



# Carter supports additional Park Service jobs

The Federal budget requests that President Jimmy Carter sent to Congress on Washington's Birthday include the 1,000 additional permanent positions that have been proposed for the National Park Service.

The staffing proposal accompanies a \$13 million item in a supplemental request for Fiscal Year 1977.

In addition, the supplemental contains \$96 million as the first installment of a 5-year program to upgrade facilities in the National Park System.

Also on February 22, Secretary Andrus outlined the Carter requests for the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies.

"A major increase for National Park System operations is the additional \$11 million requested to further upgrade the cyclic maintenance program for park facilities," he said. "The 1978 construction program includes \$91 million as the second-year funding for the 5-year development program. The proposed budget also includes \$35 million to be appropriated for the newly created Historic Preservation Fund for Historic Preservation grants-in-aid to the States," Andrus said.

Appropriations requested for NPS for FY 1978 total \$556 million, an increase of \$170 million over 1977. The increase breaks down as follows:

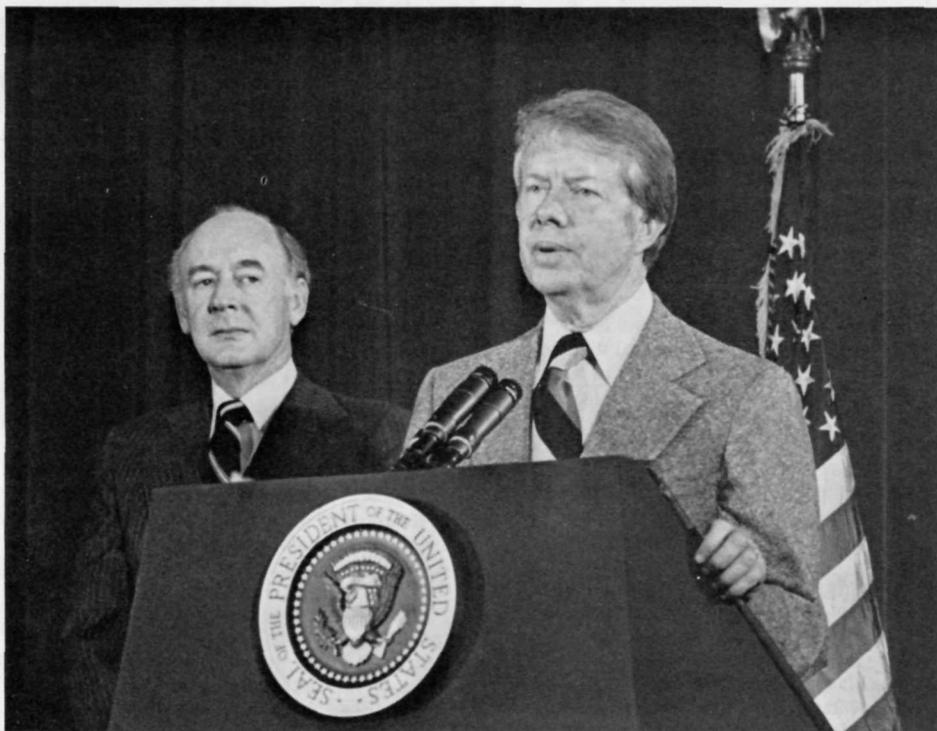
- \$29.3 million for operation of the park system;
- \$19.9 million for preservation of historic properties;
- \$119.8 million for construction; and
- \$0.7 million for the John F. Kennedy Center.

Fiscal year 1978 funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund is proposed at the newly authorized level of \$600 million, providing \$143 million for land acquisition by the Park Service. This would enable NPS to buy land in 31 areas, including: Big Cypress National Preserve, Fla., \$16 million; Buffalo National River, Ark., nearly \$7.3 million; Congaree Swamp National Monument, S.C., \$18 million; Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss., \$12.7 million; Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, \$12 million; Olympic National Park, Wash., \$7.3 million; and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich., more than \$16 million.

Of the total, \$17 million would be available to buy inholdings.

"President Carter's action is most encouraging to those of us responsible for maintaining the Nation's parklands," Director Gary Everhardt said.

## President visits Interior



Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus with President Carter.

*Excerpts from remarks by President Carter at the Interior Department auditorium, Feb. 18.*

... I need your advice and your counsel and your criticisms, and I need for you always to feel that the avenue from you to me is not one that is blocked by bureaucratic structure. It is a time for change. I want to be sure that our Government is more economical and efficient, better organized, better administered, more competent. At the same time, I want to make sure that our Government is closer to the people and more sensitive to their needs ...

We have been working very closely, Cecil Andrus and I ... and others to make sure, as we consummate the economic stimulus package, that additional work opportunities might be granted within the National Park System. We are just exploring the broad reaches of Alaska, where the most beautiful scenery on earth exists. We want to make sure that it is never destroyed, but we also want to make sure that the American people have a chance to enjoy it ...

I am interested, as a businessman and a scientist, in the proper management of my own responsibilities, and in the reorganization of the Government and the preparation of zero-based budgeting techniques, personnel management, electronic data processing. I want to make sure that we make it easier for you to expend your own professional careers in a much more effective way ...

# Can Smokies root out hogs?

By M. W. "Mike" Myers  
Park Resource Management Specialist  
Great Smoky Mountains National Park  
N.C.-Tenn.

Hundreds of wild hogs, descended from animals imported from Europe more than 60 years ago, are creating havoc with the ecosystems of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.

Worried park officials have mounted an intensive effort to find a means of controlling the hogs, whose activities are disrupting plant, animal and aquatic communities, many of which are rare or endangered.

There have been proposals to open the park to hunting in an attempt to reduce the ever-growing number of hogs, but such an action could lead to situations of as much concern as the damage being done by the wild hogs.

The problem has yet another facet. Even if an effective method for control of the animals within the park is developed, there will be the probability of immigration of new populations from lands adjacent to the park, where the hogs are prized game animals.

The goal of park management is to develop one or more methods of reducing the number of wild hogs, now estimated to be about 2,000 in the park, to at least manageable levels. The ideal would be a biological control that would affect *only* the park's wild boars; but a wide variety of control techniques are being considered and tested.

Although other units of the Park System have had problems with feral hogs (domestic animals gone wild), the Smokies' wild boars are unusually wily and tough.

It is believed most of the hogs in the Smokies are descended from a small number of wild boar imported from Europe in 1912 to a private game refuge in the nearby mountains of western North Carolina.

Officially known as "European wild boar," some of the imported swine found their way off the refuge and roamed free through the rugged and sparsely populated mountainous area. With potential cultural predators such as the gray wolf and mountain lion either extinct or extremely rare, the number of wild hogs increased rapidly and eventually some found their way across the Little Tennessee River and into what is now the park.

The animals, which can grow to more than 300 pounds, have voracious appetites and search almost constantly for roots, leaves, nuts, grubs, worms, and small animals. As they literally plow the earth with their snouts in efforts to "root out" food, the hogs thoroughly disrupt the natural system in which and on which they feed.

Research has shown that their disruptions can completely alter ecosystems by destroying resources, interrupting plant succession, increasing erosion, and causing siltation and pollution of waterways, among other things.

This damage is of particular concern in the Smokies, because one of the reasons for creating the park was to protect the great variety of plant life and associated native animals



*Hog damage, Gregory Bald, Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.-Tenn.*

found within its boundaries. (Because its natural resources are of exceptional significance, the park has been given world-wide recognition as an "International Biosphere Reserve.")

Although reports of hogs were received regularly after the park was created in 1934, the animals did not stir up great concern until 1958. That was the year they really tore up Gregory Bald. A bald is a treeless area covered with grass and low shrubs, one of the most significant natural features of the Great Smokies.

Since then, evidence of the wild hogs' food-seeking methods has become more noticeable until today it can be seen in virtually every part of the park. Furrowed ground and the exposed roots of disturbed vegetation can be seen clearly in areas along the Newfound Gap Road, the well-traveled main park road between Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Cherokee, N.C.

It is estimated that the wild hogs now have spread over three-fourths of the 800-square-mile park. They almost constantly are on the move, so it is only a matter of time before they will be found throughout the entire park.

A repeated suggestion has been made that the policy of protecting the hogs from hunters be relaxed, but we believe this approach to population reduction would be not only unproductive, but could also be dangerous and environmentally damaging.

