

GOLD MINORS

By Jean Bullard



Adirondack style lean-to for hikers

Do you have an old mill that needs restoring? Are you inundated with uncataloged artifacts?

Is your park unable to spare the time, money, and staff to tap the resources of old timers whose reminiscences and knowledge of past events, traditions, and skills will go to the grave with them unless they are recorded?

Do you need accurate trail maps? Do your water sources need testing?

Do your birds lack nesting habitats? Are your fish studies in need of help with the tagging?

Are your meadows trampled, your springs polluted, your trails eroded, and is your back country choked with debris?

Energetic teenagers from the Youth Conservation Corps will be working on all of these projects this summer in National Park Service areas.

The ingredients are now being gathered for an exciting experiment or trial run of a program with great possibilities for the future of our youth and our country. This summer about 2,200 boys and girls age 15 to 18 will take part in the first phase of a 3-year pilot program by working in 63 YCC camps, of which 10 are in NPS areas.

WHAT IS YCC?

The Youth Conservation Corps is a program set up by an act of

Congress to provide summer employment and conservation training on Federal lands for a cross section of American youth. It is designed to develop a reserve of young citizens trained in wise use of their country's irreplaceable natural and historical resources, and aware of their own place in the ecological cycle.

YCC will provide gainful employment. Enrollees will earn take-home pay of just over \$300 for the summer in residential camps; about \$440 in non-residential ones.

Youths will be selected from different social, economic, and racial backgrounds. The object is

(See GOLD p. 2)

(GOLD from p. 1)

to train a *mix* of teenagers (not just the disadvantaged) who will learn to work together during the summer and who are from the same geographical area so they can contribute in their own region.

WHO RUNS THE CAMPS?

Agencies, school systems, and youth organizations. Operation of the YCC Camps will vary. Some will be run by the agency itself, while others will be contracted out to public school systems or community youth organizations.

The contractors' responsibilities will include the selection of YCC candidates, recruiting and hiring of camp staff, administering the health and enrollee living programs, and planning the recreational and environmental education projects. The contractor will work closely with the project manager of the "host" bureau which administers the Federal area, to develop and carry out a meaningful and effective conservation work program.

Some camps will be run by cooperative agreement with a local school system which will recruit and screen enrollees and in some

cases furnish part of the staff. In these areas the program manager of the host agency will operate the camp.

Administration. "Due to lack of funds in the initial year," explains *Grover Barham*, Coordinator for NPS YCC Camps, "the Department of Interior is attempting to direct all funds available to the actual camp operation. Therefore administrative support has been delegated to the Departmental and Bureau Job Corps Officers."

WHERE LOCATED?

Throughout the country in 36 states. Half of the camps will be on Forest Service lands under the Department of Agriculture. Half will be under the Department of Interior on lands of the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Territories, and Bureau of Land Management.

Ten NPS Areas will host YCC Camps. Non-residential camps will be located at Harpers Ferry and at National Capital Parks East. Residential camps will be operated at Rocky Mountain, Ever-

glades, Catoclin, Grand Canyon, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Delaware Water Gap, and Great Smokies.

WHAT CAMPS FOR NPS?

Eight of NPS Camps will be residential, and two will be non-



Renovating an historic building

Testing a newly completed footbridge



residential with the youth returning home at night. This summer YCC Camps in NPS areas will range in size from 12 to 50 teenagers. The ten YCC Camps on NPS land will have about 370 enrollees, 21% females. Four camps will be co-ed and six will be all male.

PLANNING SESSION

"We must have the ingenuity and foresight to come up with the necessary tools these kids need to make this pilot summer a success," was the challenge given at a recent Youth Conservation Corps planning session by Gov Aker, Chairman of the Department of Interior YCC Task Force.

If this job of pre-planning is well done, and if the staff and YCC enrollees are wisely selected, the youth themselves will create their own good public relations. Worthwhile tangible accomplishments and positive attitudes are a sound basis for the best possible type of publicity.

The planners were told by Staff Officer Colin Ritter, "You must set the stage for the kids, but they will be the star performers."

