

Nine new areas authorized for addition to Park System

*Nearly 2,500 square miles of Florida's Big Cypress Swamp, "one of the world's great wildlife strongholds."

*Eighty-five thousand acres of the Big Thicket of East Texas, an area conservationists have been working to protect since 1927.

*Six national historic sites, two commemorating women and two minorities.

*A national monument in Oregon, rich in geological and paleontological history.

All these are authorized for addition to the National Park System through bills passed by the 93rd Congress, and signed by President Ford.

Following are brief descriptions of the new areas:

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida. Big Cypress will include 570,000 acres of the swamp which contributes 56 percent of the surface water to the fragile ecology of the everglades and is located northwest of Everglades National Park. The area, basically flat, slopes seaward at the rate of about two inches per mile. Extraordinary growth in the region has posed a threat to the natural assets, including the only habitat for endangered wildlife species, among them the southern bald eagle, Florida Everglades kite, and Florida panther.

According to Secretary Morton, private land acquisition will be an environmental priority of the Administration. Authorized for land purchase is \$116,000,000, but appropriations are contingent upon an agreement with the State for donation of \$40 million in cash or land.

Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas. Big Thicket has been described as ecologically the most

significant U.S. area still unprotected. It is a "biological crossroads"—a transition land between moist eastern woodlands, the arid southwest, tropical coastal marsh and central prairie. The Thicket contains the largest known specimen of American holly and black hickory, and provides habitat for a complex mingling of wildlife species, among them alligators, bobcats and deer.

The National Preserve is made up of 12 individual units, embracing 85,000 acres, to be acquired by the Secretary for an authorized \$63,812,000.

Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland. Clara Barton, the

primary figure in the founding of the American Red Cross, resided in the house for the last twenty years of her life. From 1897 to 1904 it was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross of which Miss Barton was the president. The interior resembles a Mississippi riverboat, with railed galleries and a captain's room. The building has continued in residential use since its construction. 1.09 acres.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota. These Villages, clustered along the west bank of the Missouri River, contain the remnants of earth-lodge dwellings, cache pits, burials, for-



A major Big Thicket subtype, a community of palmetto, baldcypress, pine, and hardwoods along Pine Island Bayou near Saratoga, Texas.

tifications, and travois trails, all in an excellent state of preservation and integrity. The archeological remains span a period of several centuries.

These villages also have important historical associations. Lewis and Clark visited here often during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805; and Sakakawea, a guide to the expedition, lived here. 550 acres.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Mass. This site commemorates the armory's role in the Nation's military history. For nearly 200 years, it was a center for manufacturing and development of small arms. For a substantial period, the armory made Springfield the small arms center of the world. During the American Revolution, Armory Square served as a supply depot for the entire northern theater of war. During the latter half of the 19th Century, the Springfield Armory was the sole supplier of military small arms manufactured by the U.S. Government. 55 acres.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama. In 1881, Booker T. Washington started at Tuskegee a normal school for Negroes chartered by the State of Alabama. Beginning with three shacks and three teachers, the school implemented a program of industrial and vocational education for the freed slave population. In 1896, George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee, where he carried out his noted work in agricultural science.



The Clara Barton House in Glen Echo, Maryland. From 1897 to 1904, this was the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross.

NPS believes Tuskegee is an ideal site for interpreting the history of Negro education and of the economic and social advancement of blacks in the post-Civil War period. The historic site consists of four elements: "The Oaks," home of Booker T. Washington; the Carver Museum; a historic district of about 50 acres on the campus; and Grey Columns, an antebellum mansion adjacent to the campus.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York. This estate, Lindenwald, is the only remaining structure and property intimately associated with Martin Van Buren,

the eighth President of the United States.

