National Park Service

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Firefighters, scientists battle Bandelier blaze

Fire jumps State Road 4 separating Bandelier NM and Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory land. Photo, courtesy of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

By Bennie L. Moffett
Public Information Officer, SWRO

Can archeologists and firefighters work together on a major forest fire in harmony and to the mutual benefit of the public?

"You bet," says Jim Bates, the fire boss of the La Mesa fire which burned more than 15,000 acres in and around Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., recently. "The archeologists actually were a help to us."

"You bet," says Ronald Ice, regional archeologist for the National Park Service's Southwest Region. "As far as I know there were no squabbles and we actually were able to help the firefighting effort with our knowledge of the terrain."

When Dr. Milford Fletcher, National Park Service scientist, arranged to have archeologists work with the bulldozers and guide firelanes away from prehistoric archeological ruins in Bandelier, there were those at the onset of the fire who felt that archeology and firefighting were incompatible.

Firefighters create a fire break in the earth to prevent fire from spreading. Archeologists work with firefigthers toensure no ruins are dug up.

But Fletcher and Ice proved the skeptics wrong. "We weren't sure how things would develop, because archeologists have never worked on a fire as archeologists," Ice said. "They have worked as firefighters, of course, but at Bandelier we felt archeological help was essential in saving the prehistoric ruins."

Ice said there was no conflict between firefighters and archeologists because their priorities were the same. "Our overriding concern naturally was the safety of the people involved in the fire supression activities," he said. "Our second priority was the containment of the fire.

"But those obvious priorities never really came in conflict with our highly successful efforts to save the ruins."

Ice noted that Bandelier's entire 30,000 acres are dotted with ruins and the monument was set aside by Congress in 1916 to protect the prehistoric treasures in the area, many of which date from AD 1200 to 1500.

"We knew that a fire at Mesa Verde National Park several years ago resulted in severe loss to archeological resources there and we didn't want to see the same thing happen at Bandelier."

Ice believes that efforts of the archeologists were successful. "We had 30

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archeologists in the field at one time or another, not only from the Park Service, but from the School of American Research and the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe and from the Office of Contract Archeology at the University of New Mexico."

The net result, according to Ice, after a preliminary survey of the area, was some damage to only six out of hundreds of sites within the monument. "We had three sites hit by dozer blades. One was damaged when a stump was grabbed out and another was damaged when a hand line was being put through." Ice said. "But none were damaged when archeologists were present. Unfortunately, it wasn't possible to be everywhere, especially with the logistic problems in a canyon-slashed area such as Bandelier."

Ice said the archeologists did more than save the vast store of Indian sites. They actually contributed to the firefighting efforts. "We were working from good maps and many times we were able to direct fire crews into areas they were unfamiliar with.

"And we were also able to pinpoint rendezvous areas and take firefighters into the area at night."

Clean sweep at Gateway

The beaches of New York City were covered with litter when NPS took over operation of Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., in 1974. At Jacob Riis Park, for example, the area was strewn with sharp shells, cans, pop tops, glass, flotsam and other unmentionables, resulting in up to 150 or more injuries requiring first aid treatment in a given weekend.

Recreation area maintenance types put on their thinking caps to seek an efficient way to clean up the mess. Bob Zimmerman, maintenance supervisor of the Breezy Point Unit surveyed private industry for a beach-cleaning machine. The unit tested two machines that were currently in production and were not satisfied that either met the needs of the park. Zimmerman and mechanic foreman Walter Jones developed the idea to modify a self-loading scraper. Several local dealerships were approached and H. O. Penn Machinery Co. agreed to attempt to develop a machine to fill the bill.

Working from the ideas of Zimmerman and Jones, the company engineers developed a modification kit for the Caterpillar 613 self-loading scraper by designing a system of baskets and trays adapted to the standard flights of the elevator system. These baskets dig 4 inches into the beach surface and "sift the sand," carrying the debris up and over the top of the elevator into the scraper bowl and allowing the sifted sand to fall back on the beach down on baffle plate. This device can remove up to 11 cubic yards of hazardous material from a beach in just 4 hours.

The machine can also be converted back to a scraper in 1 day, and can also be used for annual spring beach leveling and erosion control. The new machine is seen responsible for the new cleanliness of the Gateway's beaches and fewer first aid cases.

Modernizing NPS fire management

A task force of NPS firefighters, who met late last year to hash out new guidelines for fire prevention and control, has come up with the first comprehensive guide to the Service's fire management program in a decade.

Meeting in Boise, Idaho, the task force included Robert Sellers and John Bowlder, NPS employees of the Boise Interagency Fire Center (NPS-BIFC); William Colony, fire control officer at Glacier National Park, Mont.; Larry Bancroft, resource management specialist at Everglades National Park, Fla.; Robert Dunnagan, resource management specialist at the Rocky Mountain Regional Office; Henry LaSala, resource management specialist at the Southwest Regional Office; Allan Lovaas, regional chief scientist for the Midwest Region, and Dave Butts, of the Washington, D.C., Office's Division of Natural Resource Management.

Additional assistance in finalizing the guidelines was provided by Max Berg, park ranger at Yellowstone National Park; and Les Gunsel, chief ranger at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz.

As a part of the improved program, this spring all park employees nationwide were invited to submit personal data in order to be entered into the new Fire Qualification/Certification system. This information is used to identify training needs as well as selection of personnel to fight fires.

One recommendation of the task force that has been implemented on an accelerated schedule due to the drought and associated fire potential was AFFIRMS (Administrative Forest Fire Information Retrieval and Management System). Six regional offices and 23 parks and WASO will utilize the system to facilitate communication on fire danger and fire occurrence.

Twenty-four new terminals were acquired and training sessions were held for the operators at both Denver and San Francisco. (See photo.) One advantage to field areas of this system is access to a program that generates fire danger indicators from such basic weather inputs as temperature, relative humidity, etc. Field personnel are relieved of the time consuming, and potentially error producing, job of working through a series of charts to develop this data. The parks also have access to fire data from adjacent AFFIRMS users, giving park staffs a broader base for assessing their fire situations. The Regions, NPS-BIFC, and WASO also have *immediate* access to the stored information from the park without a series of phone calls.

Other program refinements are underway including, review of training needs and development of programs designed to correct present deficiencies of qualified personnel.

Fire management is being updated to enable the Service to meet the needs of park resource management objectives.

"It is our hope," said Butts, "that a fully operational, modern and refined firefighting program will be in place by the early 1980s."

Training operators study the AFFIRMS fire program. Sessions were conducted by Peggy Morgan of Data Systems, in Washington, D.C., with Robert Straub, AFFIRMS coordinator for the U.S. Forest Service. NPS participants included (from l to r) Jim Lynch, Steve Petersburg, Robert Straub, Max Holden, Bill Pierce, Jim Olsen, and Stu Croll.

First Lady and Amy visit Hawaii Volcanoes

Rosalynn Carter and daughter, Amy, visited Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on June 23, 1977. Accompanying them on the tour of the park were Hawaii State Director Robert Barrel and Superintendent Robert Barbee. Mrs. Carter was in Hawaii to dedicate the Jonah Kuhio Kalanianade Federal Building in Honolulu.

The first park stop was the Hawaiian Volcanoes Observatory where the group was met by Dr. Gordon Eaton, Scientist-in-Charge. The observatory, on the rim of Kilauea's summit caldera overlooking fuming Halemaumau Crater, is administered by the U.S. Geological Survey. While Amy snapped pictures Dr. Eaton explained the landforms in view from the overlook. Later, they toured the research facility where scientists monitor the "pulse beat" of Hawaii's active volcanoes.

The party then moved on to Pauahi Crater on the park's Chain of Craters Road. "Pauahi," meaning "destroyed by fire," is the site of two pit craters that collapsed side by side in prehistoric times. On the horizon they saw Mauna Ulu, "growing mountain," which grew to 400 feet in only 5 year's time between 1969 and 1974.

Next stop was Waldron Ledge which affords one of the best views of Kilauea Caldera. This site is the location of one of the most dramatic reminders of the November 29, 1975 earthquake. Mrs. Carter and Amy walked along a section of old heavily damaged roadway left as an "earthquake exhibit."

Final stop was the Volcano Art Center, oldest building in the park. Recently refurbished, the Old Volcano House is in its Centennial year. Originally built as a hostelry, it now houses the Volcano Art Center, a non-profit organization whose purpose is to relate the arts to the park and park experience.

Leis were presented to the First Lady and Amy by three Hawaiian ladies who are cultural demonstrators at the Wahaula Visitor Center. Amy received a special gift of a humorous depiction of her visit by ranger cartoonist Keith Hoofnagle. Mrs. Carter greeted the gathering of park employees and families, Youth Conservation Corps members, and park visitors whose numbers were estimated at three to four hundred. The First Lady's party departed by helicopter from the Kilauea Military Camp.

Photos by J. D. Griggs.

First Lady and Amy walk along earthquake–damaged roadway preserved as an exhibit. Joining the two are Superintendent Bob Barbee and Hawaii State Director Bob Barrel to Mrs. Carter's right. Amy's friend is Pamela, daughter of Dr. Jack Lockwood of the park observatory.