In the first place, these animals are very elusive. They are spread out over about 600 square miles of the most wild and rugged terrain in the eastern United States. It would be impossible to estimate how many expert hunters would be necessary, or how long it would take to bring about more than a superficial reduction in the hog population. Additionally, there would be no guarantee that the hunters would confine their sights to hogs, thus posing a threat to deer, bear and other animals that play a vital role in the makeup of the park's natural scene.

Another consideration, probably the most important, is the fact that the same 850 miles of backcountry trails in the Great Smokies are receiving increasing use by hikers and backpackers, even in winter months. In all cases, no matter what happens with regard to the wild

hogs, the safety and well-being of our visitors must remain paramount.

In 1959 the park staff began to make tentative efforts at wild hog control. This amounted to some trapping and some shooting, all on an "extra duty" basis. Although a total of 927 hogs were removed by these methods between 1959 and 1975, the fact that their population may now approach 2,000 is indicative of the enormity of the problem.

Beginning last November, a much more concerted effort was initiated in the form of two-man teams whose time is devoted exclusively to a study of the hogs that park officials hope will result in more effective control methods.

The teams, each made up of a wildlife biologist and a "mountain man" familiar with the Great Smokies and the habits of the hogs, are involved in finding better ways to trap the animals, and to collect biological data to be used in research aimed at developing improved control methods. Data now being collected are being combined with those generated in the past by University of Tennessee research programs and with information being collected by the NPS Uplands Field Research Laboratory, which is in the park.

The park has been fighting the boars by shooting, investigating birth-control possibilities, and trapping with a mixture of corn, sugar and yeast.

Trapping has not been successful in the past because of the extremely wary nature of the wild hogs in the Great Smokies. Methods that have worked well on feral hogs elsewhere have been much less effective on the hogs in the park. Shooting the animals has been even less successful. This has been because of the hogs' wariness, and the often precipitous terrain and impenetrable vegetation of the area.

There must be something in the physiological makeup of the hog that we can use to our advantage. Obviously, we are all hopeful that the current program will bring new techniques and success and that it won't be long in coming. Every day of delay brings more damage to the resources of the Great Smoky Mountains, and more opportunity for permanent alteration of its incomparable natural systems.

## NPS structures now computerized

NPS cultural resource managers recently completed computerizing data on 70,000 Service-owned structures — about 10,000 major structures — on the List of Classified Structures (LCS).

The LCS, created by act of Congress in 1966, is an inventory of all structures in the National Park System that merit preservation because of historical, architectural, archeological, or esthetic values. It includes in its inventory such diverse structures as Independence Hall, prehistoric rock cairns, CCC trails, masonry fortifications, log cabins, and even out-houses.

The LCS includes such information as identity, location, condition, significance, and

gives dollar estimates for preservation work required.

With computerization, managers will be able to quickly get a look at the whole historic preservation picture, according to Travis McDonald, technical information assistant with the Division of Cultural Resources Management. They could, for example, easily find out which NPS buildings are made of adobe, were built in an historic period, haven't been altered, and they could locate cost estimates for restoration, plus a host of other information needed in future budget recommendations.

"LCS will be an outstanding long-range planning tool," said McDonald.

In addition, the LCS project will serve as a

planning guide for historic preservation on a System-wide basis, allowing managers to analyze needs and set priorities for current and long-term preservation projects. Finally, it will assist managers in providing justification for recommendations for funding of specific restoration programs.

LCS data is now filed in two ways — in a permanent document file which can be used manually, and the computer retrieval system. The information is gathered in each park area by on-site inspection of each structure. After these field reports are reviewed in regional offices, they are forwarded to Washington for transfer to the computer file.



*Duck Brook Bridge (1929), Acadia NP, Maine.*



*Exhibit building/trail shelter (1937 CCC), Grand Canyon NP, Ariz.*



*Ft. Massachusetts (1856), Gulf Islands NS, Fla.-Miss.*



*Southern silo (late 19th century), Cumberland Island NS, Ga.*

*Stone stables (pre-1843), Hampton Mansion NHS, Md.*



*Barn at Humpback Rocks Mountain Farm (late 19th century), Blue Ridge Parkway, Ga.-N.C.-Va.*

## D.C. home interprets career of former slave



*Frederick Douglass.*

Perched on a steep hill, overlooking a run-down section of the National Capital, Frederick Douglass Home stands as a memorial to a great 19th-century American, who though born in slavery, rose to become an outstanding orator, writer, abolitionist and fighter for justice and equality.

The Park Service acquired the home in 1962. After years of neglect, it took a \$450,000-restoration job to return the elegant Victorian mansion to a semblance of what it was when Douglass lived there.

The restored home opened to the public in 1973, according to Site Manager Dr. Cynthia Smith. Although the interpretive tours focus on the earlier life of Douglass, Dr. Smith said, "the house really represents the rise of a man, born in slavery, to become a statesman, diplomat and intellectual."

It is a peek into the life of a 19th-century household of the upper middle class, complete with fireplaces, antiquated kitchen appliances, gaslights and night chamber pots.

Many of the visitors to the home are students in the Washington, D.C., public schools (a system that is 95 percent black) who are bused to the home for visits. The students can see the elegance of the home, right along side the primitive aspects of an age without modern appliances. The laundry room contains wash tubs, scrub boards, oil heated irons, and an ancient clothes wringer — giving a picture of how things were before the corner coin laundry.

Dr. Smith says visitation averages about 1,000 persons a month, with the peak coming in February — believed to be the month of Douglass' birth.

Douglass lived in the house from about 1877 to his death in 1895. During this period, he

served as Secretary to the Commission to Santo Domingo in the administration of Ulysses S. Grant. He held several posts with the Government of the District of Columbia, and in 1889 was named by President Benjamin Harrison as Minister to Haiti. The house contains many mementoes from this period, including a hat and rocking chair from Haiti.

The early life of Douglass is best told by

himself in the 1845 work "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass," in which he boldly told of running away from slavery in Baltimore at age 21; his escape to New York with freed woman Anna Murray, who later became his wife; his support of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and his speaking career as an anti-slavery lecturer.

Because of the book, published at first to reply to critics that he was in fact never a slave, Douglass became so well-known that he was forced to flee to England — until sympathetic British friends raised the money to buy his freedom.

In 1847 he returned to the U.S., settling in Rochester, N.Y., and began publishing an abolitionist newspaper, "The North Star," in which he advocated bold political action to abolish slavery.

During the Civil War, Douglass advised President Lincoln on several occasions and helped recruit Negro troops for the Union Army. In 1877, he moved to Cedar Hill, which is now Frederick Douglass Home.

His second wife, Helen Pitts Douglass, a white woman, saw to it after his death that the home would become a memorial to her husband. In 1900, she organized the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association. In 1916 the association joined forces with the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and the estate and the house were opened to anyone who cared to visit.

After NPS took over in the early '60s, it was realized that the house was so deteriorated that it would be unsafe for the public to enter the building. The home was immediately closed so that restoration work could go ahead.

Visitors to the home can now see it, overlooking the Federal City, restored and maintained as it was in Douglass' day.

Inside are preserved Douglass' famous words: "To those who have suffered in slavery, I can say, I, too, have suffered . . . to those who have battled for liberty, brotherhood, and citizenship, I can say, I, too, have battled."

*Cedar Hill, Frederick Douglass' Home, National Capital Parks, Washington, D. C.*



## SWRO seeks missing link



Ranger Trainee John Lissoway.

The Southwest Region is experimenting with a new concept in developing natural resource managers at the park level, according to Roland H. Wauer, chief, Division of Natural Resources Management, SWRO.

The program has been developed with the idea that deterioration of the resource can best be combated by employees at the field level who are responsible for the day-to-day resource management activities — including problem identification, liaison with investigators, implementation of recommendations and monitoring of new projects.

“Transfer of research findings and recommendations into use by park management . . . is an old problem that has been discussed time and time again,” said Ro Wauer. “The world’s most brilliant scientist can produce the most clever and comprehensive report for a park superintendent, but unless the superintendent and scientist can talk . . . the project is likely to be shelved . . .”

“The missing link is an effective working agent that relates to both disciplines,” he

said. “. . . a body that can talk to both managers and scientists.”