Built in 1797 in the Federal style, additions were made in the Gothic and Victorian styles. There are now 36 rooms and passageways. The interior of the mansion remains relatively unchanged since the mid-19th century. Most of the original hardware remains, including silver-plated knobs and hardware on the first floor and the original carpenter locks on the second. 42 acres.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, D.C. The Sewall-Belmont House is located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. It has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Women's Party, founded by Alice Paul. Ms. Paul was a leading advocate and activist in the women's rights movement whose enthusiasm and efforts were instrumental in securing passage of the constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. The house also has historic significance as the residence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon. This is a versatile area, combining scenic resources with nationally significant beds of plant and animal fossils. Represented are three epochs of the Tertiary period, the Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene. The main span of time covered is from 3 million to 64 million years ago, and evidence indicates the presence of more ancient sea creatures—100

(Continued on page6)



WASO Legislative Team (back row, l to r) Don Henry, legal assistant; Eldon Reyer, keyman PNWR, RMR, and SWR; Douglas V. Jensen, legal assistant; Gerald W. Tays, keyman NAR, MAR and MWR; Robert Kasperek, keyman NCP, SER and WR. (front row, l to r) James M. Lambe, chief, Legislation; Mary Lou Campbell, secretary to R.C. Curry; Dr. Richard C. Curry, associate director, Legislation.



Let's make a difference

Incentive Awards - - - a give away program?

I would venture to say that anyone reading this article would think that sitting on the WASO or one of the Regional Incentive Awards Committees is an easy assignment. After all, what could be more fun or easier than handing out money to deserving fellow friends and workers?

It could be truthfully said that most beginning members of such committees come in with the "rubber-stamp" syndrome. But we each quickly learn that it is not so simple. Personal opinions vary, incidents may have happened to slant our feelings one way or the other about the person who comes up for an award, interpretations of the regulations may differ, and above all the concept of what one must do to be eligible for such recognition goes from one end of the spectrum to the other. We find that the Incentive Awards Program is not a give away, and that its function is to provide recognition and reward for the truly outstanding and dedicated employees of the Service.

Incentive by definition is that which incites to action; is stimulating; provocative. Its counterpart is motivation. Pavlov proved it many years ago and it still holds true—reward brings out the best in us! But it is a two-edged sword when used in the context of the Incentive Awards Program. If some are rewarded and others equally deserving are not, the discontent fostered in one person may cancel out the increased motivation gained in another. So we must strive to seek a measure of equality in this program just as we do in any program involving one of our primary resources—our people.

Maintaining this equality involves two things.

First, the committee must insure that each case that comes before it is judged on its merits, that all are held to the very high standards written in the regulations—not on whether the person is a good or rotten egg, likeable, a despot, your best friend or worst enemy.

The second requirement (and a problem that is more difficult to overcome) is motivation of all first-line supervisors to fully participate in the Incentive Awards Program. That first-line supervisor can be anyone from a person in the beginning management ranks all the way up to the Director of the Service. To adequately and simply define a first-line supervisor it is that person with direct supervision over another. No one may receive an award unless the action is initiated by this individual.

Many supervisors, however, tend to neglect this vital area, and pressed by day-to-day crises and activities, put off such personnel matters. It is after all a "bonus" the reasoning often goes—so such matters are consistently

placed in the realm of things that are nice to do when time permits. Under this thought process, however, time never permits. I think each of us must realize that incentive awards like other personnel matters should receive relatively top priority in order to keep the program fair and equitably distributed among all our employees. If not, we end up with a system where only certain groups of people actively use the program and reap its rewards to the attendant dissatisfaction of others not afforded the opportunity to be considered.

The committee has given much thought to this matter. We have looked into various problems associated with the awards program and are continually seeking ways to actively involve all our people in it to the ultimate benefit of the Service. We have found that certain people use the program consistently while others almost never submit awards. Yet we do not believe that this implies that some offices have all the outstanding people. Concurrently, we take the viewpoint that this system is not being properly utilized by all—not that it is being overused by some. It is our conclusion that this is in large part because many first-line supervisors do not know how to go about writing an award. It is not a simple matter. You can't just say the employee is doing a good job—you have to prove it.

Many first-line supervisors supervise employees in the lower-graded ranks, and these people—if they are good—are promoted rapidly. This rapid promotion is reward in itself, of course, but it should not obviate their being considered for awards if these are justified.

There are many reasons—some perhaps valid and some only excuses—for not using the Incentive Awards Program. But a good supervisor will overcome all if he has a truly deserving employee. If it is a matter of not knowing the regulations—the personnel generalist assigned to you is there to help. They won't write the award for you, but they can give you invaluable assistance on how to do it.

The Incentive Awards Program is a most important activity which we should all recognize and use judiciously and in which all employees should have the opportunity to be considered fairly and equally. It can "make a difference."