Mrs. Carter and daughter Amy are presented leis by Helen Lee Hong and Minnier Kaawaloa, Hawaiian cultural demonstrators from Kalapana portion of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Johnstown flood

The major flood that hit the Johnstown, Pa., area July 19-20 caused an estimated loss of property amounting to at least $100 million and the loss of more than 25 lives. However, NPS facilities of the Western Pennsylvania Group at the old South Fort Dam Site were left relatively untouched. Chief of Maintenance Robert Cann estimates NPS damage at $10,000. No employees were injured.

Training calendar slated for August

The Service's Chief Training Officer, Tom Thomas, has announced the release of the approved calendar for all training courses to be offered at the Mather and Albright Training Centers in FY-78. A copy of the calendar is planned for transmittal to all employees in August. (The FLETC calendar will be released later, following final approval.)

Tom says that an "early selection" system is being tried this year to:

(1) Ensure that program participants and their management have a greater opportunity to share directly in the development of course content; and to,

(2) Provide field operations with greater lead-time for staff planning.

For a more detailed treatment of application and selection procedures, employees should refer to their Region's current instruction on the subject.

Following the implementation of the new selection procedure, "we will be anxious to hear from managers and employees at all levels of the organization" said Tom "telling us how this newest innovation in training organization and planning works."

YCC - bigger and better than ever

This year, the NPS Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program will employ a record number of youth, ages 15-18, at 106 camps throughout the National Park System.

YCC recruitment for enrollees in each area reflects the social, ethnic, economic and racial mix of that area.

Enrollees will be engaged in such varied activities as erosion control, camp construction, and rehabilitation, trail construction, artifact identification and other unscheduled maintenance work, buying "Uncle Sam" good labor to do conservation work on public lands and providing much-needed employment for idle teenagers across the Nation.

Budgeted at $5.2 million, the program employs more than 3,400 youth, mostly high school students.

YCC began in 1971 as "a program of gainful employment for youth 15-18, who are representative of all segments of American society," said Grover M. Barham, chief, Division of Youth Activities. In addition to accomplishing needed conservation projects and providing employment, the program also strives to develop an understanding of and appreciation for the Nation's natural, cultural and historical heritage.

Selection for participation is usually at random and many more youth apply for the YCC program than can be accommodated under present law. Some States process applications by an intricate computer selection system that assures fair demographic distribution of selectees.

Work projects to be completed are chosen by park superintendents commensurate with the "park concept plan." Technical direction and program guidance is provided by the Division of Youth Activities, WASO.

The program consists of a 40-hour work week with approximately 25 percent of this time spent on environmental education. The enrollees are paid the minimum wage. NPS operates 5-day residential, and 7-day residential and non-residential camps.

Each camp's environmental education program differs somewhat in approach. At some camps, the environmental education will take place at the job site, integrating work and education; other camps pick their own environmental projects and report to the group at the end of the 8-week program; and still other camps incorporate field trips, view films, hear lectures from professionals and hold "rap" sessions. Some group leaders employ flash cards to reinforce environmental learning on the job.

"Although the approaches differ, each camp has an effective environmental education program," said Barham.

Last year, YCC enrollees, with a final enrollment of 2,446, completed work with an appraised value of $3.6 million. This enrollment was made up of 1,283 males and 1,163 females.

Ethnic breakdown for NPS-YCC program is:

Indian	1%
Black	15%
Oriental	2%
Spanish surname	6%
White	73%
Other	1%
Not reported	2%

Some examples of work projects in this year's camps include Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., where 36 area youth are working to improve the park's trail system; St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisc., where two camps have been set up with a total enrollment of 46 to work on various projects along the Namekagon and Upper St. Croix Rivers; Shenandoah National Park, Va., where 36 youngsters are involved in campground repairs, trail maintenance and construction, waterline replacement and construction, and at the two large urban parks, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Calif., and Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., 160 enrollees are assisting park rangers and maintenance personnel on needed conservation and rehabilitation of former military installations and State and city parks, plus other routine park resource management and maintenance work projects.

A new program, National Young Adult Conservation Corps (NYACC) is being debated before Congress and will probably come into being sometime this summer. Its purpose is to provide employment to young adults in the 19-24 age group. The Park Service is expecting a $30-50 million budget for this program when it is passed.

Exotic ekoa and keawe (mesquite of the mainland) were removed from the historic sites at Keauhou, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park by YCC. Coconuts were planted as areas were slowly won back from the invading plant pests.

He's White Sands' gift man

White Sands National Monument, N. Mex.

By Robert Schumerth
Chief Naturalist
White Sands National Monument, N. Mex.

One of the busiest persons around White Sands National Monument, N. Mex., these days is T. L. Womack, owner of White Sands Souvenirs, Inc., the monument concessioner.

Hailing from east Texas and raised in Oklahoma, T. L. Womack has successfully managed the gift shop at White Sands since 1964, and has seen monument visitation grow from 300,000 to 600,000 annually.

T. L. and his wife Thelma's operation has grown from two to nine employees over the years. Their gift shop, which is located in the rear of the visitor center, was completely remodeled in 1965. Womack credits the late Dan Beard, former Southwest Regional director, and former NPS Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., for personally expediting funds for this expansion. "They have been great to work with," he said.

Son Tommy and daughter Marsha also are a great help in his business.

The Womacks have had a wealth of business experience, no doubt accounting for the flourishing gift shop trade. Womack's gift shop offers for sale everything from quality handmade souvenirs to sand surf boards—serving the public in a low-key, professional manner.

A many-faceted individual, T. L. spent his earlier years as an educator. From 1937-48, he was the principal and athletic coach in a small central Oklahoma school system with an enrollment of 800; from 1948-53 he was principal of a Holbrook, Ariz., school where his wife also taught. In 1953, he went into business for himself as the proprietor of three gift shops, two on the old Rt. 66 and one in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Womack is active in community affairs. He's a past president of the Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce, an organizer for the Southwest Bank, a board member for the newly-dedicated International Space Hall of Fame, Rotary Club and Elks member. He still finds time to hunt, fish and travel.

"We're in love with this area," he said. "I've never let much grass grow under my feet and I believe in keeping busy."

"It's great being part of the monument operation, serving the public in the best way possible," Womack said.

Created millions of years ago by downfaulting of a huge block of the earth's crust, the Tularosa Basin in White Sands National Monument is surrounded by mountains and highlands. In these mountains, including the forested Sacramentoes to the east and the rugged San Andres to the west, are massive layers of gypsum rock.

For centuries, waters collecting from seasonal rains and melting snows in these high ranges have eroded the gypsum deposits. The dissolved gypsum is carried into Lake Lucero, the lowest part of the basin. There the warm sun and dry winds, prevalent much of the year, evaporate the water, leaving a gypsum-crystal encrusted dry lake bed.

The arid southwest wind persistently scours the bed of Lake Lucero and the alkali flats to the north. Weathering disintegrates the crystals into sand-size—thus the name, White Sands.

White Sands is a place of extreme and often rapidly changing environmental conditions, capable of supporting only well-adapted life forms. A few varieties of the numerous small creatures living on and around the dunes have evolved a bleached coloration which enables them to blend in with the scenery.

This forbidding landscape is just outside the Womacks' front door.

Thelma, T.L., Tommy Wommack and Marsha Fifer.

Concessioners curb water consumption

Many guests at national park concessioner-operated hotels and restaurants are finding that if they want a traditional glass of water served before dinner or want pitchers of water in their rooms, they're going to have to ask for it.

In a move to curb fresh water consumption, some concessioners, especially in the drought-stricken western parks, have instituted numerous water conservation measures.

Although some rain has fallen in recent weeks in affected areas, Phil Stewart, NPS assistant director for Special Services, said in a letter to Edward M. Lightfoot, secretary-treasurer of the Conference on National Park Concessioners, that "May moisture met short-term needs but only reduced slightly the areas of extreme drought."

He continued ". . . We should keep in mind that virtually no hope exists to eliminate the extreme drought in the West or Lake States in the next few months."

Some of the specific steps being taken by concessioners include:

• Grand Canyon National Park Lodges—water is served to restaurant guests only upon request and cards on tables encourage conservation; signs have been posted in public restrooms encouraging conservation; messages have been placed on cards in guest rooms; dishwashers are only operated with a full load; the company is not washing its autos, and recycled water is used to wash minibuses; landscaping water is recycled water; some restrooms are using recycled water in toilets.

• Yosemite National Park—the *Yosemite Sentinel*, the concessioner publication, is sponsoring a water conservation contest with a first place prize of a dinner for two at the Ahwahnee hotel.

• Yellowstone National Park—the concessioner has printed tentcards for use in all of its dining rooms, coffee shops and other food establishments. The cards point out that each 8-ounce glass of water consumed requires another 24 ounces for washing. Every day, the card says, 70 million restaurant meals are served in the U.S. By not automatically serving a glass of water, more than seven million gallons of water could be saved each day.

• Glacier Park (Mont.) Lodge—Don Hummel says that although there has been very little rain over the winter months and the snow pack is quite low, he does not anticipate the need yet to institute water conservation. The company has a standby program in case the need does arise.

• Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.—the Lodge has installed flow restrictors on shower heads and in toilets and the visitor has to ask for water in the dining room. Notes on the bottom of menus tell the visitor that water is available upon request.

• Flagg Ranch Village (in the Tetons)—Leo Dentino says they do not serve water unless it's requested and they've cut out watering lawn areas. "It's not much, but I am sure it helps some," he says.

That pretty much sums up the philosophy of the program—every little bit helps.

Three new troops for Carlsbad

Cordell Roy

Harold W. Werner

John Linahan

Three new employees recently entered on duty at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., and adjacent Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Tex.

Cordell Roy, a park technician at Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., for the past year was recently selected to fill a new park ranger position at Guadalupe Mountains.

Prior to moving to Petrified Forest, Roy worked seasonally for the Bureau of Reclamation at the Lake Berryessa Recreation Area and at Lassen Volcanic National Park, both in California.

He earned a B.A. degree from California State University in 1974 and has completed an additional year of graduate work in zoology and ecology.

Roy also worked as a VIP in two national parks in California and Florida.

Roy, his wife Judith, and year-old son, Thaddeus, will live in temporary quarters until their new house is completed at Pine Springs.

Harold W. Werner, a park aid, fire control aid and park technician at Everglades National Park, Fla., for the past 4 years, has been chosen to fill the position of staff resource management specialist at Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains.

Prior to joining NPS in 1972, he served as a helicopter pilot in Vietnam. Born in Reading, Pa., Werner graduated from Concordia High School in Austin, Tex., and received both a B.A. and M.A. degree in Zoology from the University of South Florida. While a university student, he also worked in various posts with the Florida State Park System.

In his new post, he will coordinate resource management projects for both parks, and assist with research programs under the direction of Dr. Gary Ahlstrand, research ecologist.

Werner, his wife Joyce, and his daughter Lori Renee, live in Carlsbad.

John Linahan, former assistant chief ranger at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., has been named area operations manager at Carlsbad.

He succeeds Robert Peters, who recently transferred into a staff position at park headquarters.

Linahan served as a guide at Carlsbad from 1963-65, and since that time has served in a variety of positions at Grand Canyon National Park, Olympic National Park, Wash., Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.-Ariz., and Padre Island National Seashore, Tex. He also worked several summers as a seasonal ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., prior to 1963.

Linahan, 43, is married, and he and his wife, Dolores have sons, Michael, 12, and John, 14.

Yellowstone gets new maintenance chief

In April, Ben Clary, a native of Post, Tex., became new chief of Maintenance at Yellowstone National Park. Ben has a broad background in maintenance and construction, and has served in many NPS areas for the past 14 years.

After 7 years as a civil engineer with the Western Service Center in San Francisco, he became chief of Maintenance at Padre Island National Seashore, Tex., and then transferred to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C., Tenn., and later to the Midwest Regional Office as chief of Maintenance and Historic Preservation.

Ben is a graduate of Texas Technological University and received a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Nebraska. His wife, Carol, is a native of Washington.

Ben Clary

Swift action saves choking child

By Ronnie Spiewak
Staff Writer

NPS employees and their families who are weighing the pros and cons of living in remote park areas may be encouraged by a recent incident that occurred near Hite Marina in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah, an area that is separated by miles of canyons and gorges from the nearest city, Moab.

The story involves Park Service Maintenanceman Richard Aman, his wife Callie and their year-old daughter Susan Carol–one of the handful of NPS and concessioner families who live in Hite and share the common hardship of having no telephones. Their only contact with the outside world is by Park Service two-way radio.

On Saturday, May 6, my buddies and I were gathered on a landing strip above Hite Marina anxiously waiting for the 6-passenger Cessna 185 to swoop down and carry us off to Green River, Utah, after a week-long jeep and river-running trip in Canyonlands National Park. Outlaw Trails/Redtail Aviation, Inc., had outfitted the trip and we were anticipating Redtail's touchdown, when an NPS pick-up truck, lights flashing, suddenly appeared on the scene. Looking very concerned, an NPS employee, later identified as Rich Aman, hopped out and quickly approached us.

"Are you expecting a plane? Where are you headed?" Aman asked A.C. Ekker, Outlaw Trails president, who by a stroke of luck was along. Aman hurriedly explained that his daughter Susan was minutes ago being fed lunch when some food got stuck in her throat. At this moment she was choking. Could Ekker re-route his plane over Moab hospital?

Glen Canyon Park Ranger Bruce Freet with Concessioner A.C. Ekker in front of Ekker's Cessna 185.

Before our plane even arrived, an emergency schedule was reworked. Ekker contacted aviation headquarters over NPS radio and our pilot was reached in flight. When the Cessna landed minutes later, Susan Carol, coughing and crying was hustled in by her mother and doctor and the plane instantly lifted. Later that day Moab's Allen Memorial Hospital reported Susan Carol Aman in good condition and rapidly improving.

Standing near the runway watching all this, I was reminded of the alleged conflicts that NPS and concessioners in the parks run into. In this instance fast thinking, cooperation and good faith on the outfitter's part saved a Park Service child and set a fine example for the rest of us, in and out of NPS. Thanks again, A.C.

NPS, NASA test solar heat

NPS energy specialists, in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, (NASA) have made a tentative agreement to test a new residential type of solar heating equipment on a Government-owned billet in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.

The test installation would be separate from solar heating of the park visitor center, a project also planned for this year.

Under the terms of the agreement, NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center will finance the design work, installation of the solar heating system and any maintenance and repair services which may be needed during the test period through a research grant from the Energy Research and Development Administration. The Park Service would pay for any building modifications required.

If the final go ahead is received, tentative target dates call for completion of the project by Nov. 15. The test period would run from 2 to 5 years.

The new system was designed by IBM under a contract with NASA and uses SEPCO collectors and is an air rather than a liquid system.

Sensors and monitoring devices will collect and transmit data by telephone to computers where it is stored for study and analysis by engineers.

When the test is over, NPS will become the owner of the system.

Once cost estimates and design drawings are completed, the decision on whether to go ahead will be made. If approved, local heating, ventilating and air conditioning tradesmen will install the solar heating project.

Lambs learning migration patterns

During the period of May through July "The Crater" on Specimen Mountain of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., was closed to all cross-country travel. The closure was to give special protection to bighorn during the spring lambing period and was in addition to the regular seasonal closure above the 10,800-foot-level on Specimen and Shipler Mountains.

The current estimate is that between 150 and 200 bighorn live within the boundaries of the park. In March,20 bighorn were transplanted into the park. They were trapped from the Tarryall Herd on the Pike National Forest by the Colorado Division of Wildlife personnel, and released into the northern portion of Rocky Mountain National Park. It is anticipated that they, too, will aid in the effort to increase the sheep population within the park and in adjacent areas and that they will help "teach" the regular park herd the fine art of migration. If this happens, bighorn will cover more of their historic range, including lower elevation winter-range.

HABS records border city sites

By Mary Farrell
Writer-Editor
Historic American Buildings Survey, WASO

An historic border town on the Rio Grande River, Brownsville, Tex., is the setting for a 12-week recording effort by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) this summer. Funded by the Park Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and co-sponsored by the Brownsville Historical Association and the City of Brownsville Planning Department, the HABS team will record approximately twenty structures which reflect the city's interesting architectural amalgam of American, Spanish, and Indian influences. The recording project will be an early step in Brownsville's long-range plan to use historic preservation as a tool in re-vitalizing its central business district and older residential neighborhoods. As Jerry Rogers, chief of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, points out "the HABS team will have the opportunity to make a direct and positive contribution to community planning in the city of Brownsville."

Situated 25 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico and across the river from the Mexican town of Matamoros, Brownsville has a colorful history closely linked with Mexico that can be traced back to its beginnings as a trading post in the early 19th-century. Fort Brown, from which the city's name derives, was established by General Zachary Taylor in 1846 at the opening of the Mexican War. The scattered buildings that sprang up under the fort's protection were incorporated as a town 2 years later. During the Civil War, Brownsville served as one of the principal ports of the Confederacy and it remains today the most important shipping and industrial center in the lower Rio Grande Valley. It has a growing population of about 75,000, more than half of which is Mexican-American.

Brownsville shares many of the same problems of urban blight found in most cities throughout the United States. However, in directing its renewal efforts, the city's planning department intends to capitalize on the town's varied architectural heritage. The official interest in Brownsville's historic architecture reflects the trend away from the old concepts of urban renewal which swept away the past and replaced it with monumental schemes having little or no connection to human scale or history. By contrast, Brownsville's route to revitalization will take advantage of all the idiosyncracies of the historic commercial buildings in its central business district and the houses in its older residential sections. In this town where tourism is one of the largest industries, the planning department realizes the importance of using the past to create a sense of place. In addition, preservation and adaptive reuse have proven to be highly labor intensive, another concern in a city with an unemployment rate well above the national average.

