



Randall is top NPS Ms. for IWY

By Ronnie Spiewak
NPS Newsletter Staff

International Women's Year—more popularly known as IWY '75, is being recognized not unquietly around the world as well as domestically.

In honor of this special year, the Department of the Interior has created one particular award, "Woman of the Month," which is presented to an outstanding woman from a different Interior bureau each month.

Jeanne Randall, personnel officer, WASO, was selected recently as the NPS recipient of the award to be presented Sept. 19. She was chosen from a group of 27 women who were nominated by their supervisors on the basis of outstanding work. The selection was made by an ad hoc committee of men and women who were selected by Jeanetta Foreman, NPS Federal Women's Program Coordinator to represent the immediate offices of the NPS Directorate.

Thrilled

"I'm thrilled and stunned," Jeanne said on the occasion of her selection. "I'm appreciative and grateful of the recognition, but anything I might have accomplished was achieved with the help of my staff. I thank them and am grateful for them."

Randall, an NPS employee for 4 years and Federal worker for 16, has been recognized for her successful efforts in minority employment over a period of years. She initiated a cooperative education program with six predominantly minority colleges and universities to help undergraduates determine whether the Service was a career option. She provided access to employment opportunities for a number of individuals through the "Win" program which allowed working mothers to gain experience to qualify for clerical and paraprofessional positions. Jeanne also started the "Capted" Career-Advancement-for-Paraprofessionals-through-Training-and-Educational-Development program that provides

upward mobility to Service employees through formal training at universities and on-the-job training for target positions. This program is operating successfully in its second year and has given hope to persons who have, up 'til now, been in dead-end situations.



Jeanne has also served as keynote speaker at Service orientations, and as panelist to review promotions for over 150 Park Police officers. She has been awarded a number of honors and awards such as Work Scholarship, Morgan College; Quality Increase, NPS; Outstanding Performance, NPS; and Equal Opportunity Award, NPS.

The alternate recipient of the Woman of the Month award is Janice Wobbenhorst who is currently transferring to Bandelier National Monument, N.M. where she will serve as a ranger. She was formerly chief, Interpretation and Resource Management at Chalmette Na-

tional Historical Park, La. Wobbenhorst entered the Park Service in 1969, and as an intake ranger graduated top in her law-enforcement school.

There were no specific entrance qualifications required for nomination for the Woman of the Month award except that the nominee be a career employee and that she have at least 3 years of Federal Government employment.

Commenting on the number of names submitted for review by the committee, Jeanetta Foreman said, "I was disappointed. I was expecting more names because the award was Service-wide . . . One Region didn't nominate one single person . . . This happens in Government . . . generally, women are not nominated to receive awards when the occasion arises."

In addition to the two women cited, 25 other women were nominated for the Woman of the Month award. These outstanding women are: Louise H. Aydtlett, Booker T. Washington NM, Va.; Geraldine M. Bell, Saratoga NHP, N.Y.; Jo Ann M. Bellak, NCP; Sherma E. Bierhaus, Timpanagos Cave NM; Lucia Guminski Bragan, NCP; Elizabeth E. Disrude, Perry's Victory International Peace Memorial, Ohio; Patricia B. Ervin, Point Reyes NS, Calif.; Ernestine V. Escalante, Cabrillo NM, Calif.; Sandra I. Eshom, Canyonlands NP, Utah; Mary Harwich, NARO; Christina M. Horton, Channel Islands NM, Calif.; Imogene LaCovey, WASO; Ellen H. Lang, Sitka NM, Alaska; Carol A. Martin, Arizona Archeological Center; Helen M. Miles, Glacier NP, Mont.; Margaret Partridge, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Mansion, N.Y.; Marianne Peak, Adams NHS, Mass.; Mildred L. Standlee, Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.; Marilyn B. Wandrus, Harpers Ferry Center; Linda L. Washington, WASO; Laura E. Wilson, SRO; Margaret A. Wilson, WRO; Theresa G. Wood, WASO; and Bobbie Woodside, WASO.

Director Everhardt has suggested that ceremonies be held on Sept. 19 at 10:30 a.m. in all regions to coincide with the departmental program and that all nominees receive official recognition at that time.

What is an RBI?