Creating a nature trail

At the YCC conference planners expressed the feeling that, given the chance to take part in the planning and execution of their own projects, these teenagers would come up with all sorts of suggestions and successes. They will have a chance to develop a feeling of relevancy to their cultural heritage and a dedication toward protecting their own environment.

A thoughtful look at most of our public lands reveals a drastic need not only for clean-up, but for wise planning to rescue our natural heritage and to recoup recent losses in vegetation and wildlife. Prevention of future dam-



Transplants for wornout areas

age can be lessened by providing for visitors' needs and by re-directing their use patterns.

PILOT PROGRAM

A pilot program is a chance to try innovative methods, to discover what works and what does not on a relatively small scale. It should be possible to figure out why various ways worked and to apply this knowledge to the following summer's plans.

If the three-year pilot study proves that YCC is a valid approach to developing an active ecological awareness in our youth, the program can be greatly expanded. YCC Camps could eventually provide a wide base of environmentally aware youth of all

social and economic levels and all races. These kids would be ready to act to protect their own region and to plan intelligently for the future for all levels of society.

Some people have predicted the eventual training of 100,000 youths each summer. According to the planners that would represent a tremendous amount of actual work accomplished. It would be a major thrust forward toward a better world to live in and would have great effect upon every aspect of our future planning and accomplishments.

NPS BENEFITS

As hosts to ten YCC Camps, the NPS is already deeply involved in the planning stages. Each individual camp will vary as to the kind of area in which it is located and the projects attempted. NPS areas are in a position to benefit from the very beginnings from whatever work is undertaken.

Many long time NPS employees say they got their start in the CCCs (Civilian Conservation Corps) located in Park Service areas. "Perhaps we might find a gold mine in this aspect of the YCC program," says Grover Barham. He added, "Equal employment opportunity advocates will note the mix of races represented, and the opportunities to disadvantaged as well as to others."

The Youth Conservation Corps campers might prove to be a rich and varied source of future NPS employees.

The contract for our nation's first Youth Conservation Corps Camp was signed March 22nd by NPS Director George B. Hartzog and by New Jersey Commissioner Edmund T. Hume. This YCC Camp will be at Sky's Edge, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Under our hat

FROM JORDAN: Three national park men from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan are in the United States for several months' training with the National Park Service under an agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

After a short orientation tour in Washington, the three Jordanians will visit field areas and regional offices in the Northeast, Southwest, and Western Regions. They will also take part in the next Introduction to Park Operations Course at Albright Training Center.

The visitors are **Shihadeh Munjed**, park superintendent; **Falah Bader**, chief park ranger; and **Khalifeh Zoubi**, park ranger.

GUIDE: Museum curators and historical administrators will be interested in **Guide to Historic Preservation, Historical Agencies, and Museum Practices: A Selective Bibliography** by Frederic Rath and Marilyn Rogers O'Connell. See the April issue of the NPS **COURIER** for a review of the bibliography by Ralph Lewis.

NEW CAMPING BOOKLET: The 1971 edition of "Camping in the National Park System," a comprehensive guide to NPS camping facilities and services, is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price is 25 cents a copy.

FREE MEMBERSHIP: Names and addresses of all new NPS employees and new retirees should be turned in to National Park **COURIER**, 1100 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, D.C. 20242. The employee will be placed on the mailing list to receive one year's free subscription to the **COURIER** and one year's free membership in the Employees and Alumni Assn. Paid up members who are retiring will have their membership and **COURIER** extended one year.

SEMINAR ABROAD: The National Education Association is sponsoring a comparative environmental education seminar in England, Sweden, and Denmark July 1-Aug. 2. The seminar is designed for students, teachers, administrators, and those in related education professions. Three credit hours are being offered by the George Washington University. The director of the seminar will be Dr. Donald E. Hawkins. For further information contact Dr. Hawkins, 2000 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-833-5559.

NEW FACE AT MATHER: There's someone new in the supervisor's office at Mather Training Academy. It's Tom Thomas, former chief naturalist of Rocky Mountain National Park. Tom isn't new to training. He was a staff member at Albright before going to ROMO.



