



Sections of charred posts are removed for dating from a Chaco Canyon Basketmaker pithouse. Specimens are preserved here by Navajo laborer Nelson Trujillo while Archeologist Al Hayes and Archeological Aid Rich Loose seek additional fragments.

Digging into the past at Chaco Canyon

By Robert H. Lister
NPS Chief Archeologist

The Chaco Center, a joint National Park Service-University of New Mexico program of investigations centering on Chaco Canyon National Monument in northwestern New Mexico, has completed its second full season of field work.

The goal of the program is to develop a comprehensive up-to-date history of man and environment in Chaco Canyon. Involved in the effort are anthropologists, archeologists, biologists, geologists, and geographers whose individual efforts are coordinated at the Center into a meaningful story. Such information

will provide the staff of Chaco Canyon National Monument with a thorough, accurate interpretive story and will open up to the visitor a series of newly excavated ruins covering the sequence of cultural development in the Chaco. Publications will be prepared for both the scientist and the layman.

Archeological work of the Center prior to this summer was directed toward obtaining an inventory of the archeological resources of the area. The 32 square miles of the monument and its several detached areas have been surveyed by a team of archeologists led by Alden Hayes. They have recorded over 2,000 sites

of former occupation. These range in time from the Archaic Period, when Indians lived in simple camps as nomadic hunters and gatherers, through an Anasazi occupation of village-dwelling farmers, to the remains of habitations of the last Indian settlers in Chaco, the semi-nomadic Navajos who still live in the vicinity.

It is the Anasazi remains that are most numerous and upon which a majority of our archeological studies are focused. Between about A.D. 600 and 1250 these sedentary Indians lived in Chaco, first in small clusters of semi-subterranean pit-houses, then in larger complexes

(See CHACO, page 2)



Tom Lyons views photographs through a stereoscope for three dimensional images to define prehistoric water and "road" systems.

of above-ground structures of posts and mud, and finally in large multi-storied many-roomed towns built of sandstone masonry.

Once we learned from the survey the location and approximate age of the ruins in the monument we selected a series for excavation that will cover the entire range of Indian occupation. Some will be dug solely for information and will be carefully backfilled. Others that are good examples of various stages of cultural development, and which are conveniently located, will be stabilized and used as interpretive features.

This past summer the excavation program, directed by Alden Hayes, concentrated upon the early Anasazi remains which are called Basket-maker. We dug in four villages, uncovering 13 pithouses and associated remains such as pottery, grinding, pounding, and cutting tools, and general household trash. Superintendent Walter Herriman of Chaco Canyon NM scheduled guided tours of our digs so that visitors could observe archeologists work. One early non-ceramic site also was cleared during the summer under the leadership of Tom Mathews.

Excavated features will be dated by studying patterns of growth rings

in the posts and other fragments of wood found in the structures and by an archeomagnetic dating technique done by analyzing burned clay found in firepits or the walls of earthen structures that have been consumed by fire.

A very significant part of our investigations is being conducted by Archeologist Tom Lyons. Through a grant from the Department of the Interior Earth Resources Observation Program (EROS) in cooperation with the Nat'l Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA) space studies, we are employing a fairly new technique in archeology—that of remote sensing. This research method, involving the analysis of various types of aerial photography, is being used primarily for defining a comprehensive prehistoric road-like network connecting many of the late Anasazi communities and extending from Chaco for still unknown distances. To date over 200 miles of these features have been mapped and the search continues. Remote sensing is essential in these studies for most of the "roads" are not visible from the ground. Only after they are observed on aerial photographs can they be located. Purposes of these "roads," many 20 feet wide, are not yet clear but they must have been intended for more than just a communication system. Remote sensing also helped to locate ancient dams and

ditches employed by the Indians to irrigate their agricultural lands and as a technique for mapping archeological remains.