By J. Robert Stottlemeyer
Chief Scientist
Mid-Atlantic Region

As many managers know, when resources become scarce there is even more need for better planning. The Park Service is in a period of increasingly scarce resources, especially in funding. Therefore, the sudden interest in Resources Basic Inventories (RBIs) or planning data packages is not by chance.

For a good plan, specific knowledge of what we wish to achieve comes first. Second, we must have usable data to define the limitations and opportunities of the resource in surrounding communities. With increasing public involvement in Park Service decision-making, we must more objectively consider such things as environmental impacts, and long- and short-term economics of alternative solutions. Planners can no longer afford months or years to become acquainted with scattered raw data. It hopelessly slows planning.

What is an RBI then? Basically, it is the analysis and synthesis of *existing* data in a format (generally maps) that can be used by planners and management to solve the major issues arising in planning. Varying from park to park, an RBI depends on the area's age, resources, and geographical location. Generally, however, the data can be broken down into three categories: regional socio-economic and transportation evaluation; synthesis and analysis of physical and biological data to determine resource capabilities; and bibliography.

As we gain experience in the preparation of RBIs, the importance of socio-economic input becomes more apparent. It is important to understand local attitudes and opinions about a park area, current visitor recreational demands, and the resources required to meet these demands so that the visitor-use capacity of a park is optimized, and antagonisms between the park and surrounding communities are minimized. Also, we must understand the regional economic structure to determine what services can be provided by the surrounding communities, how best to schedule timing of park development, and how to distribute visitor use to minimize adverse economic impact on surrounding communities.

In order to preserve those significant resources for which the park was established, and to optimize the long-term maintenance costs related to development, it is necessary to quantify the



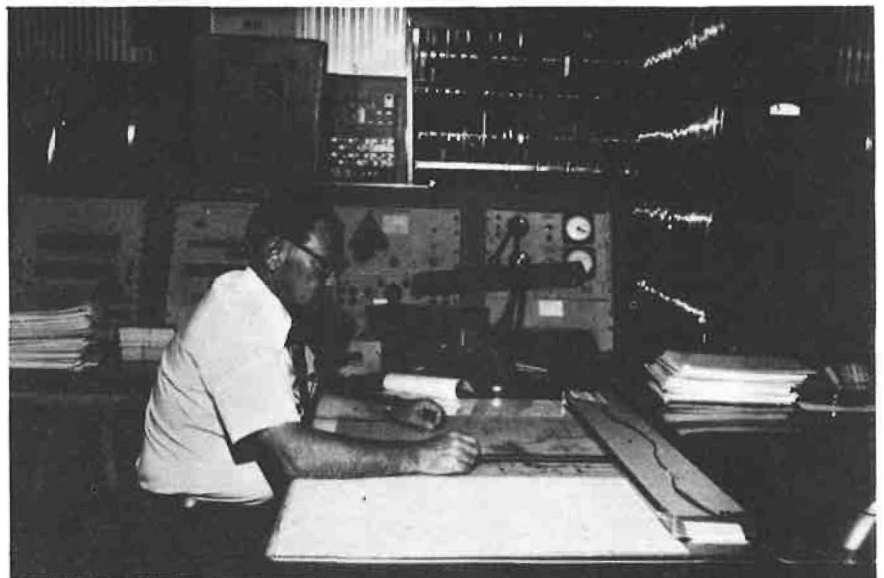
Xynetics Model 2000 Table Plotter. Computer output as land suitability data can be displayed on maps by this machine. Machine plots up to 40"/sec. using eight different colors on maps up to 6 X 10'. Photo NASA.

limitations and the opportunities provided by the resource. The purpose of development is to provide park access for the visitor with a minimum of impact on the resource by creating a zone for concentrated visitor use. The success of development with its long-term maintenance costs is a matter of using the resource as suitably as possible. And the suitability can be determined quantitatively through the use of machine-processed data.

In this process, selected data is taken from maps and digitized, i.e., map lines are viewed as a continuous series of points that are given coordinates and stored on computer tapes. The amount of data stored can be infinite. More important, the data can be recombined and analyzed to meet an infinite number of questions that may come in the future. The suitability of relatively small

plots (2.5 acres or less) for various park uses can be quantified relative to the suitability of all other park acreage within that park. Also, a process exists for quantifying the impact upon each plot should a particular visitor use be allowed.

