



*Visitors to the Nation's Capital stop for a look at the Christmas decorations on the Ellipse, south of the White House. Each year, the area is decorated in a cooperative effort by the Christmas Pageant of Peace Committee and National Capital Parks.*

## WASO realigned for policy role

Realignment of the NPS Washington Office has been under consideration for several weeks; and recently Director Gary Everhardt released a memorandum explaining the proposal.

"The Washington Office staff (will) be limited to that required for policy and program direction, with minimum staffing for related functions such as those required to deal with the Congress, the Department, OMB, and the many public and private organizations," Director Everhardt said.

Associate Director John E. Cook has been assigned responsibility for

implementation of all phases of the realignment.

Under the proposal, the number of associate directors will be reduced from four to three, the number of assistant directors from seven to two, and both deputy associate director positions will be abolished.

Existing offices involved in long range planning and policy formulation, programming and budget execution will be consolidated into an Office of Program Development and Control, reporting to the Director.

The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, which is not involved with park operations but deals entirely with outside programs, will be designated a field office.

James Carrico of the Branch of Employee Evaluation has been appointed to serve as "ombudsman," and will be responsible for maintaining open communications with all Washington office employees.

Proposals of regional offices for their realignments were due in Washington mid-December.

# The lure of Alcatraz



By Grant W. Midgley  
Chief, Publications and Public  
Inquiries, WASO

Over a span of 200 years, Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay has been a nesting place for the California Brown Pelican, a lighthouse and fort, a maximum security unit for Federal prisoners, and a major tourist attraction of the National Park System.

In 1775, a lieutenant of the Royal Spanish Navy named the 12-acre rocky eminence "Isla de los Alcatrazes" (Island of the Pelicans).

In the 1850s, after Spanish rule of California was ended, the United States reserved the island for public purposes and built the first lighthouse and U.S. fortification on the West Coast. From 1868 to 1934, the island was used to confine military prisoners.

Next designated a Federal Civil Penitentiary, Alcatraz became "The Rock," a place of detention for convicts considered especially dangerous, among them Al Capone, Machine Gun Kelly, and Bob Stroud, "The Birdman."

The Department of Justice stopped using the island in 1963 and a decade later legislation made it part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

For the past 2 years, groups of a hundred sightseers have left Fisherman's Wharf every half hour on the conces-

sioner-operated ferry boat to take the conducted tour of the old prison complex.

In September, we took the tour. It was a clear, cool day when a sweater felt good on the boat. The ferry ride takes 10 minutes and costs \$2 (round trip). From Alcatraz, the nearly white San Francisco skyline stood bright against a strong blue sky.

When the Spanish found it, the island was nothing but rock. But soil has been imported, and today the sharp contours are softened with trees, shrubs, and a display of brilliant flowers.

The tours begin under the shadow of "Building 64," a dismal, pale gray-green structure that served as a barracks and later as housing for the prison staff and their families. After an initial talk, some of it on safety matters such as watching one's step on the steep walks and precipitous stairs, our tour guide, Ranger Craig Dorman, led the group up the old concrete switchback road to the top. Here the breeze was stiff.

Craig explained that life at Alcatraz was grim, especially in its early years. We walked past the cells where inmates lived behind bars of case-hardened steel, impervious to the saw. Each prisoner had a 5 X 9 foot cell, with a 7-1/2 foot ceiling. Every cell was painted white above, green below, and held a cot, basin, open toilet and two shelves. Most prisoners left their cells only to eat and take some exercise. Work—always menial—was a

privilege. Gradually a few amenities were added, among them hot water, radio head sets, the privilege of painting cells different colors, and the chance to make paint-by-number pictures.

An exception to the austerity was the food, which was much better than regular prison fare. On display in the mess hall is the menu for Easter 1962 listing chicken and lots of trimmings. Nonetheless, attached to the ceiling supports are cannisters for tear gas that could be released by remote control.

Although the smallest Federal penitentiary, Alcatraz was never fully occupied, holding on the average about 250 inmates. The installation, of course, was expensive to operate. Everything had to be imported—for example, 500,000 gallons of water per week in 1960. The cost of maintaining an inmate that year was \$48,000.

The last part of the prison visited was the "segregation unit," the solitary confinement area where some were put for punishment and some for protection. Then we walked through the exercise yard and made our way carefully down old concrete steps and a path to the dock.

Later we talked with William J. Whalen, General Manager of the Bay Area National Parks at his headquarters at Fort Mason. So far, he told us, Alcatraz is the big hit of Golden Gate: in the summer, people wait in line 3 or 4 hours to get on the ferry boat. The present

staffing is 19 full-time and 5 part-time persons in summer and 13 full-time and 5 part-time the rest of the year.

Speaking of the development of the 34,000-acre national recreation area, Bill points to solid progress. In the last 18 months, \$30 million has been spent buying private lands. Turnover of city parks is about complete and the State parklands will be transferred in the near future.

"There is an overwhelming citizen interest here in the development of Golden Gate and in Park Service management of the area," Bill said. Conservationists have had some misgivings about urban parks, he noted, but he believes that is changing. Bill's experience indicates that conservation today believes in "keeping the best of what's left."

"Golden Gate is an exciting place to

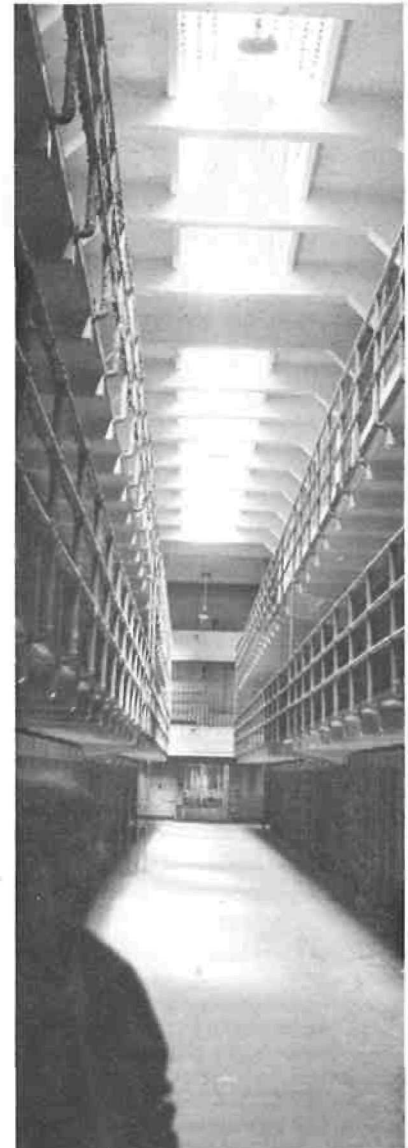
work," he said, "even though it won't be truly appreciated for a long time. But someday—probably in 50 years—this area will be recognized as important in as many ways as the legendary natural areas of the Park System."

What about the future of Alcatraz Island?

No final decision has been made on its use, Bill told us, and "such a determination is at least a year and a half away." The public is being asked for suggestions, and various proposals are coming in. But many believe nothing would be more appropriate than continuing to show what was once the toughest Federal prison in the land. So it is possible the use of Alcatraz will remain basically what it is today.



*View of San Francisco skyline.*



*An Alcatraz cell block.*

## Depot delivers

Visitors heading toward North Cascades National Park, Wash., from the west can get a picture of Park Service, Forest Service, and State, local, and Canadian Government facilities in the area when they arrive at the North Cascade National Park Information Center.

