



Photo by Dick Freer

Mrs. Betty Ford beams her approval as Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood, Independence National Historical Park, explains the reason for the moving of the Liberty Bell to the new pavilion on Independence Mall. The Bell was moved from its constricted quarters in the east wing of Independence Hall to the spacious pavilion to accommodate large Bicentennial crowds expected during the year. Superintendent Cawood said the Bell would be more visible and accessible to more people and easier to protect.

Mrs. Ford arrived at the pavilion at 4:05 PM on January 13 for a 15-minute visit at the Liberty Bell. She said she had watched the New Year's Eve move of the Bell and sought to visit the historic symbol on her first opportunity. The opportunity came when she was invited to dedicate a sculpture at the Federal Courthouse on the evening of January 13. She said many people will travel long distances during 1976 just to be here on this spot and that she too was thrilled to be here. Regarding the building itself, she said she believes it is in keeping with the purpose for which it was built and that the pavilion sets the Bell off very well.

Big land buy at Big Cypress

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

One day last summer a woman walked into the National Park Service office in Naples, Florida, with a question for James F. Sewell, land acquisition officer in charge.

Could he point out her lot on a map?

She was from New Hampshire, she said, had come south to see her property, and wanted to park her house trailer on it.

Locating the lot on a map was not difficult. But it lies in the Big Cypress Swamp, and Jim had to tell her she could not drive there. Like most of the land in Big Cypress that time of year, it was under water. She could reach it by swamp buggy or air boat, but not by car.

The water standing on her property was bad news for the woman. But the wetness of the swamp makes it a great asset to the National Park System. And NPS is well on its way to acquiring some 50,000 individual tracts of Big Cypress property. From the standpoint of the number of ownerships, this is the biggest land acquisition task the Service has yet undertaken. The cost is expected to reach \$156 million, of which the State of Florida has provided \$40 million.

The Big Cypress Watershed (or Swamp) is an area of approximately 1,200 square miles, lying on the Gulf Coast of southern Florida, part of which embraces the northwest portion of Everglades National Park. A natural water conservation area, the watershed plays an indispensable role in supplying water to the park and the water-based plant and animal communities it protects. The watershed also recharges the aquifer (waterbearing bed of rock) from which fast-growing Gulf Coast communities draw much fresh water.

In 1974, an Act of Congress established 890 square miles of the watershed as Big Cypress National Preserve, a unit of the National Park System. The Act requires the Service to "substantially complete" acquiring this land in 6 years, one of which has now passed.

The character of the Everglades region is shaped largely by three factors—the terrain is flat; a limestone base underlies much of it; and there is a rainy and a dry season.

Summer thunderstorms and tropical weather systems produce the rainfall. In the Big Cypress and lower Everglades this rainfall annually averages 57 inches, but as much as 85 percent occurs from May through October.

Most of Florida south of Lake Okeechobee is very flat, sloping seaward about 2 inches per mile. The slowness of

the fresh water runoff—about a half mile per day—keeps much land flooded several months beyond the rainy period.

During the dry season, and especially during droughts, wildlife that require very wet habitats can survive only in deep sloughs and ponds.

Popularly known as alligator holes, these wet spots are hollows in limestone, peat pockets, holes dug by large alligators, or excavations by man. The creatures living here provide brood stocks for next season's repopulation of the glades.

In the estuaries, freshwater runoff mixes with the salt water of the Gulf to produce brackish water. Such saltmarsh environments are extremely fertile. Here mangrove trees, the dominant plant species, create a nutrient-rich culture that supports hundreds of species of marine organisms and forms the basis of food chains that nourish the birds and amphibians of the region.

A large and significant brackish zone exists in the Big Cypress (outside the preserve) that supports shrimp, stone and blue crabs, and tarpon, snook, blue-

fish, channel bass, grouper, king and spanish mackerel, mullet, pompano, sea trout and snapper.

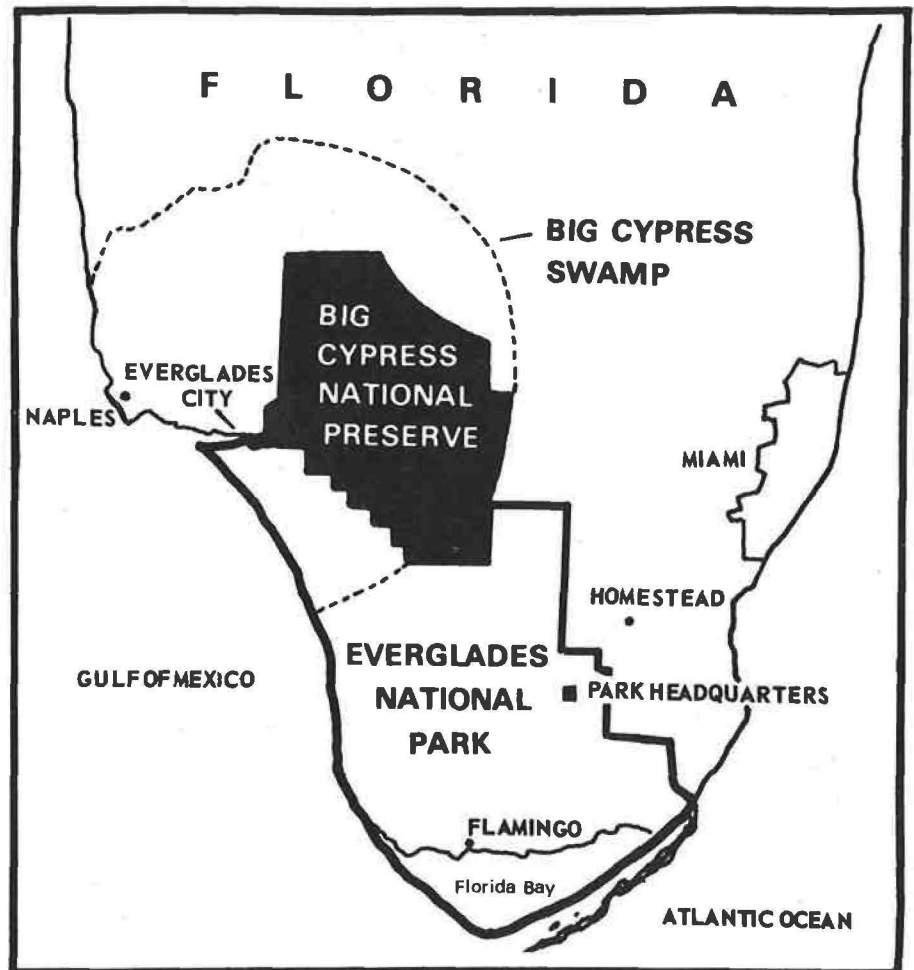
Most wildlife species native to semi-tropical Florida appear in the watershed, including the great birds—anhingas, egrets, frigate-birds, hawks, herons, ibises, and turkey vultures.