There are numerous advantages provided by the RBI process. Planners will be able to spend their energies on planning—not data gathering. The subjectivity in planning is diminished because the same data base and criteria are used in evaluating all alternatives. Data deficiencies are detected early in the planning process. The long-term maintenance costs and environmental impacts on alternative plans can be objectively quantified. In short, this planning step may prove to be the most significant in carrying out the mission of the National Park Service.



Numonics Digitizer taking data from map and storing on computer tape for future recombination and analysis. Photo NASA.

University selects winners

The Board of Regents of the Park and Recreation Maintenance Management School of North Carolina State University recently selected three National Park Service employees for "Awards for Excellence." And because all winners were Park Service employees from the field areas, Director Gary Everhardt requested that they be invited to Washington, D.C., for the formal presentation March 25. The cash prizes were contributed by the Board of Regents.

First place winner for the \$100 prize was Gene "Tuck" C. Baldock of Grand Teton National Park. Second place winner for the \$75 prize was John Reed, Colonial National Historical Park, Va.; and third place winner for the \$50 award was Denny S. Mulford, Capitol Reef National Park, Utah.

power outage, both activated by thermostatic control detecting a drop in below-normal temperature.

The permanent warning system, which has been installed in the visitor center and maintenance building at Grand Teton, consists of a battery-powered strobe light mounted on the high point of the roof. When dropping temperature indicates that the furnace is not functioning properly, the thermostat closes the circuit to a strobe light and its high-intensity, pulsating beacon alerts maintenance or patrol personnel to take action. Last year the strobe-light system alerted park personnel that the boiler was malfunctioning, and the strobe light was set off at about 1:00 a.m. The intensity of the light was so strong, it was immediately noticed by residents; and maintenance people were on the

bility of severing an arm or leg. His safety device is so simple and so effective that four other NPS areas have requested specifications and drawings for similar modification of their equipment.

Prior to presentation of the three "Awards for Excellence" by Director Everhardt, he explained that the Park and Recreation Maintenance Management School, conducted by North Carolina State University in cooperation with NRPA, is a 2-year education program for park and recreation executives and supervisory personnel designed to serve park and recreation maintenance programs. The criteria for selection for the awards requires that an idea be an original contribution to the quality of park and recreation maintenance, and that the explanation be published in one of the Park Practice publi-



Director Everhardt presents awards--Gene "Tuck" C. Baldock and his wife Shorty, John Reed, and Della and Denny Mulford.

Gathered for the occasion in the Director's conference room were Dr. Eric L. Ellwood, dean of the School of Forest Resources; Dr. Robert E. Sternloff, director for the Park and Recreation Maintenance-Management School and the Department of Recreation Resource Administration; Charles Young, former chairman, Awards Committee, Board of Regents, and the superintendent of Parks, Bureau of Parks in Baltimore, Md. Also present were Dr. Donald Henkel, of the National Recreation and Park Association, Joseph Brown, member of the Board of Regents and NPS assistant director for Resource Management; Ms. Jean Henderer and Ms. Pat Conner--both of NPS Park Practice Publications; two of the winners' wives, Mrs. Shorty Baldock and Mrs. Della Mulford, and a number of other friends.

Grand Teton electrician Baldock's award winning idea is a warning system to provide protection against freeze-up of heating plants and utilities. It was developed, he said "after about \$4,000 worth of replacement of boiler and frozen pipes." It uses two different systems for warning of furnace failure or

scene by 1:30 a.m., as the outside temperature had dropped to 35 degrees below zero. Repairs were completed by 6:00 a.m.

"If the light had not been there, park personnel would have faced serious problems in terms of replacement costs and equipment damage the next morning," said Baldock. "Even if the strobe light system is not useful in your area, a system that activates a beeping signal over the park's radio system as part of an existing burglar and fire alarm system would be equally handy," Baldock added.

Reed, a mechanic at Colonial came up with the idea that virtually assures that there will be no accidental dumping of a truck. He says, "The idea's neat, easy to do, and costs little--so it just might be the sort of safety device other parks and recreation areas will want to copy."