The information center is located in a railroad depot in Concrete, Wash., 20 miles west of the park. Plans are a-rail for a passenger steam engine train to make the 23-mile hop from Concrete to Sedro Woolley at the park. Bus tours might then operate from there to take visitors on the tour through Ross Lake

National Recreation Area—saving a total of 202 vehicle miles.

Information aids working at the welcoming center must have a broad range of knowledge about the many recreational opportunities and facilities in the large geographical area. The favorite visitor driving loop goes through 256 miles of Canadian land, including Manning Provincial Park.

Harpers Ferry Center is now working on exhibits revolving around the central theme of transportation and exploration of the Cascades—from canoe-riding Indian to freeway-driving modern man.

## No-No!



Use of the trademark "laundromat" is a no-no on signs in the Park System, according to Associate Director for Park System Management John E. Cook. The symbol (see illus.) and the number—RS-085—are okay; but use of the word LAUNDRY should be substituted for the illegal term.

## Maybe the good old days weren't



*Sgt. Doug McChristian*

The good old days, so highly-touted by our elders, weren't so good after all—at least for the 19th-century army infantryman in the American Southwest. For a week earlier this year, 16 normally well-groomed, well-fed, and nattily-dressed park rangers, endured blistered feet, hot, sweat-stained and heavy wool uniforms and an eternal body odor caused by bathless days—just like the “grubs” of the Indian Wars of the West. They dined on salt pork, hardtack and

coffee, slept in lumpy beds, fired cannon, packed cavalry gear on horses, shot their ancient rifles and drilled and drilled and drilled. . . . The lucky 16 were learning all about “The Old Army” and doing it the hard way. A part of NPS’s training program for personnel engaged in interpreting military history, the “Camp of Instruction, Indian Wars,” held at Fort

Davis National Historic Site, Tex., was directed by Fort Davis Supervisory Park Ranger Doug McChristian and Supervisory Park Historian William B. Henry, Jr., of Laramie National Historic Site, Wyo. The 16 finally got a good meal at the end of their forced march over the Davis Mountains, but none expressed a desire to re-enlist.



*Sgt. Doug McChristian (second from right) giving his report to First Sgt. Bill Henry (Fort Laramie) during undress retreat ceremony.*

## Shoot out

Their weekend shooting demonstrations have proven to be right on target. An estimated 6,000 visitors each year come to see Superintendent Bob Lagemann and part-time rangers Gerald Erny and Willard Cockerham at George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Ind., as they fire their weapons and unfold the story of the Fort Sackville battle, fought in 1779.

First are the two brief interpretive talks—one on the British army Brown Bess used primarily in the warring eastern States, and then the talk on the Kentucky Rifle employed by the western revolutionaries and introduced by Rogers Clark himself.

The emphasis on the interpretation is comparing and contrasting these two flint-lock weapons and a look at their use in the Revolution.

Then Cockerham, donned in buckskin, homespun, and parsons hat, and Erny, dressed in the King’s Eighth Regiment uniform, fire away at a 4-foot-wide target, 25 yards away. The target is especially angled so that the lead balls strike the metal and bounce directly toward the ground.

Following the firing extravaganza, questions are invited. One thing Erny will tell is that the British “red coats” did not necessarily wear red. Each regiment, so proud of its own heritage, wore uniforms uniquely made for them. (Put that in your musket and fire it.)



## Children tough as book critics



NPS Photo by Jack Rottier

By James Carroll  
Public Information Specialist, WASO

The reviewers gathered around a table covered with books. "This one has a convincing cover," one said. "I would pay a dollar for this one, but not \$1.95," said another. "I don't think the cover of this book matches the contents," a third reviewer said.

Who were these harsh judges, a group of effete intellectual snobs? Wrong. They were fifth and sixth grade youngsters from the Walden School, a private educational institution in New York City.

Their purpose was to evaluate National Park Service publications for children, many of them produced by cooperating associations. The five children (three boys and two girls) made their remarks at a session of the National Park Service children's media workshop at Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace in New York City, Oct. 28-30.

The workshop, designed to provide

insights into children and the multi-million dollar publishing world that surrounds them, was organized by Cooperating Associations Coordinator James Murfin of Harpers Ferry Center. He was assisted by Don Reynolds, a librarian at Walden School.

I represented the Office of Public Affairs at the workshop not only because publishing is a public event, but because I wanted to confirm some impressions about what children are like today. In the past year, I have been sampling the political attitudes of fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children in Baltimore County, Maryland, for my doctoral dissertation project at American University.

Seeing the Walden School children in action provided additional evidence that youngsters today, even at the elementary ages, are difficult taskmasters—hard to please and much less idealistic about life around them than ever before.

"These children are just like kids everywhere," said Walden's Reynolds after the presentation. Maybe so, but one suspects that a group from an elite

school on the upper west side of Manhattan would be above average in articulating opinions.

That they stirred their adult audience to serious thinking about the quality of children's offerings in the national parks there can be no doubt.

The delegates, most of them National Park Service personnel or members of cooperating associations (the same individual often fills both roles) passed a resolution offered by Chet Harris of the Philadelphia regional office which concludes: "There are many gaps in the literature for children, and that literature which exists is of poor design and literary quality, with few exceptions."

Many children's publications available in the parks are coloring books. Judging by comments from the Walden students, some children enjoy coloring books, some do not. The youthful panel members were not overly enthused, and a general reaction was that the coloring books were too detailed and difficult for the elementary years.

Brinton Turkle, an artist/illustrator of children's books, said that coloring books are "low on my esthetic scale." Linda Zuckerman of Viking Press said of NPS coloring books: "They're about half toy, half book, probably more toy." She added that many of the NPS magazine style publications also have "elements of the toy." "Some of them look like advertising brochures," she said.

Jean Fritz, author of history books for children, said that she finds most children's history books today to be "weighted down with morals and sterile simplicity." She said children find them dull.

Many visitors to NPS parks and historical sites are children. They are a large potential market for publications produced by NPS and its cooperating associations.

The material available for children can be improved, more in terms of quality than of quantity, the workshop revealed.

A proposal passed at the meeting calls for creation of a joint committee between the children's services division of the American Library Association and NPS. The committee, among other things, would recommend high-calibre trade-produced materials for possible sale in park interpretation centers and would evaluate NPS and cooperating association literature for distribution to schools and libraries.

The New York meeting brought this point home: It is important for children to be exposed to the kinds of materials that they can appreciate. If they see nothing but second-class literature, they may gain the impression that NPS is a second class outfit.

This quotation by author Charlotte S. Huck in *Children's Literature in the Elementary School* is worth keeping in mind: "Children's reactions to books are important, for a book that is not read by children cannot be considered a good children's book."

## The Tory life

Life was no picnic for Tories subject to rough treatment by Colonists living in Philadelphia at the advent of the Revolution as pictured in this scene from "Independence," a new 30-minute documentary produced by 20th Century Fox and directed by John Huston. The film, now showing in the park visitor center, features Patrick O'Neil as George Washington, Eli Wallach as Ben Franklin, and Anne Jackson as Abigail Adams. Independence Interpreter Maria Burks—who plays herself—gives an equally award-winning performance guiding park visitors through Congress Hall.



## Hatteras "notes"

Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C., has a popular new interpretive program called "Music of the Outer Banks," that is attracting many seashore visitors, according to Chief Interpreter Norm Messinger. The concert-lecture explores the role of oral tradition with original songs and ballads that have been handed down through the years. Karen G. Helms, a cultural research assistant at the seashore, developed the program. "Music" has been so well-received, said Norm, that it has been made a regular interpretive program. The seashore also has sponsored an 'old-time' square dance program as part of its interpretive activities.