Nowhere outside the tropics do "air plants"—including orchids, bromeliads, and some ferns—grow in such profusion and variety. Here are species of orchids found nowhere else.

Humans have exploited the Big Cypress Swamp in various ways. Many drainage canals have been dug. Extensive development has taken place around Naples. And land east of that community is being drained for residential expansion.

Soils in the northern Big Cypress support truck farming. But few farmers today work the preserve itself. Cattle raising is carried on, and citrus groves exist. Some timber is harvested.

Although land speculation is widespread, the preserve is sparsely populated. Buildings number fewer than 550. Three





are farm units, 89 year-round residences, some 50 house trailers and a similar number of Indian village dwellings. There is a motel, seven restaurants, and six service stations, all located on U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail). But more than 300 hunting cabins have been built, and fishing and hunting are important recreation uses. The preserve contains three named places—Pinecrest, Ochopee, and Monroe Station.

Two principal east-west highways cross the preserve, Alligator Alley and Tamiami Trail.

In 1968, in the eastern part of what is now the preserve, construction was started on a giant jetport to supplement Miami International Airport. Considerable public opposition arose, and the Secretary of the Interior established a task force to assess an airport's effect on the watershed and Everglades Park. In January 1970 an agreement was signed which required finding another location. In the meantime, the Big Cypress site is being used for training flights.

Of the 570,000 acres in the preserve, 48,000 are State and county land, and 522 acres are owned by private individuals. It is this private land that the Service is buying. Jim Sewell, who is directing the work, previously spent 3 years directing the acquisition of 9,700 acres

for Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park, Md., D.C., W.Va. He outlined these principal steps in the land acquisition process:

- First is preparation of tract ownership data. This involves examining county records to determine ownership, setting up a file on each ownership and assigning a tract number to each.
- Next comes mapping. "Segment" maps are prepared. (A segment is not an official division but one of convenience.) Usually, these maps include fewer than 100 ownerships because that number can be handled conveniently by computer.
- Title is then ordered. Title work on the Big Cypress project is being performed by three commercial contracting firms. A contractor prepares a title certificate, which includes the owner of record and a listing of liens or other legal encumbrances (delinquent taxes, for example) on the property.
- The file is sent to the Department of Justice in Washington. (Justice approves all land transfers to the Federal Government.) At this stage, they appraise NPS that title appears satisfactory or state what should be done to make it good.
- Next the appraisal section determines fair market value. Although the Service frequently retains commercial

appraisers, staff appraisers are doing the Big Cypress work. The appraisal process includes in-house review to assure uniformity as well as accuracy.

- The item then moves to the acquisition section. The Service sends the owner a letter offering to buy the property and tendering just compensation. (Under the law we may not offer less.)
- If the owner accepts, NPS orders the check and a closing is arranged at which the title company acts as agent. The company provides the Service with the deed, the title and a title insurance policy. The file then goes to the Justice Department for a final opinion. Finally, the file is retired to the NPS Washington office where the papers are microfilmed for the permanent records.

However, the owner may not accept. In that case, the matter goes to the condemnation section which prepares it for court action. It is sent to NPS in Washington for approval and then goes to the Justice Department which files suit in Federal Court in Miami.

Other details complicate the acquisition process.

The Big Cypress Preserve legislation permits an owner to retain improved property, as defined in the Act, so long as its use does not threaten the purposes

of the preserve. If the owner elects to sell, he or she may still retain control up to 25 years or for the lifetime of self or spouse.

One percent of the purchase price is deducted for each year the owner elects to stay. If life estate is chosen, the amount paid is based on an actuarial table applied to the youngest title holder.

So, for example, the owner of a house could be paid fair market value, less 25 percent, and still use the property for 25 years in an area managed by the National Park Service.

In buying the holdings of owners who elect not to remain, the Service must comply with the Uniform Relocation Act. Under it, in addition to fair market value, the government may pay up to \$15,000 for relocating an owner, up to \$4,000 for relocating a tenant, and up to \$10,000 for relocating a business.

What is a national preserve? How does its management differ from that of other Park System units?

The System contains just two national preserves—Big Cypress, and Big Thicket in Texas. Both were established in 1974.