Through cooperation with several departments of the University of New Mexico and other universities and with various Federal agencies, and with the assistance of a grant from the National Geographic Society, studies related to the environment of Chaco Canyon are being conducted concurrent with our archeological investigations. Chaco is now a rather barren semi-desert land with sparse vegetation. A deep arroyo cuts through the bottom of the canyon and only rarely carries running water. It is believed that when the Anasazi occupied the area it supported a scattered growth of pines and junipers and a permanent stream may have flowed through the canyon. Prehistoric man's over-utilization of the natural resources likely brought about the desert-like conditions and was undoubtedly a major factor leading to the abandonment of the area by the Anasazi.

It is our task at the Chaco Center, employing dirt archeology and the most advanced techniques from a variety of scientific disciplines, to unravel the complex story of Chaco, man's cultural achievements there, and the influence of the environment on man as well as man's manipulation of the world about him.



Pottery fragments recovered from excavations are analyzed in the laboratory by Museum Aids Fran Kenney and Pete McKenna.



Intake Rangers Meet Whitaker, Lyons, Walker

By Tom Bradley, Trainee

We, the newest class of NPS Intake Trainees, have begun our training with great expectations and our first week, October 14-21, set a high standard. This Al Lancaster Session of 47 is one of the largest groups of trainees for the "Introduction to National Park Service Operations" at Albright Training Academy at Grand Canyon.

I think I speak for the class in saying that we were pretty darn lucky having the Director, the Under Secretary of the Interior and the Deputy Under Secretary in our first week of the Introduction course. They really opened up with us.

Until now we have only read what Ron Walker has said, but hearing it directly from him helped us realize he really cares about the National Park System and Service—and he has really done his homework.

I hope he comes back before we leave Albright. He gave us a lot of his time but we would like to talk with him some more. For instance, I'd like to hear more about his views concerning the suggestions for consideration of revisions in the NPS Organic Act of 1916 as we look ahead to the second century of parks.

On two consecutive days we met with Director Walker, Under Secretary John Whitaker and Deputy Under Secretary Bill Lyons.

Spirited question and answer sessions followed the speakers, with an open exchange of ideas, no subjects barred then or at coffee breaks.

On the afternoon of October 18th, Mr. Whitaker discussed with us the challenges facing the nation in land-use planning.

Mr. Whitaker responded to questions about land-use planning, and other subjects including the Alaska pipeline. He spoke of the pipeline as being "necessary and much improved by the requirements of NEPA and the pressures of environmentalists—but at great additional cost."

In a morning session the next day Ron Walker admitted that he came to the National Park Service short on experience in park matters... "But I bring enthusiasm, energy, and the desire to learn."

In a wide open give-and-take session with us, the Director spoke strongly of his commitment to the delegation of authority and responsibility to the field; of his determination to raise the quality of interpretation by giving it representation at every key level in the Service; of his intention to bring outstanding employees into key WASO positions for two-year assignments; of the gains to be made by enlisting outside expertise to help solve complex problems in such fields as transportation, concessions and reservations; and of his concern for bringing seasonals with proven ability and desire into the permanent ranks.

Boyd Evison, training academy superintendent, told us that the Director had already acted decisively on the subject of seasonals when he added seven additional members to this session—seasonals selected by the field for their proven abilities

in ranger work.

In response to a query on the role of environmental education, Walker posed this question, "Do you think we can do the job by working directly with children and teachers—or should we be working through the mass media?" A lively discussion followed.

Another trainee asked, "What is a ranger—someone who can do anything and everything, or must some of us become specialists?" The Director answered, "In order to do the various jobs well we must have specialization."

Summing up, Ron Walker said, "We're into the second century of the parks. It's an exciting time and you're in the midst of it. I wish I had on that green uniform. I envy the hell out of you."

Intake Trainee Tom Bradley, who was a ranger at Cape Hatteras National Seashore, wrote this account as spokesman for the current Albright class. This is the first session in many years in which all trainees have had field experience.

After his visit to the Albright Training Academy, Under Secretary Whitaker wrote the following in a letter to Director Walker: "The Park Service is in good hands. You can look at those young, bright, well-motivated faces and know that they are the future custodians of a uniquely American idea, the national parks, and that they will never let the country down."