Nancy C. Blauvelt

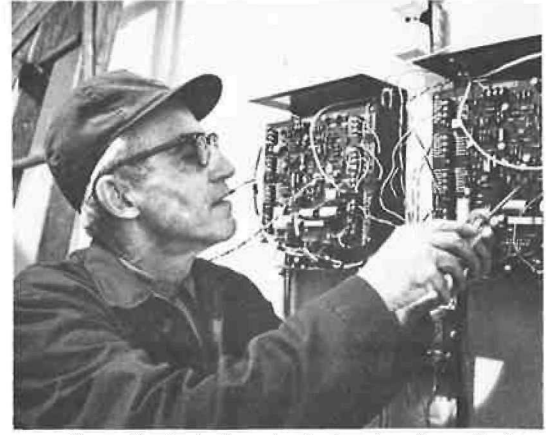
Secretary,
Office of Associate Director, Park System Management



The task of addressing invitations to more than 7,000 guests is tackled by Gloria Keaton.



Robert Jameson and Clyde Lockwood of the Visitor Services and Protection Division review crowd control strategy.



Complicated electrical circuitry installed to light displays and interior of new portrait gallery is given final inspection by Anthony Bombara.

Behind the scenes at opening of Second Bank Gallery at INHP

How does a park get ready for a major event such as the one recently held at Independence National Historical Park?

This was a double-barrelled Bi-

centennial event—the opening of the Second Bank Portrait Gallery with its collection of the Founding Fathers, and the commemoration of the First Continental Congress.

Some pretty fancy behind-the-scenes footwork set the program in motion.

An event of this scale doesn't just happen, it has to be planned. Arrangements had to be made to seat attendees, erect a speakers' platform, set up a public address system, engage a band, print and distribute programs and invitations, prepare press kits, check electric circuitry and provide for emergency maintenance if necessary.

Even a new lawn was planted—tender, velvety grass appeared within two weeks.

The Philadelphia Police Department cooperated with National Park Service rangers, some in costume, to provide protection and crowd con-



Mrs. Mary Carroll of Friends of Independence National Historical Park presents poster-map of Independence Hall and Old Philadelphia to Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton as Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood looks on. William Rush's life-sized wood sculpture of George Washington, one of the main features of the gallery, looms in background.



Chairs are erected on a grassy carpet under a bright green canopy.



Tour guide Maria Burks explains accomplishments of American statesmen featured in Second Bank Portrait Gallery.



Cutting the ribbon to officially open the Second Bank Portrait Gallery to the public are Director Ronald H. Walker; Mayor Frank L. Rizzo of Philadelphia; Congressman Joseph M. McDade; Senator Hugh Scott; Congresswoman Corinne Boggs, and John W. Warner, administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

trol. Direct radio contact between some rangers and the control center was maintained at all times.

In addition to Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood and his staff, the park had some other helping hands. Friends of Independence National Historical Park, a group of ladies who formed a non-profit organization more than two years ago, handled many of the preparations for the opening of the art gallery. The Friends recruited 40 volunteer guides (or docents) who were trained by the park staff to conduct tours of the gallery.

"Visitors enjoy hearing about prominent members of 19th century politics," tour guide Maria Burks says. Her job is to make sure that all questions concerning the part each statesman played in the formation of our country are fully answered.

Friends compiled a list of over 7,000 dignitaries to whom invitations were sent.

"In order to meet deadlines, much of the work had to be taken home," Gloria Keaton, a secretary at Independence NHP relates. Gloria provided clerical assistance to the Friends, who also planned and contracted for a subscription dinner for

650, and did all the decorating at the visitor center.

In addition, the Friends donated two portraits to the gallery—those of James and Dolley Madison by James Sharples which now hang in the American Statesmen room.

Although the visitor center where the dinner was held was not yet finished, Fred Spencer, project supervisor, assured planners: "Everything will be in ready-to-go order. You won't know this place." He was right. openings had been covered with nylon reinforced plastic, 10-foot-high taffeta drapes hung around the interior of the 120'x90' area and construction materials and supplies removed from the

premises. By Monday, after the festivities, all ceremonial frills had been removed and work was resumed on the building, due to open next spring.

John Milley was responsible for interior design of Second Bank Portrait Gallery, selection and layout of portraits and exhibits, layout of furnishings, and a 20-page descriptive booklet.

