

Courier

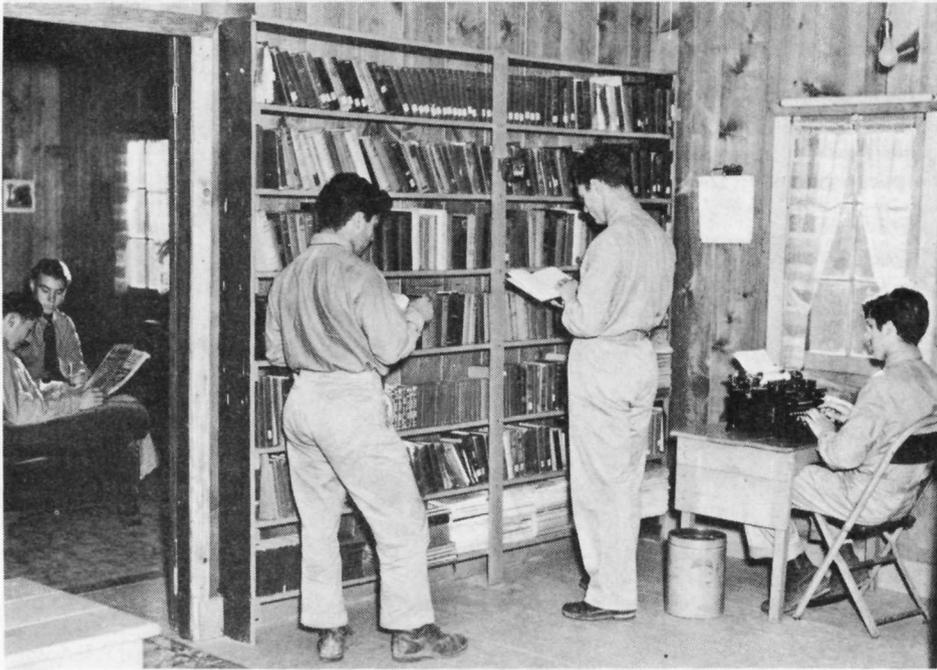
The National Park Service Newsletter

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April 1983

It's 50 years since CCC went into action



The library was an important feature of every CCC camp.



A total of 2,500 lookout towers were built by the CCC to strengthen forest fire protection systems.

By Conrad L. Wirth and
James F. Kieley

If ever an idea coincided with the need for it, that idea was the Civilian Conservation Corps—the CCC. The need was born of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The idea was the brain child of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was inaugurated 50 years ago March 4 with a pledge to turn the economy around and head the Nation toward recovery under the New Deal. The CCC was a bold and singularly successful undertaking, not only because it involved a unique arrangement of interdepartmental collaboration, but also because its broad objectives ranged from the conservation of natural resources to restoration of human dignity and well being through gainful employment on worth-while projects combined with

training, education, health care, and family assistance.

The new Administration and the Congress got down to work on the recovery effort within the week. On the evening of his inauguration the President conferred with his principal advisers and that very night made the decision that started the first hundred days of action for economic reform and restructure. Those decisions produced executive orders that closed all the country's banks for 4 days, prohibited the shipment of gold and silver, and called Congress into special session to deal with the financial crisis. Leading bankers were summoned to Washington to advise on the emergency. Congress convened at noon on March 9 and passed legislation which allowed the banks to reopen. Other emergency bills were quickly submitted by the Administration and enacted. Senator

Burton K. Wheeler's prediction that "Congress will jump through a hoop to put them through" proved correct. Within a month a total of some 13 major legislative enactments were sent to the White House for approval.

One of those bills, which became the Civilian Conservation Corps Act, was introduced on March 21 and passed on March 31. It authorized the establishment of an independent agency along the lines of an organization chart that FDR had roughly sketched on a desk pad. He had gone so far as actually to write the name of the CCC director in the topmost box. That was Robert Fechner, a gifted administrator who had come up in the organized labor movement to become general vice president of the International Association of Machinists. He also stipulated that the director was to report directly to the White House, not

through channels. The Department of Labor was assigned the task of recruiting the CCC enrollees. The Army was to be responsible for housing, feeding and clothing the enrollees, and providing for their health and educational needs. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture were to plan the work projects and give technical supervision to the enrollees on the job. In a footnote to his chart the President wrote: "I want personally to check on the position, scope, etc., of the camps, size, work done, etc."

The CCC accepted for enrollment young men between the ages of 17 and 25 who were "unemployed and in need of employment." Most of the enrollees had dependents at home and were required to send \$22 of their monthly cash allowance of \$30 to their families. The majority of them continued their education in the camps, which offered high school and even college level courses. In addition, training was given in various lines of skilled work, thus increasing the individual's opportunity for development after leaving the Corps. As the result of outdoor work, regular hours, good food, and adequate medical and general health care, enrollees gained weight and improved physically after their first few weeks in camp.