"I've always looked at Training Centers as offering a remarkable opportunity to Service personnel," says the new supervisor, "and I look forward to being a part of the continuing understanding between the field and the Washington offices." Tom joined the NPS in 1951 as a seasonal after 17 years teaching (fourth grade through freshman college) in his home state of Ohio.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN NPS EE:

Since the development of the National Environmental Study Area (NESA) concept the National Park Service has established 81 study areas and at least 25 more are in the planning stages. In addition we have organized over 170 workshops for teachers to help them become more familiar with the resources available and to assist them in adapting the materials prepared by the Park Service to their own curriculum.

A National Environmental Study Areas Act has been introduced in Congress by Senator Gaylord Nelson. The Act would create an Office of National Environmental Study Areas within the Department of the Interior, to administer a small amount of funds through the various bureaus to support NESA's of highest community impact and to coordinate all NESA work being done by the bureaus.

While some other bureaus in the Department have begun NESA programs, the proposed NESA Act would give a higher priority and provide more visibility to this effort by virtue of the legislative mandate. This mandate would clearly give the Department the authority to substantially increase the number of NESA's, as well as reinforce the existing Park Service program.

* * *

Dave Karraker has joined the staff of the Office of Environmental Interpretation. He transferred from the National Capital Parks where he was Coordinator of Environmental Activities.

* * *

The National Park Service has signed a contract with the National Education Association establishing an Environmental Education Project Director to conduct teacher workshops. Teaching models are being developed for use by teachers and resource people in conducting additional workshops. Joe Howard of Montgomery County Schools was selected as Project Director.

* * *

Nine environmental education workshops for Indian school teachers were held over a period of five weeks in January and February by Bureau of Indian Affairs-National Park Service teams. Workshops were conducted in Papago, Cheyenne Sioux, Cherokee, and Choctaw communities.

Environmental Education Specialist, **Bill Taylor**, Western Regional Office, participated in the workshops and was joined by local NPS representatives who will have continuing contact with the BIA.

* * *

An interagency workshop sponsored by the Midwest Region was held in Denver on March 9, 10, and 11. Agencies represented included BOR, BLM, SF&W, Corps of Engineers and Colorado State Department of Education.

PUBLIC OPINION

WILDERNESS HEARINGS: On May 15 at Phoenix, Arizona, and on May 18, at Grand Canyon Village, the public will get a chance to express its views about the NPS proposal that over 505,000 acres be designated as wilderness in Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon National Monument, and in Marble Canyon National Monument. These formal hearings will be presided over by **John Davis**, a former park superintendent, officially designated as a hearing officer for the Department.

Frank Kowski and **Bob Lovegren**, and their people in the Southwest Regional Office and the Grand Canyon Complex, are making all arrangements for the hearings and will present the Service's preliminary wilderness proposal. Written statements will be accepted for 60 days before and 30 days after the public hearing for inclusion in the official hearing record.

"The Grand Canyon proposal is a fine example of the comprehensive planning work that goes into a wilderness proposal," says **Court Reid**, chief of the Branch of Wilderness. "The master plan study team, headed by **John Henneberger**, WSC, first identified roadless areas in the

JEWEL IN A DESERT



CASTLE CONCESSION: Another gem was acquired by the Park Service last July at a cost of \$850,000. The jewel in the midst of the mineral rich desert is Scotty's Castle, Death Valley. The acquisition included 1,620 acres of desert land, Scotty's fantastic legend, the unique architecture, the fine handcrafted construction of the Castle and the more than 180,000 annual visitors.

Shortly after the property was purchased a study team was dispatched to the site by the Director, Western Region. Members of the team were: **Imogene LaCovey**, Concessions Management, WASO; **Dan Tobin**, Associate Director, Western Region; **Ed Jahns**, Museum Curator, Western Region; **Steve Leding**, Concessions Management, WSC; **Bill Ingersoll**, Interpretive

Planner, WSC; **Bob Simmonds**, Historic Architect, WSC; and **Herman Allcock**, Maintenance Spec., WSC.

The team concluded that the operation of the Castle should be handled by a concessioner and that it should continue more or less the operations that had been conducted by Gospel Foundation, previous owners of the Castle, on an interim basis. Much had to be done prior to any firm Service plans for operation of the Castle and its related activities.