Congress defined their primary purpose to be resource protection. Still, activities not permitted in national parks—such as hunting, watershed management, and extraction of oil and gas—are allowed in preserves, so long as the

resource is not degraded.

Present management of Big Cypress is through Everglades National Park, and Superintendent Jack E. Stark is keyman for the Big Cypress Project. The Naples land acquisition office reports to the Southeast Regional Office which provides administrative support for that function.

Jack points out that national preserve management policy will permit a variety of uses by the public such as hunting and the use of motorized vehicles under special regulations.

He explains that the legislation “stopped the clock, so to speak, halting land sales and freezing the area to further development.”

“The establishment of the national preserve has protected much of the watershed from changes which threatened to damage unique cultural and economic resources, not only within but outside its borders,” he says.

A significant value of the preserve will be its support of the Miccosukee and Seminole Indian cultures, Jack explains. The legislation gives members of the tribes preference in continuing to provide income-producing services. It also recognizes the Indians’ right to fish, hunt and trap on a subsistence basis. Along with the Big Cypress and Florida State Indian Reservations, the preserve will provide more than 1,000 square miles of

wild land for Indian use.

Detailed decisions on land use must await preparation of a Statement for Management, Jack says. But development will be severely limited. Probably four ranger stations will be built, at Pinecrest, Monroe Station, Ochopee and the junction of Alligator Alley and Route 840-A, with some parking and comfort facilities.

For the next several years, the big job at big Cypress will be buying the 50,000 or more parcels of land.

The first NPS staffers moved into the Naples office in June. By November, 63 persons were working there, and employment is expected to reach a maximum of 125. They have an up-to-the-minute color-coded filing system and new photocopying and map-copying equipment. They are now renting use of a computer terminal but will soon install one of their own.

The Big Cypress property is located in three counties—Monroe, Dade, and Collier. As of mid-November, 7,200 ownerships had been mapped in Monroe and much of Collier County was mapped.

“We’re making appraisals at the rate of 200 per week,” Jim Sewell says, “and in February we expect to be buying 30 to 40 parcels of land every day. If we can keep up that pace, we’ll meet our deadline.”



"May I have your recipe?"

By Frances Wilson
Park Technician, Fort Pulaski NM,
Georgia

Weekend visitors to Fort Pulaski National Monument this winter will have the dubious pleasure of sampling some Civil War cookery. As part of an effort to more actively involve the visitors in garrison life, a food program was begun 2 years ago. Basing the menu upon the U.S. Army ration of the Civil War, the staff offers a menu consisting of such delights as navy bean soup, split pea soup, and peas and rice, with hardtack and boiled coffee on the side.

The meals are served in the officer's mess by costumed interpreters. Visitors coming into the mess are offered a small cup of the "soup of the day", coffee, and small fragments of hardtack. Reactions vary, ranging from "that looks really disgusting" to "may I have your recipe?"

The biggest attraction seems to be the hardtack. Almost every visitor to the officer's mess tastes a small piece, and most of these daring souls leave convinced that soldiers in the 1860s had much stronger teeth than they have today.

Descriptions of food eaten by both Union and Confederate soldiers stationed at Fort Pulaski have been gathered from diaries, letters, and newspapers. Included in these accounts were references to such delicacies as oyster, wild duck, and fresh fish, as well as more unusual items like "alligator." These first-person descriptions, along with copies of *Soyer's Culinary Campaign* and a list of the U.S. Army rations, have been compiled into booklets which are made available to visitors as they sit in the officer's mess.

Providing food for visitors is just one part of the Fort's winter activities. With the help of eleven VIP interpreters, the staff has been able to continue many of its programs throughout the winter weekends. Major activities are military drills, both artillery and infantry; and a semaphore demonstration, and visitors help compose messages if they wish to send to other points in the park. In another presentation, bugle calls are used to explain a typical soldier's day from "reveille" to "lights out." These demonstrations, along with the food program, are helping to provide visitors vivid illustrations of garrison life during the Civil War.



Frances prepares "soup of the day."



Author serves Scott Wilson navy bean soup.

Photos by Savannah Morning News



By Bill Brown
Yukon Keyman,
Alaska Area Office

The bush villages of Alaska are the last resort of people who don't like crowds. Some of these people have been here a long time—ever since their ancestors trekked out of Asia across the Bering Land Bridge. Others, more recently arrived, are the end products of a westering tradition that started at places like Cumberland Gap.

Crowds close up the land and what a person can do on that land. Crowds bring Government and regulation and management. People who feel this way—and most rural Alaskans do—start with a bias against the National Park Service and the Alaska parkland proposals.

These people have been used to great big isolated hinterlands where they were about the only folks around. The few tourists and minions of Government who did show up didn't stay long nor have much effect on a lifestyle that doesn't run by the clock nor concern itself overmuch with rules, regulations, and other promulgations from on high.

The Secretary of the Interior's proposals for the Park Service and other agencies come along coincidentally with a great migration of people, money, and machines to Alaska for both economic

and recreation purposes. Rural Alaskans view the proposals as one more part of an avalanche of outside forces smashing across the land with little regard for the people who got here first, or at least some years ago. Although the pattern of "boom and grab" has been repeated many times in Alaska, today's stampede is bigger and more pervasive than any of the others. Modern transport and communications broadcast its impacts everywhere.

The desire to be left alone and to leave things as they are is the dominant feeling of rural Alaskans.

It is strange for a park person, sharing these sentiments and admiring the people who hold them, to be labeled a black hat by these very same people. But that's how it is, and that's a real problem.