Motor vehicle operator Mulford designed and installed at Capitol Reef a modification on the refuse collection packers that will prevent the machine from operating until both doors are closed, thus eliminating the grisly possi-

cations produced by the Division of Federal, State and Private Liaison under the direction of Dr. Richard Curry, associate director for Legislation. The three award-winning ideas were published in 1974 issues of Park Practice GRIST.

Following the presentation, the group gathered for coffee in Brown's office, and were then escorted on a tour of the White House, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts. Purpose of the tour was to offer the winners an opportunity to observe maintenance operations in these large facilities of the National Capital Parks--but that certainly did not preclude their enjoyment of "springtime in Washington." Tuck and Shorty Baldock came to Washington 30 years ago on their honeymoon; the others had never visited the Nation's Capital; and this was the first plane ride for Della and Denny Mulford. "The trip to Washington is more exciting than winning a prize... that idea was just one of many I've used in my work for the Park Service," said John Reed.

The Winterkeepers

By Susan F. Edelstein
Public Affairs Office, RMRO

The heated, 12-passenger snowcoach pulled away from Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park. The skies, leaden for two days, were unloading their snowy burden even as the famous geyser steamed and spouted. Park Ranger Marv Miller sighed, settled into his seat, and said, "Sure am glad it's spring. I haven't worn my long johns for a week and a half."

His traveling companions, all park visitors, couldn't help snickering. They were probably seeing their first case of cabin fever, that winter disease peculiar to the north country. Marv had "wintered in," as the snowmen up there call it, at Grant Village in the southern part of the park. Along with him were three men responsible for the tricky job of keeping roads groomed between South Entrance and Old Faithful, along with their wives, and a varmint called a pine marten that chewed up his pack. The nearest human colony of note was 20 miles away at Old Faithful. Marv has had his fill of white stuff during his four winters in the park, and now, in the midst of a mid-March snowshower, he was decked out in a short-sleeved shirt and convinced that spring was not just coming, but actually here.

There have always been a few stout souls who stayed the winter in Yellowstone as caretakers to shovel snow off roofs or to handle administrative duties for the National Park Service. But now, with the popularity of winter activities, the park has come out of hibernation. At Old Faithful, a full winter program including interpretive and protective services is offered by the National Park Service; and food, lodging, equipment rental, and over-snow transportation by the Yellowstone Park Company.

Who are the people who keep the park going? What is life like during the long winter, and how is it different than in past years? Have visions of snowed-under log cabins with puffing fireplaces, kerosene lamps, and grizzled old mountain men? Erase them!

Picture instead a frame house near the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, with a fantastic view toward Hayden Valley. Inside, diapers churn through an electric washing machine and the telephone is ringing. Outside, the Fuller family is getting ready for a morning outing.

Steve Fuller, 31, is a winterkeeper for the Yellowstone Park Company. He maintains their complex of buildings at Canyon, and shovels off the roofs after each heavy snowfall.

Steve and his English-born wife Angie

are on cross-country skis and 2-year-old Emmy is too. Sky Canyon, their second daughter, was born on December 23 after a 65-mile snowcoach ride to a clinic at West Yellowstone, Montana. She is bundled up and riding on her Mom's back. Steve, Angie, and Emmy came to the park for 3 days in 1972, and haven't left.

On a clear day, the family spends time outdoors and Steve takes photographs. He studied fine arts and hopes to build a portfolio while at Yellowstone. On stormy days, Steve does the bulk of his winterkeeper work and Angie is at home. She taught before moving to the park, and has found in her two winters at Yellowstone that she is more satisfied with home-and-family as a full-time occupation than she ever expected. Her days are spent like those of many young mothers, cleaning house and tending children. Since there are no other families nearby, Emmy needs a lot of attention, and Angie reads her as many as a dozen books a day.