Disclosure of the CCC concept sent a shockwave of anticipation through the departments involved. The first inkling of how it would affect the National Park Service came in a memorandum of March 13 from Director Horace M. Albright to Senior Assistant Director Arthur Demaray reporting reliable information he had received that the Departments of War, Interior and Agriculture would be involved in "reforestation" projects under the provisions of a \$500 million bond issue relief bill. He suggested that Chief Forester John Coffman be asked to compile a forest improvement budget at once, so the Service would be ready for whatever allocation of emergency funds it might receive.

On April 3, Director Albright was assigned by the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to represent him at a series of meetings with Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to the President. He reported to the Secretary that in those sessions it was disclosed that Fechner was, in fact, to be named Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps and that he would have an advisory council representing the cooperating Federal departments. It was also announced that State parks

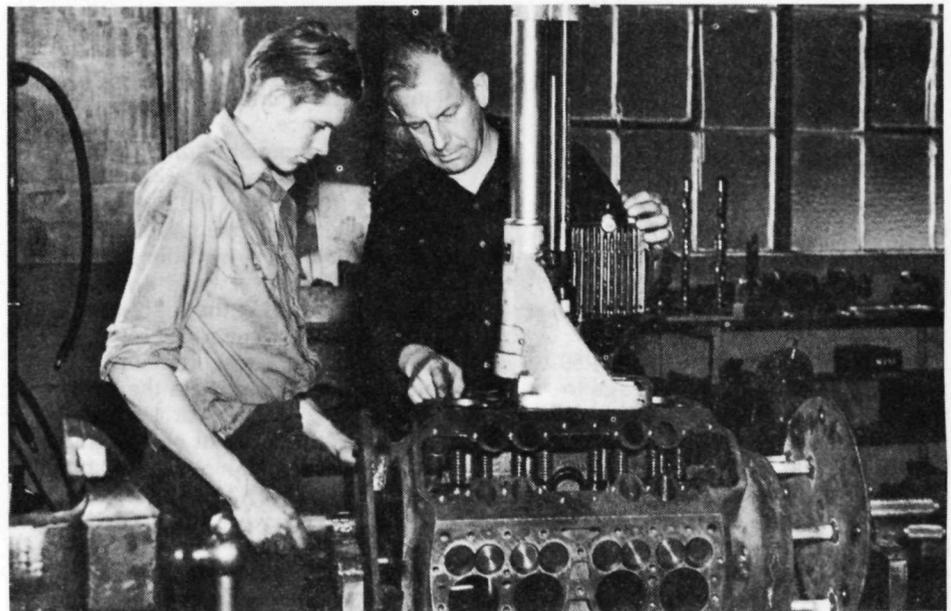
would come within the purview of the CCC program. This gave the National Park Service its first directed responsibility to cooperate with the States in developing State park systems, and Albright sent wires that day to all State park authorities asking them to come to Washington for consultation.

Although the first National Park Service director, Stephen T. Mather, and Horace Albright were instrumental in forming the National Conference on State Parks in 1921, the Service's relationship with State park people had been purely informal and social, largely of a seminar nature, up to 1933. The CCC program provided the first opportunity to work in close cooperation with the State parks and the park systems in the political

subdivisions of the States. Director Albright believed that the best way to accomplish the new objective would be through a regional system rather than working directly out of Washington. To start things off, however, the Service got in touch with S. Herbert Evison who at that time was executive officer of the National Conference on State Parks. He became principal assistant to Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth who had been designated by Albright to organize the State park program. Many of the States had no parks at all, and the CCC program was the beginning of State park systems in more than half of the States of the Union. The Service's regional offices for emergency work appointed inspectors to give general supervision to the



Adequate hospital facilities were a part of every CCC camp.



A foreman shows how automobile engine cylinders were rebored. A part of the project training program designed to increase the enrollee's chances of employment after leaving camp.



Reconstruction of monastery at the La Purisima Mission State Historical Monument, Calif. Adobe bricks were manufactured by CCC enrollees.

Federal interest in State park activities, and the success of the operation led to bringing the entire Service under a regional administrative structure.

Secretary Ickes designated Director Albright to represent the Department on the CCC Advisory Council. Albright's first step in that capacity was to designate Chief Forester Coffman to take charge of National Park Service CCC work and also to coordinate the participation of other bureaus of the Department. Assistant Director Wirth, in addition to carrying responsibility for the State park program, was designated by Secretary Ickes as the Department's representative on the CCC Advisory Council from 1937 to 1943.

President Roosevelt's declared wish to have 250,000 CCC enrollees in camps and at work by June 30 was fulfilled. The first enrollees were selected on April 7 and the first 200-man camp was established in George Washington National Forest in Virginia, 10 days later. By July 1 the Corps numbered 300,000.