Time phasing called for the development of an interpretive prospectus in FY 1971, completion of historical research in 1972, with interpretive staffing included in the 1973 FY. The temporary concessions operation was given to National Park Concessions, Inc.

park and monuments; then, applying the draft master plan and administrative policies, they tentatively determined what portions of the areas were suitable as wilderness. The resulting preliminary suitability report was subsequently reviewed and cleared at all levels up to and including the Department before the public hearings were announced.

The day prior to each wilderness hearing, an informal public meeting will be held where people can discuss the draft master plan with Service representatives. Packets containing information about these meetings and hearings are available from the Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, or from the Southwest Regional Office.

Rescue Training

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the fine article on Rescue! in the March 4 issue. It helped to show that top people need to be kept and trained for field level work.

The section about the Longs Peak rescue was interesting and, with the medical first aid required in isolated locations plus other techniques, is an illustration of the high caliber of men required for such work.

The lowering of an injured climber 650 feet by cable from the face is interesting. I wish the administrators who propose (and are getting) the grades of men who do such work lowered to the GS-1 through 5 level would consider what wage board level they would have to pay to get men qualified to lower any object 650 feet by cable from a steep location.

The paragraph on training leaves a false impression which needs correction. You tell of men going to training in various locations. This makes it look like there is a strong rescue training program in the Service.

One of the points the Professional Rangers Organization is trying to



make is that field training is falling off. The Canadian mountain rescue school in Banff and Jasper is an example. Every Warden there goes to one or two sections of the course every second year. Our Service sends a token two or three that often. Our turnover is faster than that. Just a token few rangers are ever sent to the avalanche school there or to the excellent U.S. Forest Service schools. If Canada runs all the Wardens through rescue training why can't the U.S. have a school to do the same?

The Winter Rescue Seminar at Mount Rainier was mentioned as if it were an annual event. It was held one year and involved bivouac a few miles out a snow covered road. An easy day trip for novice snowshoe hikers. Only two rangers from Olympic National Park were allowed to attend and a very few from other areas. It has not been held for at least three years now.

We need more and better training in such basic but difficult areas. We hope Service management will start to provide more.

Jack Hughes, Park Ranger
Chairman, Professional Rangers
Association

Chilling Prospect

Dear Editor:

Yesterday I walked along Route 2A from Fiske Hill to Minuteman Headquarters. I saw a swamp dotted with clumps of brush resembling small haystacks. In my fancy I saw them awoken at night and go about their business in the privacy of darkness—shaggy gremlins. How many times had I driven that road and never noticed their home?

Yesterday I read Marc Sagan's letter to the editor in the March 18 NPS NEWSLETTER dealing with Auto Radio Interpretation. The sentence "With this method visitors can stay in their cars throughout the tour except for an occasional stop..." appalled me, chilled me. How much will they lose out of their lives by staying in their cars? What meaning has a National Park if it becomes merely another place to be gotten through, not seen, not known, as quickly as possible?

Carolee Dane Funk
Park Technician
Minuteman National Historical Park

REACHING

By Ray Nelson

We have had some good luck recently—in the form of Freeman Tilden. Back in town, he was looking for a desk at which to work. We offered him one here, and he honored us by accepting. For the next few months he will be with us, working mainly on matters pertaining to NPS interpretation, but we hope to get him involved in parts of the REACH program. Whatever comes of it, we can't help but benefit from Freeman's presence.

On March 29, Clay Peters and I presented a short session at Mather to the trainees attending the Park Management course. Our objective was to cover the WHY, WHAT, and HOW of our program. The WHY, naturally, was the environmental crisis (macroproblem). The WHAT was REACH Objectives,

Trends, possible Futures, and related Park Problems. The HOW was Solutions to the Problems—usually referred to as GOALS.

Clay and I presented everything through the Futures, and then the trainees took over on Park Problems and Solutions. Who understands Park Problems better than those surrounded with them daily? Who can better come up with possible Solutions?

The ones who attend this course are new superintendents. It is only natural they were somewhat hesitant at first in "opening up" with Problems and Solutions. Soon, however, they were rocking along.