Let's Make a Difference

Interpretation— a versatile resource

Director Walker has designated interpretation as a top priority in his effort to see that we of the National Park Service make a difference. Deputy Director Dickenson in this column has called on all NPS personnel to "think interpretation" and to be creative in seeking out the best ways and means of making a difference through interpretation.

In our search for the finest, let's not overlook a set of concepts as unique as the System they were designed to interpret—the environmental education expertise and programs the Service has been developing over the past five years.

The System has undergone a period of vast expansion; the Service has engaged in intensive research and development for new ways to make our NPS areas more deeply meaningful. Together, this expansion and research amounts to a giant stride. Now it's time for the next step. Every superintendent is challenged today as never before to examine what has been added—to put to the highest use the additional areas and skills and insights that we have gained.

No two areas will come up with the same interpretive program. The uniqueness of the System guarantees the vital differences that will occur. There can be no such thing as "a master plan for interpretation." The very nature of interpretation demands a dynamic program adapted to the peculiar treasure that is the park and to the changing needs of its clientele. As we address ourselves to this task, let's do so with enthusiastic attention to the whole new bag of exciting techniques available to the superintendent with the wit and will to use them—to make a difference.

Environmental education approaches can be applied in endless combinations to produce interpretation that literally jumps out of old molds. Throughout the System, NEED and NESA materials have been modified and incorporated into interpretation that can stir visitors into new awareness of themselves, the park environs, and the relationships of both to the whole world.

Among the more spectacular successes are the environmental living programs at John Muir and Fort Point National Historic Sites in the Western Region. These programs combine the best characteristics of living history programs with environmental education, putting them directly in the mainstream of declared NPS purpose to make interpretation an integral part of the park fabric rather than a separate "observer" operation.

So successful has the experience been that California State Park Director William Penn Mott has incorporated it into the state system—beginning with Petaluma Adobe, patterned after Fort Point. In a letter of gratitude for NPS models and guidance, Mott told Director Walker, "We feel that with this project all of us are entering into a new dimension in environmental education." This relationship illustrates the multiplier effect of excellence reflecting back into the National Park System.

Across the continent, the NPS New York City Group's Resource Center for Environmental Education, operating out of Federal Hall, is receiving the same enthusiastic acceptance for NPS methods and materials. Two community groups—one representing the major museums of New York City, the other, the research arm of the City's Board of Education—are supplying the money to staff the Center and develop its programs. The use of NPS natural and historic sites to enrich the work of such groups creates ties useful in developing fuller use and interpretation of the new Gateway and other NPS sites.

NEED camps flourish in conjunction with such NPS sites as Cape Cod, Delaware Water Gap, and Platt-Arbuckle. EXPAND and the lightship "Chesapeake" programs in D.C. are two more unique outgrowths of this healthy mainstem of environmental education in the parks. Kudos to the NPS for its pioneer work have come from the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and from the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

The "Strands Walk," published by the Muir Woods-Point Reyes Natural History Association, offers any interpreter an excellent guide to use of the five environmental strands. The three NESA guides, one focused on facilities, one on teaching, and one on NPS interpretation (the latter awarded first prize this year by the Federal Editors Association) are invaluable resources for park interpreters.

NPS-developed environmental education materials and methodology are not "outreach" tools, simply because the Park Service has not the money or the manpower to do more than mind its own splendid house. But they do constitute a powerful "in-reach" resource—for use by Americans everywhere, courtesy of their National Parks.

Jean Matthews

Jean Matthews, Special Projects Coordinator
Division of Long Range Planning

Under our hat



Secretary of The Interior Rogers C.B. Morton, with spade in hand, and John Dixon, right, President of the Christmas Pageant of Peace Committee help plant tree.

Nation Gets a Living Christmas Tree

The permanent National Christmas Tree was planted on the Ellipse in Washington, D.C. Oct. 11

Fifty-seven smaller living trees, representing each state, the six territories and the District of Columbia, were also to be placed in the near future to form the traditional "Pathway of Peace."