Termination of the CCC was dictated by the exigencies of war. From the time that Hitler's determination to conquer all of Europe became clear, the Administration began

to move toward making the United States the "arsenal of democracy" in World War II. As defense preparations progressed, employment levels rose and the public works projects of the depression period were correspondingly reduced. During the shift there was talk of retaining the CCC and revamping its administrative structure to abolish the office of director, relieve the Army of its responsibilities, and operate the program through a coordinating committee consisting of an executive assistant to the President and representatives of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. That plan was recommended to the White House early in 1940 by Secretary of the Interior Ickes with the concurrence of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, but was rejected by President Roosevelt in the belief that the Corps should not lose its original identity. As war came closer many facets of the CCC program gradually disappeared. The final decision to liquidate was reached on June 30, 1942. Congress ordered termination of the CCC and voted \$8 million to defray the cost of its dismantlement.

The legacy of the CCC was considerable and varied. In parks and

forests it had built roads and trails, camp grounds and picnic grounds, cabins, bathhouses, water lines, telephone lines, fire trails, hiking trails, bridges, and more. The 3,612,800 young men who served single or multiple 6-month enrollments over the Corps' life of 9 years were physically fit, trained in an impressive array of trades and job skills, and constituted an exceptional source of manpower for military service. Hundreds of army officers received experience readily translatable into mobilization operations. Moreover, the armed services were given first claim on the trucks, heavy equipment, buildings and supplies remaining in the camps at the time of liquidation.

The CCC success story has long been remembered, especially by former enrollees who have organized themselves to preserve the name and fame of the Corps. They celebrated its 50th anniversary during a ceremony at Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park, Va., on April 5 when the U.S. Postal Service issued a 20-cent Civilian Conservation Corps commemorative stamp.

In this 50th anniversary year, the 1916 Society of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service has chosen the Civilian Conservation Corps as the theme of its 67th Founders Day Dinner, August 25, commemorating the National Park Service Act.

(Editor's Note: Photos were reproduced by the National Geographic Society from an album owned by Connie Wirth. The CCC album—one of only six made—was designed and hand-crafted for the most eminent of the era. President Roosevelt presented a copy to the King of England, George VI.)



New CCC commemorative stamp, issued on Apr. 5, at Big Meadows in Shenandoah NP, Va.

Activating agreements signed at San Antonio Missions

By Ben Moffett
Assistant to Regional Director for Public Affairs, SWR

As mariachi music wafted across the San Jose Mission compound, an agreement was signed between Director Russell Dickenson and Catholic Archbishop Patrick Flores that allows Federal Government presence on the grounds of still active churches.

The signing, together with the singing of agreements with the State of Texas and the San Antonio Conservation Society, activated San Antonio Missions National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System.

The park consists of four active mission churches—San Jose, San Juan Capistrano, Espada and Concepcion. The missions were built in the 18th century by Franciscan missionaries accompanying Spanish explorers.

"Today represents success in a mutual interest on the part of the people of San Antonio to protect the evidence of the past," said Dickenson.

"My hand is trembling with excitement for what is about to take place today," said Archbishop Flores.

Also participating in the signing ceremonies were San Antonio Conservation Society President Lynn Bobbitt and Texas Parks and Wildlife Director James Bell.

On hand representing the NPS, besides the Director, were Deputy Director Mary Lou Grier, Southwest Regional Director Robert Kerr and Superintendent Jose Cisneros. Cisneros has been on the scene at San Antonio since 1978, when legislation authorizing the park was signed.

The agreement with the Archdiocese calls for the Park Service to operate and maintain the grounds and all buildings other than the church structures themselves. NPS will not have authority within the churches and the church will be responsible for maintaining those structures.

Dickenson called the agreement "the first of its kind ever in the National Park Service" and labeled it "a guide for future negotiations" elsewhere. The final agreement had the blessing of the Department of Justice on the

Photo by Michael A. Cappelli.



(From left) Lynn Bobbitt, Preservation Conservation Society; James Bell, Director, Parks Division, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; Superintendent Jose A. Cisneros; Director Dickenson, and the Most Reverend Patrick F. Flores, Archbishop of San Antonio.

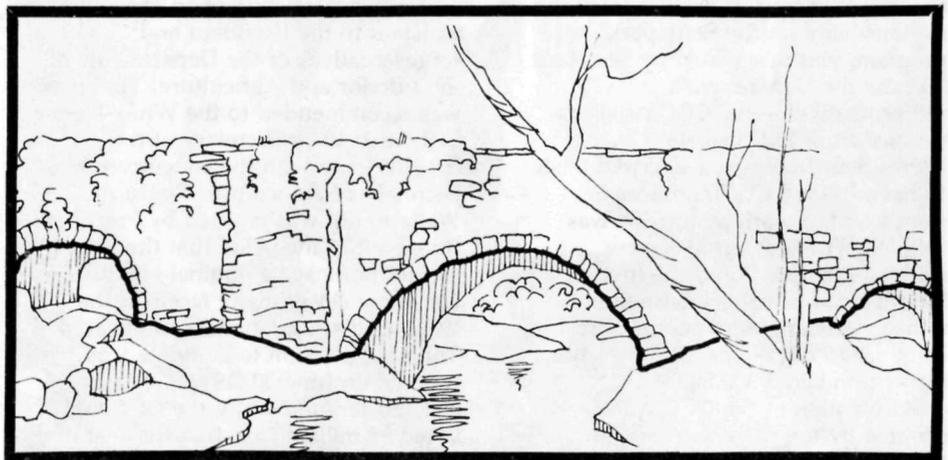
question of constitutional separation of church and State.