"While it has been comparatively easy for me," John says, "it has been difficult for my family. Completing the gallery guide book on time has meant sacrificing many evenings and weekends to study and write beyond my ordinary duties as museum supervisor."



Some 650 patrons attended the dinner reception sponsored by Friends of Independence National Historical Park.



Installation of main exhibit items at the portrait gallery was accomplished by workmen from Harpers Ferry Center with assistance from Independence NHP maintenance and electrical crews.



Final touches are put on exhibits in the Documents Room, whose furnishings were financed by the Questers, Inc., a group interested in American antiquities.

Cruncher applauded as bear program bombs

Probably by default, the most acclaimed "actor" in the NBC's recently cancelled "Sierra" series was Cruncher, the bear. Audience reaction surveys found Cruncher

right up there with Yosemite's superb scenery atop the limited list of what viewers liked best about Universal's ill-fated production.

Cruncher got his name for this



Cruncher the bear prowls the set of Sierra series, attracted by a "taste of honey" and other lures. Cruncher's fan mail led all others from now cancelled Thursday night NBC show filmed in Yosemite NP.

role because of what he did to garbage cans. His public appeal might have been less if it was known that his real name is Mergitroyd. Yep, Mergitroyd.

He's an old hand at acting, reports Jack Morehead, former chief ranger at Yosemite who served as NPS technical consultant on the series. He is "playful, docile, and well-mannered," Jack says. Home is the Derby Animal Farm in Buellton, Calif., where "Mergie" has spent his entire life in an apparently happy captivity.

How do trainers get Mergie to do all those tricks? "They simply try to coax him to react in a natural manner to any given situation," Jack explains. "He is enticed onto picnic tables, car tops, inside tents by the use of strategically placed honey, marshmallows and chicken necks."

After 11 weeks in Yosemite, Mergie shows no desire to join the park's wild bear population or bear management program.

He is content to be transported out of the park simply because of a low Nielsen rating.

Save time, trouble; mail check to bank

Tired of waiting in line to cash your pay check? Bone-weary from running all over town to pay your monthly bills? Worried about increasing theft of Government checks?

Why not arrange to have your pay check sent directly to the bank of your choice and save yourself a lot of grief and worry and help the Government cut costs.

The Treasury Department has estimated that it saves \$1.3 million as a result of its new composite check program. This program insures that you get paid every two weeks come rain or foul-up.

Even if you have to open a checking account, it will probably save you time and money and give you a record of how much you spend.

So why not get with your payroll officer and fill out the proper forms to have your check mailed to your bank?

Big Thicket

(From page 2)

million-year old ammonites and swimming and gliding reptiles.

The National Monument may be established only after the donation of three state parks, and the Secretary may acquire not more than 1,000 additional acres of private land.

Passage of a legislative program of this size and significance requires the expenditure of much time and effort on the part of many representatives of NPS and the Department.

Heading up the Park Service legislative team is Dr. Richard C. Curry, associate director, Legislation, and James M. (Mike) Lambe, chief, Legislation.

Drafts of bills and reports on legislation are prepared by Legal Assistants Don Henry and Douglas V. Jensen. Area studies, reports, and presentations are prepared by these Keymen, who have responsi-

bility for specific regions: Robert B. Kasperek, National Capital Parks, Southeast and Western; Gerald W. Tays, North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic and Midwest; and Eldon Reyer, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Northwest.

The legislative effort often involves other members of the Directorate who testify before Congressional committees or stand by to answer detailed questions.

When their expertise is needed, regional directors, superintendents and specialists from the field travel to Washington or attend hearings in other parts of the country.

Secretary Morton, Assistant Secretary Reed and their assistants frequently journey to Capitol Hill to participate in hearings or discuss pending proposals with interested members.

All in all, providing Congress with the information it must have to act on park bills is a delicate, demanding job requiring some of NPS's most specialized expertise.

They told him he would never walk again - - -

In the early hours of a Saturday morning, 24-year-old Jim Popovich regained consciousness and stared in a dazed wonder at the carnage around him.

He called out to a companion who had been in the seat beside him. From the darkness there came a reassuring reply.