## Paradise lost



Unpredictable weather and, believe it or not, too much snow has spelled the doom to nearly a half-century of ski-lift operations at Paradise in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.

Ski patrons have dwindled to precious few since the glory days of the 1930's and 1940's when Paradise was known as the "Ski Capital of the Northwest."

"In fact," says Superintendent Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., "the ski lift operation has been bordering in the red for several years and there were no bids for the operation for this winter."

Paradise will be open, however, for snow play, snow shoeing and the growing popular sport of cross-country skiing. The Paradise Visitor Center will also continue to offer guided snow shoe walks and winter interpretive programs to park visitors.

The history of Paradise skiing goes back to the early days of the century, when the activities were much like today. Beginning in the 1920's, however,

downhill skiing became big. On June 27, 1920, about 1,000 spectators watched the first annual tournament of the Northwest Ski Club at Paradise. The record jump of the day was 95 feet.

By the mid-1930's, ski lifts had made Paradise a mecca for downhillers. The first Silver Ski Championships, sponsored by the Seattle Post Intelligencer, were held in 1934. In the winter of 1934-35, Olympic winter try-outs and the National Ski Championships, complete with nationwide radio broadcasts were held. By 1940, annual use of the area was up to 136,220 skiers. That is also the year of the area's first ski fatality, when Sig Hall was killed in the Fifth Silver Ski Race on April 13, 1940.

Beginning in 1935 with Mount Baker, other more favorable downhill ski resorts drew customers from the Paradise rope tows, until the point was finally reached where an operator could not break even.

And so, the cycle at Paradise returns to the snow shoe, the cross-country ski and the innertube sled.

# Congressional wilderness hearing



*(On November 10, Director Everhardt was the witness at 2 hearings before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on proposed legislation to designate portions of ten National Park System areas as wilderness.)*

*Director Everhardt's statement deals with the status of the wilderness program, public involvement, the role of wilderness preservation within the National Park System, and certain key policies for wilderness management of the national parklands.)*

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear today before the subcommittee to recommend enactment of legislation which would designate wilderness in 10 units of the National Park System. Those units are: Bandelier, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Great Sand Dunes, Haleakala, Isle Royale, Joshua Tree, Mesa Verde, Pinnacles, and Saguaro.

Mr. Chairman, as called for by The Wilderness Act of 1964, we have held public field hearings and reported to the Congress on Wilderness suitability for 56 National Park System units, including those being considered today. The holding of field hearings is a process which brings the park planner together with the park user. Mr. Chairman, there has been a healthy exchange of viewpoints. Our analysis of these viewpoints and our professional views are reflected in our recommendations now before the subcommittee.

A significant result of public involvement has been the change away from the early concept of buffer zones and large exclusions as we have developed guidelines for wilderness proposals and management. These guidelines recognize that both developed use areas and preservation areas are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the parks were established. The guidelines recognize that wilderness perpetuation requires constant monitoring of man's influences on natural processes and life systems, and responsive, careful management.

The Wilderness Act and our guidelines permit the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, mechanical transport, structures or installations only as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the wilderness area, including emergency measures. Our guidelines require the manager to use the minimum tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the management objective. The chosen tool or equipment is to be the one that least degrades wilderness values

Saguaro National Park backcountry.

temporarily or permanently. Accepted tools include such things as fire towers, patrol cabins, pit toilets, temporary roads, spraying equipment, hand tools, equipment caches, fencing, and fire management.

In special cases involving the perpetuation of wilderness values or in emergencies, aircraft, motorboats, and motorized vehicles may be used. Wilderness campsites for public use may contain pit toilets, fire rings, tent sites, and a hand-operated water pumps. This kind of campsite could be removed or relocated as management needs dictate. Campsites which contain permanent buildings, water treatment or sewage disposal facilities, and which provide visitor conveniences such as beds, meals, and supplies will not be included in wilderness.

Some areas studied contain small boat docks, water guzzlers to sustain wildlife, and primitive shelters that ought to be retained but may not qualify as minimum structures necessary for the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of wilderness values. When such an area would otherwise qualify as wilderness, we recommend such areas with a specific provision in the proposed legislation to permit retaining and maintaining these structures.

A similar position is taken with respect to permitting underground utility lines. An area under study may also contain hydrometeorologic devices for monitoring water resources outside the

wilderness area. When these devices are found to be necessary, a specific provision allowing their use will be included in legislation proposing wilderness designation. For the installation, servicing and monitoring of these devices, the minimum tools and equipment necessary to safely and successfully accomplish the job will be used. The guidelines provide that stock driveways and areas being grazed may be included in wilderness if the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable.

Generally, we have included stock driveways and grazing areas if their operation does not include the use of roads, structures, mechanical equipment, or motor vehicles. Our guidelines also permit the inclusion in wilderness of lakes created by water development projects if they are maintained at a relatively stable level and have a natural appearing shoreline.

When lands are presently unqualified but will within a determinable time qualify and be available federal land, a special provision is included in the legislative proposal giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate the lands as wilderness when he determines it qualifies. This potential wilderness addition might be a private inholding containing some improvements but which the National Park Service has authority and plans to acquire. Once acquired, and after removal of any non-conforming uses, the area would be

added to the wilderness with proper notice by the Secretary of the Interior.

Earlier, Mr. Chairman, I mentioned that lands needed as primary use areas are not included in recommended wilderness. One such area which is not well understood is that immediately adjacent to park roads. This is the primary zone of contact between all of the public and the park and it is here that we provide interpretation of the natural resources and processes. Developments may include cleared vistas, trails with interpretive devices, overlooks, exhibits, campfire circles, group lunch or picnic sites. This same area may also provide parking, water supply and sewage disposal systems. Its use is characterized by large numbers of visitors engaged in sightseeing and learning experiences. Management, maintenance, and developments all exceed that which is suitable in wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, the public interest and participation in the review process has been highly gratifying to us. In general, I believe there is strong support for the balance of development and natural preservation for National Park System areas as presented at the public hearings. We also find the conviction among many that

*Yosemite National Park, a classic glacial valley, provides reasonable access and accommodations for thousands of visitors, while also preserving mountains and natural features. Pictured below (left) is a parking area with gift shop and snack bar about an 8th of a mile from the Glacier Point overlook (pictured right) and about 25 miles northeast of the park's Southern Entrance. Visitors can park their cars and walk to the viewing point for a perfect panorama of Tenaya Canyon and Half Dome --both backcountry areas-- and a view of Yosemite Valley, a non-wilderness area.*

preserving natural life systems is of exceeding importance to this and future generations.

Mr. Chairman, the preservation of wilderness values and at the same time providing for conventional public use is fundamental to National Park System legislation and management. Road systems and other appropriate means of public access and accommodation are provided for each park unit but the essence of a park is present only if its natural elements are preserved in an unimpaired condition. Thus, we do not see wilderness designation as a change in management, but instead assuring that we continue the kind of management intended by our predecessors who brought into being the Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks, and other early units of the National Park System.

I believe that designation of wilderness within the National Park System is important because it provides additional legislative protection to preserve these superlative national treasures. I do not believe that wilderness designation and use need be in conflict with other park uses. The administration's wilderness recommendations reflect carefully prepared management plans to preserve the

essential natural values while also providing for developments necessary to a wide range of park uses by the public. For many years we have administratively classified lands both for development and for perpetuation in their natural condition. It is from the roadless, natural classifications that we have first drawn preliminary wilderness proposals and after public hearings have formulated and sent to the Congress recommendations for wilderness designation.