In the deep Alaskan interior, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers proposal occupies the middleground between the communities of Eagle and Circle. It is prime hunting and trapping land, and there is still some marginal gold mining going on.

The questions the local people ask go like this:

Can we still hunt and trap? Is it a lock-up of the land and a lock-out of us, in favor of hordes of flat-land tourists who will overrun our homes and kill or frighten away

The Charlie River

The author works in an isolated cabin.



the game we depend on? Are you going to close our mines? Will the Charley River, that lovely out-back, get messed up?

Bob Howe, former Superintendent of Glacier Bay National Monument, and Rick Caulfield, environmental planner, began answering these questions in June 1975. I joined them in July.

A fascinating part of our job has been meeting with some fine people, getting the anger part over, and answering questions on the proposals as submitted to Congress by the Secretary. The yes's and no's to the questions begin to indicate that we are not devils incarnate. That, in fact, this proposal—if authorized by Congress—is closer to a livable future for the village people than lots of other futures.

At times it's been a rough row. But the people here—really—are wonderful. Frank, honest, no punches pulled. Able to separate individual people from their suspicious official functions long enough to come back around and discuss things without rancor.

We rented a cabin, we cut our own wood, and we spend time up there when it's cold and dark. We knew that we could not gain understanding or respect if we were simply fair-weather bureaucrats. We suspected, too, that we had to have time, in this cultural milieu, to get past public-meetings posing and sit down with individuals around an oil-drum wood stove and talk and argue and lay our *shared* values on the line with these people.

It's beginning to pay off. But more important than any limited success that we have had on the upper Yukon is the general notion of getting out and running the gauntlet of fear and misunderstanding in local communities. Then coming back for more, and being accountable this time for what we said last time.

Alaska exhibits "The Great Land"



Alaska Gov. Hammond (left) and NPS Alaska Area Director Bryan Harry view exhibit.

Photographs of the grandeur—both massive and minute—and beauty of our 50th State went on display recently at the Alaska State Museum in Juneau.

"Alaska—The Great Land," as the exhibit is entitled, depicts a wide array of scenes from remote corners of the State. Sponsored by the National Park Foundation and the E.R. Squibb Corp. of Princeton, N.J., the exhibit contains 53 photographs by NPS photographers.

Nabesna Glacier (5 times the length of Manhattan) and the flicker of a seal oil lamp in an Eskimo hunter's igloo on the Chukchi Sea ice pack are among the photos exhibited. Many of the photos were taken in conjunction with the Interior Department's withdrawal of 83 mil-

lion acres of public domain, for possible national park, refuge, forest, and wild river purposes.

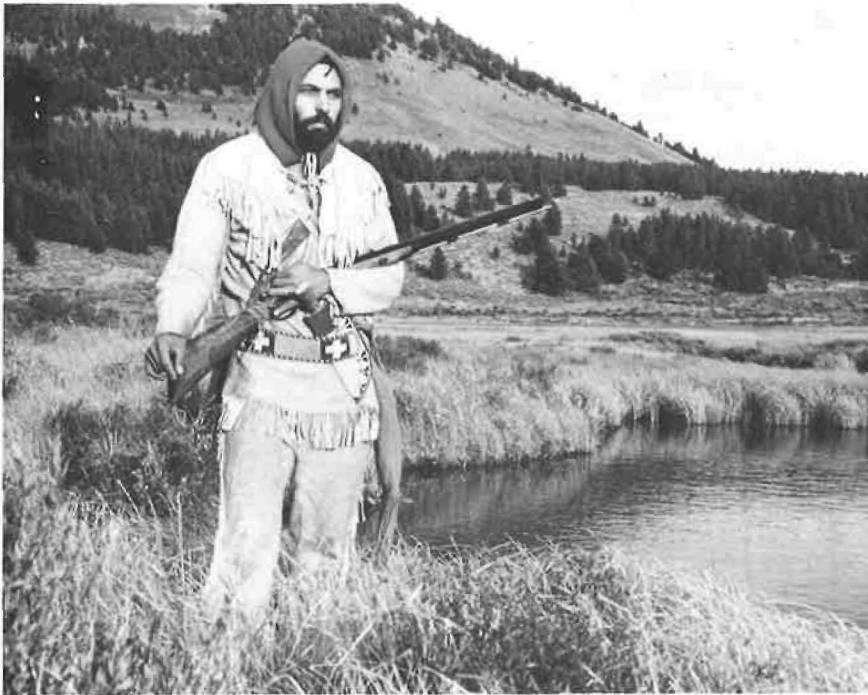
Included are the works of Robert Belous, the late Keith Trexler, M. Woodbridge Williams, Joe Standart, Philip Vaughn, John Kauffmann, Michael Wright and A. Durand Jones. The pictures vary in size, some enlarged to 3 by 5 feet.

The exhibit opened in November in New Jersey. In January, Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond and NPS Alaska Area Director Bryan Harry attended its opening in the Alaska capital. In February the exhibit went on display in the Alaska Area Office in Anchorage and will go on tour in other U.S. cities later on this year.

Bob Howe stands on the frozen Yukon River.



Yellowstone "mountain man"



Ranger-Naturalist Don Arceneaux.

By John A. Tyers
Asst. Chief Park Naturalist
Yellowstone NP, Wyoming

"Hold the fire! I'm coming in. Put down your guns and don't make any sudden moves. Where you greenhorns from anyway? How come you ain't got no guns or leathers? How did ya all get here? What ya doing here? Don't you know this is my territory? This heres Gardners Hole and Johnson Gardiner and me been trappin beaver out of here for nigh on five yars! . . ."