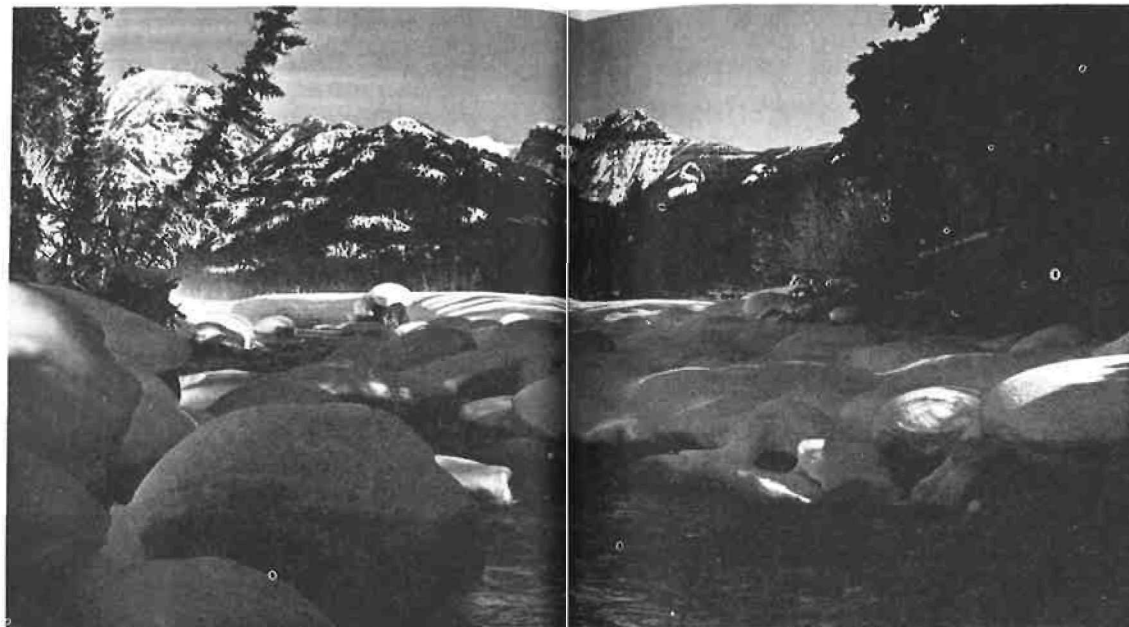
Sounds easy, but some things about life out there do come closer to that wilderness image many folks have, despite the television set and the central heating!

For instance, during the late autumn, Steve and Angie, then 8 months pregnant, spent several days and wakeful nights thinking about bear psychology. A 375-pound grizzly bear lurked in the shadows of their house and even broke a window, crawled part way in, and pulled a pot of simmering stew off the stove. It must have smelled awfully good, and she was aggressively seeking a last bit of food before winter hibernation.

And Angie, if she could figure out a way, would sure like to have an occasional babysitter so that she and Steve could go out on their own for a while.

The family has had fresh meat and vegetables "a few times this winter." Angie had to see a dentist, the nearest one was in Bozeman, Montana, and the fastest she could make the 300-mile round trip was 4 days. Steve once missed a snowcoach connection and had to trudge 19 miles through the snow, pulling a load of groceries on his skis.

But these things don't bother the Fullers, and neither does the lack of companionship. Last winter, their first, they went 6 weeks without seeing other people; this year they see visitors every week or 10 days, and could see more if they chose to meet the incoming over-snow tours to the Canyon. But for them that's not necessary; they are satisfied with the winter, their family, and their



Soda Butte Creek, Northeast Entrance Road, Yellowstone NP.

The Fuller family. Winterkeepers at Yellowstone NP.



hobbies. Steve has a kiln and makes stoneware and pottery; Angie does macrame and makes quilts.

Now that winter is waning, what are they thinking? About sun and sand and warm desert colors. They planned a trip to the southwest. But they intend to return to Yellowstone next winter and are still enthusiastic enough about the current one to have mixed feelings about the snowplows that have started to work toward them. Steve, Angie, Emmy, and Sky will not be at Canyon Junction to welcome the snowplows, but rather will hear them through the stillness and crispness with a tinge of remorse.

The plows are still far away from Jerry Bateson, the winterkeeper at Lake. That's OK with him, too. Fullers are a new, somewhat worldly breed of caretaker; Jerry has been both wintering and summering in Yellowstone since 1950 and knows how things used to be.

In his first winter at Lake, a water wheel provided direct current electricity for lights, cooking was done on a wood-burning stove, and telephone service was by overhead lines that were out more often than they worked. He got around to Lake, West Thumb, Grant Village, and Fishing Bridge to do his winterkeeping duties by snowplane, a contraption powered by an airplane motor that moves on skis. Now he's got a snowmobile, but admits a preference for the excitement and speed of that old snowplane flying across Yellowstone Lake.