We now have more than 3 years experience in managing legislated wilderness in two national parks and two national monuments. We have experienced no management or public use problems with these four areas which are attributable to wilderness designation. We are well aware, however, of two concerns which have often been expressed in connection with the wilderness recommendations now before the Congress.

One concern is that wilderness designation will prevent the maintenance of trails because of restrictions on the use of motorized vehicles and equipment.

The second is that wilderness designation will cause the National Park Service to limit the number of people entering the backcountry of the park. I would like first to address the subject of trails.

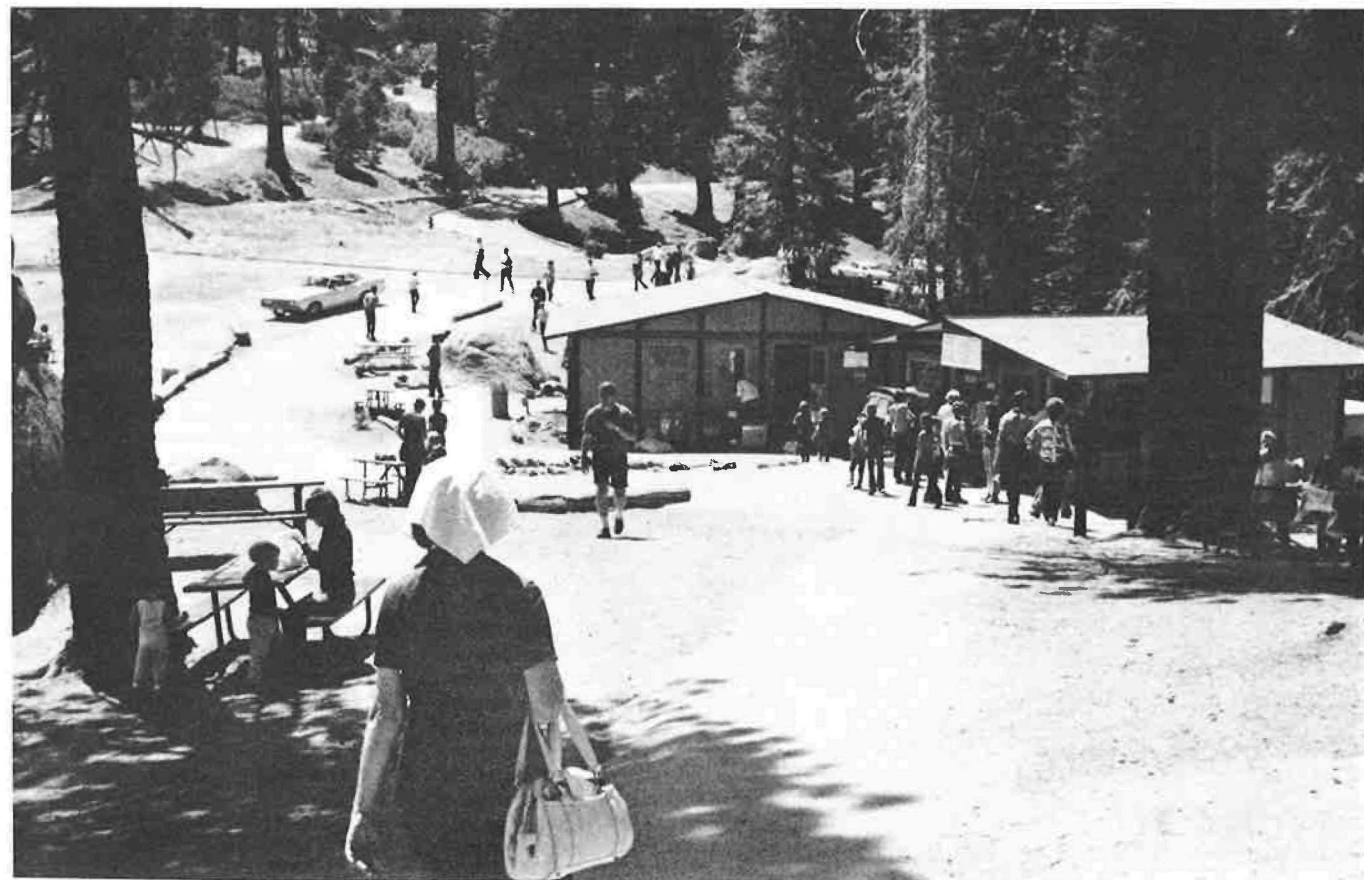
Section 2(C) of The Wilderness Act stresses that management should preserve natural conditions and that the imprint of man's work should be substantially unnoticeable in wilderness.

Section 4(C) of the Wilderness Act prohibits the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, mechanical transport structures or installations except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area.

In my view, the policies for wilderness management which I shall now discuss implement these provisions.

Trail management is critical to providing for use that does not diminish the wilderness resource through which the trails pass. Trail location, maintenance, and use are all vital elements. An essential aspect of wilderness management is flexibility to change use patterns as necessary to protect resources and to achieve other management objectives. This may include closing some trails and constructing new ones at new locations within wilderness. Some portions of wilderness will remain without trails.

These are usually the most rugged and remote portions but may also include areas of high scientific importance such as the Rain Forests in Haleakala National Park in Hawaii. The majority of wilderness will be accessible by trail. Trails intended for foot travel only will be maintained, generally, to a width sufficient for persons to walk single-file. Trails intended for combined foot and horse travel, or for horse travel only, will be maintained to a width sufficient for horses and their riders to travel single-file. The maintenance of such trails is normally accomplished without the use of motorized vehicles or equipment;





however, the impact of horse hooves on trails of native material often causes erosion of the trails, which must be periodically repaired. This may require the periodic transporting and placement of surfacing material, sometimes over many miles of trail. Such repair is normally accomplished by using small, motorized trail-grading and earth-transporting equipment. Our policy guidelines for wilderness management permit the use of such equipment if it is the minimum tool or equipment necessary to successfully, safely, and economically accomplish the objective. The chosen tool or equipment is to be the one that least degrades wilderness values, temporarily or permanently, and its use must be approved by the National Park Service regional director. When such equipment is introduced into wilderness, its use is to be as brief as possible and at a time when little visitor use is occurring. Paved trails are not permitted in wilderness.

Let us consider other trail facilities. Trail bridges are permitted at stream crossings if the crossing, without a bridge, would be unsafe during the normal period of use. Signs are provided only where necessary for visitor safety, management, or resource protection. Interpretive information may be provided before the visitor enters the wilderness, but interpretive exhibits or devices will not be placed in wilderness. Along a wilderness trail there will be no facilities designed merely for the convenience of visitors such as drinking fountains, flush toilets, benches, or picnic tables.



As I mentioned earlier, we have also encountered the objection that wilderness designation is causing the National Park Service to limit the number of people who may enter a wilderness area, as evidenced in the 34 parks today where a permit is issued to those entering the backcountry.

The permit may limit the user to certain campsites, may limit the number of horses in a riding party, may prohibit the collecting of wood for fire, and may require carry-in stoves and fuel for cooking purposes. Such restrictions were first imposed many years before the passage of the Wilderness Act, and are necessary with or without wilderness legislation, simply because of the increase in backcountry use over the past 15 or more years.

Backcountry visitation has to be managed and controlled in order to achieve the original mandate for the National Park Service which is . . . "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The Wilderness Act reinforces this mandate by characterizing wilderness, in part, as areas where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable. In my view, then, the wilderness program has simply made more visible certain existing aspects of Park Service policy.