Of all the problems they mentioned, they were most concerned with the problem of "attitudes," which they felt was at the root of all problems. In the discussion, they included not only non-NPS people, but NPS employees, too. Sure, they

were bothered by rising visitation, but how many came to the parks didn't bother them nearly so much as how they used the parks after they got there. Their thoughts were the thoughts reflected in the returns from the field and other places that came to our office last winter.

When it came to suggesting solutions to problems, it was harder going. Sticking to the basic problem of "attitudes," most of them felt that education (or re-education) was the basic solution. But they believed that what we did was far more important than what we said. (Remember what Emerson said? "Man may teach by doing, and in no other way.") How we operate and how we develop in the parks was very important to them. They wished we could better practice what we preach, but, because they are good managers, they realize this is easier said than done.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER

"The program is growing dramatically," says Bill Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register. "Nearly \$6 million have been earmarked this fiscal year for grants-in-aid to the States for surveying, planning and projects and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for its properties and programs. From \$100 to \$900 thousand have characterized the previous funding levels for grants in the short existence of the program."

What It Is

The NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES is this country's official, protective inventory of properties that are worth saving for historical, archeological, architectural, and cultural value. The list includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects.

Grants-in-aid may be used for statewide surveys of properties and statewide historic preservation plans plus acquisition and development projects. In order for a State to receive a project grant from the Secretary of the Interior the assisted property must be listed in the National Register and in accordance with a State historic preservation plan.

The Beginning

In 1935 the Historic Sites Act gave the Secretary of the Interior, through the NPS, extensive responsibility for creating a national policy for historic preservation. The 1935 Act also called for a register of U.S. properties of national significance worthy of preservation.

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 expanded the Interior Department's responsibilities. It authorized a program for the preservation of additional historic properties of State and local importance and an expanded National Register as the major instrument in the program.

In response to the 1966 Act, the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation was established in Washington. It gathered together historians, archeologists, and arch-

itects of the Service and placed them under the Chief of the Office, Dr. Ernest Connally. The post of Keeper of the National Register attached to Dr. Connally's office was created at the same time.

The National Register is an out-agency program. The Keeper's basic contacts are State Liaison Officers appointed by the governor of each of the 55 States and territories.

All Historical areas in the NPS and those properties designated as National Historic Landmarks qualify automatically for the National Register. Major expansion of the National Register, however, comes from entries nominated by the State liaison officers. If the nominated area meets the criteria set forth by the office of the Keeper it is placed on the National Register and becomes eligible for a grant.

Federal funds up to 50% may be granted to the State which may, at its discretion, pass such funds into the private sector. To receive a grant a State must match the amount provided by the Federal Government.

Assistance Given

"Up to now this has been a centralized program," explains Bill Murtagh. "However, our Regional Offices can expect more involvement as the program grows. Since this is an out-agency activity and gets wide press coverage it is becoming more familiar to the general public. And it is being identified more and more with the NPS. So people are bound to go to a Regional Office for information and advice."

The office of the Keeper provides States with criteria and guidelines for statewide historic site surveys and historic preservation plans. It suggests priorities of need among States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation and recommends to the Secretary of the Interior approval or disapproval of grants.

Helping Bill accomplish all of this—and more—are Dr. Sydney Bradford, grants administrator and

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Bill Murtagh

"We Keepers are a rare breed," boasts Bill Murtagh with a twinkle in his eye. "I think I'm probably the only Keeper in the Federal government," he goes on. "It's a common title in Britain, however."

Bill became Keeper of the National Register in 1967. Prior to that appointment he was Assistant to the President, Director of Education, and Director of Program for the National Trust for Historic Preservation for about 10 years.

Born in Philadelphia, Bill describes himself as "one of those artistic types," having his bachelor of architecture and his masters degree and doctorate in art and architectural history, all from the University of Pennsylvania. "I'm one of the few men who've attended Bryn Mawr College," he adds.

Bill has lectured, studied, and travelled in many foreign countries including East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the Orient. He was a Fulbright Scholar in West Germany in 1954-55 and attended the University of Freiburg im Breisgau. He is the author of numerous articles and book reviews and the book **MORAVIAN ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING**, published by the University of North Carolina Press. —Ron Greenberg

(Continued from page 7)

Assistant Keeper; George Cattanach, Richard Mehring, Al Chambers, Ben Levy, Elizabeth Dippel, Sally Marusin, and Pete Herrick. "Karna Laird, as secretary, is the calm countenance who holds the office together," declares Bill. The secretarial staff includes Dollie White, Naydine Fulton, Marguerite Mott, and Collette Miller.