A ranger patrol came by on cross-country skis once each winter back then, and brought mail and news. Now he sees people once a week and hears their machines almost daily. Jerry has gone out twice this winter. "In a way it's nice to know you can get out," he says, "but I guess I'm partly a hermit." His first love is getting outside and exploring on skis, and he does a lot of reading and watches television.

He professes to lead a quiet, uneventful life. Maybe so, but he is modest. Jerry Mernin, the NPS ranger stationed nearby, describes him as an unusual human being, full of day-in and day-out good-neighborliness, who has made wintering-in easier for a lot of people. He praises Bateson's knowledge of the country and of winter travel, and especially his "abundance of charity." Bateson has ventured out in the worst of weather to help a ranger or visitor break trail into shelter and has helped out a score of disabled travelers. At 62, he reflects about retirement and moving to a place near Gardiner, Montana. Not too near town, he emphasizes. His move will be a

loss to the winter-family at Yellowstone.

And family is a good description. These people flung across an isolated 2.2-million-acre frosted landscape think about each other and take care of each other, whether Government employee or working for the concessioner, young or old.

Concessioner employees work as winterkeepers or provide food, lodging, or transportation services to visitors. Park employees perform myriad jobs. Some, like Jerry Mernin at Lake, are park rangers and patrol the roads by snowmobile and the trails by skis to contact park visitors, be sure park regulations are obeyed, and check on travel conditions. When bad weather is on the way, they strive to alert nearby parties and often end up playing host to travelers a couple times each winter. Others, at Old Faithful and Mammoth Terraces, are interpreters, and help visitors enjoy and learn about the winter world of Yellowstone. At Mammoth there are park administrators. And spotted through the park are those all-important maintenance men who keep roads groomed for over-snow travel, clear ice from winter intakes at 40 below, are ready to combat power outages, and keep park snow machines running.

This winter-family included 250 NPS employees and 50 of the Yellowstone Park Company, and together they served an astounding 56,000 visitors between November 15 and March 15, compared to 7,000 6 years ago.

Now that the days are getting longer—the trees only rarely don their ghostly garb of frozen vapors from geyser basins and thermal areas, and the animals are moving back from their winter range—most residents are thinking about spring.

Some, like maintenance foreman Bob Williams at Old Faithful are "mighty anxious" to see the snowplows coming on in, others are less sure. No matter who it is, and despite the modern comforts, anyone who has weathered many winters here is adventurous and individualistic, and is going to have to make an adjustment that might be very difficult: from winter's hardships and solitude to the busy, sometimes hectic, tourist season. But that adjustment will be tempered by the frosty beauty evolving into the bright awakening of spring and on into the glories of a high-country summer.

Yet, the year-round staff members are quick to remind us that if summer is coming the next winter can't be far behind.

Appalachian trail post filled

David A. Richie, deputy director, North Atlantic Region, is the new man representing the National Park Service on the Appalachian Trail Advisory Council.

Richie has served as superintendent at Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash., and George Washington Memorial Parkway, Md.-Va.

The Appalachian Trail, primarily a footpath, is administered by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture. It is part of the Nationwide System of Trails, as is the Pacific Crest Trail that runs along the mountain ranges of the west coast States to the Canadian-Washington border. The Appalachian Trail was enacted into law in 1969 to promote access and enjoyment of the outdoors.

Running some 2,000 miles along the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mountain, Ga., the path is basically a primitive one but accessible to urban areas. Development and management are designed to ensure maximum benefits from the land. In particular—the use of motorized vehicles is strictly prohibited.

The Appalachian National Trail Advisory Council is made up of 35 members who deal with such matters as rights-of-way, maintenance, and administration of the trail. Each member is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and is representative of either the National Park Service, Forest Service, or one of the 14 States through which the trail passes. Other members include rep-

resentatives of private organizations—landowners and land users who (in the opinion of the Interior Secretary) have established a recognized interest in the trail land.

Those people responsible for Park Service administration of trail matters



Dave Ritchie and Norman Roy.

are the deputy regional directors in each of the three regions through which the trail passes. These people are Dave Ritchie, North Atlantic Region, Ben Zerby, Mid-Atlantic Region, and Bob Stanton, Southeast Region. Richie is principal coordinator.