*Isle Royale National Park, Mich., offers a wide range of recreational and wilderness use. Canoeing, camping and back-packing are offered on some 132,000 acres of backcountry, while practically the whole of Lake Superior is available for boat recreation. Both Washington and Rock Harbors provide docking with a lodge unit for overnight stays at the latter. The Park Service also offers round-trip boat trips to the island on "Ranger-3" twice a week from Houghton, Mich. Lunch is served on-board and the total round-trip price is about \$30.00. Visitors aboard the excursion boat can retire overnight at the Rock Harbor lodge and depart for Houghton the following day.*

## Shenandoah curfew



Shenandoah National Park Superintendent Robert R. Jacobsen shut down more than 60 miles of Skyline Drive to nighttime drivers Nov. 16-30 in an effort to curtail increased wildlife poaching activities during Virginia's hunting season.

The park, which does not permit hunting, is surrounded by land, both Federal (George Washington National Forest) and State and private, that is open to hunting during the specified fall hunting season.

The shut-down came as a result of constantly increasing poaching and cleverness of the poachers themselves, who work in teams, communicating with Citizen Band radios and monitoring Park Service ranger frequencies.

"Recently we apprehended a pair of suspected poachers, both were bloody

up to their elbows, loading a deer carcass into a camper van. We could not get a conviction because the pair had no weapons," Superintendent Jacobsen said. "These two were apparently the pick-up half of a poaching team. The way it works is this—one car comes into the park (the shooters); they kill deer along the Drive and swiftly depart. They radio the location of their kills by CB to the pick-up team. The pick-up team enters the park unarmed and dresses, bleeds and takes out the freshly killed deer," he said.

In this case, when the pick-up poachers were brought before a Virginia magistrate, their defense was that they had been quietly driving along Skyline Drive, minding their own business at 2 a.m., when they came across a dead deer. When apprehended, they said: "We were just carrying this dead animal to the ranger station so that it could be given to some needy school children for meat."

Since they had no weapons, the pair got off scott free.

There is great difficulty in nabbing poachers "red-handed," says Assistant Chief Park Ranger John Welch. "No circumstantial evidence is permitted in misdemeanor cases. So if a ranger tries to nab a guy standing near a 30.06 rifle, the suspect can deny the weapon is his, even though he may have just pitched it

into the woods on hearing the ranger approach," he said. Of course, in that case, Welch said, "the suspected poacher lost his weapon."

Park rangers got day-time poaching assistance from the Park Police helicopter that will patrol the perimeter of Shenandoah during the 2-week hunting season. In addition, park entrance stations were manned during the night and neighboring residents were asked to report suspicious activities to the park.

The road closings permitted rangers to stop all unauthorized vehicles in the park at night.

"We have put a large dent in the poaching pressure during the last 2 years by increased efforts," Superintendent Jacobsen said. "Fifteen individuals were charged with firearm or hunting violations in 1974 alone. This nighttime closure during hunting season frees our ranger patrols to concentrate in other areas of the park and permits them to stop all vehicles . . . during hours of darkness."

Superintendent Jacobsen sounded a grim note in conclusion. "These road closings are as much for the protection of rangers as for the deer. I don't want any of my rangers to get shot in this highly dangerous season."

It will be remembered that a ranger lost his life to poachers at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., last year.

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## Health claim reforms benefit employees

Employees enrolled in Federal Employees Health Benefit Programs now can stop gnashing their teeth and tearing out their hair when difficulty arises over settlement of a claim.

The Civil Service Commission recently announced new procedures for resolving claim disputes between employees and their health benefit plan insurers.

If an employee believes he has been denied a claim unjustly, the insurer must now reconsider the claim at the request of the employee.

The request must be made, in writing, within one year of the original claim,

and the insurer must respond within 30 days. The insurer may provide the benefit claimed, or request additional information, or again deny the claim. But if the employee is not satisfied with the insurer's reconsideration of the claim, he may request a review by the Commission.

Requests for Commission review of claims should give reasons for the request—the benefit plan brochure is the employee's guide to what his entitlements are. Review will be expedited by submission of completed claim forms, bills and receipts, descriptions of medical

services received, correspondence with the insurer, and any other related information. Copies or original documents may be sent—the Commission will return originals.

The Commission will notify the claimant within 30 days of receipt of all necessary information.

Requests for Commission review should be mailed to:

Bureau of Retirement, Insurance, and Occupational Health, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415. Attention: Legislative and Policy Division.

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## Wetherill Mesa is 5th archeological study

"Badger House Community," the fifth in a series of archeological reports on Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., has been recently released by the Office of Professional Publications.

Authored by Alden C. Hayes and James A. (Al) Lancaster, the 205-page book contains a comprehensive and well-illustrated study of a complex of house structures and their associated cultural artifacts. The report describes

archeological remains of the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians, who occupied the mesa-top structures for about 6 centuries beginning around 600 A.D.

Detailed descriptions of the architectural features, the ceramic, stone, and bone artifacts recovered, and human remains are presented. The authors reconstruct the way of life of this farming people, their utilization of natural resources, and cultural evolution from the data.

The Wetherill Mesa studies were conducted by the National Park Service with support from the National Geographic Society.

Author Al Hayes serves as supervisory archeologist at the Chaco Center. Al Lancaster retired from NPS in 1964.

Copies are for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at \$5.25. Stock Number is 2405-00551.

## San Juan's leave-collector

Maintenanceman Jose Huertas-Branuelas, San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico sports his 30-year Federal Service pin. During the past 17 years with the San Juan NHS, Mr. Huertas has been the recipient of a Superior Performance Monetary Award and has been given Regional recognition for having the highest leave accrual record in his division. At the extreme left is Foreman Rosendo Figueroa, who has 39 years of Federal Service. To the left of Mr. Huertas is Assistant Superintendent Cruz and Administrative Officer Beck.



## Aggressive EEO'er awarded



Carl Hardy, Supervisory Personnel Staffing Specialist in the Rocky Mountain Region was recently presented a certificate for outstanding assistance to park superintendents and the EEO Office in the recruitment of minorities and women during the 1975 summer season. Recruitment activity was 80 percent higher in 1975 than in 1974. Last March, Carl received a Special Achievement Award in recognition of his aggressive and positive approach in the hiring of handicapped persons both for the Denver Service Center and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office.

## Villescas Nombrado

Carlos Villescas, was named Spanish-Speaking Coordinator for the Equal Employment Opportunity Office, WASO, in October.

In his new position, Villescas will coordinate the Spanish-speaking program for the Park Service and assist management in increasing the representation of the Spanish-speaking population (about 7 percent nationwide) within the Park Service. NPS employs less than 200 Spanish-speaking persons in a permanent, full-time capacity, or about 2.3 percent of the total of 7,246 permanent positions.

Villescas, a native of El Paso, Texas, joined the Park Service in 1971 as a management assistant and chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services at Chamizal National Memorial, Tex. In 1973, he joined the Department of the Army at the White Sands Missile Range NM where he served as the first full-time Spanish-speaking coordinator for the Army's EEO program there.

A 1968 graduate in biology and sociology of the University of Texas at El Paso, Villescas held several positions with the City of El Paso and the State of Texas between 1968-71. He headed a manpower program sponsored by the



American GI Forum and the League of United Nations American Citizens called Operation SER (Service and Employment Redevelopment). As executive director of this organization, he directed job placement and training for Spanish-speaking Americans in El Paso.

Carlos was recently honored at the national convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens for his community contributions in the area of equal employment opportunity by being selected National Man of the Year 1974-75.