The agreement with the State of Texas gives NPS authority to manage the land owned by the State on which Mission San Jose stands. The State has managed the land since it was established as a National Historical Site in the 1940s. The 1978 legislation made San Jose National Historical Site part of the larger park.

The agreement with the San Antonio Conservation Society recognizes the Society's support of NPS management. With it the Society

deeded Espada Aqueduct to the National Park Service. The aqueduct is part of one of two historic irrigation systems in the park.

The ceremony followed a mariachi mass at the San Jose Mission and was held in front of the elaborately carved Rose Window of the church. Henry Guerra, a long time supporter of the park, was the master of ceremonies and city councilwoman Helen Dutmer made welcoming remarks. Patsy Light, chairperson of the San Antonio Missions Advisory Commission, was among the dignitaries.



Espada Aqueduct. The irrigation system built over two and a half centuries ago is still a part of the agricultural life of the mission community.

Kalaupapa . . . paradise lost and regained

By Douglas L. Caldwell
Cultural Resources Management
WASO

Kalaupapa—the word conjures up many, often contradictory images . . . a lush, tropical paradise . . . a living hell on earth . . . a refuge on Molokai, a part of the National Park System since 1980—was and still remains the home for those Hawaiians afflicted with the *ma'i hoolaawale* (separating sickness). The Kalaupapa National Historical Park, a 15,645-acre preserve on Molokai's north shore provides a lush backdrop against which those afflicted with the dreaded *mai pake* (Hansen's disease) play out their lives, misunderstood and shunned by the outside world.

The peninsula is dominated by a 2,000-foot high pali (lava cliff or excarpment) that delineates it from the rest of the island of Molokai, and by three valleys that generally run from the pali towards the shore. The most unusual feature, though, is the Kauhako Crater in which a seemingly insignificant pool of water is home to a unique mini-ecosystem of flora and fauna. The pool, with a surface area of less than an acre, has a depth of 815 feet. Its depth, in conjunction with such a small surface area, has produced morphological and chemical characteristics that qualify Kauhako as one of the most unusual lakes in the world. Also, the summer deciduous dry forest surrounding the lake is the most significant vegetational feature on the peninsula. Animal and bird life, like the plant communities, reflect species introduced by the early Hawaiians and later migrants to the islands (beef cattle, deer, feral goats and pigs, mongeese, rats, wild dogs, mourning doves, pigeons, barred doves, etc.). But again, the community structure in Kauhako, while distinctly Hawaiian but not unique to that location, is different from other communities found elsewhere in the islands. There also are such endangered species as the Moloka'i thrush, Moloka'i creeper, and 'i'iwi.

The history of Kalaupapa as a leprosarium can be divided into three major periods. The first, the Pioneer Kalawao Period, extends from the initial landing of patients in 1866 through 1873. The second, the Kalawao Settlement Period, spans the

remainder of the 19th century and up to 1911. This period witnessed the development of housing, churches, and other buildings at the settlement and establishment of the United States Leprosy Investigation Station. The third, the Kalaupapa Settlement Period, stretches from abandonment of Kalawao and the resettlement at Kalaupapa in 1911 to the present. It was during this latter period that the venerated Father Damien selflessly served at the leprosarium, and while doing so, succumbed to the disease.

Thus, Kalaupapa, with its wealth of cultural and natural features and resources, some unique to the peninsula and others common to all the islands, together with its continuing story as a leprosy settlement will present challenges to the National Park Service in developing an innovative approach to managing the preserve. Congress, in the enabling legislation of Dec. 22, 1980, specifically identifies what it considers are the two principal purposes for establishing the park. The first, and one not new to Park Service thinking, is research, preservation, and maintenance of natural features and significant historic structures, traditional Hawaiian sites, and other cultural sites and values.

The second purpose, and one that requires extreme sensitivity to the needs and aspirations of the 134 patients of the leprosarium, is preservation of the Kalaupapa settlement, together with guaranteeing the lifetime tenancy rights of the patients at the settlement and the protection of their lifestyle and rights to privacy, while still fulfilling the Congressional requirement to provide limited visitation to the peninsula by the general public. And thus the workload has been divided between the Park Service and the State government of Hawaii to fulfill the Congress' wishes. The Service will document Kalaupapa's history and significance, and preserve its natural and manmade features, while the State will provide needed health care for the remaining patients on the island.