The city's preservation officer, Richard Waldman, has expressed the hope that the Federal interest in the town's historic architecture, as evidenced in the HABS team, will give the residents a new perspective on their built environment. Examples of buildings which the HABS team will record this summer are Brownsville's handsome Spanish influenced Southern Pacific Railroad Station; a group of late 19th-century commercial and residential buildings known as the Field-Pacheco complex; several Spanish revival and vernacular style houses in older residential areas of the city; and the Ortiz Building, a finely detailed brick structure in the downtown area that formerly served as a grocery store and has obvious potential for adaptive reuse.

The groundwork for the team's effort was prepared by a study completed in 1975, which outlined the city's preservation problems and priorities. Because the foundation of any preservation program must be documentation, a major aspect of this study was a preliminary survey undertaken by volunteers to pinpoint the city's important historic buildings. HABS will record twenty of these buildings this summer with photographs and written data. In addition, architectural measured drawings and National Register nomination forms will be prepared for eight of them. The National Register of Historic Places (another Federal preservation program administered by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation) is a growing list of the cultural resources of the United States worthy of preservation. Buildings or districts listed on the Register are eligible for certain types of Federal protection, grant monies, and tax advantages.

The Historic American Buildings Survey is a long-range program begun in 1933 to document the building arts in the United States. Initially conceived as a program to provide work for unemployed architects, draftsmen, and photographers during the Depression years, the HABS now carries on its work primarily through summer teams made up of one historian and four architectural students supervised by a professional architect. Recording projects are usually conducted on a shared-fund basis in cooperation with State and local governments or community preservation organizations. In addition to providing a training ground for professional preservationists for over 40 years, the HABS has compiled the largest archives of architectural measured drawings, photographs, and data in the United States. The collection, which is housed in the Library of Congress, is one of the most frequently consulted. A living archives, it has formed the basis of innumerable books and exhibits, and has been drawn upon for planning studies and preservation, restoration, and adaptive reuse projects all over the country.

Members of the Brownsville team will be John White, professor of Architecture at Texas Tech in Lubbock, Betty Bird, a graduate student in Architectural History at the University of Virginia, and five student architects–Scott Deneroff of the University of Maryland, Susan Dornbusch of the University of Virginia, Matthew Lowry of the University of Pennsylvania, Eduardo Luaces, a bilingual Spanish/English speaking person, and Alan Willing of the City College of the City of New York.

In addition to the team working in Brownsville, there will be HABS recording projects in eight other areas of the United States this summer. A project similar to that of Brownsville will be conducted in Santa Clara County under the auspices of the Santa Clara City Planning Department. Near Tuskegee, Ala., the Tuskegee Institute, notable black college founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881, will sponsor a preliminary recording project on that historic campus. Two efforts to record structures in the vicinity of dam projects will be sponsored by the Army Corps of Engineers. Historic farm complexes in several counties near Kansas City, Mo., will be recorded before they are inundated as a result of the completion of the Harry S. Truman Dam now under construction; and in Niobrara, Nebr., a small town near the Santee Indian Reservation, HABS will record several structures that must be moved to higher ground because of their proximity to the Lewis and Clark Lake formed by the Gavins Point Dam on the Missouri River.

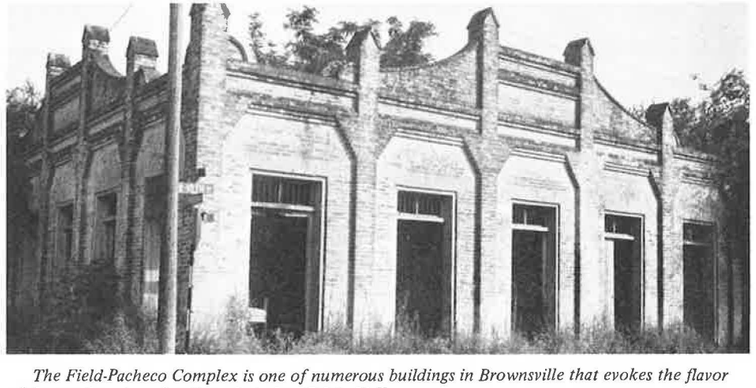
The National Park Service will sponsor three projects to record historic structures under their aegis, the Peterson House in Washington, D.C., where Abraham Lincoln died, and several buildings in Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado and Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts. The National Trust for Historic Preservation will sponsor a team to edit and complete drawings of National Trust properties in the mid-Atlantic States; and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) will sponsor another to record a railroad station in Rockville, Md.

HABS Brownsville team project supervisor, John White (center left), and chief architect, Ken Anderson (center right), meeting with members of the Brownsville Historical Association, Brownsville, Texas. photo by: Betty Bird.

Team historian, Betty Bird, interviewing the Laiseca family at the Laiseca Store in Brownsville.

A prime candidate for adaptive reuse, the Southern Pacific Railroad Station in Brownsville is presently slated to become the city's new police department headquarters. photo by: John White.

The HABS team will design several studies for adaptive reuse of the Ortiz Store, presently a finely detailed masonry shell that could be used for professional offices or a restaurant. photo by: John White.



The Field-Pacheco Complex is one of numerous buildings in Brownsville that evokes the flavor of the southwestern frontier. photo by: Calvin Walker.

Basketweaver Lucy Cook

5th biennial luncheon

The Shenandoah National Park Women's Club, that lively bunch known parkwide for their smashingly successful luncheons, are planning this year's eat-in on Sept. 20. Besides a hearty round of homebaked food and good gossip, a silent auction featuring handmade crafts and a raffling-off of a patchwork coverlet is in the offing. Proceeds from the raffle will be donated to the E&AA scholarship fund. In addition, Lucy Cook, renowned weaver of white-oak baskets (she does a booming business in Luray) promises a weaving demonstration and basket sale.

All NPS women who can stand this much fun are urged to join the revel. For reservations and further information call June Campbell at (703) 999-2241 or write to SNP Women's Club, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va. 22835.

Park Service hosts Russian preservationists

A group of Russian historic preservationists visited the U.S. as guests of their Park Service counterparts June 12-21.

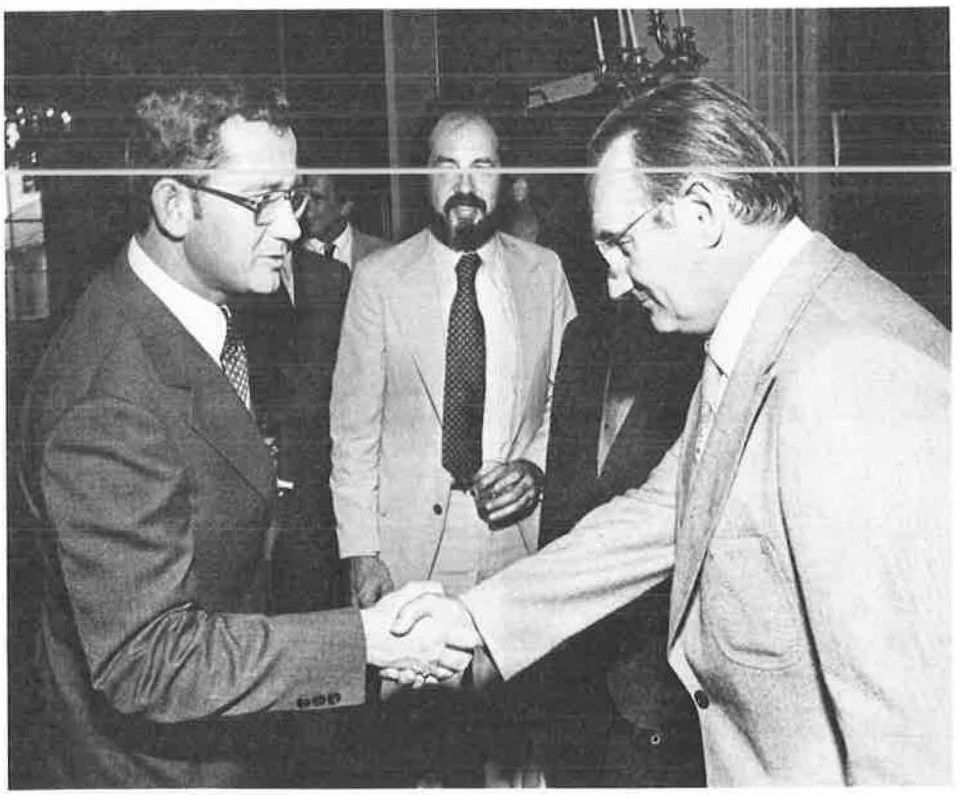
As part of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. 1972 agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection, a Soviet team of three visited four American cities, headed by Yuriy Stepanovich Yaralov, director of the Central Research Institute on Theory and History of Architecture. Accompanying Yaralov were Yuliy Vladimirovich Raninskiy, architect, and Galina Aleksandrovna Abbakumova, a city planner.

In the past, NPS groups have visited the Soviet Union and similar exchanges are expected in the future as both nations place increasing emphasis on preserving buildings and historic monuments representative of their cultural heritages.

The visitors gave public lectures on preservation and adaptation of historic buildings in the U.S.S.R. and observed historic preservation work in Washington, D.C., Williamsburg, Va., New York, and Philadelphia.