In 1972 the national forests and private lands yielded more than 36 million trees—tall and tiny, bushy and bare for Christmas display; they were then put out with the trash or burned after the Yuletide.

This year there will be fewer trees cut thanks to the Interior Department and NPS asserting their conservation roles.

A shapely Colorado blue spruce from the foothills of Pennsylvania has been permanently planted on the Ellipse in preparation for the 1973 Pageant of Peace. The pageant formally begins Dec. 14 with the annual tree-lighting ceremony to be presided over by President Nixon.

Selection of a living tree, according to Director Walker, affirms the agency's environmental role and the desire of a great many Americans who believe that cutting of a mature tree is not in the public interest for short-term display. The measure also renews a 50-year-old tradition dating to 1924 when President Calvin Coolidge went to the South Lawn of the White House to light the first living tree from his native Vermont.

Forty-two feet high and 40 years old, NPS specialists estimate that the tree will live to be approximately 125 years old and will grow four or five inches the first year or so, then possibly eight or ten inches a year.

Soils similar to those of the tree's native habitat in Pennsylvania were attained by NPS horticulturists and a mist spraying system was installed to keep the tree moist during a recent dry spell in the Capital.

The National Arborist Association donated and planted the tree.

Idea Aired

"The Wilderness Idea," a 20-part series of 25-minute programs, produced by NBC in cooperation with The American University and NPS, will soon be shown coast-to-coast.

These programs, which appear as part of the station exchange educational service of WRC-TV, Washington, D.C., will sketch the history and struggles of our environment as seen in wilderness areas, many of which are under the protection of NPS.

Several Federal agencies and independent conservation organizations participated in this TV series which included these NPS experts in their various fields: Manny Morris, chief of the Division of Water Resources; Ted Sudia, acting chief, Division of Planning and Program Policy; Bob Linn, NPS Senior Scientist (Ecology) and Adjunct Professor of Biology at the University of Michigan; Bob Jacobsen, superintendent, Shenandoah NP; Bill Bullard, environmental education specialist, Office of Long Range Planning; Myron Sutton, assistant chief, Division of International Affairs; and Dave Clary, environmental protection coordinator, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation.

Over 60 prominent people were featured, among them were: Nat Reed, assistant secretary, Department of Interior; Russell Train, chief, Environmental Protection Agency; Sig Olson, wilderness author and former president of The Wilderness Society; Barry Bishop, senior editorial staff, National Geographic Society; Michael Frome, conservation editor, Field and Stream; and Thurman Trospier, president, The Wilderness Society.

Representing the NPS Office of Public Affairs, Laurie Story, information officer, assisted in selection of participants, topics of discussion and coordinated the appearances of NPS personnel.

In Washington, D.C., "The Wilderness Idea" will be aired five mornings weekly, prior to the "Today" show—November 19th through December 14th. In New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles consult local listings for later viewings.

"The Wilderness Idea" will be seen in the five cities by an estimated 200,000 viewers. Also, reruns will be scheduled over the next several years.



(Continued)

Technician Receives \$1,000 Award

An Everglades NP electronics technician recently received the highest Special Achievement Award (\$1,000) ever given in years to an NPS employee for a suggestion which saved the Government \$200,000.

Dale Powers was given the responsibility in 1970 of developing a new radio network for Everglades including links to Biscayne NM and Fort Jefferson NM (about 150 miles from park headquarters). The old system had been unsatisfactory and was leased and maintained by contract. Communications within the park were poor and equipment run down, said park officials.

After the decision was made to replace the entire system with small portable sets, the contractor reviewed the park's needs and estimated a cost of \$250,000 to install a portable radio system in the Everglades only. The contractor said the Fort Jefferson and Biscayne links could not be made.



Dale Powers

Enter Dale Powers. The park decided to purchase its own system and upgraded Dale to install it. Working with the Service Center, Dale assembled an action plan, set up a modern electronics shop and repaired or acquired needed equipment. Within a few months he had installed a modern 375 watt repeater on a commercial television tower and re-designed its antenna system.