Almost a year ago, Henry Law, a historical architect from the Denver Service Center, arrived at Kalaupapa. Law has been given the task of developing data on the various historic structures related to the area's use as a treatment center—an ambitious project when you consider that over 400 structures exist. Some \$700,000 was authorized for FY 82 for emergency

(Continued on page 6.)



DSC architect Henry Law on the front porch of one of the residences at the Kalaupapa leprosarium. The cottage, its state of disrepair representative of much of the settlement, now serves as Law's quarters while he is duty stationed on the remote Molokai preserve.

Park Police like to look at gift horses

By Leo Willette
Public Affairs Office, WASO

Kids love to pet their noses . . .
Troublemakers tend to cool-off near them . . .

They have a great retirement program. And they can advance to just "under" the Presidency.

We're talking horses—U.S. Park Police horses. Horses who, if they could, might name-drop all the way from Burt Reynolds to President Reagan.

And, we're talking donations.

First, every horse in the U.S. Park Police Mounted Units is a donated animal; some 71 horses patrolling beats in the National Capital Parks, in New York City, and in San Francisco.

Horse lovers, it seems, don't have to be implored or prodded into donating their animals to the Park Police. If anything, the mounted Park Police and their colleagues in the Training Barn at Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., are most selective.

Even after a gift horse is conditionally accepted, he (as you will see, they are all he's) must pass a 30-day evaluation. Flunk this evaluation, says Sgt. Denis Ayers, Officer in charge of Mounted Training, and the horse will be returned graciously to the donor.

Sgt. Ayers outlines the Park Police requirements for donated horses: Five to 7 years old, able to pass a physical examination by a vet, must stand 15/3 hands high (about 63 inches from bottom of foot to withers), be a gelding (although there are a few stallions in the ranks), be temperamentally suited for police work, and be any color other than gray.

Most of the Park Police horses boast youthful credentials—former racing thoroughbreds, ex-hunter and show horses, and one-time sidekicks of the famous and the well-to-do. Most come from the hunt and ride "countries" of, Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, and New York State.

Two of the horses currently in the Training Barn belonged to motion picture actor Burt Reynolds. Reynolds donated "Lotta Breeze" and "Jupiter" for the same horse-loving reason most donors mention:

"The owners simply couldn't give the horses enough work," explains Officer John Grasso at the Training Barn. Then, too, many donors can

visit (or at least see) their former steeds as the horses work their beats or appear in parades or shows.

Grasso turns and points around the 20-stall Training Barn. "That's an Irish horse from Middleburg, Va., named 'Shamrock.' Over there is 'In Advance,' a former race horse. You can tell a race horse by the tatto on the inside upper lip."

In another stall is the horse that President Reagan rides at Camp David and Quantico, "Tiger Murphy." Major George W. Winkel, recently retired Commander of the Park Police Training Branch, affirms President Reagan's affection for horses, as well as confirming the President's horsemanship.

"On more than one occasion," says Winkel, "the President has given credit to horseback riding for his good health. He has mentioned to us that when he first arrived in Hollywood he felt he had to learn to ride . . . to make sure he'd get (motion picture) work."

Horse donations come into focus as the National Capital Regional Office joins others in the National Park System preparing to launch versions of the Gifts Catalog.

Many horse-lovers might wish to give to the Mounted Units of Park Police; yet, they won't all have qualified horses to donate. For horse

fanciers the U.S. Park Police passes along these donation opportunities:

Saddle, with fittings	\$750
Bridle	\$125
Blue and white saddle blanket with Park Police insignia	\$ 35
Stirrup irons	\$ 12
Fleece pad	\$ 8
Liniment, per quart	\$ 9

For the donor who wishes to see the Park Police horses travel in style to their work beats, shows, parades, and the like . . .

3-horse trailer	\$ 5,000
	to \$ 6,000
8-horse trailer	\$18,000
6-horse van (trailer with cab)	\$50,000

As for horses' retirement plan, mentioned earlier . . .

When it's time for these horses to go out to pasture, they, will, go out to pasture.

"There are always plenty of horse lovers who will take the horse, care for and feed him, and let him romp out his days," says Winkel.

So, 40-hour week . . . lots of outdoor work . . . friendly nose pats by adoring children . . . and retirement at about the age of 21.

Hey, that ain't hay!

Kalaupapa . . .

(Continued from page 5.)

preservation treatment such as termite eradication, re-roofing, and exterior painting on 35 to 40 structures; and \$680,000 was earmarked for FY 83 for installation of a new water system. Future needs are: covering windows lacking glass, repairing foundations under sagging sections of some of the residences, weather-tightening of many structures, repairing unsafe steps, electrical rewiring, replacing unsafe sections of floors and handrails, providing exit doors with correct signing and panic hardware, and controlling of the *haole koa* plant and similar vegetation presently threatening foundations of historic structures.