In his new post, Villescas hopes to achieve a "special emphasis" for the Spanish-speaking minority as part of the total NPS EEO program effort.

## Glacier's top woman

Helen Miles, administrative clerk for Glacier National Park's Maintenance Division, has been named Woman of the Year by Superintendent Phil Iversen.

Mrs. Miles was honored at a Sept. 19 special staff meeting, at which Iversen also stressed his appreciation of women employees in the park as "working partners" in the administration and operation of Glacier.

"Helen's accuracy and devotion to duty consistently exceeds expectations

and frequently forestalls crises and embarrassment," Iversen commented. "Since coming to Glacier in 1964, she has worked to solve park problems and has earned the respect and confidence of her co-workers by her pleasant and cooperative attitude."

Mrs. Miles was selected for a Quality Increase Award in May 1974.

The Woman of the Year selection was prompted by the designation of 1975 as International Women's Year.



## US and USSR meet for better environment



*Mark A. Orlov (right), head of the Soviet delegation, was welcomed to the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation on Oct. 6 by recently retired Office Director A. Russell Mortensen. Between them are Interpreter Michael Melitonov and, in background, grant-in-aid Staff Member Peter D. Herrick, who escorted the delegates through the 11-day program. Orlov and Mortensen met in the Soviet Union in 1974, and both men had been anticipating this moment of reunion.*

By Peter D. Herrick, Division of Grants,  
Office of Archeology and Historic  
Preservation, WASO

The involvement of the National Park Service in environmental protection at the international level was underscored this Fall when the agency sponsored a round of exchange visits with the USSR for specialists in historic preservation, cultural tourism, and urban planning.

The visits were part of the 1975 work program under the US/USSR Environmental Agreement signed in Moscow in 1972, by the presidents of both nations. US participation in the Agreement is spearheaded by the Environmental Protection Agency. There are over a dozen Joint Working Groups implementing the Agreement, each representing a major environmental concern. Among these is the Joint Working Group on the Enhancement of the Urban Environment, US involvement in which is directed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, NPS associate director for Professional Services, is one of several members of this Working Group and is specifically responsible for US efforts under a project entitled "Improvement of the Environment With Regard to Historic Places and Monuments," otherwise known as Project IV-1.2.

The exchanges this autumn came under Connally's project and were designed to explore particular subjects that were identified when a team of preservationists headed by Dr. A. Russell Mortensen visited the USSR in Spring 1974. Mortensen until recently headed the NPS Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). His team produced a widely acknowledged report on USSR historic preservation policies and practices that pointed up areas in which the US and USSR can learn from each other.

In September 1975, as a follow-up to the findings of Mortensen's team, four National Park Service specialists travelled to the USSR for 2 weeks to examine restoration workshops in Moscow, Leningrad, Suzdal, and Vladimir. The latter two ancient towns, about 100 miles from Moscow, comprise part of the famed "Golden Ring" of historic attractions encircling the Soviet capital. The team was headed by Lee H. Nelson, architect, OAHP. Other members were Richard C. Mehring, also an architect with OAHP; Arthur C. Allen, chief, Division of Museum Services, Harpers Ferry Center; and E. Blaine Cliver, historical architect, North Atlantic Regional Office.

The purpose was to learn more of Soviet organization, methodologies, and

techniques of the architectural craft and scientific segments in relation to the workshops.

A technical report will be produced by the team and is expected to include, among other subjects, findings related to preservation of early masonry, which Nelson reports the Soviets carry out in "an almost cavalier manner" in contrast to meticulous interior restorations.

Shortly after Nelson's team had returned to this country, a Soviet delegation arrived in Washington as first stop in an 11-day itinerary.

Heading the Soviet team was Mark A. Orlov, an honored Soviet architect who directs the USSR Central Research Institute for Experimental Design of Trade/Service Buildings and Tourist Facilities. Orlov was accompanied by Georgii P. Krutenko, Director of the Research and Design Institute for City Planning in Kiev, and by Sergei I. Sokolov, who heads the design program for a comparable institute in historic Leningrad.

The purpose was to acquaint the Soviets with US problems and accomplishments in developing methods and facilities for tourism in historic areas, and to focus on the relationship of preservation and tourism to urban planning and development. The itinerary took

the delegates to Colonial NHP, Va.; Colonial Williamsburg, Va.; Independence NHP and Philadelphia; Harpers Ferry NHP and Harpers Ferry Center W. Va.; Savannah, Georgia; Waterford, Virginia (National Historic Landmark); Historic Alexandria, Va.; several historic sites and areas in the Washington, D.C. vicinity; and New York City.

The writer escorted the Russians throughout the program. Also joining the delegates at certain points were William Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register (WASO); Lee Nelson; Hugh Miller, architect from the Office of Park Historic Preservation, WASO; W. Brown Morton III, Departmental consultant for Historic Architecture, OAHF; Paul Goeldner, historical architect from National Capital Parks; Richard Mehring; and Earl Henderson, NCP.

Receiving and briefing the group along the way were Superintendent James Sullivan and Assistant Superintendent Roger Rector (Colonial NHP); Superintendent Hobart Cawood and Assistant Superintendent Douglas Warnock (Independence NHP); Superintendent Martin Conway and architect Archie Franzen (Harpers Ferry NHP); Ellsworth Swift, Alan Kent, and Arthur Allen (Harpers Ferry Center); Superintendent David Karraker and Jerry Sheerin (Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry); and many others.

A highlight was a dinner for the delegation on the portico of Arlington House overlooking Washington attended by Director Gary Everhardt and a number of people from NPS, HUD, EPA, and the American Institute of Architects.

The visit revealed striking similarities and dissimilarities between Soviet and American approaches to cultural tourism, interpretation of cultural resources, and treatment of historic areas as part of small and large urban centers. Conversations were candid and expansive, with fruitful exchanges in terms of specific methods and techniques.

The NPS was fortunate to have Interpreter Michael Melitonov, an artist/designer of Russian parentage and a former architecture student.

Recommendations for further exchange under Project IV-1.2 have been made, especially in regard to exchanges of speakers, exhibitions, technical data and literature, and craftsmen and architects familiar with specific problems and techniques.

According to Connally, who was recently in the USSR for the annual meeting of the Joint Working Group on the Enhancement of the Urban Environment, "several years' experience by both countries in carrying out the Agreement has enabled us, at the working group level, to refine the program and identify projects where continuing exchange would prove especially productive. Project IV-1.2 stands out in our mutual discussions as one area that has been fruitful and that has a promising future."

## Letters to the editor

Dear Editor:

In the No. 15 issue of the Newsletter we note on page 4 "NPS has major roles at biologists' event." The emphasis is on symposia participation and only the final paragraph indicates that scientists present papers at such meetings.

May I call your attention to the enclosed paper "*Management involving grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park, 1970-74*" which I presented in the Applied Ecology Section at the AIBS annual meeting at Oregon State University?

Other publications available upon request from the Biologists' Office, Yellowstone National Park, Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190 are: "*Population Regulation in Relation to K*" presented at the annual meeting of the Montana Chapter of the Wildlife Society, 1974; and "*A Comment on the history of the northern Yellowstone elk*" by Douglas B. Houston, published in *BioScience*, Vol. 25 (9).

Glen F. Cole  
Supervisory Research Biologist  
Yellowstone NP, Wyo.

Dear Naomi:

I feel compelled to comment on an unconfirmed rumor that certain positions are in the process of being downgraded. I recognize that such a process is one way of facing up to the economic realities confronting us at this point in history and can readily accept the necessity of having to live within our means. I find it very difficult, however, to accept a priority of downgradings that would place a disproportionately heavier burden on the lower graded employees than those who earn significantly more and therefore generally have greater flexibility to readjust their lifestyles.