In view of all that, SWR managers have decided to train resource managers on the job and have set up a Resource Management Training Program in SWR. Ranger Trainee John Lissoway, at Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex., has been selected as the first “body” for this pilot program. His initial assignment, under the guidance of Superintendent John Hunter and an overview committee, will be to develop lesson plans for the program.

Thus far, Lissoway and the overview committee have developed 24 areas of concentration (components). They include, in no particular order of importance, resource management plans, exotic animal management, a landmarks program, an environmental concerns committee, hazardous plant control, hazardous animal control, RBI/ecosystem map, landscape rehabilitation and restoration, threatened and endangered species, water resources use and protection, and biocide use.

Other components include research and implementation, a radon monitoring program, cave management, backcountry use management, fire management, fish management, wildlife management, cultural resources site management, interagency agreements, insect and disease control, and vegetation monitoring.

Man-days devoted to particular components vary widely — for example backcountry use management takes up 29 man-days, while the landmarks program, radon monitoring program, and cave management take only 1 day a piece. The program is particularly suited to Bandelier’s priorities. Cave management programs at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., would require many man-days.

An example of how one component will operate follows: The resources management plan component was divided into two phases. Phase I started with a reading assignment and an initial discussion between Lissoway and plan coordinator Dr. Milford Fletcher. They discussed the history of resource management planning in NPS, evolution of format, constraints, strengths and weaknesses of various plans and Bandelier’s resources management plan. Lissoway will now design a seminar for the Bandelier staff aimed at revising Bandelier’s plan for resource management as the program progresses. This revised document will be the product of Phase II that the Component Evaluation Committee will later review. The Committee includes Fletcher, Hunter, Wauer, Doug Evans, Regional Chief of Interpretation; Charles Budge, Regional Chief of Visitor Services and Protection; Regional Chief Archeologist Ron Ice, and Regional Resources Management Specialist Gary Gregory.

“The long-range goal of this resource manager training program is to develop more knowledgeable resource managers,” Wauer said. “We plan to develop similar programs for other areas of the Southwest . . . we also hope to design a program for administration and maintenance trainees.”

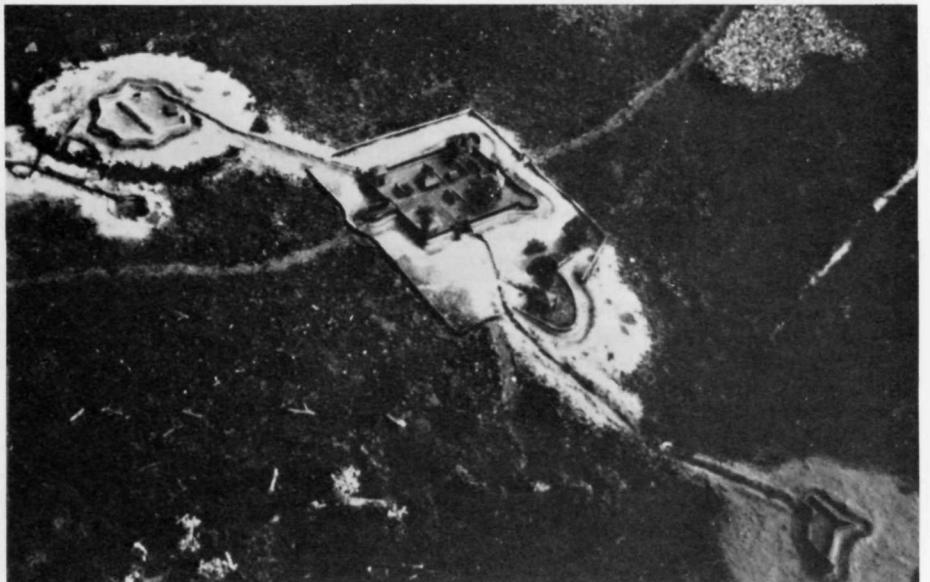
## County park goes to feds

Ninety Six National Historic Site, an outpost on the western frontier of South Carolina during the American Revolution, was added to the Park System by action of the last Congress. The site is about 60 miles west of Columbia, S.C.

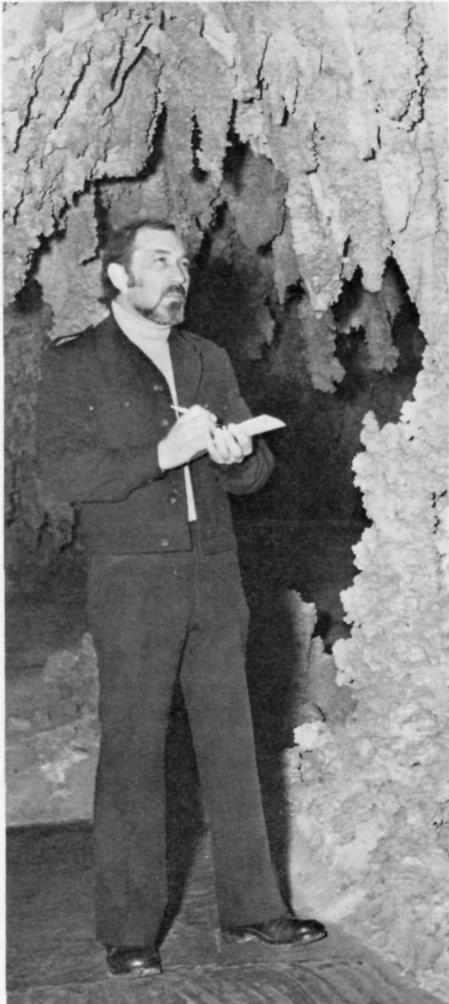
Named for its distance in miles from a large Indian town, the Village of Ninety Six was the scene of several confrontations between Loyalists and Patriots. The most notable engagement there was a month-long siege conducted by about 1,000 Patriots under General Nathanael Greene in May and June of 1781, 4 months before Cornwallis’ surrender at Yorktown. The imminent arrival of reinforcements broke the siege. But a short time later the British burned the village and abandoned the interior of South Carolina and Georgia.

The 1,100-acre site encompasses the original village site, a star-shaped fort with Revolutionary War earthworks, and other historic and archeological remains associated with frontier life in South Carolina. The central features are now administered by a county park but are expected to be transferred to NPS about mid-1977.

Revolutionary War earthworks at Ninety Six NHS, S. C.



## New lighting cuts Carlsbad's electric bill



*Lighting Consultant Ray Grenald, Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex.*

A 5-year push to cut energy consumption and restore the natural environment at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., is nearly completed. And, according to Superintendent Don Dayton, plans are afoot for additional energy conservation measures in the park's above-ground facilities.

The nearly completed underground program came about as a result of recommendations made by Dr. John McLean of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1971 after a cave climate research study. The study said the natural environment of the Caverns was being adversely affected by excessive air flow through two man-made elevator shafts and heat entering the cavern because of an out-dated electrical system.

To reduce these effects USGS recommended installation of air seals on the two elevator shafts and replacement of the electrical system. These measures reduced moisture loss from the unnatural airflow in winter months and reduced heat input through leakage from worn out cables, use of high wattage bulbs (inefficient), and the use of more transformers than needed.

The elevator shaft improvements were completed in 1972, and are believed to be preventing the loss of 22,000 gallons of moisture a year.

Electrical work — replacing the “hodge-podge” of over 800 fixtures and 27 miles of wire dating back to 1926 — was completed in two stages. By August 1974, the 2300-volt primary cables and transformers were replaced — reducing the number of transformers from 17 to 7.

Ray Grenald, a Philadelphia lighting architect, designed a new lighting system, designed to reduce electricity use, emphasize natural beauty, bring out natural colors, and to go unnoticed by visitors.

It is anticipated that energy savings should be 15 percent.

Future plans call for cleaning dirt and lint from cave formations, cleaning and restoring

pools, removing algae, restoring the Cavern floor and the closing of two mining shafts cut in the early part of the century into the area where bats roost.

Scientists believe closing the shafts will return this bat maternity roost to its natural condition. The top openings of the 200-foot shafts will remain unchanged because of their historical interest.

Additional plans include providing better insulation and a solar heating system for the visitor center, installation of storm windows and doors, and similar work on employee quarters and maintenance buildings — possibly the conversion of an employee house to solar heating and cooling.



*Cave-cleaning at Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex.*

*Installation of new lighting, Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex.*



## Rock Creek--a big park for a big city



(From left) Resource Management Chief Bob Ford and Park Manager Jim Redmond, Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.