Kalaupapa's isolation and the difficulty that exists even today in obtaining supplies and materials (supply barges call upon the settlement only twice a year) has encouraged the reuse of materials from older buildings in newer ones. This is

particularly vexing to Law as he strives to decipher settlement patterns especially at Kalawao, the site of the leprosarium before it was moved to Kalaupapa in 1911. In addition, other specialists will be needed to survey the area for archeological sites. The numerous stone features on the peninsula indicate the archeological record is extensive and warrants study.

Kalaupapa perhaps can best be summed up with one word—challenging. It will challenge the Park Service to present a sensitive, accurate, and balanced interpretation of a place of many contrasts . . . of human degradation and forbearance . . . of the good and bad in people set in an island paradise. And someday, Kalaupapa will take its place in the minds and hearts of the American people as testimony to the indomitable human spirit, a testimony worthy of preservation.

Volunteers year 'round

By Maude Salinger
Interpretive Specialist
Lowell National Historical Park, Mass.

They are as young as 3½ and as old as 83. They teach sign language, hand sew historical costumes, catalogue slides, conduct puppet workshops, transcribe oral history tapes, translate brochures into foreign languages, and have advised the park on matters ranging from hydraulics to trolleys. Since January of 1980 these individuals are among the 257 volunteers who have donated a total of 12,808 hours to Lowell National Historical Park, Mass. At minimum wage alone that's worth \$42,906.80.

Lowell National Historical Park's volunteer program was begun as an "experiment" in November of 1979. Its goals were two-fold: to involve local residents in NPS activities; and through their involvement and awareness of the park's mission, to aid the park in preserving and protecting its historical resources. Park Ranger Margie Hicks was appointed to a newly created permanent part-time position as Volunteer Coordinator. At that time, she supervised two local high school students who helped compile statistics and worked on the Park's Visitor Observational Analysis. Since then, the program has blossomed into a successful year-round effort, presently utilizing the talents of 104 individuals who volunteer for one of several different groups: historic drama, historic costuming, photography and graphics, youth advisors, high school interns, and junior rangers.

"It is important to treat volunteers as individuals, not as part of an amorphous group," says Volunteer Coordinator Margie Hicks. "Each volunteer has his or her own reason for volunteering—meeting new people, learning new skills, recognition, helping out the park. The challenge comes in recognizing the reason and trying to meet that expectation, just as should be done with paid employees."

The historic drama group who are mostly of high school age, perform skits and short vignettes based on significant events in Lowell's history. The skits are usually performed outdoors and this year will be part of ranger guided special interest tours.

The costuming group is comprised of about 15 (mostly retired) women



Historic drama volunteer Karen Leonard, wearing an 1840s mill girl costume designed and sewn by volunteer Anne Welcome.

who volunteer their time to sew historic costumes for special events, school programs, and the historic drama group. After examining original garments they draft their own patterns or use old tailor's patterns to make reproductions. So far, the group has sewn "two wardrobes full" of clothes including aprons, capes, undergarments, bonnets, shirts, pants and vests.

There is also a contingent of avid camera buffs who take slides and photographs to document park activities and building restoration. Professional graphics volunteers have designed posters for special events.

Perhaps the most unique (and largest) group of volunteers are the junior rangers. This group of 50 Lowell area youngsters, (61 are on a waiting list) ages 11-15, meet every Saturday to assist in a variety of park activities. They are supervised by a part-time Park Ranger George (Sandy)

Shepherd. When joining the program the junior rangers go through an orientation program to learn about the National Park Service and the history of Lowell, and they take a junior ranger pledge which is based on the 1916 Organic Act. Their "uniform" consists of green tee-shirts printed with the Lowell National Historical Park logo and green army caps with the volunteer patch sewn on the front. Once they have joined, the kids can remain in the program until they reach the age of 16.

The junior rangers staff information booths and tables throughout the summer at park sponsored ethnic festivals, lead tours for children, and conduct paper bag puppet workshops for pre-schoolers. They also produce a monthly "Kids Bulletin" which is sent to children in the local area and to other parks. Currently they are working on contacting every national park to find out what kinds of kids programs they offer. (Eighty-one parks have been contacted so far.) If you have a special kids program, please write Jr. Ranger Kevin Garneau, % Lowell National Historical Park, 171 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852.

"Working with park volunteers is both challenging and rewarding," says Volunteer Coordinator Margie Hicks. "Volunteers have taught me new skills, told me fascinating stories about Lowell's past and brought new perspectives to old ways of doing things. However, the enthusiasm and excitement Lowell's volunteers share about this new park and their city is the best gift. Lowell National Historical Park includes as a valuable resource not only its mills, canals, and history, but also its people—especially these dedicated and skilled volunteers."



Photo by James Higgins.

Lowell NHP Junior Rangers Rich and Craig Savoie. Together they have volunteered a total of 405 hours.

Park Briefs



Park Technician Ron Gimmillaro.