In addition, Norm Roy, former district manager at Acadia National Park, Maine, and former ranger at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn., has joined the NARO staff. Norm will be working on trail concerns full-time.

Richie says that the first order of business is to protect the rights-of-way for the Appalachian Trail in those areas where protection is not already guaranteed.

"We are beginning now to assemble detailed information on the status of the various unprotected sections and plan to move into an action program for protection of these segments on a priority need basis, relying primarily as in the past, on State acquisition and the assistance of the trail clubs."

He says the second priority is to work with the Appalachian Trail Advisory Council to make it as effective an advocate on Appalachian Trail matters as soon as possible.

Dave also stresses the need to confirm trail relocations and maintain official maps and records.

Dave encourages all Park Service employees interested in the trail to send their ideas to David A. Richie, Deputy Regional Director, National Park Service, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114.

Educational

trust

fund

The National Park Service Employees and Alumni Educational Trust, begun on a \$5 bequest in memory of Gene Pinkley in 1970, has grown by leaps and bounds over the past 5 years to a total of \$33,388.45 as of January 1975.

The seed money came from Mrs. Don Ripley, who wanted to memorialize Gene Pinkley and at the same time set

up a scholarship fund for needy Park Service children. Since her husband was Don Ripley, then executive secretary of the Employees and Alumni Association (EMPALA), she had no trouble convincing at least part of the EMPALA board of the value of her idea. Chairman of the Board Howard Baker met the idea with enthusiasm, too.

Although originally set up to benefit the offspring of EMPALA members, now the Educational Trust Fund is open to all children of EMPALA members and NPS employees, because of an Internal Revenue Service requirement laid down when EMPALA was recently granted its interim tax-exempt status.

Now, there are 18 loans outstanding worth \$28,706, and \$7,650 in loans have been repaid. The Educational Trust Fund charges no interest on its loans to

students, but requires that all borrowers be 21 years or younger.

The thousands of dollars currently in the trust were raised mainly through the efforts of the National Park Service Women's Organization throughout the Service. Other donations have come from employees, memorials, and private individuals such as Laurence Rockefeller, who gave \$2,000.

The Educational Trust Fund is administered by its four trustees. Two of the trustees are EMPALA members, two are not. The trustees are Ray Gunter, EMPALA executive secretary; Ed Hummel, EMPALA treasurer; Mike Lambe, Division of Legislation, Washington, D.C. office, and Jean Lang, a Washington attorney.

To apply for an EMPALA education loan, ask your E&AA representative for an application.

Michigan Lakeshore

Since its authorization by Congress in October 1970, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich. has taken giant steps in becoming an operational unit of the National Park System.

In May, 1971, a management and land acquisition office was set up in Frankfort, Mich., just south of the lakeshore. Up to now, 9,863 acres of land have been purchased and 8,373 acres of State land are soon to be transferred to NPS. The park is authorized at 70,000 acres, comprised of some 35 miles along Lake Michigan, including two offshore islands. The land acquisition team, once made up of 16 members, has shrunk back to four.

The park management staff has increased from two to six permanent employees and five seasonals, headed by Superintendent J. A. Martinek.

Planning and zoning studies have been completed and public hearings held regarding the master plan for the Lakeshore and proposed wilderness areas in the lakeshore. The Federal Highway Administration has surveyed ground for a scenic roadway to follow the high bluffs east of the lakeshore.

In July 1973, a temporary visitor center opened near Glen Haven, Mich. The center has an outstanding Great Lakes maritime collection donated by local citizens. Natural history exhibits are also on display.

The lakeshore, only a gleam in a bureaucrat's eye 5 years ago, is open for business now, and expecting a big turnout of visitors as the summer season approaches.



South Manitou Lighthouse on Manitou Island, built in 1871.



Sleeping Bear (bear's head at right).



Youngsters between the ages of 6 and 12 can look forward to an interpretive program designed especially for them at Grand Teton National Park this summer. A junior ranger program aimed at making kids feel like the parks are for them as well as adults, will be held either 5 or 7 days per week (they haven't decided yet) for half the day.