By Ronnie Spiewak  
Staff Writer

Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., is one of the few city parks run by the Park Service where you can hike or sit for hours and often never see another person or building. Largely unmanicured woodland, the park stretches from the Lincoln Memorial to the Maryland-District line, a winding distance of 9 miles.

Most Washingtonians and Marylanders are more familiar with Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, the spiraling roadway through the park, than with surrounding Rock Creek Park. This scenic, conduit (also run by NPS) with its 23 feeder roads, is a popular commuter route for thousands of motorists to downtown Washington — sane alternative to the snail-paced city street traffic.

Not only is the parkway a desirable auto route, but when jonquils begin to bloom along the grassy hillsides of the parkway, bikers and joggers take to the parkway bike paths like mosquitos.

The visitor season in the park begins with the onset of warm weather, too. An estimated million visitors, many of them picnickers and sunbathers, swarm the grassy fairways and woodlands. The park maintains 33 picnic groves — 28 on a first-come-first-served basis, 12, because of their large size, on a reservation basis.

Rock Creek's claim to fame is that it was one of the first national park areas; established in 1890 and remains one of the largest natural parks within the boundaries of a major urban center in the Nation.

Essentially the park is a valley in which the relatively flat Coastal Plain and the hilly Piedmont Province meet. Rock Creek tumbles over the fall line, the point where these land forms meet, creating a generous splash of scenic beauty. The hilly, dipping terrain shaped by the Piedmont provides numerous hide-aways for the white-footed mouse, red and grey fox, muskrat and flying squirrel, and more than 75 species of trees — many approaching 100 years of age, private nesting places for barred owl, broad-winged eagle, veery, woodthrush, towhee, redstart, cardinal and woodpeckers — to name only a few.

Bob Ford, Resource Management chief, (one-time seasonal at Great Smokies) who has worked in Rock Creek for about 10 years, is consistently making finds. He recently came across a patch of club moss, an unusual but

persistent relative of the coal producing variety, and reports the existence of a rare aquatic species of snail whose entire known ranges are restricted to the park.

But the city takes its toll on park life. The most serious threat is a highly developed watershed in adjoining Montgomery County, Md., that sends millions of gallons of unabsorbed rain and polluted street water into the park. Flooding, stream sedimentation, bank erosion, organic and chemical pollution and littering are the result.

Washington sanitary-storm pipes, too, occasionally funnel raw sewage and rain water into the Rock Creek streams, eventually ending up in the Potomac River.

Mammoth storms have been disastrous. Hurricane Agnes, in 1972, and Eloise, in 1975, have damaged stream channels, roads, trails and other facilities. In some places damage is still evident.

Inclement weather keeps the 35 permanent maintenance workers on their toes. Tree workers and the roads-and-trails crew are on-call through the night in the event that a felled tree might block morning commuter traffic or that snow or ice needs clearing before the a.m. rush-hour.

Milk house ford, off Beech Drive, Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.



But despite weather and the city's adverse effects, Rock Creek's popularity continues to grow. Bikers and horseback riders who patronize the concessioner-operated stables request more and better maintained trails. Tennis, basketball and volleyball enthusiasts who use the Rock Creek Recreation Area at 16th and Kennedy Streets, continue to mount. Group picnicking has become a growing trend.

One way National Capital Region has sought to meet Rock Creek's needs was to sever the park from the NCP/West division in 1975 and make it a separate division with its own park manager — Jim Redmond. In October 1976, eight tributaries in the George Washington Memorial Parkway unit were transferred to Rock Creek, thus consolidating resources for better management.

The most recent attempt to improve administration has been the issuance of a Rock Creek management plan, researched and written by Redmond and Ford. Top priority in the plan calls for the need to work with Federal, State and private agencies, specifically the Maryland National Capital Parks & Planning Commission which controls the Maryland portion of Rock Creek Park, to reduce flooding and pollution, repair damages and prevent further deterioration of the stream valley.

Strengthening park/community ties is a management objective Redmond hopes will generate more public use and make park needs known. Presently, the community-based support group, FORCE (Friends of Rock Creek's Environment) continues to provide volunteer assistance and draw community interest.

Still, Jim Redmond feels Rock Creek Park is under-utilized. He would like to better identify recreation interests in the park — especially the self-guiding trails available right off the parkway. The Melvin-Hazen Trail at Park and Tilden Roads is an example of a lovely, self-guiding trail by the creek, not well-enough known. He wants local residents to know "You don't have to travel 2 hours to hike. We have resources comparable to Shenandoah and Blue Ridge right here in Rock Creek Park."

## You must tell me who your tailor is

A talented team of historical-minded seamstresses are swiftly stocking the Tailor Shop at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, W. Va., with a rich wardrobe of authentic historical clothing reproductions while accumulating research material that is becoming increasingly valuable to the entire Park System.

Jennifer Roberts, Tailor Shop manager, and seamstresses Linda Gail Williams, who does most of the specialty needlework, and Sandra Viands, who doubles as an interpreter, turn out century-old dresses so exacting the garments have the same number of stitches to the inch as the real stuff.

In the 4 years since the shop has been in business, the seamstresses have researched and made garments ranging from slave clothing for Virgin Islands National Park to mountainmen's garb for Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.-Ga., to elegant evening wear for the Arlington House, The Robert E. Memorial, Va., and Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tenn.

The overwhelming request of orders is for

*(From left) Jennifer Roberts and Linda Gail Williams talk over window arrangements for the Tailor Shop, Harpers Ferry NHP, Md., W. Va.*

everyday work clothes. They have received more than 200 orders for this type from more than 70 park areas.

Most military uniforms are of the Revolutionary and Civil War variety. Finding the correct Civil War dress for farmers, frontiersmen and other less affluent people of yesterday requires considerable research, as the less privileged folk did not save their garments — they wore them out and finally used them as rags.

On the other hand, making upper-class wear takes less time — the museums are full of it. Smithsonian Institution houses a large collection that provides models for measurements and patterns. Producing sizes for men's clothing presents no problem, as there were only three sizes — small, medium and large.

The seamstresses say the most exciting order has come from Yosemite for a park ranger uniform of the type worn by Horace Albright when he was Yellowstone's superintendent.



*Sandra Viands dressed in floral print cotton dress also of the 1860s, Harpers Ferry NHP, Md.-W. Va.*

*Off-duty Park Blacksmith Arnold Schofield and gentleman of the 1860s, Harpers Ferry NHP, Md.-*



# President Carter expresses appreciation

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

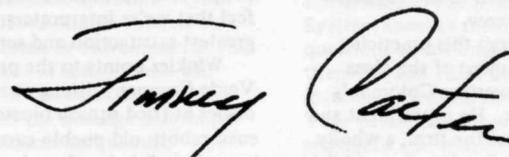
January 28, 1977

To Gary Everhardt

I deeply appreciate the excellent contribution of the National Park Service at all levels of my inauguration. The Park Service deserves praise for keeping the national monuments open until midnight for maximum public availability; for coordinating public events staged within the jurisdiction of the Park Service; for providing through the Park Police protection and support to all visitors; and for the extraordinary range of activities at the National Visitor Center.

Please extend my thanks to the staff of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,



Mr. Gary E. Everhardt  
Director  
National Park Service  
Department of The Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240



...ss of the 1860s, while working on muslin drawers,

...dels cloak and top hat of the type worn by the  
... W. Va.



## "We have fun serving the visitor," says concessioner



Jonathan Winkler, 16, (left) assists his father Bill in raising flag over Centennial Peak in renaming ceremony, July 30, 1976, Mesa Verde NP, Colo.

While he was a backcountry horse ranger in Yosemite's Tuolumne Meadows district, Bill Winkler liked to search the constellations by night, admire deer close at hand, and listen to the coyotes talk.

Funny thing. Now that he's manager of one of the busiest concessions in the Park System, he thinks visitors should have the opportunity to search the constellations at night, admire deer close at hand, and listen to the coyotes talk. And they do, you know.

William C. Winkler brings this practicing philosophy to his management of the Mesa Verde Company in southwestern Colorado's Mesa Verde National Park. He is president and regional general manager of the firm, a wholly owned subsidiary of ARA Services, Inc. (ARA, a service management firm headquartered in Philadelphia, which does business nationwide, bought the Mesa Verde Company last year.)