Dale then launched out on a difficult scheme to replace the single side band radio link to Fort Jefferson with modern FM equipment.

By June 1972, Dale had finished his work. In an almost single-handed

effort, he had upgraded all of the park's fixed stations, mobile units and portable radios. He had installed a highly reliable 9,000 square mile communication system for Everglades, Biscayne and Fort Jefferson and all points in between. Total cost to Uncle Sam —\$50,000 including Dale's salary. Yearly maintenance cost is estimated to run about \$2,000.

Parks, Arts & Leisure Conference Held

A Parks, Arts and Leisure "mini-conference" attracted about 200 interested people to the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. Oct 3.

The conference, co-sponsored by NPS, the National Recreation and Parks Association and the National Endowment for the Arts, focused on bringing cultural experiences to the people through regional programs, small-town programs, urban and suburban programs and bilingual programs. Panel discussions were held on existing programs and on finding assistance and funding for new programs.

NPS participants in the conference included Berenice Reed, project liaison officer; Russ Dickenson, deputy director; Stan Hulett,

associate director for Legislation; Jane Henzi of Gateway NRA and Ralph Hoffman of Wolftrap Farm Park, spoke on urban programs; Frank Smith of Chamizal NM, discussed bilingual programs; and Charlie Gebler of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office talked about cooperative programs.

Our cultural programs are "some of the most exciting things happening in NPS today," said Associate Director Hulett. He pointed out that any art program in a park must fit in with the interpretive program or theme of the park.

Deputy Director Dickenson said, "Each park, place and artist can and must represent its own purposes."

Other speakers included Dwight Rettie, head of NRPA; Clark Mitze, chief, State and Community Operations, National Endowment for the Arts, and the Hon. Alan Bible, D-Nev., a long-time supporter of park programs.

A brochure entitled "Arts in Park and Recreation Settings," prepared by the three co-sponsoring organizations, was distributed at the conference. Dennis McLaughlin and Vince Gleason of the Harpers Ferry Center designed the cover for the brochure as well as an attractive poster that was prominent at the event.



Huang Chen, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China, and a group of 13 visited Shenandoah NP on Oct. 17. They were greeted by Superintendent Robert R. (Bob) Jacobsen and conducted around the park by Chief Naturalist E. Ray Schaffner. Ray said the Chinese visitors were impressed that such a large area could be set aside for a park without being used commercially. After lunch the group went on a special tour of nearby Luray Caverns.



Wilderness Use Licenses?

Dear Editor:

As wilderness travel increases at an alarming rate, some control must be placed on wilderness use if we're to save and properly care for what little remains. Rationing of wilderness use and wilderness permit systems, now being experimented with at several parks such as Yosemite, are perhaps partial solutions.

However, even when use is limited or a permit required, many well-meaning enthusiastic visitors take to backcountry trails with little or no understanding of backpacking and how to minimize their impact. At Yosemite we've tried to solve the problem with limited success through interpretive demonstrations and workshops on minimum impact techniques of backpacking and wilderness travel.

Lately our interpretive staff has been considering requiring wilderness users to take a minimum impact course to qualify for a wilderness use license. It's similar to the Hunter's Safety Course many states now require before issuing a hunter's license.

Such a minimum impact course, a day or two long, might be offered periodically by a park interpretive staff. It might also be valuable in urban areas throughout the country as an outreach program since most wilderness users are urbanites. Perhaps NPS could provide this service in cooperation with other Federal land management agencies, conservation organizations, and universities.

A minimum impact course and wilderness use license might provide a good step toward more effective protection and more careful use of our fragile wilderness areas.

I think the idea has merit and I'd like to use the NEWSLETTER as a sounding board to get feedback from other field areas as well as higher management.

What think ye?