Then Jim Popovich became aware that he had no feeling from the waist down. He was paralyzed, for somewhere in the violent impact of the crash that delicate column of bone and fiber and nerve paths that is the human spine had been wrenched apart and he was now, in effect, two pieces of human being, one functioning, the other stricken.

"Oh, boy," he thought to himself. "Now I gotta start all over again."

The next day, in a hospital 50 miles away, they cut out part of his spine and fused a long, smooth strip of bone from his pelvis to the place where there had been six vertebrae. And at some time during those agonizing days they told him that he would never walk again.

Much less than a year later, James Gregory Popovich was at work as a seasonal ranger for the National Park Service at Great Sand Dunes National Monument near Alamosa, Colorado.

And this engaging young man with the easy smile and unruly dark hair is walking.

"Well, maybe it isn't actually walking," he concedes, "because, actually, it's a kind of gait. Like this..." And with that, he swings his metal-braced legs in an easy arch between his crutches and confidently, with surprising speed, makes his way about.

While attending Adams State College in Colorado, Jim worked as a seasonal maintenance worker at Great Sand Dunes National Monument, where Jim Carrico is superintendent. The chance to become a permanent National Park Service employee took him to Jewel Cave National Monument in South Dakota starting in 1973. And it was there, returning from an evening in nearby Carter, that the accident nearly took his life and appeared to have ended



Jim Popovich with Great Sand Dunes superintendent James W. Carrico.

his career with the Park Service.

"You can't believe how hard I tried to make believe it hadn't happened," he recalls. "I spent a lot of time lying there in bed, looking at first one toe, then another, and telling them to move, move, move. But they never did."

Jim's parents and brother, Mike, encouraged him daily. The people of Monte Vista, his home town, started a fund drive tagged "Help Jim Walk." The Park Service people at Great Sand Dunes arranged benefit hikes over Medano Pass. And there were the medical technicians at Craig Rehabilitation Institute in Denver, whose patience and affection helped Jim through some of his roughest times.

Then, one day last February, Superintendent Carrico came to visit.

"We talked about a lot of things. Then, just before he left, he said, 'Jim, I'm going to see what we can do for you.' I couldn't believe it."

Carrico arranged to have Jim Popovich join his staff at Great Sand Dunes as a seasonal employee, in uniform, working at the information counter of the monument's visitor center.

"I sat on a chair that was fixed up with casters so I could roll around behind the counter," he says, "and it's funny, how people react to that sort of thing. You could see 'em

circling around there in the lobby, kind of eyeing me and thinking 'What kind of a Park Service ranger is it that scoots around on a chair like that?' But I'd call to them—'Hi, there, how are ya? Where you from?' And the first thing you know, we'd be talking and they'd go away as friends of mine."

Time and exercise strengthened Jim's body, and his own desire—plus special controls—made it possible for him once more to learn to drive.

Later in the summer, Jim was placed in charge of a crew of Neighborhood Youth Corps workers who built rock walls and other improvements in campground areas and along the roads.

There, too, Jim had the opportunity to meet and chat with people, and occasionally to reflect on his own future.

"I've always believed that experience is the best teacher," he says with something approaching black humor, "and let's face it, this is a helluva way to learn. But something good comes out of everything. I've got my health; I've got my whole life to look forward to."

"I like people and here, why, the Park Service has given me people from all over the country to talk with and have for friends. That's pretty much what it's all about, isn't it?"

New faces

BARR, Marvyn E., to Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 BRISCOE, Bettye J., to Sec, Amistad RA
 BURROW, Viola B., to Accounts Maintenance Clk, NCP
 CUNNIUS, William F., to Pipe-fitter, Gateway NRA
 GEIER, Frank J., to Pk Tech, Aztec Ruins NM
 HEDDEN, Elwin M., Jr., to Pk Tech, Lake Mead NRA
 HUGHES, Rhonda S., to Clk-Typist, Ohio Group
 JANSSEN, Joanne F., to Clk-Typist, NCP
 KAIN, Patrick D., to Maintenance Worker, Mount Rainier NP
 LEE, Marvin E., to Laborer, Golden Gate NRA
 LUCKETT, Barbara A., to Sec, Assoc Dir Prof Serv, SERO
 LUTHY, James F., to Pk Tech, Sitka NHP
 MARTINEZ, Angela V., to Voucher Examiner, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO
 MILLER, William E., to Computer Spec, Systems Design Div, WASO
 MOSSER, Paula R., to Clk Steno, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHS
 OTTO, Connie Y., to Clk-Typist, NCP
 OWEN, James A., to Supv Concessions Analyst, Concessions Div, WASO
 RAMIREZ-DIAZ, Elias, to Guard, Chamizal NM
 RASMUSSEN, Steven Lee, to Admin Clk, Dinosaur NM
 RISS Jr., Fredric D., to Museum Tech, Div Museum Serv, HFC
 ROWLAND, Robert N., to Computer Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
 WALKER, Margaret C., to Clk-Steno, Div Exhibits, HFC
 WEBER, Bruce E., Pk Ranger, Gateway NRA
 WONG, Donald E., to Laborer, Golden Gate NRA