When Winkler joined the company in 1953, it had 30 employees and operated in modest fashion under the guidance of its founder, Ansel Hall, who was the first chief naturalist at Mesa Verde before taking over visitor services as a concessioner. (Winkler is married to Hall's daughter, Merrie.)

The company offers conducted sightseeing tours of the park that are designed to supplement the walking tours provided by the park's interpretive staff.

There are 100 rooms in the Farview Lodge; and its dining room, designed for leisurely, gracious service, has 108 seats; however, as many as 250 persons have been served at one meal in the dining room. In addition, a cafeteria offers full service from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., daily. The concessions complex includes handcraft shops, a service station, coin laundry and shower facilities, grocery stores and bicycle rentals.

Bill Winkler believes that the philosophy and service provided by his staff and facilities in this particular park uniquely complement the spectacular cliff dwellings clinging to canyon walls where a remarkable civilization flourished 1,300 years ago.

"Mesa Verde is unique among the parks of the System," Winkler reflects. "It's devoted to the works of man. Those who lived and worked here a thousand years ago didn't live *outside* the park, and come in to 'enjoy it.' They lived here 24 hours a day. They ate here and slept here. They lived and died here.

"As concessioners, we feel that we have an obligation to help visitors relate to those early people and the kind of lives they lived. We feel that we're interpreters. That's where our greatest satisfaction and services lie."

Winkler points to the presence on the Mesa Verde Company dining room menu of such dishes as fried squash blossoms, pueblo barbecued rabbit, old pueblo carne asada steak, and home-baked Indian bread, reflecting Indian and Hispanic influences. All the company's buildings are of an architectural style that em-

braces the natural environment of this arid land of canyons, rolling mesas and endless sky.

"When the lodge was built, it was situated so that every room offers a view out over the entire Four Corners country," Winkler says. "We think our visitors should have an opportunity to see the landscape in the evening, to listen to the coyotes talk to each other, to see the deer browse, and to see the constellations at night. We think these are some of the interpretive aspects of a visit to Mesa Verde National Park."

Winkler takes no small pride in the fact that more than 60 per cent of his company's seasonal staff of 225 persons returns year after year. It's not unusual to find employees who have worked seasonally for the Mesa Verde Company for 10 years and more. "We have a philosophy that if you're not having fun at what you're doing, you're not doing it right," Winkler explains. "We have fun!"

Concerning the role of concessioners in the Park System, Winkler offers, "There are concessioners who have spent a lifetime working in the parks, and we've been in a position to develop a special feeling that comes only after long years of dealing with the park resources. Because we know that we're here today and that we're going to have to live with tomorrow, we make our judgments on that basis."

He continues, "We have a deep responsibility to the people and to the parks, and I believe most of us are fulfilling that obligation in the best possible manner."

Since Winkler's arrival with the Mesa Verde Company nearly a quarter-century ago (he's 51 now), the firm has newly built or replaced all buildings but one. He has greatly expanded its array of services and substantially increased its business.

Winkler is a third-generation Coloradoan, son of a mail carrier. He's a graduate of Colorado State University (1953) with a degree in natural sciences. Father of five children, he has been prominent in State and regional civic and service activities.

Concessioner Bill Winkler points out architectural detail of ruin to a visitor at Mesa Verde NP, Colo.



## Tommy Trout, a fishy ranger



Did you say Tommy Trout? In a national park? A fish with a Stetson? What's this Service coming to? Well, Tommy Trout does exist. He's stationed at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev., and he will really move his tail for visitor safety.

Tommy Trout is the water safety mascot for Lake Mead. The 7-foot trout visits with children and family groups spreading his fins with the water safety message. The intensive use of Lake Mead and Lake Mohave within the park has always resulted in boating accidents and visitor drownings. To improve our safety record we have tried to use a variety of ap-

proaches to get the message to the visitor. The program has many elements, including boating patrols with warnings and citations, interpretive patrols by boat and canoe, radio and television spots, and newspaper articles. But Tommy Trout is the symbol of the effort. He carries folders with cartoon reminders about water safety.

A typical day with Tommy Trout starts about 10:00 a.m. with a visit to the swim beach. The children quickly gather around the fish and Tommy may spend a few minutes reminding them how to be careful. Later in the day Tommy may take to one of the boats and visit beach campers. They usually ask why he didn't swim ashore rather than arriving in a boat. Tommy then explains that he is an honorary Ranger, specially assigned to help the NPS with their water safety program.

Many fishermen like to take pictures of their catch. But no fish from Lake Mead is more photographed than Tommy Trout. We hope that his message as well as his image will linger as part of the experience of visitors to the lake.

What's it like to be Tommy Trout? Well, at first it's difficult to imagine taking off the uniform and donning the 7-foot costume, and then go public! The costume is constructed of wire mesh with nylon fabric scales sewed on to the frame. The costume is light weight, but quite susceptible to summer winds. Second, it's more difficult to imagine yourself in a trout outfit when the temperature is 115 degrees. But, it's a job to be done and the advantages are great. Inside the trout you can dispense with all but a swimsuit on a hot day. You can have fun with the visitors and watch young eyes widen in amazement.

Recently, in the off-season, Tommy Trout has appeared in parades and radio interviews. There is a local movement in one community to recruit a Tommy Trout. Whether there will be another Trout on the scene or not, Tommy will continue to spread the message and, hopefully, help reduce accidents and deaths.

## Going out on disability?

An employee's adjustment from working to retirement can be a frustrating and thought-provoking experience. This is even more evident in disability retirement, whether the application for retirement is filed by the employee or on his or her behalf by the employing agency. The employee, however, can help alleviate some of the difficulties associated with retirement if he or she is properly counseled before retirement.

A mere counseling session consisting of the supervisor's eagerness to learn all about the employee's illness and his or her expression of "Sure hate to see you leave, we'll miss you" and "Here is the application you will have to fill out" is far from being sufficient. Employees, or their supervisors, should obtain information about:

- The eligibility requirements for disability retirement.
- Evidence required for such retirement.
- Processing procedures of a disability retirement application.
- Other information regarding disability retirement such as tax, income limitation, and periodic medical examinations.
- Requirements for continuation of an employee's life insurance and health benefits enrollment, and
- How the employee's civil service retirement annuity will be computed.

While the above list is not inclusive, it does focus on the questions most frequently asked by potential disability retirees.

For additional information and guidance, there are a number of pamphlets and other publications available through your personnel office. For example, Pamphlet 18, Your Retirement System, answers the most frequently asked questions about disability and other types of retirement, and IRS Publication 567 provides income tax information for disability retirees. Your personnel office can provide further assistance and information on retirement and insurance policies, procedures, and requirements.

## The passing of a friend/goodbye to a horse

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

A well-known friend will be missing from the scene next summer at White Sands National Monument, N. Mex. To some of the park staff and visitors, the place just won't seem the same without "Mr. Flying Bob," the park's amiable registered palomino quarter horse who died suddenly of colic on Nov. 18, at White Sands Ranch.

Born in 1959, Mr. Flying Bob was acquired by the Park Service in 1966 from the prominent rancher, G. B. Oliver. Bob became a familiar figure in the dunes area and was very popular with young and old alike. Mr. Oliver said of Bob's gentle disposition, "Not only was he valuable as a work horse with ranch stock, but he also carried off many honors as a show horse in local and statewide horse shows. Anyone could ride him."

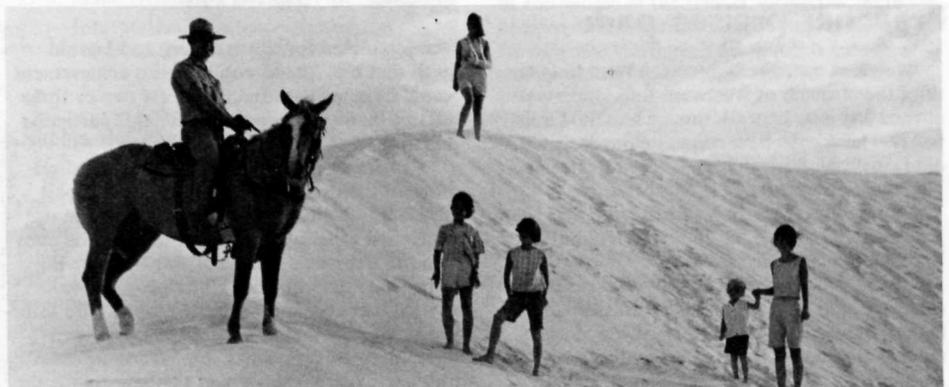
Mr. Flying Bob was probably one of the most photographed horses in this area. Not only did visitors like to take his picture, but National Geographic Magazine and Eastman

Kodak photographers often used him for publicity photos. According to Superintendent James Thomson, Bob was often photographed 40 to 50 times on a summer day.