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was established by the 1966 Act to advise Congress and the President in this field. "Section 106 of the Act puts a dimension of legal protection on everything listed on the National Register," says Bill. "This section gives the Council the right to review cases where a federally funded or licensed program will have a direct or environmental effect on areas listed in the Register. This requires developers using Federal funds or receiving a government permit to consider what is for the good of the National patrimony."

Ben Levy and Al Chambers are Bill's "106 People." They work with State and Federal agencies and State Liaison Officers in trying to resolve potential conflicts that might require a review by the Council. The astonishing growth of cases arising under Section 106 indicates the effect the Register is having on projects affecting our cultural environment. Over 110 such cases will be investigated during the current fiscal year—a three-fold annual increase.

The National Register is published every two years. The first edition, containing descriptive paragraphs for each of the approximately 1,100 entries, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price is \$5.25.

Additions to the Register are printed in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on the first Tuesday of every month. In addition, the **FEDERAL REGISTER** contains an annual (February) edition bringing the Register up to date. The most recent listing complete through January 6, 1971, has been sent to all Regions for distribution to Superintendents.

Honor your secretary April 18-24

NATIONAL SECRETARY WEEK

2 8 . 6 7
People On The Move

NEW FACES

Bellenger, John W., to Aquatic Research Biologist, WASO
Bright, Stephen, to Guard, U.S. Park Police, NCP
Koger, Earnest, to Laborer, Catoctin Mtn. Pk.
Ryan, Joseph W., Jr., to Pers. Clk., Glacier NP
Thompson, Russell A., Jr., to Mail Clk., Yellowstone NP
Watermeier, Donald E., to Budget Analyst, WASO
Woodrow, Alan D., to Landscape Arch., MWRO

New Places

Birdsell, William C., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Gettysburg, NMP, to Pk. Mgr. (Gen. Supt.) Mound City Group
Bryant, Theodore C., from Pk. Ranger, NCP, to Pk. Mgr., Fort Larned NHS
Cox, Thomas J., Jr., from Maintenance Foreman, Platt NP-Arbuckle RA, to Maintenance Supv., Petrified Forest NP
Dalton, Luke E., Jr., from Pk. Ranger, Catoctin, Mtn. Pk., to Supv. Pk. Ranger, Navajo Lands Group
Doerr, Thomas J., from Pk. Techn., Bighorn Canyon NRA, to same, Grand Canyon NP
Espinosa, Apolonio O., from Automotive Worker, Big Bend NP, to same, Petrified Forest NP
Halvorson, Vincent J., from Supv. Pk. Ranger, Fort Sumter, NM, to Pk. Mgr., Homestead NM

Lukens, William M., Jr., from Pk. Mgr., Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, to same, Chiricahua NM
Schesventer, George F., from Supt., Mound City Group, to same, Castillo De San Marcos NM

Out of the Traces

Anderson, Doris E., from Clk. DMT, WASO
Caldwell, Dorothy, from Sec. Steno, WASO
Condry, Mary P., from Pers. Clk. Typing, SERO
Demaree, John F., from Maintenance Worker, Pea Ridge NMP
Hecker, Ewald Ernst, from Caretaker, Lake Mead NRA
Infante, Sostenes, from Laborer, Padre Island NS
Johnson, Albert C., from Pvt., Plainclothesman, U.S. Park Police, NCP
Kasero, Owen D., from Clk. Typist, SWRO
Loewenstein, Mary Ann, from Supv. Pk. Techn., Statue of Liberty NM
McCray, Rosemary, from Clk. Typist, WASO
Moore, Ernest L., from Motor Vehicle Operator, NCP
Oskuie, Peggy, from Employee Relation Spec., WASO
Power, John W., from Pers. Mgmt. Spec., SWRO
Qua, Benjamin H., from Biological Techn., Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Co.



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