Historian Cornelius W. Heine accompanied the trio on their U.S. tour. Regional Park Service officials in Washington, Philadelphia and New York gave key support to the program in those cities, according to Heine.

Dr. Yaralov gave his opening lecture in the Department of the Interior auditorium June 13, and was introduced by Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, and Parks, Robert L. Herbst.



Director Whalen welcomes Yuliy Raninskiy, Soviet historic preservationist, to a recent reception given by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Michael Melitonov, interpreter, is pictured center.

Photo by Richard Frear

Jude Ciccolella (seated) with Doug Wing, the lead players in "The Life and Tryal of John Peter Zenger."

Independence presents Peter Zenger play

Live drama will return to the sidewalks of Independence National Historical Park this summer with "The Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger," a one-act play written by New York playwright David Chambers.

The performance marks the fifth consecutive year NPS has sponsored open-air interpretive performances. Last year the same players brought "We've Come Back for a Little Look Around" to 150 national park areas.

The Zenger play restages the trial that helped bring freedom of the press to America. Zenger is played by Jude Ciccolella, a Philadelphia-based thespian. Zenger's attorney, Andrew Hamilton is played by Doug Wing, also from Philadelphia. Zenger, a German-born printer and publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal*, was tried for seditious libel for printing criticism of the British Royal Governor and his Council. The Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, has designated the trial one of the 60 most important events in American journalism.

A "primer" on desk audits

(Editor's Note: The Washington headquarters office of the Park Service will be undergoing a 100 percent desk audit of permanent positions in the near future to determine if jobs are properly classified with respect to series and grade. The Civil Service Commission offers the following "primer on desk audits" for your information.)

Sometimes called a job audit, a desk audit is a way of getting up-to-date facts about a job. Usually, the audit is held directly with the employee. (Who else knows your job better?)

Jobs are constantly changing. New programs, tools, procedures, organizational changes, and increased employee skill are only a few ways that duties and responsibilities are affected. So jobs are looked at from time-to-time to assure equal pay for substantially equal work. Some examples of when this is done are: Your job is identified for audit during an annual classification survey; a promotion is recommended by your supervisor; or, new classification standards are to be applied to your position. Most jobs are found to be correctly classified even though some position descriptions are updated to show changes in the work being done.

Shortly after you begin a new job, your supervisor will give you a copy of the official position description. This describes the duties of your job. Ask your supervisor about anything not clear to you.

Your position description should be kept current because jobs are classified and paid accurately only when the information about the duties and responsibilities is correct and well understood by the personnel staff. Keep your copy of your position description handy and refer to it from time to time. We suggest that as you go along make notes on your copy when changes occur so that you can discuss them with your supervisor.

Supervisors decide how the work will be organized and what the duties of each job will be. The job is described in a written position description. A position classification specialist in the personnel office compares the duties of the job with a set of standards issued by the Civil Service Commission and determines its occupational code and grade (its "classification"). The standards describe for each grade in each line of work the level of difficulty and responsibility and kind of experience and training required to do a satisfactory job. Nothing is secret about the standards.

Your position description should explain those factors in your job relevant to classification of positions in your occupation. The following nine classification factors determine the grade assigned to jobs in the General Schedule: (1) Knowledge required by the position; (2) Supervisory controls; (3) Guidelines; (4) Complexity; (5) Scope and effect; (6) Personal contacts; (7) Purpose of contacts; (8) Physical demands; (9) Work environment.

For classifying trade, craft, or manual labor jobs, the four basic factors are (1) Skill and knowledge; (2) Physical effort; (3) Responsibility; (4) Working conditions.

Remember your job is classified, not you as a person. Therefore, the following issues cannot be considered in grading your job.

1. Qualifications of the person on the job.
2. Amount of work done. Your supervisor sets the standard of performance that is expected. The kind and level of work is important in classifying jobs.
3. Rewarding superior employees. However, outstanding performance or superior output may qualify for an incentive award.
4. Length of Government service. Within grade step pay increases compensate for long and loyal service.
5. Organizational titles of position. Grades are based on duties and responsibilities.
6. Other matters unrelated to the job. The Government is committed to equal employment opportunity. An employee's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, therefore, has no bearing on how jobs are classified.

You will want to put your best foot forward. The desk audit is not a time for modesty (or exaggeration). Remember to take the initiative with your classification specialist. Point out what judgments you make on the job without prior review or specific approval, and what initiative you exercise on your own. When possible, have available copies of letters, reports, work plans, minutes of meetings, memoranda for the record, work sheets—whatever is appropriate to your work.

If you feel your official title, occupational code (series) or grade is improper, or that your description is inaccurate or incomplete, call this to the attention of your supervisor. You may also ask through your supervisor to have your job reviewed by a classification specialist without filing a formal appeal. If you are unable to resolve the question to your satisfaction informally, you may appeal the classification of your position. Appeals may be made in writing, to your personnel office. For further information on position classification and for access to the standards used in classifying your position, see your supervisor or contact the personnel office.

Crime prevention training

During the month of April, more than 400 Government employees in the Santa Fe area attended two crime prevention training programs sponsored by the Southwest Regional Office.

Capt. Dick Valentine, Southwest law enforcement specialist, organized the sessions which were designed to stress the responsibility of Government employees with respect to crime prevention at work and at home.

"What we were trying to do was to make all employees aware that criminal opportunity can be lessened by increasing the level of awareness and surveillance on the part of the general public," said Valentine. "This was the first crime prevention training course presented by the Park Service to include all Santa Fe area Government Agencies, and because of the interest shown, we hope to conduct similar training in the near future."

The first session was instructed by the Albuquerque Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This session pertained to the theft of Government property, but also included tips for the security of private homes. The second session was instructed by the Public Relations Division of the Albuquerque Police Department and dealt with rape prevention.

Retiring once, retiring twice . . .

Dr. John L. Cotter, whose careful archeology provided the Park Service with the facts it needed to interpret historic Jamestown, Va., to the public, retired from the Service for the second time in June.

But don't get the idea he's slowing down. He has already joined the staff of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania as its energetic associate director.

Jack Cotter leaves behind him a 35-year NPS career that began as a junior archeologist at Tuzigoot National Monument, Ariz., in 1940. He officially retired from the Service in 1972 but was recalled as a retired annuitant and regional archeologist for the Mid-Atlantic Region.

It was as supervisory archeologist of Colonial National Historical Park, Va., from 1954 to 1957, that he and his team exposed the foundations of numerous early 17th-century structures at Jamestown, the site of the first successful English colony in America. He also unearthed thousands of artifacts of the early colonists that proved a treasure trove for other archeologists, historians and students.

Dr. Cotter's report, "Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia," is part of the NPS Research Series and has been accepted as the standard work of its kind on the Jamestown settlement.

Since 1960, he has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is an associate professor in the Department of American Civilization and an associate curator for North American Historic Archeology at the University Museum.

As regional archeologist, he conducted extensive digs himself and supervised innumerable contracts with outside scholars. Data he developed were used to restore several buildings recently at Independence National Historical Park, Pa.

Varnado mans Manassas

R. Brien Varnado, chief of Interpretation and Resource Management at Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C., has been named superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield, Va.

Varnado succeeds Richard Hoffman, who has joined the staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska.

A native of Austin, Tex., the 37-year-old father of two, holds a B.A. in history from the University of Texas and an M.A. in history from the College of William and Mary, Va. He had served at Fort Sumter since 1975.

His previous park experience includes more than 2 years as chief historian of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Tex. He also served as a historian at Jamestown and Yorktown in Colonial National Historical Park, Va., while he was a graduate student.

Varnado is married to the former Beverly Bratton and they will live in Manassas with their two children, Robert, 9, and Dana, 5.

Wayne Replogle dies

Wayne F. "Rep" Replogle, who worked as a seasonal park ranger in Yellowstone National Park for nearly 44 summers, died of a heart attack on Independence Day at his apartment in Mammoth.

Born in 1911 in the small town of Anthony, Kans., Rep joined NPS in the summer of 1930 as a horse-patrol ranger at Canyon and returned every summer to Yellowstone with exception of a 4-year hitch with the Navy in World War II. During the summer of 1936, he worked with ex-President Gerald Ford at Canyon. During the off season, Rep coached high school and college football. From 1940 through 1974 he coached at the University of Kansas.

A memorial service was held July 5 at the Mammoth Chapel. Interment was at Coldwater, Kans. A memorial has been established in Rep's name and donations may be mailed to the Christian Church in Coldwater or the Heart Fund.

He is survived by his wife, Rebecca, three brothers and one sister.

"Troubled employee program" wins award for Hines

David E. Hines, personnel management specialist in the National Capital Region, recently won a special achievement award for outstanding contributions as the Region's "Troubled Employee Program" administrator.

Dave's warmth and concern for people has provided a direction for a number of employees who did not know where to seek help. Through training sessions, and visits to hospitals, courts and employee's homes, he encouraged staffers to seek solutions to their problems. As a result of Dave's support, a number of employees who stayed away from work have since returned and shown excellent performance back on the job. Dave's devotion has generated a keen appreciation of the program among NCR employees, making that chapter one of the most active in the Troubled Employee Program.