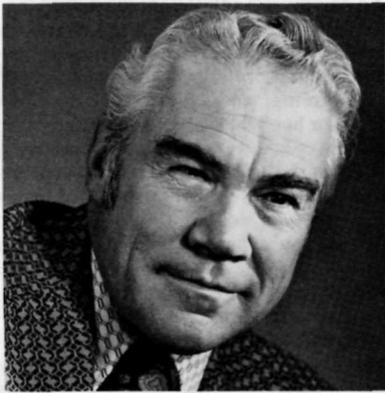
In addition to being a beauty, Flying Bob was a great help on dunes patrol, missile recov-

ery and lost person searches in remote areas of the monument.

"The image of a friendly ranger on a horse, always ready to do his job in assisting the public was certainly enhanced by Mr. Flying Bob," Superintendent Thomson said.



## Rumberg retires



Joseph C. Rumberg, Jr., Director of the Southwest Region, retired Dec. 31. A farewell party in the area marked the end of a long and illustrious career with NPS.

Prior to his appointment in 1974 to the Southwest Region, he was Assistant Director, Visitor Services, in Washington, D.C.

A native of Lewis, Colo., Rumberg started his NPS career as a seasonal ranger at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., in 1945, becoming a permanent employee as a ranger at Big Bend National Park, Tex., in 1950.

Joe Rumberg served as a ranger in six parks, was superintendent of George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.; Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Mont.-Wyo.; and Natchez Trace Parkway, Tenn.-Ala.-Miss. He was Director of the Western Regional Office prior to his appointment to the Washington staff in 1971.

A veteran of the Marine Corps, he served in the South Pacific during World War II, and attended the University of Colorado and the University of Missouri.

He and his wife Barbara plan to stay in the Santa Fe area.

John Cook is the new Southwest Regional Director.

## Dunmire new super at Coulee



William W. "Bill" Dunmire, formerly chief, Division of Interpretation, WASO, is the new superintendent of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash. He succeeds William N. Burgen, who will become assistant superintendent at Yosemite National Park.

Dunmire is a 20-year veteran of the Park Service, starting out as a seasonal ranger at Yosemite in 1957. He became a permanent park naturalist there in 1958 and was transferred to

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park where he served until 1961 as a park naturalist.

From there he moved to Badlands National Monument, S.D. ('62-'63); Isle Royale National Park, Mich. ('63-'66); and became a management trainee in Washington, D.C. from 1966-68.

In 1968, he was named chief park naturalist at Yellowstone National Park, and served there until 1972. His next post was as an interpretive specialist with the Colorado and Utah State Offices. In 1973 he was named chief of Interpretation. From March 1975 to July 1976, he was acting assistant director for Interpretation.

Dunmire is a 1954 graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, with a B.A. in wildlife management; in 1957, he received his M.A. in zoology from the same institution. From 1954-56, he served in the U.S. Army in the Mountain and Cold Water Training Command.

His awards include the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award (1973) and a Special Achievement Award (1976), among others. He has written numerous booklets and articles on parks and park interpretation.

When asked to comment on his new appointment, he said, "I'm delighted to be getting back into a park, especially in the Pacific Northwest where I've never served."

## Texas think tank

Dr. Jarvis E. Miller, Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has announced the establishment of a National Park Service Field Station on campus at Texas A&M University in conjunction with the Recreation and Parks Department. David Turello, a 25-year veteran and senior planner for the Park Service, has been transferred from his position as principal planner with Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J., to establish the new office.

Turello, a native of New York City, graduated with a landscape planning degree from New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. He has served as a recreation planner in many of the major natural areas of the National Park System in the western States, Alaska, and at Independence National Historical Park, Pa. His most recent assignment at Gateway NRA was to establish a program for NPS in a highly urbanized green space, creating methods to assist State and city agencies in developing procedures and standards needed for a better quality of living. Particularly, methods were sought to incorporate public opinion and involvement in recreation decisionmaking. "Massive population shifts and great mobility has required a re-evaluation of traditional park and recreation area standards and mandates," he points out.

Dr. Miller, in announcing approval of the agreement between TAES and NPS said: "This agreement is a tangible recognition of the national reputation enjoyed by our programs, as well as the interest of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in promoting the exchange of ideas and knowledge with the various agencies and career professionals who manage the Nation's public lands."

Dr. Leslie M. Reid, head of the Department of Recreation and Parks, added: "Designation of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and Texas A&M University for the creation of the first NPS Field Station to be attached to a Recreation and Parks Department is a landmark achievement."

Turello will continue many of the activities begun by Mr. L. A. (Lon) Garrison, former National Park Service Superintendent and Regional Director who joined the R&P Department as guest lecturer and visiting professor following his retirement from the NPS in 1973.

## Preacher praises park

Words of commendation have been frequent since the Museum of Westward Expansion was opened last year beneath the Arch in St. Louis. But few have voiced reaction as eloquently as did Donald W. Shriver Jr., president of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

"I have just recently returned from St. Louis where I visited the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial," he wrote.

"I want to say that the newly created circular museum there, abundantly illustrating the history of this country, is perhaps the most moving museum experience of my life.

"An enormous set of talents and resources

was assembled for this creation, and I could wish that my "thank you" for this achievement could be spread around in at least two or three offices that were responsible for this particular museum.

"I happen to be a practitioner of the discipline of Christian ethics, and what I like best about this display is the great humanity in it, expressed especially in its attention to the poor and the oppressed people of this Nation's history, including the poor white people who settled the West and the poor Indians who sometimes were ground under foot in that expansion. Somehow or other compassion infuses this particular museum, and I believe that is the

greatest achievement of all."

President Shriver wrote also that although he had enjoyed national parks for some 20 years, "I have never written you a letter saying what I have often thought to myself: of all the money that I lavish on the Federal Government there is none that I so gladly include in my annual tax check as that which goes to the support of our national parks."

Director Everhardt, acknowledging the letter, wrote: "You have warmed our hearts with your thoughtful and beautifully turned comments on the National Park Service in general, and the Museum of Westward Expansion Memorial in particular."

## Bicentennial books released

After months of research and preparation, NPS Historian (in residence at L Street) Bob Ferris and his small editorial staff, have produced the last book in a three-volume Bicentennial series dealing with American history.

"The Presidents" the concluding book, traces the evolution and history of the highest office in the land with biographical sketches and color portraits of the Presidents, from Washington to Ford.

The other two books are "Signers of the Constitution," and "Signers of the Declaration." "Signers of the Constitution" examines the events and conflicts that led to the adoption of the Constitution, its ratification and amendments. It contains 39 sketches of the signers, a history of the Constitution and a selected bibliography. "Signers of the Declaration" gives a similar treatment to the Declaration of Independence.

The books add content and flavor to their stories by examining the places where key people lived and worked. Many of these places are now units of the National Park System or national landmarks. This site-approach to relating history has proven a valuable guide for teachers and students who prefer to visit historical areas rather than merely read about them.

The other members of the staff responsible for the creation of the Bicentennial series are James H. Charleton, Dorothy Buffmire, Polly Matherly and Pat Brown. The staff is part of the Division of Historic Sites Survey, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The series is based on field investigations by National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings historians and archeologists.

## Can employee be fired for disobeying OSHA regulations?

To comply with OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Standards) a company posted a notice requiring all employees working in areas having a noise level of 90 db or higher to wear ear protection.

The day the regulation went into effect, the foreman handed employees soft plastic ear inserts. A few minutes later, the foreman discovered one employee had removed them. "You know OSHA requires that you use some ear protection," he said. "If you don't like the plastic inserts, we've got three other kinds. You can take your choice, but you gotta use something!"

But the employee did not want any of them. "It's my ears, and I'm willing to take the risk!" His stubbornness earned him a pink slip for "Willful disobedience of company rules." When the balky worker applied for unemployment compensation, his application was opposed. The Court of Appeals ruled for the company and compensation was denied.

An arrangement with an employee who says he is "willing to take the risk" will not relieve an employer of responsibility for enforcing OSHA standards.