Bruce Fincham
Valley District Interpreter
Yosemite NP
(See FEEDBACK, page 8)

New WASO Officials

Director
Deputy Director

Assistant to the Director for
Public Affairs
Chief, Planning and Program Policy
Division
Chief Scientist
Liaison Officer, Secretary's Advisory
Board
Executive Secretary, Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation
President, National Park Foundation
Assistant to the Director for
Bicentennial

Associate Director, Park System Management
Assistant Director, Development
Manager, Denver Service Center
Chief, Environmental Quality Division
Assistant Director, Resource Management
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Chief, Maintenance Division
Chief, Land Acquisition Division
Chief, Youth Conservation Division
Assistant Director, Visitor Services
Chief, Safety Division
Chief, Protection Division
Chief, Visitor Services Division
Assistant Director, Interpretation
Chief, Interpretation Division
Manager, Harpers Ferry Center
Assistant Director, Concessions
Chief, Concessions Division

Associate Director, Administration
Deputy Associate Director,
Administration
Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity
Division
Chief, Personnel Division
Chief, Budget Division
Chief, Programs Control Division
Chief, Finance Division
Chief, Organization and Methods
Division
Chief, Systems Design Division
Chief, Contracting and Property
Management Division

Associate Director, Legislation
Chief, Legislation Division
Chief, Legislative Services Division
Chief, International Park Affairs
Division
Chief, Federal, State, and Private
Liaison Division

Associate Director, Professional Services
Assistant Director, Archeology and
Historic Preservation
Chief, Plans and Grants Division
Chief, National Register Division
Chief, Historical and Architectural
Services Division
Chief, Interagency Services Division
Assistant Director, Park Historic
Preservation
Chief Historian
Chief Archeologist
Chief, Architect (Historical)
Chief, Professional Publications
Division

Ronald H. Walker
Russell E. Dickenson

Charles C. Keely, Jr.

George Gowans (Acting)
Theodore Sudia (Acting)

Robert M. Landau

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
John L. Bryant, Jr.

Julie Rowe (Acting)

John E. Cook
Raymond L. Freeman
Glenn Hendrix
Gerald Patton
Joseph Brown
Lawrence Hadley (Acting)

Phillip O. Stewart
Grover M. Barham
Joseph C. Rumburg, Jr.
John H. Hast
P.T. Hill
Richard Marks
William C. Everhart
William Dumire
Marc Sagan
Jon A. Foust

J. Leonard Norwood

Charles L. Mangers

Robert L. Nunn
Raymond W. Gunter
William C. Quick
Lowell V. Sturgill
Frank A. Limpouch

Russell K. Olsen
John W. Ritterhoff

Clayton Hagen

Stanley W. Hulett
James M. Lambe
Ira E. Whitlock

Chester C. Brown

Jean C. Henderer

Ernest A. Connally

William J. Murtagh (Acting)
Jerry Rogers
William J. Murtagh

A. R. Mortensen
Rex Wilson

Robert M. Utley
Harry Pfanz
Robert Lister
Henry A. Judd

Mark S. Carroll

Queries

More WASO

Employees?

Q. The new reorganization was supposed to move almost 100 people out of WASO to the field. How come the last NEWSLETTER had 35 positions under "New Places" listed for WASO?

A. All of the 35 listed were re-assigned, as far as paper work goes, to the Division of Manpower Development, but they are actually intake trainees, now at the Grand Canyon, who will be on temporary assignments in various areas throughout the Service during the coming months. These trainees will not appear in "People On the Move" as leaving WASO until the end of their training period.

Mather Plaques

Q. Is it an NPS requirement to have a Stephen R. Mather plaque placed in each park? How does one obtain a plaque?

A. There is no requirement to have one displayed. However, many parks have them as a tribute to our first director. To obtain such a plaque, parks will have to go about it privately since they are not made by the Harpers Ferry Center. There is one hanging in the Mather Training Center by artist Bryant Baker which was cast in 1930 out of aluminum. According to Joe Rockwell, visual information specialist with HFC's Branch of Wayside Development, a company in Ohio has facilities for doing aluminum casting of this nature. For further information write to Sewah Studio, P.O. Box 298, Marietta, Ohio 45750 or call Mr. Thomas or Mr. Smith at (614) 373-2087.