Programs reward extra effort

Q Why bother with awards? Employees get paid to do their job!

A Awards are a further tool available to a supervisor which enables him or her to recognize differences among poor, average, above-average and outstanding performers. Together with the authority to withhold a within-grade increase, awards permit the supervisor a wide range of compensation with which to recognize different levels of performance.

Q Can anybody recommend an award?

A Normally, an award recommendation is made by the employee's immediate supervisor and receives at least one level of review.

Q How many of my employees should be recommended for an award each year?

A Awards should be based strictly on merit; there is no "quota" or other established guide. A unit that has made outstanding contributions may well recommend a high percentage of its personnel for awards, whereas a unit that has a poor record may only recognize a few, or none, of its employees.

Q What is the difference between a Special Achievement Award for sustained superior performance and a Quality Increase for an employee?

A Although both are granted for sustained superior performance by an individual employee over a minimum time, a Special Achievement Award is based only on past performance, and the employee's performance is required to substantially exceed what normally is expected in only one major aspect. A Quality Increase is based on both past and predicted performance substantially exceeding normal requirements in the most important aspects. In both instances, other performance aspects must meet or exceed the requirements for a regular within-grade increase.

Q Why does the Federal Government have an employees suggestion program?

A Past experience, both in industry and government, shows that a well-run employee suggestion program is of value to the organization and to the employee. The program provides opportunities for the organization to tap the creativity of its principal resource (employees) and for employees to benefit through self-expression, direct involvement and recognition.

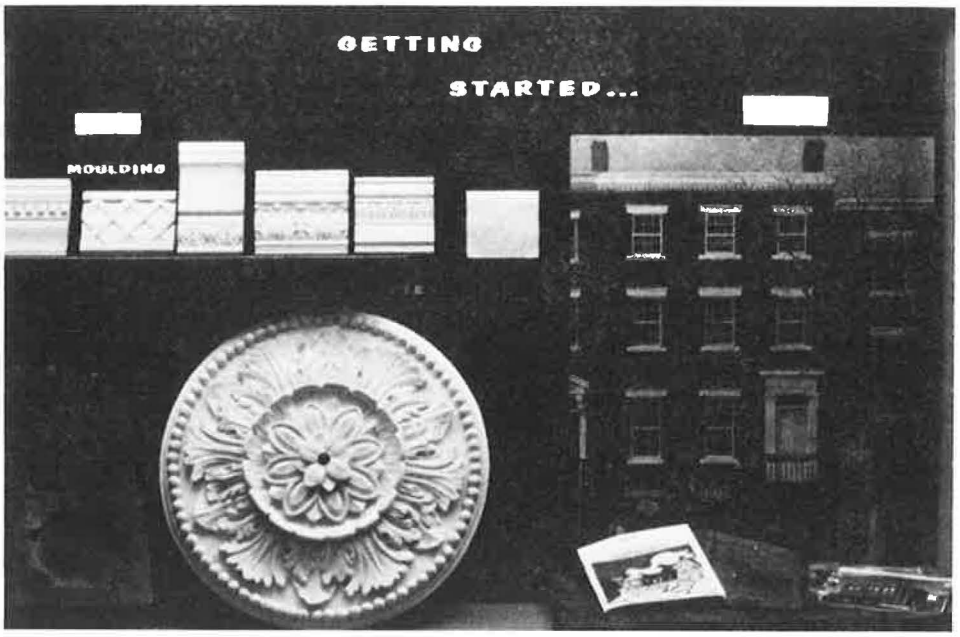
Q What benefits typically result from the suggestion program?

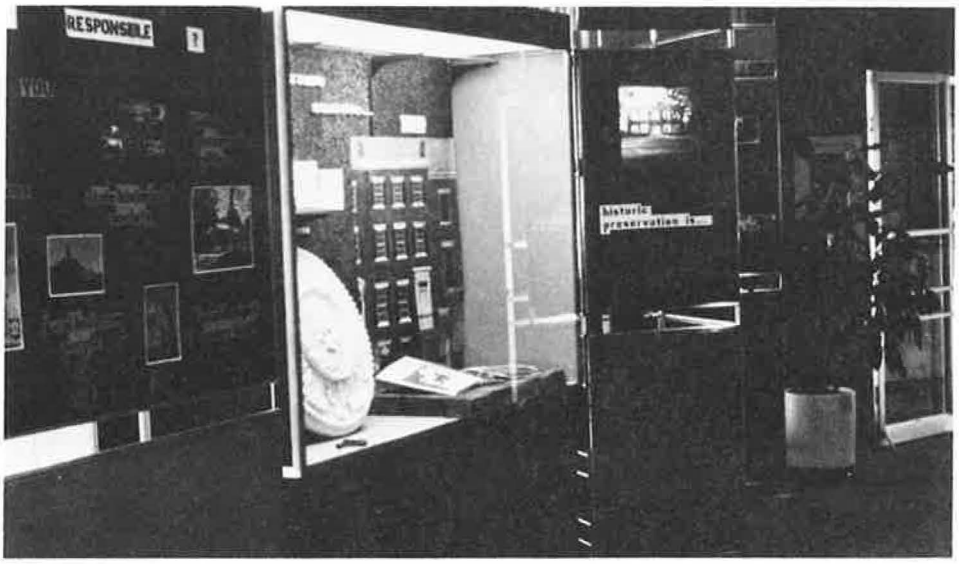
A Through constructive employee ideas, manpower, material, or energy are saved, and services to the public are improved. In more than 20 years of program operation, 2 million suggestions have been adopted, resulting in measurable savings of $2.3 billion.

Preservation results in better place to live

The interpretive staff of Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio – with technical assistance by the NPS Historic Preservation staff in Washington, D.C. – assembled a temporary display urging the public to get involved in community preservation efforts.

Photographs showing successful restoration and rehabilitation projects were used to illustrate the point that preservation results in a better place to live, work, and play. Books and pamphlets provided information on how to get started with preservation projects. The display prompted numerous comments and enthusiastic response from visitors.





Federal workers: not so many after all

People often think that all "government" employees work for the Federal government–in fact, most work for State and local government. And, there are fewer Federal workers compared to State and local: 35 percent in 1948 compared to 18 percent for 1975.

The total of all Federal, State and local employees is about 12.6 million, of which only 2.8 million are civilian Federal. Military (armed forces) make up another 2.2 million.

Similarly, on a per capita basis, the Federal Government is run by fewer civilian employees than the average State government.

State governments average 149 employees per 10,000 population, whereas the Federal Government had 140 as of 1975, and the number has declined somewhat since then.

The Federal payroll,too, has dropped in its percentage of the total U.S. budget, from 16 percent in 1960 to 13 last year.

Letters

Dear Editor:

Expanding on "Easy to say, harder to do" (June *Newsletter*), one can notice the tremendous effort being deployed to achieve equality within the Department, from Secretary Andrus on down to the agencies. However, the attack on prejudice is concentrated on color and sex. What about another minority, "national origin"? It is a category that is often neglected. No matter what one has to say, if it is said with an accent, management will hesitate to qualify you to deal with the public. An accent is a "negritude" of a sort. Yet, more than 300,000 people enter this country by choice every year. They want to achieve a new life, but many suffer because of a lack of comprehension and their talents, knowledge and/or creativity remain untapped for the good of our country. Food for thought?

Roland Pression
Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla.

To:

Deputy Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

Dear Mr. Bean:

As chairperson of the Task Force on Seasonal Hiring, we would like to express our concern with the proposed seasonal hiring limits for 1978. We understand that seasonals will be permitted to apply to only two parks nationwide.

In the past many seasonals worked for the National Park Service as a summer job, returning to other professions in the off season. Today this trend is changing. Many seasonals are working year round, either by working in a "summer" and "winter" area or by staying in one area and working part-time. Thus seasonals are gaining experience and skills, while many are waiting to enter the permanent ranks.

The proposed hiring system has created much concern here at Everglades National Park. Many of us regard ourselves as "professional seasonals," working for the National Park Service year round. The proposed two parks limitations will not help us, first-time applicants, or the Service. For us, it will limit our applications, to new areas, thus limiting the experience and skills we could gain. For first-time applicants, competition may be so stiff (especially in larger, well-known parks) they will not receive proper consideration. The Service is limiting itself as well, especially in smaller, little-known areas.

We understand the need to centralize the hiring system and the processing of applications. We would, however, like to participate in providing you with our input on possible solutions, alternatives, and suggestions concerning seasonal employment problems. We would like to see one or more seasonal employees on the Task Force to open a direct line from the field to the committee. Until we began exploring the workings of the seasonal hiring system, we were not aware of the Task Force. Many of us were pleased to learn of this committee, but we are troubled because its presence is not being made known at the field level.

The employees who have signed the attached petition are concerned about: (1) The national limitation of applying to only two parks next season. Two parks per region is a better option; any park in the system would be most desirable. (2) Increasing the opportunity for input on seasonal problems, expressing ideas and alternatives. Establishing one or more seasonal positions on the Task Force is one consideration.