And so goes the performance as Mountain Man Don Arceneaux approaches the campfire audience at Indian Creek Campfire Circle in Yellowstone when he walks out of the woods on a summer evening. The Mountain Man of the 1820s to 1840s has come alive again, and the audience is thrilled. Ranger Naturalist Don Arceneaux is dressed to look the part. He has on a pair of soiled fringed buckskins called "leathers" in mountain man jargon. His head is covered by a red blanket-type hooded hat. He carries a much fondled Hawken rifle complete with buffalo powder horn and .50 caliber rifle balls in his "possibles" bag. The parts of his face that can be seen past his full beard are swarthy. His hands and face are dark with the toil and sweat of living close to the land. Trapper Arceneaux has in his eye the cautious glint of a man who lives close to danger and is ever on the alert. His moccasined feet carry him silently through the trees. The Green River skinning knife on his pony beaded belt is honed to a fine edge

and is almost an extension of his right hand. Traps jangle at his belt.

Trapper Arceneaux decides to join these people at the fire and "jaw" a bit since he doesn't see folks very often. He begins to tell about the country and how he came to find it. The beaver are thick and meat is plentiful. Life is good here.

Tall tales are a part of the story and those passed on by "Old Gabe" (Jim Bridger) are some of the best. Don weaves in a few of his own tales too—like the one about how he was coming through the woods and spied a big bull elk. He put "Old Cyclops" to his shoulder and aimed 'er real kerful like. Just before he pulled the trigger he heard a giant "grizzle b'ar" behind him. At the same time a rattlesnake sounded off at his feet. Trapper Arceneaux swung "Old Cyclops" toward a rock and pulled the trigger. The ball hit the rock, ricocheted and split, one piece killing the elk and the other the "b'ar." At the same time Don dropped the butt of his gun on the rattlesnake as hard as he could. The force was so great the ramrod shot up in the air and impaled six "honkers" flying overhead. "And thats a fact," he concludes.

The audience is right with him the whole time, and at the conclusion of this tall tale they all come apart with laughter. With this reaction Don gets real edgy, and swinging his rifle toward the crowd yells, "What ya laughen at?" With this the little boys usually sitting on the front row logs squeal with glee and jump up and down and throw up their hands in response to the threat of the rifle.

The use of the beaver traps is an-

other phase of this living history program that arouses a lot of interest.

Near the close of the program Don tells his listeners, they can stay this one night, but he wants them out of the area and on their way by dawn. Admonishing them not to encroach on his territory, he fades off into the trees followed by reflections from the open fire. At this point his pretty wife Chris, who is acting as a Volunteer-in-the-Park and has introduced the program, steps back into the firelight to sum up the contributions the Mountain Man made to the discovery of Yellowstone. She relates what happened to them as individuals. She discusses their effect on Yellowstone and the Nation as a whole, points out that the stories they told were based upon facts—about places that exist today for the visitor to explore. In fact, it was as a result of their tall tales that official expeditions were sent to Yellowstone and the National Park concept was born. Thus the geysers, the petrified trees, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the beautiful Yellowstone Lake are all here for you to see and enjoy.

With these thoughts Trapper Arceneaux returns, stepping back into present day character. He tells how the early trapper did have a feel for and appreciation for the wilderness of Yellowstone. And he tells us that probably no better expression of this feeling can be found than the one written by trapper-journalist Osborne Russell who visited the Yellowstone Country in 1836. He speaks of the Lamar Valley in the Northeast part of the park like this—

"There is something in the wild romantic scenery of this valley which I cannot nor will I attempt to describe but the impressions upon my mind while gazing from a high eminence on the surrounding landscape one evening as the sun was gently sliding behind the western mountains and casting its gigantic shadows across the vale were such as time can never efface from my memory but as I am neither Poet Painter or Romance writer I must content myself to be what I am a humble journalist and leave this beautiful Vale in obscurity until visited by some more skillful admirer of the beauties of nature who may chance to stroll this way at some future period. . ."

With that, Trapper Arceneaux admonishes the audience to take care of and appreciate the tremendous resource of Yellowstone National Park. He invites questions and the entire audience responds, remaining around the campfire for upwards of an hour before drifting away to their campsites.

Thus ends a most successful living demonstration interpretive program in which the principal character is a true showman. But more than that, he has a sincere love for Yellowstone and what it stands for.



Flag raising ceremony at fort site when the City of Vancouver, Wash., was presented its Bicentennial flag by former Congresswoman Julia Butler Hanson and Congressman Mike McCormack.



Diary of the Revolution February 1776

16—The colonists' Council of War draws up plans for seizure of Dorchester Heights, which would place Gen. Knox's artillery within firing range of the city and harbor of Boston.

27—Battle at Moores Creek Bridge, N.C., where Loyalist army is handed a crushing defeat.

Yosemite plans

More than 19,000 workbooks outlining proposed plans for the future of Yosemite National Park were mailed out in November to participants in the park's Phase I planning process and others who have expressed interest in the California park's future.

The workbooks include the four planning alternatives for future management at Yosemite. The alternatives, not necessarily representative of Service views, were drawn up to cover the wide range of opinion expressed during the workshop stage (see Oct. 24 Newsletter). Workbook recipients have been asked to select the alternative they prefer and return it to the Yosemite Master Plan Team.

The purpose of this second phase of Yosemite's new planning effort is three-fold: To involve the public in refining alternative proposals that will be analyzed in the environmental assessment; to gather comments for and against potential actions and identify potential impacts of those actions; and to familiarize the public with existing legislative and environmental limitations on planning for Yosemite.

