-9 Park Ranger positions and the removal of the GS-025 positions from the Departmental Vacancy Information System Listing. It has been difficult to locate highly qualified GS-9 Park Rangers to fill positions in historical areas as well as positions in urban or near urban settings. This is attributed to the fact that the Service's recruitment efforts in the past several years have been severely hampered by employment ceilings, thereby limiting the number of intake Park Rangers with a history background. A second factor is that most GS-9 Park Rangers are reluctant to lateral to areas of high living costs even though they might be gaining additional experience. Consideration is being given to individually advertise those difficult-to-fill GS-9 Park Ranger positions.

At the GS-11 and 12 levels the system is indeed clogged as evidenced by the following numbers of Park Rangers eligible for these positions. Currently there are 546 at GS-9, 313 at GS-11 and 235 at GS-12.

The Termatrex System used by BEE to locate candidates for vacancies is simply an optical scanner, manually operated and very definitely is not a computer system. In most cases evaluators will review 40 to 60 employee folders (containing the 10-180 series) for every Park Ranger vacancy. The candidates referred to the appointing official for selection, are those determined, by the panel of evaluators serving in BEE, to be the best qualified for that position.

The question of devising methods for BEE to handle the additional workload solves only a portion of the problem. It was our experience in BEE that the majority of persons applying for positions in the 025 series did not possess the skills needed to perform the duties of the job. In short DVIS was not a help in locating better candidates for Park Ranger vacancies.

Your counselors were correct in stating that Intake Park Ranger trainees who have successfully completed their training assignment and who are well recommended for advancement will have little difficulty in advancing to th GS-9 level. The competition gets keener for the GS-11 positions and increases with advancement in grade.

Mary C. Bradley
Chief, Branch of Employee Evaluation and Staffing
WASO

People on the move

New faces

CHRISTIENSEN, Richard D., Carpenter, Mesa Verde NP
DAVIS, Ernest Lee, Concession Mgmt Spec, Zion NP
DE MILLE, Ellen, Clerk-Typist, Zion NP
DICKSON, Judith F., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
DINSMORE, Donald J., Park Tech, Fort Point NHS
DOUHAN, Carl J., Park Tech, Organ Pipe Cactus NM
DUNCAN, Isaac M., Jr., Park Tech, Colonial NHP
GOLDBERG, Eugene B., Architect, Colonial NHP
HOPPE, Barton W., Concessions Mgmt Spec, Professional Support Div, DSC
KING, Phyllis L., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
LARSON, James N., Maintenanceman, Voyageurs NP
MARROQUIN, Norma, Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
PACE, George S., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP
REISSIG, Ruth Lee, Staffing Cler, Glacier NP
RULEY, Barry E., Cartographic Tech, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, MARO
RUTLEDGE, Thomas N., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP
WEIKERT, Michael S., Park Tech, Catoctin Mountain Park

New places

EDWARDS, Lawana S., Admin Tech, Western Archeological Center, to Budget & Fiscal Clerk, Western Archeological Center
EVANS, R. Scott, Supv Park Ranger, Point Reyes NS, to Park Ranger, Voyageurs NP
GREENE, Allen W., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP, to Same, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Btfld Mem NP
HARTMAN, Thomas L., Park Mgr, Canyonlands NP, to Same, Cumberland Gap NHP
HERMANCE, Ronald E., Hydraulic Engineering Tech, Everglades NP, to Hydrologist, Everglades NP
JONES, Henry Lee, Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Sequoia NP
KYLANDER, Sue A., Supply Clerk, Grand Teton NP, to Resource Mgmt Clerk, Grand Teton NP
NAHAFFEY, George S., Supv Horticulturist, Horticulture & Grounds Section, NCP to Park Ranger, Natural Resources Mgmt Div, WASO
PACHECO, Leonard H., Engineering Equipm't Operator, Yosemite NP, to Roads & Trails Foreman, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
PATTERSON, Thomas D., Park Tech, Richmond NBP, to Same, Delaware Water Gap NRA
PAYNE, Victoria M., Clerk, Finance Div, to Admin Clerk, Horticulture & Grounds Section, NCP
PETERSON, Dale, Supv Park Ranger, Chaco Canyon NM, to Same, Golden Gate NRA
PINNEKE, Stanley W., Park Tech, Everglades City Res Mgmt, to Maintenance Worker, Olympic NP
RAUSCH, Robert O., Clerk (DMT), Mgmt Appraisal, to Sec, Interag Archeological Services, San Francisco
SMITH, Sibbald, Park Ranger, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Supv Park Ranger, Natchez Trace Pkwy
SULLIVAN, Arthur L., Park Mgr, Bighorn Canyon NRA, to Supt. Ozark NSR
THOMPSON, Peter, Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP
WAGERS, Jerry D., Park Mgr, NAR, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
WEBB, Kathryn, Accounting Tech, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, to Admin Clerk, Grand Teton NP

Out of the traces

ANDERSON, Jack K., Park Mgr, Yellowstone NP
BALLARD, Beverly D., Payroll Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
BILLAK, Thomas J., Park Tech, Div Visitor Services, NCP
BISHOP, Brenda J., Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
BRUCKER, Francesca A., Clerk-Typist, Golden Gate NRA
BUSSEY, Kenneth, Carpenters Helper, Saugus Iron Works NHS
COLEMAN, June J., Sec, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP
HAGNER, James F., Pipefitter, Independence NHP
JONES, Shirley R., Janitor, Branch Transportation, NCP
LAWTER, Reuben C., Carpenter, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP
MEDINA, Meregildo R., Maintenance Worker, Minute Man NHP
MIGUEL, Leroy M., Laborer, Organ Pipe Cactus NM
NELSON, I. Gayle, Telephone Oper, Rocky Mountain NP
NELSON, Pamela J., Clerk-Typist, Div Audio-visual Arts, HFC
NICOLAOU, George, Sewage Plant Operator, Whiskeytown NRA
PECORARO, Jennie E., Sec, Statute of Liberty NM
RICHARDSON, Rayshelle, Laborer, Organ Pipe Cactus NM
ROGERS, Patricia M., Payroll Clerk, Finance Div, WASO
SWANK, Donna J., Clerk-Typist, Alaska Area Office
SYLVIA, Glenn C., Maintenance Foreman, Acadia NP
WOELBING, N. Louise, Sec, Yosemite NP
YSIP, Rosario, Accounts Maintenance Clerk, Finance Div, WRO

Bill Hebb and Kristie Harris, horse-range patrol unit, Harpers Ferry NHP, W. Va.

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Bicentennial Land Heritage highlights

President Ford with Yellowstone Superintendent John A. Townsley.

Old Faithful geyser erupted in the middle of the President's announcement.

Yellowstone protection units on duty, Aug. 29.

Assistant Secretary Reed at his press conference on Bicentennial Land Heritage program.