OOPS!

Editor's Note: Our apologies to John Rutter, PNWR Director, who appeared 4th from left in the photo from Orlando, Fla. in the Oct. 29 NEWSLETTER. His name was inadvertently omitted.



People On The Move

New Faces

BRUNK, Carolyn K., Clk Typist, Plans & Design Serv, DSC
CONNOLLY, Judith R., Clk-Steno, Assoc Dir ProfSupport, PNRO
CORDOVA, William, Engineering Draftsman, Graphic Serv, DSC
DUPES, Gail L., Clk-Typist, Everglades NP
DURFEY, Phyllis E., Clk, Mesa Verde NP
EISENBERG, Russell D., Private, US Pk Police
GILLIS, Thomas J., Private, US Pk Police
HILL, Emily, Mail & File Clk, Div Property Mgmt & Gen Serv, DSC
McHUGH, David F., Pk Aid, Everglades NP
MEEKS, Raymond C., Private, US Pk Police
MILLER, Jesse F. Sr., Sewage Treatm't Plant Oper, Whiskey town NRA
RAYT, Michael J., Civil Engineer, Div ADP Support, DSC
READNOUR, Betty J., Acct Clk, Redwood NP
SIMPSON, Debra S., Clk-Steno, NCP
SINEY, William E., Contract Admin, Contract Admin, DSC
VIGIL, Ramona A., Clk-Typist, Off Admin Mgmt, SWRO
WIGLEY, Roy L., Laborer, Hot Springs NP
WILES, Florencia M., File Clk, Off Fin & Control, MWRO
WILLIAMS, James E., Teacher, Harpers Ferry JCCC

New Places

BALL, Roseanne T., from Admin Clk, Independence NHP, to Sec, NERO

BURROWS, Jim D., from Engineer Equip Oper, Lassen Volcanic NP, to Same, Grand Canyon NP
CLARK, Norman L., from Procurement Agent, Sequoia NP, to Procurement & Prop Mgmt Off, Grand Canyon NP
COBEY, James S., from Tractor Oper, Area II, NCP, to Same, Area I, NCP
DEXTER, Joseph W., from Maint Tumacacori NM, to Same, El Morro NM
DUNN, Dawn E., from Gen Supply Assist, Klamath Falls Gp, Property Mgmt Assist, Off Fin & Congrol, WRO
FAY, Jean H., from Clk-Typist, Assist Dir Coop Act, NERO, to Sec, Saint Croix NSR
GARBER, Robert S., from Boat Repairman, Glen Canyon NRA, to Bldgs & Utilities Foreman, Carlsbad Caverns NP
HANKS, Richard J., from Pk Ranger, Ozark NSR, to Supv Pk Ranger, Everglades NP
HOFFA, John G., from Personnel Mgmt Spec, Klamath Falls Gp, to Personnel Mgmt Spec, Gateway NRA
LATIOLAIS, Mardell A., from Admin Off, Ozark NSR, to Same, Whiskeytown NRA
MASTRANGELO, Michael J., from Pk Tech, NCP-West, Pk Tech, Antietam & C&O Canal
McKEEMAN, Bruce D., from Pk Ranger, Tonto NM, to Same, Yosemite NP
O'TOOLE, James T., from Pk Ranger, Yosemite NP, to Supv Pk Ranger, WR
ORR, Joseph L., from Pk Mgr, Grand Canyon NP, to Pk Ranger, Assist Dir Oper, WRO
PHILLIPS, George S., from Supv Pk Ranger, WR, to Same, Big-horn Canyon NRA
PRATT, Catherine E., from Clk, MWRO, to Admin Clk, Golden Spike NHS
STROCK, George M., from Supv Pk Ranger, Gettysburg NMP, to Same, Cumberland Gap NHP



NPS NEWSLETTER

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Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton

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Director Ronald H. Walker



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