It would, for example, seem both arbitrary and grossly unfair to initiate a program of downgrading by singling out certain categories of GS-5's and below, who are already toeing the poverty line. Such a move would most certainly affect employee attitudes leading to a negative shift in loyalty to the agency and dedication to the job. If we have reached a point where personal belt tightening is called for, I think the Service, which is you and me, will benefit most from a collective tightening.

Looking at the broader economic picture, the Park Service is facing an interesting challenge. If there was ever an opportune time to reshape our priorities into a more realistic and equitable form, this is it.

Arthur C. Hathaway  
Interpretive Specialist  
Spokane Field Office

Dear Editor:

I must be the only one confused, but I am. In the recent Index of the National Park System Yellowstone was listed as the largest park in the National Park System (2,219,822.70 acres) while Katmai was listed second largest in the National Park System (2,792,139.00 acres). Can you clarify? Thanks.

Glenn C. Farrar  
Everglades National Park and  
Fort Jefferson National  
Monument Homestead, Fla.

Reply

Katmai is a national monument, not a national park.

Dear Editor:

For Seasonal Naturalist Tom Scaggs, and myself, a seasonal ranger at Horse Shoe Bend NMP (Ala.), the 1975 season took on an unexpected extra dimension.

It started with a phone call from Paul McCrary, interpretive specialist in the Southeast Regional Office, indicating that we would hold a YCC camp here. Tom was delegated Environmental Education Instructor, and I, camp director.

We accompanied Project Manager and Superintendent Jim Kretschmann to Atlanta for a 3-day crash workshop on how to run a YCC camp. For Tom and myself, the experience of planning, organizing and implementing a YCC camp was extremely rewarding to say the least!

At first, both of us were apprehensive about whether the program would operate smoothly. Despite a short amount of time for organization we were determined to make it a successful camp.

One of the highlights was the Corp's participation in an NPS Step Environmental Awareness Leadership Workshop directed by Pat Stanek, environmental educational specialist, and Ray Geerdes, environmental education coordinator in the Southeast Regional Office. The 20 enrollees and camp staff felt that it was a most unique and rewarding program. I hope more parks in the System will be able to participate in STEP workshops. It opened our eyes to aspects of our natural environment which we often overlook or take for granted.

The most rewarding part of our YCC program has not only been the friendships we made with enrollees, but observing a change in their attitudes about the environment. These kids like many other YCCers definitely do care about the natural environment! For Tom and I, the result has not only been heartwarming, but we all confidently say that Camp Tohopeka has been a summer with great purpose!

Alan Capelle  
Horse Shoe Bend NMP

(Editor's Note: The following letter, addressed to Yellowstone's Superintendent John Townsley, is a reprint from the "Yellowstone News.")

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our thanks to you on behalf of three of your men in the Fishing Bridge District of Yellowstone Park.

We were in the Fishing Bridge RV Campground on Yellowstone Lake on the night of Sunday, September 14, 1975 when at about 4 a.m. the next morning my husband became ill and we thought at the time it might be a heart attack. We called for help from the nearest phone and in a matter of minutes Subdistrict Ranger Jerry Mernin was with us. After a brief conversation, he left saying he would be back in a few minutes (which he was!) He brought with him a young man by the name of Peter Hahn. They also had emergency equipment with them which I assume was oxygen, etc. They helped break camp and then Mr. Hahn drove our motor-home to the hospital in Jackson, Wyoming. He was a *very* good driver and we felt very confident having him at the wheel. Another ranger followed us into the hospital but I did not get his name.

My husband did not have a heart attack and is fine.

But we do want you to know that we are very grateful to these three men. We could have not asked for three more kind or more helpful men in our time of need.

They have our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Earl and Jean Ferguson  
Lakeside, Ca.

## People on the move

### New Faces:

BISHOP, Ronald Wayne, to Architect, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO  
BLOM, Lynette J., to Clerk-Typist, Pipestone NM  
FERALIO, Samuel C., to Painter, Independence NHP  
LoSASSO, Vina Mae, to Sec, Contract Admin Div, DSC  
MARTINEZ, Pedro III, to Guard, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS  
McBRIDE, Gertrude F., to Clerk-Typist, Personnel, MWRO  
MORROW, Hooper W., to Park Aid, Natchez Trace Pkwy  
OSTER, Helen M., to Supv Personnel Staff Spec, NCP  
SANDERS, Dale D., to Supply Tech, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO

SCHEELE, Harry G., to Archeologist, Atlanta Archeological Office  
TAPERT, Lois J., to Payroll Clerk, PNRO  
VILLESCAS, Carlos R., to Equal Opportunity Spec, Assoc Dir Admin, WĄSO

CHRISTY, Hollis, to Cemetery Caretaker, Chalmette NHP  
DOWNS, Mary L., Staffing Clk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, PNRO  
GRAU, Robert M., to Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP  
JENNINGS, Dorryl L., to Maintenance Worker, Rocky Mountain NP  
JOHNS, John E., to Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP  
McCALL, James P., to Electrician, Grand Canyon NP  
MITTELMAN, Helen C., to Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, MARO  
SEALE, Donnie Gaston, to Architect, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO  
SEVERE, Juanita M., to Library Tech, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO  
WIECHART, Clarence A., to Laborer, Castillo De San Marcos NM

### New Places:

ALBRIGHT, Stanley T., Park Mgr, Alaska State Dir, to Same, Sequoia NP  
ANDRADE, Serapio M., Maintenance Worker, Sequoia NP, to Truck Driver, Lake Mead NRA  
ASHER, Virginia N., Clerk-DMT, Yosemite NP, to Sec, Colonial NHP  
BEITEL, Warren H., Park Tech, Fire Island NS, to Supv Park Tech, Amistad RA  
BLAHA, Rudolph L., Facility Mgr, Bandelier NM, to Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Home of FDR NHS  
CARROLL, Orville W., Architect, Historic Preservation Div, DSC, to Historical Architect, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, NARO  
COOPER, Charles B., Supv Park Ranger, Sequoia NP, to Same, Scotts Bluff NM  
DAY, Edwin A., Park Tech, Lake Meredith RA, to Same, Alibates Flint Quarries & Tex Pan Pueb Cu  
DECKERT, Frank J., Supv Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Same, Big Bend NP  
DISRUDE, Elizabeth E., Park Mgr, Perry's Victory & Int Peace Mem NM, to Same, Hopewell Village NHS  
DOLCH, Helen J., Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, PNRO, to Clerk-Steno, Contract & Prop Mgmt, PNRO  
DUNNING, Jimmie L., Park Mgr, Cape Hatteras NS, to Same, NCP  
FAGERGREN, Fred J., Park Ranger, Effigy Mounds NM, to Park Mgr, Mound City Group