New places

ARANGUENA, Jose, Auto & Heavy Equipm't Mechanic, Yosemite NP, to Same, Hawaii Volcanoes NP
 BURGE, Ancil V., SWRO, to Exhibits Spec, Div Exhibits, HFC
 COLLINS, Rodney E., Admin Off, Mesa Verde NP, to Same, Manhattan Properties

People on the move

DUNTON, Irving L., Jr., Facility Mgr, Pictured Rocks NL, to Facility Mgr Spec, North Cascades NP
 HANNEMAN, Larry E., Supv Pk Ranger, Badlands NM, to Same, Lake Mead NRA
 HENDERSON, Sam R., Archeologist, Southern Arizona Gp, to Pk Mgr, Casa Grande Ruins NM
 HOLLAND, John T., Pk Tech, Whiskeytown NRA, to Pk Tech, Whiskeytown NRA, to Pk Ranger, Padre Island NS
 HOOKER, Sandra K., Clk-Typist, NCP, to Admin Clk, Prince William Forest Pk
 LARUE, Howard H., Admin Off, INHP, to Same, Oper Eval, MARO
 PHELPS, Norma C., Clk-Steno, Assoc Dir Coop Act, NCP, to Sec, HFC
 SANDERS, James A., Pk Ranger, Everglades NP, to Same, Stones River NB
 STEPHENSON, Wilbur, Facility Mgmt Off, Lake Mead, to Pk Mgr, Lassen Volcanic NP
 VAUGHAN, Thomas G., Pk Ranger, Point Reyes NS, to Pk Mgr, Hubbell Trading Post NHS
 WARNER, Keith H., General Supply Spec, Cape Hatteras NS, to Contract Spec, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO
 WOODSON, Lawrence R., Position Class Spec, NCP, to Same, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO

Out of the traces

ATKINS, Wilbur R., Maintenance man, Crater Lake NP
 BAYSA, Catherine C., Personnel Clk, Personnel Mgmt & Devel, WRO

BELCHER, Thomas A., Maintenance Worker, Olympic NP
 DAVIS, Mary R., Clk-Steno, NCP
 FLISTER, Jeanne D., Contact Rep, NCP
 GARCIA, Max J., Maintenance Worker, Gila Cliff Dwellings NM
 GARCIA, Rachel G., Pk Aid, Gila Cliff Dwellings NM
 GYOVAL, Joseph Lee, Motion Picture Production, Spec, Div Audiovisual Arts, HFC
 HAHN, Gertrude E., Mail & Files Clk, Mount Rainier NP
 HOPKINS, Doris May, Clk-Typist, Arizona Archeological Center
 JOHNSON, Linda S., Clk-Typist, Amistad RA
 LEMAY, William E., Private, US Pk Police
 MCGOWAN, Lawrence, Voucher Examiner, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, RMRO
 ROSS, Linda L., Clk-Typist, Saguaro NM
 SIMPSON, Debra S., Sec, NCP
 VALINE, Michael T., Supv Acct, Finance, PNRO
 WASHINGTON, Carletha B., Staff Clk, NCP
 WILSON, Clarence E., Pk Aid, Hot Springs NP

The General Services Administration has notified NPS that the President's official photograph in color lithographic reproductions sizes 10x14 inches and 17x23 inches will be available in the very near future. These will be provided free of charge.

It is suggested that estimated needs be ordered as soon as possible on form DI-70 from the Chief, Branch of General Services, WASO.



U.S. Department of the Interior
 Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton
 National Park Service
 Director Ronald H. Walker



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