No fool!

George Bernard Shaw, asked for literary advice by a young critic, once replied: "You wrote you are scarcely competent to write books just yet. That is why I recommend you learn."

"If I advise you to learn to skate, you would not reply that your balance was scarcely good enough yet. A man learns to skate by staggering about making a fool of himself. Indeed he progresses in all things by resolutely making a fool of himself."

Correction

Fort Clatsop National Memorial is in Oregon. (Not in Arizona as indicated in the *NPS Newsletter* of Jan. 16, in the story on John A. Rutter's retirement.) The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped at Fort Clatsop in the winter of 1805-6; and the area was authorized as a "unit" of the National Park System May 29, 1958.

Sorry!

George E. Davidson of the Public Affairs Office of the Southeast Regional Office did not, *did not*, say: "that the jet noise, although less than before, is still audible," in referring to the relocation of the Regional Office, as reported in the Jan. 16th *NPS Newsletter*.

1975 Visits to Gateway NRA, New York

Breezy Point	3,462,020
Jamaica Bay	1,166,552
Staten Island	1,381,376
Sandy Hook	2,082,499

TOTAL 8,092,447

Would you like a change?

The body text of the *NPS Newsletter* is set in Press Roman, 8 on 9. Is it readable? If you wish it were set in larger type, please let me know. (Remember, larger type means less text!)

Naomi L. Hunt
Editor



Administrative Officer Bobby Hensley and Chief of Maintenance Bill Jensen at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev., demonstrate that two can commute as economically as one, and show off their Bicentennial spirit with a red, white, and blue tandem.

"Awards should motivate others . . . "



By Eunice B. Young
Employee Relations Specialist, WASO

In presenting the awards at the 43rd Annual Interior Department Awards Ceremony, Secretary Kleppe praised the program as a way "to motivate others to be more productive." The National Park Service was well represented with awards going to sixteen Service employees, retirees, and close associates.

Those being honored by Distinguished Service Awards were: J. Leonard Norwood, associate director, Administration; Theodor R. Swem, chairman of the Joint Agency Alaska Planning Group; Vincent Ellis, retired superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.; Albert Gunst, former roads foreman at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Glen O. Hendrix, retired manager of the Denver Service Center, and Carl O. Walker, retired associate regional director, Southwest Region.

U.S. Park Policeman Willie M. Blount received a Valor Award for "courageous service in responding to an armed robbery in progress and protecting the life of a hostage without regard for personal safety."

Rocky Mountain Region employees Donald R. Chambers, Jerry E. Goldsberry, and Martin C. Ott, received Valor Awards for "extricating Martin Fredericks from beneath heavy slabs of masonry rock that had collapsed and pinned him on the stairway leading into a below ground level bar." It was a complex rescue effort and the three were cited for courage in saving a man's life and unselfish action involving a high degree of personal risk.

Michael J. Gilbert, Rocky Mountain Region, and three Bureau of Land Management employees received Valor Awards for "courageous action involving a high degree of personal risk in the face of danger" in saving the life of a man who was pinned under a 3-ton boulder.

Walter P. Kahiwa, park aide at City of Refuge National Historical Park, Hawaii, received a Valor Award for "courageous action involving a high degree of personal risk in the face of danger." Walter rescued a man in distress on the open sea after an explosion had torn his boat apart.

Edward K. Pu, Sr., was cited for "courageous action in saving five persons from drowning at the risk of his own life," in three separate incidents within a month last spring at Haleakala National Park, Hawaii. Edward plucked visitors who were *in extremis* from the ocean at the mouth of a stream near Seven Pools.

Ranger Kenneth C. Patrick was shot

to death at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif. He received a posthumous award for "action involving the highest degree of personal risk. . . courage above and beyond the call of duty, resulting in the loss of his life." Mrs. Patrick accepted the award for her late husband.

Two individuals closely associated with Park Service (one a retiree) were honored by Conservation Service Awards. Dr. Walter B. McDougall received his award for Conservation Service "in recognition of over 60 years of outstanding and dedicated service in the field of Ecology." He had a long career in NPS, working in every State except Vermont, and retired in 1953. Even after his retirement he was highly active and involved in conservation matters. Dr. Agnes Allen got her Conservation Service Award "in recognition of the influential role she played in training public land administrators, teachers, and other workers in the conservation of the world heritage."



Former Deputy Director Dickenson congratulates Len Norwood (above) and Ted Swem, pictured with Mrs. Swem.



Ralph Thomas accepting a Quality Increase Award from Director Hartzog in 1972.

Ralph E. Thomas, an NPS employee in the Washington Office for nearly 12 years died Jan. 12 of a heart attack while giving blood. He was 45.

Mr. Thomas, a grants manager in the Division of the National Register joined the Park Service in May 1964. His first position was accounts maintenance clerk in the Accounting Operations Branch of the Division of Budget and Finance. He then became fiscal clerk and accounting technician and later rose to administrative assistant in the Division of Personnel Training. He was promoted to grants manager in 1971, the position he held until his death.

"Ralph played the principal role in organizing the financial management of America's primary program for financing the preservation of historic properties," said Jerry Rogers, acting director of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation who worked with Thomas for more than 3 years. "His insight into the problems faced by preservationists at the State and local levels made him extraordinarily valuable to the Federal and State partnership of historic preservation. His many friends in the State historic preservation offices will miss him as we in the National Park Service will. He was easy and pleasant to work with and was an outstanding example of an individual

who refused to let a handicap prevent his having a successful Federal career."