## Letters

### To the Editor:

There seems to be agreement in all quarters that the Park Service is understaffed. This agreement has done little to alleviate the problem on the field level. Rather, we as an organization continue to look "on high" for relief. That relief appears just as distant as it did 5 years ago.

Some areas suffer more from the manpower shortage than others. It is probably hard for us to admit that at one time long established parks may well have been "overstaffed" or at least "they weren't hurting." While few of those situations may remain, even our limited observations have caused us to wonder if there still isn't room for improved distribution of employees in relation to the work-load and visitor use. Areas which are relatively new or have experienced drastic increases in visitation seem to be the most obviously understaffed. We are sure that there are others. At the same time I'm sure we have to admit that we all know of or have been in areas where some "overstaffing" still exists. These inequities affect our ability to maintain standards Service-wide, must also inevitably damage our public image, and perhaps even our "credibility" with OMB.

At a recent managerial grid course composed of NPS and many Departmental trainees who represented a variety of agencies, at least one team suggested that many Interior programs have become obsolete through the years. Despite this, field level chiefs have managed to hang on to the "bodies." Justification becomes "built-in" over the years.

We might now wonder how many permanent Bicentennial positions were created to handle anticipated crowds or to keep buildings of marginal importance open year-round. Did the crowds materialize and were they overly seasonal in nature? Will an assessment be made to see if more employees were on hand than were really needed? If pressure greatly falls off in one or 5 or 10 years, will superintendents staunchly maintain that they still need the "bodies" while other parks literally go begging?

Perhaps it is time for us as an agency to re-evaluate our manpower distribution. Perhaps a "task force" to study and make recommendations would result in a wiser use of what "we've got," and eventually result in more equal distribution of the manpower shortages.

Sandi Hellickson and Larry G. Points  
Interpreters, Assateague Island  
National Seashore, Md.

Dear Ms. Hellickson and Mr. Points:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter to the *NPS Newsletter*. The editor has asked me to respond.

We understand and share your concern about the problems caused by understaffing throughout the Service. The Director has made a sustained effort to have our staffing ceilings raised so that we may respond to the increasing responsibilities placed upon the Service. Not only have many new parks been added to the

System (105 since 1960), but new laws have increased our responsibilities outside the System; e.g., we now manage a large, highly-visible grants program which stimulates historic preservation by the States. The Service is also responsible now by law for a nationwide archeological investigation and salvage program which covers Federal construction or federally licensed activity.

We have recently been successful in obtaining additional positions to meet some of these responsibilities. More than 1,000 new permanent positions have been added in fiscal year 1976 and 1977, and another substantial increase may be approved for the parks as part of the Bicentennial Land Heritage Program now pending before Congress. We are grateful for these new positions; they have relieved some of the pressures placed upon the Service. As you are aware, however, many important staffing needs have not yet been met and we will continue requesting additional positions where they can be well justified.

In response to your question about staffing at Bicentennial areas, I would like to expand it to include how we staff for any celebration or "one-time" program. We try to plan carefully so that permanent staff are provided only where they will continue to be needed after the special event is finished. For example, at many of the Bicentennial areas, new buildings were constructed or historic structures were rehabilitated and opened to the public. These facilities must continue to be staffed and maintained after the Bicentennial is over. Conversely, where the work will end, we use temporaries to avoid the problem you referred to.

In response to your suggestion that a task force be established to study staffing distribution, this was done in 1975-1976. Regional Director Joe Rumburg chaired a task force which compared existing staffing to Resource Requirements Data. Based on this analysis few parks were considered to be overstaffed — most parks believe they need additional staff!

We will, however, continue to review the base funding and staffing for parks and other organizations in a systematic manner to discover where economies are possible. The Service is now undertaking a Management Improvement Project (MIP) with full NPS "field" participation to assure that we are making the most effective use of our scarce dollars and positions. More will be announced about this project in the near future. We are also expecting the new Administration to implement "zero-based" budgeting (ZBB) soon. This will provide additional impetus to a careful examination of the base.

In the final analysis, the "can do" attitude of the people in the field is, of course, more important than any technique for evaluating funding and staffing. Your letter is a demonstration of self-questioning analysis that should be encouraged.

Lowell V. Sturgill  
Acting Chief, Office of  
Programming and Budget, WASO

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Human kindness has never weakened the stamina or softened the fiber of a free people. A nation does not have to be cruel in order to be tough.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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## Federal women take lead

As Park Service women become more vocal, the Federal Women's Committee of the Washington Office is taking the lead in setting new goals for improving the status of women throughout the System.

Last year the committee sponsored nine seminars, expanded a woman's newsletter, enlarged a special library for women, and submitted recommendations for improving personnel services.

The 12-person committee, which generated momentum 2 years ago with a week-long seminar for women, functions as an advisory council to the EEO Office. Committee recommendations are channeled through EEO Chief Bob Nunn.

The members of the Federal Women's Committee serve for 2 years; new members are selected by the committee itself, based on an applicant's interest and on recommendation. Any man or woman in the Washington Office may apply.

According to former Chairperson Nancy Boone, one of the year's most significant accomplishments was the conception and promotion of an upward mobility program less expensive and more far-reaching than the CAPTED (Career advancement for paraprofessionals through training and educational development) program that existed until recently. The suggested program would provide educational programs for 10 women employees.

Though as of this writing a 1977 goals meeting has not yet been set, Chairperson Nancy Blauvelt says she will suggest "counseling" as a possible new role for the committee. She will also seek to generate greater support for the committee among members of the Directorate.

## US/ICOMOS second annual work project in France

A 2-week program involves work in restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings in rural France, and provides the opportunity for interns to work with French students. Fifteen American and 15 French students will work at each project under the supervision of French architects. Eight sessions will be held during July and August, with room and board provided. Qualifications: background in historic preservation, architecture, archeology, or art history and good knowledge of French language. Deadline for application is April 1, 1977. For application and information, write: US/ICOMOS, Natalia Krawec, 1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 430, Washington, D. C. 20005.

## Fitch retires

Monte Fitch, associate regional director, Park Operations Southwest Region, is retiring. A farewell party will be given for Monte and Mary on March 17. A book of letters will be presented as well as other gifts and mementoes. For further information call Mrs. Elsie Hays (505) 988-6391; or FTS 476-1391.



## People on the move



### New faces

AMOS, Thomas W., Maintenance Worker, NCP  
ANTONACCI, Andrew James, Laborer, Lincoln Home NHS  
ATKINS, Calvin G., Janitor, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS  
CHAFFIE, Stephen N., Park Technician, Independence NHP  
WEBSTER, Brooke, Park Tech., Independence NHP  
TANKERSLEY, Thomas, Park Tech., Independence NHP  
BECKER, Nancy Nola, Clerk-Typist, Administration, RMRO  
BLUELL, Mark E., Park Tech, National Mall, NCP  
BROOKS, Anne A., Park Tech, National Mall, NCP  
CHOLAK, Phillip W., Private, US Park Police  
CLARK, Thomas P., Private, US Park Police  
COSTELLO, John P., Realty Spec, Cooperative Activities, MARO  
DARBY, Francis T., Park Tech, Blue Ridge Pkwy  
DEFAZIO, Joseph J., Private, US Park Police  
DOROGOFF, Paul A., Private, US Park Police  
DYNER, Edward M., Private, US Park Police  
ENGLE, Robert M., Laborer, Harpers Ferry NHS  
FERNANDEZ, Edwin M., Auto Mechanic, Dinosaurs NM  
FORNEY, David C., Park Tech, National Mall, NCP  
HARRISON, William C., Laborer, Shiloh NMP  
HELTON, Eloise L., Fiscal Clerk, Grand Canyon NP  
HENNINGER, Anne C., Park Tech, National Mall, NCP  
HIGUERA, Joseph E., Sanitarian, Yosemite NP  
IRELAND, Edward G., III, Appraiser, Cooperative Activities, MARO  
LUNDQUIST, Margie D., Clerk-Typist, North Cascades NP  
McCRAY, Marion, Jr., Laborer, Independence NHP  
MULLER, Jack L., Procurement Agent, Mesa Verde NP  
NISS, Michael A., Park Tech, Saguaro NM  
O CONNER, Patrick T., Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanic, Mount McKinley NP  
SMALLWOOD, Willis N., Laborer, Harpers Ferry NHP  
SMITH, Judy Marie, Clerk-Typist, Yellowstone NP  
STAATS, Charlotte N., Clerk-Typist, Fort Vancouver NHS  
STAUBS, John T., Janitor, Harpers Ferry NHP  
STEWART, Calvin N., Laborer, Independence NHP  
SYLVESTER, Mary Ann, Clerk-Typist, Administration, RMRO  
WOOD, Harold T., Park Tech, Cumberland Island NS  
WRIGHT, Robert W., Laborer, Independence NHP  
YALLERY-ARTHUR, Inez C., Sec, Finance, WASO  
ALLEN, Walter F. Jr., Operating Accountant, Administration, SERO  
COLLINS, Robert, Jr., Janitor, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS  
DOWE, James A., Maintenance Worker, Virgin Islands NP