"We want youngsters to know that they will play an important role in the future of parks, too" said Bob Huggins, environmental specialist, Grand Teton, responsible for the program.

Discovery walks, nature hikes, film, poetry readings and writing, and art work are in the offing. The program will be offered on a first-come, first-served basis and is limited to 20 children per day. It will be advertised at campgrounds and campfire gatherings.

People

on the move

New Faces

ENG, Sek Sun, to Civil Engineer, Gateway NRA
NICHOLS, Charleen C., to Sec, Yellowstone NP
O'QUINN, Linda W., to Clk-Typist, Cape Hatteras NS

New Places

BEATTIE, Hugh P., Park Mgr, Isle Royale NP, to Same, MWR
CECIL, Marybeth, L., Sec, Kennedy Center Support Group, to Same, Area IV, NCP
COCKRUM, Dan E., Civil Engineer, Glen Canyon NRA, to Same, Cape Cod NS
COOPER, Patrick M., Park Ranger, C&O Canal NHP, to Same, Gettysburg NMP
CRONIN, Gordon L., Sr., Realty Spec, Land Acquisition Office, NCP, to Same, Hot Springs Lands Office, SWR
DALE, Hal, Park Tech, Blue Ridge Pkwy, to Tractor Operator, Blue Ridge Pkwy
DIONNE, Helen R., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Colorado West Group, to Personnel Ofc, Grand Teton NP
EVERHART, William C., Assist Dir Interpretation, to Assistant to the Director, NPS
FORTUNE, Dave, Tractor Oper, Area III, NCP, to Same, Area II, NCP
GEARY, Joseph T., Supv Park Ranger, NCP, to Park Ranger, NCP-West
GREEWALT, Mary E., Clk-Steno, RMR, to Mail & File Supv, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
HAUGEN, Robert T., Park Ranger, Colorado West Group, to Supv Park Ranger, Rocky Mountain NP
HAWKINS, Nelson H., Motor Vehicle Oper, Grand Canyon NP, to Supply Tech, Mount Rainier NP
HENNEBERGER, John W., Park Mgr, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SWRO, to Program Mgr, DSC
HUDSON, Linda J., Writer-Editor, Div Graphics Systems, DSC, to Equal Oppor Spec, RMRO
JONES, William P., Park Ranger, NCP-West, to Park Mgr, GW Mem Pkwy

NASH, Alden L., Supv Park Ranger, Yellowstone NP, to Same, Sequoia NP
NEWLIN, Edward, Jr., Statistician, Resource Staff, WASO, to Same, Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, WASO
O'TOOLE, James T., Supv Park Ranger, Lake Mead, to Park Mgr, Death Valley NM
PARRY, Peter L., Park Mgr, Branch Personnel Operations, WASO, to Same, Canyonlands NP
REDMOND, James J., Park Ranger, GW Mem Pkwy, to Same, Area II, NCP
SCHUSTER, Sandra S., Sec, DSC, to Info & Editorial Spec, Div Graphics Systems, DSC
SEEGMILLER, Wendell G., Maintenance Worker Leader, Zion NP, to Bldgs & Utilities Foreman, Grand Canyon NP
SHEEK, E. John, Jr., Park Ranger, Capitol Reef NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mesa Verde NP
SIEGFRIED, Frederic B., Voucher Examiner, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO, to File Clk, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
STAROBIN, Sidney S., Survey Statistician, Resource Staff, WASO, to Same, Assoc Dir Park Systems Mgmt, WASO
TAMMARU, Mati, Supv Personnel Mgmt Spec, Branch Labor Relations, WASO, to Assist Personnel Ofc, Personnel Div, WASO
TAYLOR, Kent J., Park Ranger, Shiloh NMP, to Same, Fort Pulaski NM
TOWNLEY, Thomas C., Supv Park Ranger, Mesa Verde NP, to Park Ranger, Capitol Reef NP
TWYMAN, Margaret G., Spec Assist Public Affairs Ofc, SWRO, to Landmark Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SWRO
VELOZ, Nicholas F., Jr., Park Ranger, NCP-West, to Museum Curator, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt, NCP
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U.S. Department of the Interior
Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton
National Park Service
Director Gary Everhardt



Issued biweekly for Service employees through the Office of the Director.
Edited and published by the Office of Public Affairs.

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