Ralph received many citations during his NPS career. He received a Superior Performance Award in 1970 and a Quality Increase Award in 1972 for his fiscal integrity and ability. He was also awarded the Department's Unit Award for excellence of service in creating a national program that achieved maximum responsiveness in working with the State and National Trust for Historic Preservation. Ralph was an avid sports fan and received the local and national Babe Ruth Sportsmanship Award.

Mr. Thomas, who was from Parkersville, W. Va., is survived by his wife, Louise. Her address is Route 3, Box 120B, Carrollton Rd., Annapolis, Md. 21403. Since Ralph was a loyal supporter of a small blood bank in Maryland, Mrs. Thomas said she would appreciate if his friends and associates would donate blood in his memory. This may be done at the Red Cross Chapter House. Please indicate that your donation is in memory of Mr. Thomas and request that it be credited to the Burtonsville Lions Club of Maryland. Those NPS employees who contribute blood are asked to notify Mrs. Fargo in the Washington Office at 202-343-5295.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

New faces

BOGENRIEF, Nancy J., Clerk, White Sands NM
 BOSWELL, Karen E., Clerk-Steno, Asst Mgtm W/PN Regions Team, DSC
 CORIZ, Judith S., Water Rights & Energy Assist, Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SWRO
 COUSINEAU, Alan B., Laborer, Fort Point NHS
 GRIESE, David W., Park Tech, Fire Island NS
 KONING, William D., Park Ranger, Assist Mgr W/PN Regions Team, DSC
 KRUEGER, Keith O., Landscape Architect, Assist Mgr W/PN Regions Team, DSC
 LEIGH, Patricia A., Account Clerk, Finance Div, PNRO
 ROSE, David A., Engineer Tech, Boston NHP
 STARR, James F., Park Aid, Tumacacori NM
 ZIEMAN, Donald W., Electrical Engineer, Assist Mgr W/PN Regions Team, DSC
 SMITH, Ritamarie, Clerk-Steno, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, RMRO
 LARSON, Charlotte, Clerk-Typist, PNRO
 MONTES, Mary I., Clerk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
 ROSANIA, Cynthia J., Clerk-Steno, Assoc Reg Dir Coop Act, MARO
 RYAN, James C., Public Info Spec, SERO
 SHANKS, Jean F., Librarian, Imm Assoc Reg Dir Park System Mgmt, SERO

New places

AMDOR, Robert C., Park Ranger, Fort Vancouver NHS, to Supv Park Ranger, Castillo De San Marcos NM
 APODACA, Henry N., Construction Rep, Assist Mgr, MA/NA, DSC, to Same, Assist Mgr RM/MW Regions Team, DSC
 ASHBY, Donald, Laborer, Metal Craft Shop, NCP, to Gardener, Assoc Dir Prof Serv, NCP
 BUDD-JACK, Steve W., Supv Park Ranger, Delaware Water Gap NRA, to Same, Sequoia NP
 CHARLES, Betty L., Clerk, Mesa Verde NP, to Sec, Grand Canyon NP
 CHETWIN, Clifford F., Private, US Park Police, to Park Ranger, Morristown NHP
 COLLIER, Jack H., Park Tech, Great Smoky Mountains NP, to Park Ranger, Great Smoky Mountains NP
 COOLEY, Randall D., Park Ranger, Everglades NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Yosemite NP
 GERHARD, Robert A., Park Ranger, Mount Rainier NP, to Supv Park Ranger, Mount McKinley NP
 GIAMBERDINE, Richard V., Outdoor Recreation Planner, Finance Div, MARO, to Landscape Architect, Assist Mgr RM/MW Regions Team, DSC

GREEN, Katherine V., Park Ranger,
Grand Canyon NP, to Same, Yosemite
NP
HALL, Willis A., Auto Worker, Petrified
NP, to Same, Glen Canyon NRA
RIEGELHUTH, Elaine L., Contract Spec,
Branch Prof Serv Contracts, DSC, to
Procurement Agent, WRO
TIERNAN, Donald E., Botanist, Assist
Mgr NCP Team, DSC, to Park Ranger,
Asst Mgr MA/NA Regions Team,
DSC
WIGGINS, James P., Supv Park Ranger,
Crater Lake NP, to Same, Cape
Hatteras NS
HUNSAKER, George G., Maintenance
Worker Foreman, Div Interp Recrea-
tion & Resource Mgmt, NCP, to
Grounds Maintenance Foreman, Tree
Group, NCP
KELLY, Walter L., Supv Park Tech,
Lincoln Home NHS, to Same, Sequoia
NP
LIGHTBOURNE, David C., Maintenance
Worker, Joshua Tree NM, to Same,
Golden Gate NRA
LYNCH, James E., Park Ranger, Bighorn
Canyon NRA, to Supv Park Ranger,
Colorado NM
MASTRANGELO, Joseph A., Mason,
Assoc Dir Park System Mgmt, NCP,
to Same, Kennedy Center Support
Group, NCP
OLINGER, Harry M., Jr., Construction
Inspector, Branch Transportation,
NCP, to Roads Maintenance Foreman,
Branch Roads & Trails, NCP