VALLEY FORGE NHP, PA.—A Revolutionary War Encampment was set up in the park on Feb. 19 and 20, to commemorate George Washington's Birthday. Forty "living history" troops from the 1st Continental Regiment and the Northamptonowne Militia were encamped on Saturday, and on Sunday, 40 soldiers of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment camped at the Muhlenberg Brigade area. Also, the 71st Annual Boy Scouts of America Pilgrimage—with some 2,000 scouts in attendance—toured the historic sites and took part in special interpretive programs.

GETTYSBURG NMP, PA.—Visitors will soon be able, for the first time, to view the late President Eisenhower's extensive personal book collection. The 863 volumes of history, biography, literature, military doctrine and art had been given in 1975 by the late Mamie Eisenhower to Eisenhower College at Seneca Falls, N.Y. When the college closed for economic reasons last year, the college and the Eisenhower family assisted in returning the book collection to the Gettysburg farmhouse.

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT—Most of the eight known prehistoric art sites in the 22,000 acres of stately sandstone cliffs and canyons of the monument have been defaced. These petroglyphs and pictographs were created by chipping out lines with a flint and a larger stone by the Fremont Indians who roamed the Colorado Plateau between 400 and 1400 A.D. Some of the petroglyphs have been outlined with crayon or chalk so they would photograph better. Others, especially the ringed suns, became targets for rock throwing or rifle practice. Park personnel try to eradicate the defacement as soon as possible, said Superintendent Dennis Hoffman, but some damage cannot be undone. "Once any small figure is gone, it is gone," he said.

GOLDEN GATE NRA, CALIF.—Gale winds and unusually high tides sent waves battering at the road leading to the Fort Point National Historic Site at the Golden Gate. The sea tore out more than 100 feet of seawall and also licked around the office of Site Manager Charles Hawkins during the late January storm that caused about \$1 million damage to national parks in California.



Fort Point NHS, at Golden Gate NRA, Calif.



Robert Oswald, Sal Marano and Leonard Lassak.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NHS, PA.—This site has been selected as one of the 97 park areas for Priority I phase of FIREPRO—NPS' new "normal fire year program," because of its location on the wooded front range of the Allegheny Mountains in Western Pennsylvania. In the photo, above, Maintenance employees Robert Oswald, Sal Marano and Leonard Lassak are pictured with the newly installed fire/weather station—in all readiness for Spring.

GATEWAY NRA, N.Y.-N.J.—The Staten Island Ice Hockey Rink at Miller Field was dedicated in late January. The rink was constructed with funds raised over many years by local residents; and is expected to meet the needs of individuals and organized ice hockey programs as well as other activities for urban recreationists such as figure skating, public skating and organized programs for senior citizens and schoolchildren. No date for opening to the public has been announced.

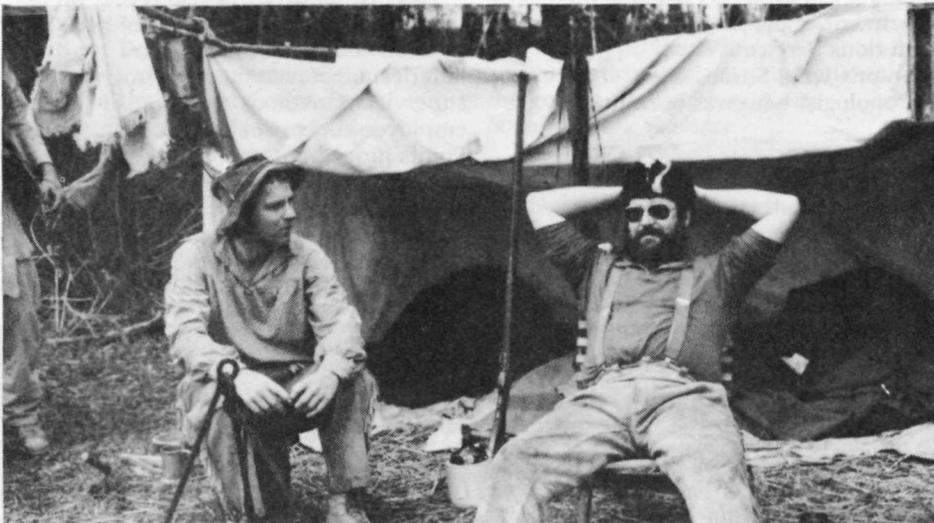
GETTYSBURG NMP, PA.—The Park Service is sponsoring a study of black and turkey vultures at the park and expects to uncover facts—both historical and scientific—about these scavengers of the battlefield. The flock of 800 or more vultures is reputed to be one of the largest in the U.S. The 2-year research project is a joint effort by NPS and the Fish and Wildlife Service, with investigating teams from Pennsylvania State University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Funding is being provided by NPS, F&WS and the Eastern National Park & Monument Association.



Park dedication, July 1933.