We appreciate your time and consideration in this matter.

Please feel free to contact any of us with further correspondence.

Donald J. Arceneaux, Park Technician
Don Floyd, Park Technician, and
Patrick L. Toops, Resource Mgt. Technician
Everglades National Park, Fla.

Dear Donald:

At its final meeting in Denver on May 9, the Seasonal Employment Task Force discussed the concerns expressed in the April 1 letter signed by you, Don Floyd, and Patrick Toops. It was the consensus of the members that we submit your letter and copy of this reply for publication in the National Park Service *Newsletter* as a matter of general interest to all employees.

Members of the Task Force and managers throughout the Service are aware of the trend since 1970 toward the year-round seasonal employment of some well-qualified individuals who have been willing to accept summer and winter assignments in different locations. This practice has been permitted so long as the appointments have been accomplished within the limitations of the appropriate appointing authorities. However, it is not the intent of the Service to develop a cadre of "professional seasonals" from which permanent employees would be selected. To do so would be in conflict with the Civil Service Commission's merit requirements for appointments in the competitive service.

In establishing the procedures for the centralized computerized summer employment program, the Task Force was responsible for insuring that the new system would:

1. Provide, in the most economical way possible, a well-qualified seasonal staff to meet Service needs on a timely basis.

2. Meet all legal and regulatory requirements for summer and short-term employment with the Federal Government.

3. Provide for equal employment opportunity.

4. Be acceptable to the Civil Service Commission, the Department, the Service, and the public.

The two park limitation on consideration has become necessary because of the volume of applications received each year and the time hiring officials are having to spend at the beginning of the heavy visitor season to fill the jobs left vacant by "no shows" who receive more attractive offers elsewhere. Although each applicant will be limited to consideration in two parks, he/she may be considered for two types of jobs in each area. Consideration will be given for the lowest level the applicant will accept plus all higher levels in each job option for which he/she is qualified and available. Thus, it is possible for a highly qualified applicant to receive as many as 16 considerations in one season. Employees of the previous season who are highly recommended for rehire in the excepted service will continue to be given priority consideration for the same job and park in which they worked the previous season, if they indicate these options on their applications.

While the two park limitations will decrease the number of "professional seasonals" at the top of each list of eligibles certified to the parks, there is no doubt that it will increase the prospects for highly qualified first-time applicants and will be an affirmative step toward equal employment opportunity goals. We anticipate no unusual problems in filling jobs in the smaller, little-known areas.

We sincerely appreciate the interest and Service dedication of you and your fellow co-signers who desired representation on the Summer Employment Task Force. In order to accomplish the assigned task in a cost-effective and efficient manner, the membership had to be limited to a small number of employees with broad knowledges and skills in park management, personnel management, equal employment opportunity, public relations, and computer programming. The Task Force has now been disbanded. The details of the centralized system will be released in a personnel management issuance in the near future.

Glen T. Bean
Deputy Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

If you want to rest
In peace and quiet,
Here's the place
For you to try it.

Forget your cares,
Your worries, too,
And just relax
The whole day through.

It makes no difference
If you're rich or broke,
You'll enjoy your rest
At Ocracoke.

(Editor's Note: Ocracoke Island is on the Outer Banks of North Carolina and is a part of Cape Hatteras National Seashore.)

People on the move

New faces

ANDERSEN, Earl A., Surveying Tech, Surveying Tech, DSC
ANDERSON, Marion W., Architect, NC Team, DSC
ANDERSON, Paul R., Park Tech, Big Bend NP
ANDERSON, Tyree, Gardener, Professional Services, NCR
BELANGER, Sharon K., Clerk-Typist, PNRO
BITTNER, Darrell D., Carpenter, Yellowstone NP
BRINDLE, Ernest R., Auto Mechanic, Everglades NP
CARRIER, Richard E., Boat Operator, Apostle Islands NL
CARTER, Harry V. Jr., Park Tech, Fort Washington & Piscataway Park, NCR
CARTWRIGHT, Lewis S., Rancher Worker, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS
CLARK, John D., Gardener, NCP-East
COLLINS, Audra M., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
CRISPIN, Douglas F., Park Tech, Canyonlands NP
CROUCH, Gilbert J., Maintenance Worker, Everglades NP
DOYLE, Sheri M., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
FIELDS, Linda L., Clerk-Typist, Harpers Ferry Center
FISCHER, Thomas W., Civil Engineer, MA/NA Regions Team, DSC
GILSON, Homer L., Engineering Tech, Professional Support Div, DSC
HILLMAN, Brian F., Exhibit Spec, NC Team, DSC
HILMER, Erich H., Motorboat Operator, Fire Island NS
HOGG, H. John, Auto Mechanic, Cape Cod NS
HOUSE, James A., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Office
Korzel, Henryk, Maintenance Worker, Canaveral NS
LARSON, Gary L., Fishery Biologist, Uplands Field Research Lab, SERO
LYTLE, Frances E., Personnel Staffing Spec, Employm't & Placem't Office, NCR
MEDINA, John III, Equal Opp Spec, Gateway NRA
MIGLIACCIO, Anthony F., Gardener, Professional Services, NCR
MITCHELL, Leroy E., Laborer, Moores Creek NMP
PETERSON, Ronald G., Maintenance Worker, Lake Meredith RA
RICHARDSON, Roy H., Electrical Engineer, Professional Support Div, DSC
ROBERTS, Bill D., Cartographic Tech, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Office
ROSAMOND, Lois E., Budget Clerk, Everglades NP
SCOUSE, Robert E., Park Tech, Colonial NHP
SIMS, Dixie L., Clerk-Typist, Dinosaur NM
STAHL, Jonathan R., Mining Engineer, Death Valley NM
TEEPLE, Debra F., Clerk-Typist, Employm't & Placem't, NCR
WALLING, Larry Dean, Landscape Architect, NC Team, DSC
WATSON, Bruce V., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Office
WHEELER, Marcella, Sec, Administration, SWRO

ARMSTRONG, James L., Engineering Tech, Graphic Systems Div, DSC
BARTON, Andrew, Architect, NC Team, DSC
BROWN, Clarence J., Motor Vehicle Operator, Mount Rainier NP
BROWN, Raymond, Auto Mechanic, Transportation, NCR
BURKE, Catherine M., Accountant, Concessions Mgmt, WASO
CHEESEMAN, David R., Tractor Operator, Yosemite NP
COLARUSSO, Charles P., Maintenance Worker, Lake Meredith NRA
DUNCAN, Mark S., Janitor, Park System Mgmt, NCR
ECK, Arthur E., Legislative Affairs Spec, WASO
FOWLER, Barbara R., Clerk, Park Operations, SERO
FRANCIS, Gene P., Park Tech, Big Bend NP
GAINES, Patricia Y., Personnel Clerk, Administration, SERO
GOODMAN, Walter D., Maintenance Worker, Sitka NHP
GRANT, Theodore, Cartographic Tech, NCR
GREEN, Steven M., Janitor, Ford's Theater NHS
HATCH, Robert E., Motor Vehicle Operator, Mount Rainier NP
HICKMAN, Steven D., Supv Park Ranger, Yosemite NP
HOUSE, Edward R., Maintenance Worker, Canyonlands NP
JACOBSON, Theodore R., Realty Spec, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office
KRINSKY, Morris, File Clerk, Graphic Systems Div, DSC
MANASEK, Robert W., Park Tech, Lincoln Home NHS
McCRARY, Patrick C., Maintenance Worker, Rocky Mountain NP
MONTOYA, Maria A., Clerk-Typist, Southwest Cultural Resources Center
OBRIEN, J. Thayne, Budget Analyst, Alaska Area Office
PETTIFORD, Arthur T. II, Mail & File Clerk, Special Operations Force, NCR
PHILLIPS, Gerald J., General Engineer, Professional Support, DSC
PYRON, Ronald B., Park Tech, Andrew Johnson NHS
ROBICHAU, Marie E., Personnel Clerk, Golden Gate NRA
STAPLES, Carole E., Clerk-Typist, Gulf Islands NS
SWEAZY, David O., Motor Vehicle Operator, Mount Rainier NP
TAYLOR, Dale L., Research Biologist, Everglades NP
WEATHERLESS, Raymond B., Mason, NCP-East
WILSON, Sandra J., Training Tech, International Park Affairs, WASO