BEVINETTO, Pietro A., Mgmt Assist,
Grand Teton NP, to Program Spec,
Legislative Serv Div, WASO
GETTY, Robert A., Facility Mgr,
Biscayne NM, to Staff Assist, YCC
Div, WASO
HEARD, Robert J., Employee Devel,
NCP, to Staffing Clerk, NCP
JEFFERSON, Lynwood, Park Tech, Div.
Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt,
NCP, to Supv Park Tech, Fort
Washington & Piscataway Park
LINSENMANN, Myron C., Facility Mgr,
Mount Ranier NP, to Same, Wind
Cave NP
PENDERGRAST, Edna P., Account
Tech, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin,
SERO, to Admin Serv Assist,
Ocmulgee NM
PORTILLO, Richard R., Admin Ofc,
Buffalo NR, to Same, Theodore
Roosevelt NMP
READNOUR, Betty J., Admin Clerk,
Coronado NM, to Admin Tech, Mid-
west Region
SARLES, Faith K., Sec, Rocky Moun-
tain Region, to Correspondence Con-
trol Assist, Rocky Mountain Region
SUTTON, Ronald W., Park Tech, Colo-
nial NHP, to Park Ranger, Everglades
NP
WALLS, Richard R., Park Tech, Navajo
NM, to Same, Wupatki NM
WILMES, Raymond J., Facility Mgr,
Div Maint, Grand Canyon, to Same,
Death Valley NM

Out of the traces

ABERCRUMBIE, Willie R., Private, US
Park Police
BUTLER, Henry L., Supply Clerk,
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Btfl
Mem NMP
CURRAN, John Joseph, Construction
Representative, Div Concessions
Mgmt, NCP
DAVIDSON, James, Maintenance Worker
Foreman, Andersonville NMS
DUTRA, Herman R., Automotive
Mechanic, Cape Cod NS
FARR, Lewis D., Park Planner, Rocky
Mountain Region
FENTON, Robert F., Park Ranger, NCP
FORBES, Eugene L., Maintenance
Worker, Fort Vancouver NMS
GODFREY, William R., Account, Imm
Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO
GUTOWSKI, Leopold V., Safety Mgr,
Imm Assoc Reg Dir Park System
Mgmt, NARO
HEE, Elizabeth A., Sec, Assoc Reg Dir
Park System, WRO
HERBERT, Paul G., Sergeant, US Park
Police
HOLMES, John S., Accounting Tech,
NCP
HOWELL, Minnie L., Park Tech, Div
Interp Recreation & Resource Mgt,
NCP
JOINES, Ralph E., Maintenance man,
Blue Ridge Pkwy
JONES, Sylvester Jr., Private, US Park
Police
LACOVEY, Imogene B., Concessions
Mgmt Ofc, Assist Dir Concessions,
WASO
LEONARD, Hilda F., Park Tech, Kings
Mountain NMP
MOYERS, Joe E., Mail Clerk, Assoc Reg
Dir Admin, SWRO
MUSKRAT, Imogene, Payroll Supv,
Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
PAYNE, Clarence W., Signmaker, Blue
Ridge Pkwy
RICE, Ronald C., Laborer, Tumacacori
NM
ROYE, Ralph L. Supv Park Ranger,
Theodore Roosevelt NMP
SANDS, Diddle, Engineer Equipm't
Oper, Glen Canyon NRA

SCOTT, Barbara A., Employee Relations
Spec, Personnel Mgmt & Devel, WRO
STRACK, Marilyn J., Park Aid, Muir
Woods NM
STRATTON, A. Clark III, Park Ranger,
Protection Div, WASO
THOMPSON, Daniel P., Electrician,
Colonial NHP
WESCOTT, Nevin W., Maintenance
Mechanic Foreman, Hatteras Island,
WILSON, Jesse A., Private, US Park
Police

ALLIGOOD, Herbert A., Jr., Painter,
Metal Craft Shop, NCP
DAVIS, William B., Private, Special
Operations Force, NCP
DISKIN, Carolyn M., Private, US Park
Police
EDDY, Sherry, Clerk-Typist, Branch
Professional Serv Contracts, DSC
FLEEMAN, Hannah R., Park Planning
Clerk, Legislation Div, WASO
GRAVES, Diana J., Park Ranger,
Christiansted NHS
HARDY, Anne B., Admin Clerk, Colonial
NHP
HERSHEY, Constance V., Museum
Curator, Independence NHP
HOWELL, James W., Park Manager,
Sequoia NP
KOEPPING, Lee T., Private, Plainclothes-
man, US Park Police
LARSON, Charlotte E., Clerk-Typist,
Finance Div, PNRO
MORAN, Phillip W., Supply Clerk, Lake
Meredith RA
OWEN, Mabel H., Mail & File Clerk,
Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO
PETCHIK, Carl A., Architect, Grants
Div, WASO
PRICE, Joyce M., Admin Serv Asst, NM
SCHROEDER, Albert H., Park Ranger,
Assoc Reg Dir Park System Mgmt,
SWRO
SIMPSON, Patricia A., Clerk-Typist,
International Park Affairs Div, WASO
SMITH, Mark A., General Biological
Scientist, Assoc Dir Prof Serv, NCP
SUTTON, John, Laborer, Metal Craft
Shop, NCP
VANDERPOOL, Marie Eva, Janitor,
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM
YOUNG, Barbara A., Clerk-Typist, NCP



U.S. Department of the Interior
Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe
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.

Charles C. Keely, Jr.
Assistant to the Director,
Public Affairs

Grant W. Midgley
Chief,
Publications and Public Inquiries

Naomi L. Hunt
Daniel S. Hughes
Ronnie Spiewak
Glenn Snyder

Editor
Assistant Editor
Staff Writer
Art Editor

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wash. D.C. 20240

Room 3416, Interior Bldg.

Tel. (202) 343-4481