ERICKSON, Jon Webster, Park Tech, Petrified Forest NP  
HOLCOMBE, James C., Accounting Officer, Administration, SERO  
JANICZEK, Nancy E., Park Aid, Independence NHP  
LEACH, James E., Janitor, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS  
LEWIS, Joseph M., Tractor Operator, Area I Maintenance, NCP  
MACK, Jerome K., Janitor, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS  
MASER, Realty Specialist, Sleeping Bear Dunes Land Acquisition Office  
McPOYLE, Nancy A., Realty Clerk, Cooperative Activities, MARO  
McCARROLL, Mindy I., Clerk-Steno, Labor Relations Branch, WASO  
ONEY, Ronald R. H., Engineering Tech, Yellowstone NP  
PAPROCKI, Rose M., Clerk-Typist, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office  
PAUL, Eugene C., Electrician, Lassen Volcanic NP  
ROBINSON, Walter B., Maintenance Worker, Interpretation & Resource Mgmt, NCP  
SEABERG, Yvonne R., Clerk-Typist, Sleeping Bear Dunes Land Acquisition Office  
SHABICA, Stephen V., Research Oceanographer, Park Operations, SERO  
SHEELEY, Jeanne R., Park Tech, Interpretation & Resource Mgmt, NCP  
SNOW, Ray W., Park Ranger, Assistant Mgr RM/MW Regions Team, DSC  
SPINALE, Vito, Engineering Draftsman, Operations, NARO  
STARK, Howard K., Cartographic Aid, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office  
STOTLER, Ronnie D., Janitor, Harpers Ferry NHP  
SULLIVAN, Lloyd R., Auto Worker, Sequoia NP  
VERESPEY, Andrew T., Audio Visual Tech, Interpretation Valley District, Yosemite NP  
WEBBER, Sandra L., Clerk, Planning & Assistance, SERO  
ZALESKI, Walter J., Maintenance Worker, Zion NP

### New places

BENBROOKS, Thomas E., Water Treatment Plant Operator, Crater Lake NP, to Sewage Disposal Plant Operator Leader, Ozark NSR  
BUNDY, George W., Motor Vehicle Operator, Grand Canyon to Same, Grand Canyon NP  
BURKE, William J., Park Ranger, Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA  
CLARKE, Cynthia V., Clerk-Typist, Historic Preservation Division, DSC, to Sec, W/PN Regions Team, DSC  
DANIEL, Margaret E., Clerk-Typist, Sequoia NP, to Park Tech, Rocky Mountain NP  
DeROSSI, Lenora L., Office Services Mgr, Administration, RMRO, to Management Analyst, Mgmt Consulting Div, WASO  
EBELING, Florence I., Employee Development Spec, DSC, to Same, MWRO  
GASTELLUM, Luis E., Admin Assist, Yosemite NP, to Same, Training Div, WASO  
JACK, Alice H., Clerk, Planning & Resource Preservation, PNRO, to Voucher Examiner, Finance, PNRO

JARRETT, Dewey L., Maintenance Worker, Canyonlands NP, to Auto Worker, Grand Teton NP

JOHNSON, Arnold M., Carpenter, Yosemite NP, to Same, Rocky Mountain NP

LEE, Paul R. II, Park Ranger, Shenandoah NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Harpers Ferry NHP

MINNICK, John C., Engineering Equipm't Operator, Grant Teton NP, to Same, Dinosaur NM

PERINI, Anthony P., Maintenance Worker, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Maintenance Mechanic, Richmond National Battlefield Park

PETERSON, Charles M., Park Tech, Sequoia NP, to Park Ranger, Lake Mead NRA

RIDDO, Renzo, Structural Engineer, Professional Support Division, DSC, to Same, RM/MW Regions Team, DSC

SHAVIER, Charles M., Supv Park Ranger, Channel Islands NM, to Park Mgr, Glen Canyon NRA

THOMAN, Ronald G., Supv Park Ranger, Point Reyes NS, to Park Ranger, Training Division, WASO

WALKER, Arlene A., Payroll Tech, DIPS, WRO, to Classification & Wage Spec, WRO

YOSHINO, Chizu, Clerk-Typist, Administration, RMRO, to Sec, MA/NA Regions Team, DSC

ZINK, Arnold R., Civil Engineer, RM/MW Regions Team, DSC, to Same, NCP Team, DSC

BRADLEY, Robert B., Park Tech, Gulf Islands NS, to Park Ranger, Fort Sumter NM

CABEEN, Clayton F. Jr., Admin Assist, Guilford Courthouse NMP, to Supply Tech, Gulf Islands NS

CURRUTH, Leroy J., Maintenance Mechanic Foreman, Sequoia NP, to Same, Mount Rainier NP

DAUGHERTY, Rex E., Appraiser, Big Cypress Land Acquisition Office, to Same, Planning & Resource Pres, PNRO

ESPINOZA, Henry R., Civil Engineer, MA/NA Region Teams, DSC, to Same, Construction Contracts, DSC

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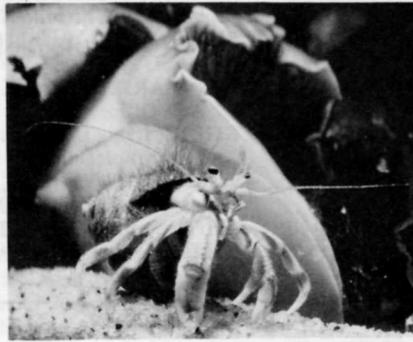
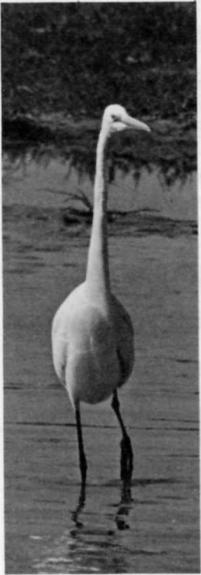
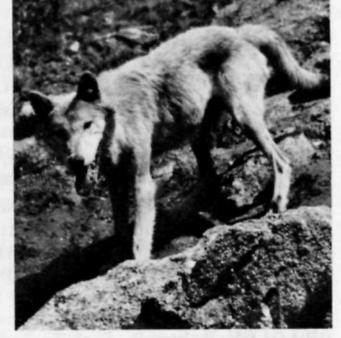
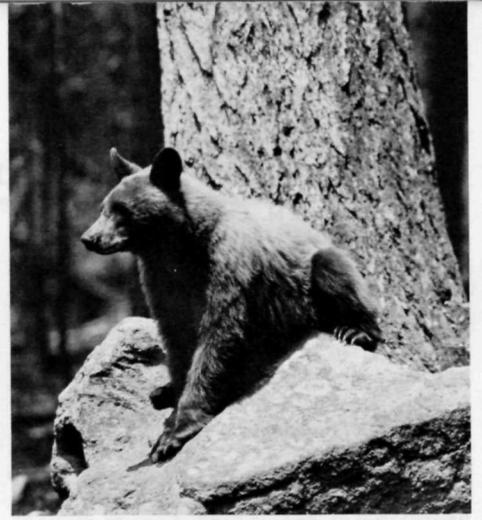
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# Wildlife in national parks



Grizzly bear.  
Bull elk.  
Black bear.  
Bobcat.  
Raccoon.  
Prairie dog.  
Cottontail.  
Wolf.  
Common egret.  
Salamander.  
Cape Cod crab.  
Whooping crane.  
Prairie rattlesnake.  
Black-footed ferret.  
Wolverine.  
California mule deer.  
Coney carrying hay.  
Bison.