New places

BATCHELOR, James N., Pipefitter Leader, Yellowstone NP, to Maintenance Mechanic General Foreman, Rocky Mountain NP
BOURQUIN, Sharon L., Park Ranger, Chiricahua NM, to Same, Golden Gate NRA
CABLE, Jay E., Supv Park Ranger, Mammoth Cave NP, to Park Ranger, San Juan NHS
COLCLAZER, John F. Fr., Park Tech, Yosemite NP, to Same, Petrified Forest NP
GARVIN, Kenneth C., Park Tech, Lake Mead NRA, to Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA
HAYNES, Joan A., Clerk-Typist, Employm't & Placem't, NCR, to Sec, Park System Mgmt, NCR
HEMPHILL, Fred N., Park Aid, Yosemite NP, to Park Tech, Mount Rainier NP
LANGAN, Frank I., General Supply Spec, Mammoth Cave NP, to Procurem't Agent, Rocky Mountain NP
LIPPAI, Istvan, Civil Engineer, PN/W Team, DSC, to Same, MA/NA Team, DSC
MILLIKEN, Charles C., Park Tech, Bent's Old Fort NHS, to Park Tech, Mount Rushmore NM
NAPOLILLI, Mary Ellen, Clerk, Mgmt Apparaisal, WRO, to Clerk-Typist, Operations, WRO
RADTKE, Jon T., Clerk-Typist, Operations, WRO, to Park Tech, Petrified Forest NP
RENDON, Gilbert C., Maintenance Worker, Lake Meredith RA, to Engineering Equipm't Operator, Padre Island NS
ROBINSON, Kenneth L., Sewage Plant Operator, Whiskeytown NRA, to Same, Ozark NSR
ROTHELL, Glen E., Carpenter, Golden Gate NRA, to Maintenance Mechanic Leader, Sequoia NP
SUTTON, Bryan D., Park Tech, Independence NHP, to Same, Delaware Water Gap NRA
THOMPSON, Oliver Howie, Environmental Spec, NC Team, DSC, to Same, MW/RM Team, DSC
TURZAI, Marion I., Realty Spec, Cooperative Activities, MARO, to Realty Officer, Obed River, SER
VEQUIST, Gary W., Park Ranger, Fire Island NS, tp Same, Death Valley NM
WILSON, Michael M., Park Tech, Big Bend NP, to Same, Death Valley NM
WRIGHT, Theresa T., Sec, Research & Scientific Services, WASO, to Same, Planning & Devel, WASO

BRADBERRY, John F., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP, to Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS
CLARK, Stanley R., Park Planner, WASO, to Environmental Specialist, Park Planning & Environm Compliance, WASO
CONROD, William F., Park Tech, Grand Teton NP, to Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA
DABILL, Timothy C., Engineering Equipment Operator, Lassen Volcanic NP, to Same, Crater Lake NP
DELASHMUTT, Harry A. III, Supv Park Ranger, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP, to Same, Cape Cod NS
DOUHAN, Carl J., Park Tech, Organ Pipe Cactus NM, to Supv Park Ranger, Canyonlands NP
GAUSE, Etchel H., Purchasing Agent, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Administration, RMRO
GIAMBASTIANI, George D., Maintenance Foreman, Muir Woods NM, to Maintenance Worker Foreman, Golden Gate NRA
GIPSON, Francis E., Park Ranger, Gateway NRA, to Youth Programs Spec, WASO

HAYMAN, Marc M., Park Tech, Manhattan Sites, to Same, Padre Island NS
HOCKELBERG, Kenneth R., Engineering Equipm't Operator, Rocky Mountain NP, to Plumber Foreman, Rocky Mountain NP
HUDSON, Charles M., Architect, MA/NA Regions Team, DSC, to MW/RM Team, DSC
KAMINSKI, Vance L., Architect, Planning & Resource Preserv, MWRO, to Same, Historic Preserv, DSC
MEAGHER, Thomas Jeffrey, Civil Engineer, NC Team, DSC to Same, MW/RM Team, DSC
ORR, Joseph L., Park Ranger, Operations, WRO, to Park Mgr, Operations, WRO
PEPPERS, Woodrow B., Chief, Prop Mgmt & Gen Services, WRO, to Admin Ofc, Mgmt Appraisal, WRO
SHEA, Kenneth J., Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Crater Lake NP
SMITH, Patsy K., Writer-Editor, Graphic Systems, DSC, to Coop Activities Spec, DSC
STANTON, Richard L., Park Mgr, Concessions Mgmt, NCR, to Same, MARO
TANKERSLEY, John T., Park Tech, Independence NHP, to Same, George Washington Birthplace NM
TESAR, Terry N., Mgmt Analyst, General Services, WASO, to Same, Mgmt Consulting, WASO
TYLER, John W., Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Same, Training, WASO
WALDRON, Larry J., Supv Park Ranger, Whitman Mission NHS, to Park Ranger, Indiana Dunes NL
WHITNEY, Karen L., Writer-Editor, Graphic Systems, DSC, to Public Affairs Spec, RMRO
WHITTINGTON, Gordie, Supv Exhibits Spec, Historic Pres, DSC, to Same, NC Team, DSC

Out of the traces

ANDERSON, Bonnie M., Employee Relations Spec, WRO
ANDERSON, Lewis D., Supv Civil Engineer, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
BAILEY, Roy T., Laborer, Cumberland Gap NHP
BARTH, Betty E., Park Tech, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
BELLIS, Clyde H., Plumber, Olympic NP
BENSON, Mary F., Program Assist, MA/NA Team, DSC
CHAPMAN, Dennis F., Supv Park Ranger, Bent's Old Fort NHS
CORAM, Robert A., Tractor Operator, NCR
DEATON, Woodroe, Laborer, Great Smoky Mountains NP
GARCIA, Bennie L., Painter, Glen Canyon NRA
GILLEN, Marilyn K., Info Assist, MWRO
HOFFMAN, Susan S., Park Ranger, Gateway NRA
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KIRSTEIN, Darlene L., Clerk-Steno, Blue Ridge Pkwy
KITE, Jack L., Maintenance Worker, Gran Quivera NM
KNOX, Bill H., Maintenance Worker, Golden Gate NRA
MEIIRKAM, Deborah K., Park Tech, Harpers Ferry NHP
MIDGETT, Mildred G., Supply Clerk, Cape Hatteras NH
MILLER, Randi, Clerk-Typist, Bryce Canyon NP
MORRISON, George T., Park Ranger, Crater Lake NP
PACE, George S., Park Tech, Shenandoah NP
PARKER, Yvonne E., Personnel Mgmt Spec, WASO
PETERSON, Henry C., Maintenance Worker, Wilson's Creek NB
ROMERO, Barbara E., Realty Tech, Park Operations, SWRO
SALES, Jean T., Sec, Blue Ridge Pkwy
SMITH, Dale R., Carpenter, Gettysburg NMP
TAYLOR, Lisa Ann, Clerk-Steno, Yellowstone NP
TAYLOR, Stanton J., Supply Clerk, PNRO
VOSS, Barbara J., Clerk-Typist, Amistad RA
WATSON, Judy A., Clerk, Park Operations, SERO
WHITE, Hope E., Sec, Gettysburg NMP
WINDSOR, Joseph E., Facility Mgr, Yosemite NP
WOODY, Jessie E., Sec, Olympic NP

BANGHART, Sandra A., Clerk-Steno, Andersonville NHS
BENEDITO, William, Laborer, Statue of Liberty NM
BLAHA, Rudolph L., Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS
BRANDON, Gene D., Auto Worker, Padre Island NS
BRIDGES, Diane H., Sec, Park Review & Consulting, SERO
BROWN, Sydney Y., Budget & Finance Assist, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
BURGETT, Arthur L. Jr., Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
CAHILL, Mary, Motor Vehicle Operator Leader, Death Valley NM
COLEMAN, Michele R., Clerk-Typist, Interagency Archeological Services—Atlanta
EDWARDS, Troy W. I., Maintenance Worker, Petrified Forest NP
FEW, John S., Motor Vehicle Operator, Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP
FIKE, Charlotte E., Clerk-Typist, Indiana Dunes Land Acquisition Office
FRANCIS, Gene P., Park Tech, Big Bend NP
FUXA, Mary Lee, Clerk, Operations, MWRO
HARRINGTON, Stewart J., General Facilities & Equipm't Saratoga NHP
HAYES, Betty C., Equipm't Dispatcher, Yellowstone NP
HENNESSY, Charlotte A., Personnel Clerk, Golden Gate NRA
JOHNSON, Cheryl S., Sec, Operations, WRO
KELLY, Gerald T., Park Tech, Independence NHP
LABRIER, Linda J., Clerk-Typist, Bent's Old Fort NHS
MULLINS, John B., Auto Mechanic, Natchez Trace Pkwy
NISSEN, Steve J., Motor Vehicle Operator, Grand Teton NP
OLIVER, Joseph E., Maintenance Worker, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania B Mem NMP
PARSONS, Glenn W., Private, Special Operations Force, NCR
RAHM, Betty J., Clerk-Typist, Navajo Lands Group
SMOTHERS, Sammie M., Electronics Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP
TARKET, Gloria B., Mining Tech, Zion NP
WORTMAN, Robbie L., Sec, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS

Corrections

On page 15 of the July *Newsletter*, in the article "Metric: it's easy?" two changes: (1) The second question in the first paragraph should read, "What happened to Centigrade?" and, (2) The Editor's Note at the end of the article should read, "Richard B. Bowser *is* the NPS Metric Coordinator." He was appointed by the Interior Secretary to this position on October 15, 1974. Each bureau in the Department has a metric coordinator, and Dick, in addition to his other duties, is the NPS Metric Coordinator.

In the article on Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, June issue of the NPS *Newsletter*, the caption for the Blacksmith Shop photo is incorrect. Denvil Lawson is the man pictured.

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