GERECKE, Robert H., Electrician, Yellowstone NP, to Maintenance Worker Foreman, Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS  
HARRIS, William A., Park Mgr, Fort Sumter NM, to Same, Cape Hatteras NS  
HENDERSON, Robert, Cartographic Tech, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, RMRO, to Park Tech, RMRO  
HEPBURN, James R., Maintenance Leader, Katmai NM, to Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Mount McKinley NP  
KARRAKER, Dean L. Jr., Supply Clerk, Everglades NP, to Procurement Agent, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO  
MARTINEZ, Ray G. Jr., Park Mgr, Capulin Mountain NM, to Same, Organ Pipe Cactus NM  
PACHTA, Noel J., Facility Mgr, Hatteras Island, to Park Mgr, Gulf Islands NS  
PERRY, Sherman W., Park Mgr, Grand Portage NM, to Park Ranger, Midwest Region  
PETERS, James T., Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Same, Organ Pipe Cactus NM  
PETSCHKE, Rhea L., Clerk-DMT, Yosemite NP, to Clerk-Typist, Yosemite NP  
POGUE, Francine, Park Tech, Southern Arizona Group, to Clerk-Typist, Redwood NP  
RICHARDSON, Rayshelle, Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Park System Mgmt, SWRO, to Same, Golden Gate NRA  
THOMPSON, Douglas P., Park Ranger, Kings Mountain NMP, to Supv Park Ranger, Colonial NHP  
TROMBELLO, Lawrence P., Park Tech, Independence NHP, to Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP  
WENDLETON, John L., Civil Engineer, Assist Mgr W/PN Regions Team, DSC, to Same, RM/MW Regions Team, DSC  
YARROW, Gregg W., Supply Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO, to Admin Officer, Custer Battlefield NM  
BARBER, Joy V., Clerk-Typist, DSC, to Staffing Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO  
BOUTWELL, John O., Supv Park Tech, Petrified Forest NP, to Park Tech, Joshua Tree NM  
BROWN, Michael A., Park Ranger, Kennesaw Mountain NBP, to Same, Gulf Islands NS  
CORBIN, Gary Allen, Sr., Tree Worker Leader, Metal Craft Shop, NCP, to Tree Worker Foreman, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP  
COURT, James V., Park Ranger, Mesa Verde NP, to Park Mgr, Grand Teton NP  
CUNNINGHAM, Robert C., Supv Park Ranger, North Cascades NP, to Park Ranger, Gateway NRA  
DEMPSEY, Tommy, Maintenance Worker, Wupatki NM, to Same, Walnut Canyon NP

DICK, Jan R., Supv Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Great Smoky Mountains NP

EATON, Larry L., Park Tech, Carlsbad Caverns NP, to Same, Hot Springs NP

HAEKER, Allen R., Supv Park Ranger, Scotts Bluff NM, to Same, Olympic NP

HOPLEY, Douglas E., Admin Assist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO, to Admin Officer, Bighorn Canyon NRA

HUNSAKER, Kenneth, Engineer Equipm't Oper, Sequoia NP, to Same, Dinosaur NM

KACHADOORIAN, Barbara E., Clerk-Steno, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, NARO, to Sec, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, NARO

KIRWAN, Gerald L., Realty Clerk, Assoc Dir Coop Act, NCP, to Realty Documents Spec, Land Acquisition Div, WASO

MARTIN, Howard, Classification Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO, to Supply Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO

MILLNER, Hazel T., Clerk-DMT, NCP, to Park Tech, Assoc Dir Coop Act, NCP

NICHOLS, Bill T., Maintenance Foreman, Chaco Canyon NM, to Same, Hot Springs NP

PIERUCCIONI, Gary F., Park Tech, Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Moores Creek NMP

PROCTOR, John I., Grounds Maintenance Foreman, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP, to Same, Area I, NCP

RICHARDSON, Martin, Legal Assist, De Soto NM, to Same, Big Cypress Lands Office

RILEY, Steven B., Maintenance Worker, Wupatki NM, to Same, Canyonlands NP

ROBERTS, Crawford P., Tractor Oper, Tree Group, NCP, to Same, Area I, NCP

SHIRLEN, James D., Park Ranger, Gulf Islands NS, to Same, Apostle Islands NL

SOWL, Helen M., Admin Clerk, Glacier NP, to Sec, Lake Mead NRA

TUBBS, Irving D., Jr., Park Ranger, Div Concessions Mgmt, NCP, to Supv Park Ranger, Assoc Dir Coop Act, NCP

URQUIDI, Jose L., Tractor Oper, Chamizal NM, to Roads & Trails Foreman, Padre Island NS

VOSS, Glenn H., Supv Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA, to Same, Gulf Islands NS

BYNUM, Willie James, Motor Vehicle Oper, Area II, NCP

CHRISTENSEN, Elaine, Park Ranger, Booker T. Washington NM

CLARK, Cynthia L., Clerk-Typist, Resource Staff, WASO

COLE, Joseph W. Jr., Tractor Oper, Div Maintenance, NCP

DAVIS, Clayton B., Maintenance Man, Mammoth Cave NP

ICE, James A., Park Tech, Blue Ridge Pkwy

KARL, Robert W., Messenger, Harpers Ferry Center

LONG, Douglas S., Janitor, Mount Rainier NP

MUSHTA, Rosalie K., Sec, PNRO

PARKER, Bradley J., Private, US Park Police

PAULL, John H. III, Theater Spec, Div Perform Arts, NCP

PYLE, Lavella R., Clerk-Typist, Mesa Verde NP

SAMSON, Claire G., Janitor, Longfellow NHS

SELF, William E., Maintenance Worker, GW Birthplace NM

ST. LAWRENCE, George P., Guard, US Park Police

TAYLOR, Albert E. Jr., Admin Officer, Klamath Falls Group

TICER, Dianne M., DIPS Data Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO

VANDERPOOL, Marie Eva, Janitor, WASO

WASHINGTON, Carletha B., Staffing Assist, NCP

BLACKBURN, Jack, Building Repairman, Lake Mead NRA

BURKE, Alston W., Park Ranger, Cape Hatteras NS

CARROLL, Craig L., Park Tech, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania BMP

COLE, Garry Lynn, Park Aid, Mount Rushmore NM

DEPHILIPPO, Christina M., Sec, Independence NHP

FARRELL, Joseph F., Jr., Park Tech, Independence NHP

FORD, Clarence, Jr., Guard, US Park Police

FRENCH, James A., Program Coord, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO

GIBBONS, Jessie, Farmer, Cumberland Gap NHP

GRAVES, Mary B., Admin Assist, Wolf Trap Farm Park

JEFFERSON, Rosie O., Voucher Examiner, Finance Div, WRO

JONES, Donna Sue, Park Aid, Lincoln Home NHS

MARCKWALD, Stacey L., Recreation Spec, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCP

MONTOYA, Joseph L., Supply Clerk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO

RUGGIERI, Daniel F., Jr., Employee Relations Spec, Div Personnel, MARO

STAGGS, Losie, Maintenance Worker, Natchez Trace Pkwy

STEVENS, John W., Engineering Equipm't Oper, Gettysburg NMP

YARROW, Hazel M., Clerical Assist, Prof Support Div, DSC

## VIP funds boosted

The President has signed amendatory legislation increasing the annual appropriation ceiling for the Volunteers-in-Parks program from \$100,000 to \$250,000. The legislation will allow the expansion of existing programs and the development of new programs, including many for the Bicentennial.

During the past year over 7,000 persons donated their time and talents to NPS through their participation as VIPs.

For example: VIPs and the staff at Minute Man NHP have developed a Colonial-living-experience program for Concord school children. A volunteer at Organ Pipe Cactus NM completed the collection of plant specimens and assembled a plant check-list for the park's herbarium; and, other volunteers contributed time assisting at visitor information desks, participating in living history programs and assisting with environmental education programs.



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Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe  
National Park Service  
Director Gary Everhardt



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### Out of the Traces:

ABSALON, Marie K., Museum Tech, Morristown NHP

BEHRENS, Jackie R., Guard, Lyndon B. Johnson NHS

BLAGG, Collin O., Maintenance Worker, Lake Meredith RA

BROOKS, Harold A., Maintenance Worker, NCP