MORRISTOWN NHP, N.J.—The park celebrates its 50th anniversary this year with a 3-day gala, starting on Saturday, July 2nd and ending with a big bang of fireworks on Monday evening, July 4. During the Revolutionary War, Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters. Ford Mansion, which served as George Washington's headquarters, is included in the park. A featured

speaker at the anniversary weekend will be Charles B. Hosmer, Jr., author of *Preservation Comes of Age*. Special guests invited include Director Dickenson, Fred Rath, Conrad Wirth, Verne Chatelain, Herbert Kahler and other well known alumni. All employees and alumni from the North Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic Regions are urged to participate in the festivities. Alumni of Morristown will be honored guests.



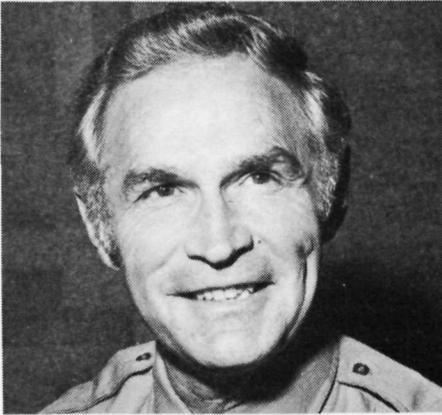
JEAN LAFITTE NHP, LA.—A 2-day celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans took place at the Chalmette unit on Jan. 8 and 9. More than 80 volunteers participated in recreating camp life and military drill of the war. The Fort Wayne, Inc., from Indiana, sent a contingent representing the typical U.S. Army troops and their camp supporters, such as cooks, officers' wives and washerwomen. Representatives of Indian tribes, in period costume, came

to discuss some of the contributions of American Indians to the young Nation during the War of 1812. The Kentucky Corps of Long Riflemen, volunteers from Fort Meig's State Memorial of Perrysburg, Ohio, came dressed as artillerymen and demonstrated the use of cannons. Highlight of the program was presentation of a flag that was probably carried in the Battle—a recent donation to the park by the Chalmette Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812.

POINT REYES NS, CALIF.—An "Adopt-A-Trail" program has been initiated to provide various outdoor groups an opportunity to work for at least two weekends a year on a volunteer basis, performing maintenance on one of the park's 26 trails. Work, which will include drainage repair, trail surface repair, water bar maintenance and brushing, will be under the supervision of Landscape Architect Nola Chavez and Ranger Harry Carpenter. The park is providing tools and materials.

GLACIER NP, MONT.—A 20-page gifts catalog, containing several hundred items, will be published soon to encourage donations to the park. Listings include such items as: "adopt-a-stream"—a donor pays for laboratory analysis to maintain water purity; "follow-a-deer"—a donor pays for a radio transmitter to be attached to a deer for research data tracking; "study-a-species"—a donor picks a plant or animal and provides money for a park research project; and many other suggestions for money and assistance that are important to management of the park. Funds have been donated for printing the catalog and it will be distributed nationwide.

NPS people in the news



Contor to Alaska

Roger J. Contor, currently serving as superintendent of Olympic National Park, Wash., has been named to serve as director of the National Park Service's Alaska Region.

Contor, 52, and a veteran of 30 years Federal service, was named to the post by Director Dickenson. He replaces John E. Cook, recently appointed to the superintendency of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.

Before going to Olympic, Contor had served as a special assistant to two Park Service directors in the agency's Washington headquarters. He was the Service's senior advisor on

Alaska matters while Congress was considering legislation that resulted in the designation of more than 45 million acres of Alaska as national park lands.

Dickenson said, "The National Park Service is fortunate to have a true professional who is also well versed in Alaska matters to step into this sensitive post. Alaska is not only America's last frontier, it is at the forefront of Park Service concern for the coming years."

Earlier in his NPS career, Contor was superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; the North Cascades (Wash.) National Park Service complex (including North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas); and Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.

A career park ranger and administrator, Contor is a graduate of the University of Idaho. A native of Idaho Falls, Idaho, Contor is a U.S. Army veteran of the Korean Conflict. His first position with the National Park Service was as a summer seasonal employee at Yellowstone National Park in 1949. He holds the Department of the Interior's Meritorious Service Award.

Contor's wife, Susan, is an anthropologist who was born in Seattle.

Reyes and Martin transfer

Robert C. Reyes has been named superintendent of Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo. Succeeding him as superintendent of Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colo., will be Roger L. Martin, who has been serving as superintendent at Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyo.

Reyes has been at Florissant since June 1980 and has been with NPS for 24 years. The first 11 years were spent as a seasonal ranger at Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., during which time he was also a teacher at Boulder High School in Colorado. Later in his Park Service career, Reyes was sub-district ranger at Badlands National Park, S. Dak., and chief naturalist at Grand Canyon National Park, and later acting district ranger and acting management assistant at Glacier National Park, Mont. A native of Scotts Bluff, Nebr., Reyes has

degrees in Education from Nebraska State College and in Resources Administration from Colorado State University. He is married to the former Peggy Bergh. They have two sons, Jeffery and Robert Scott.

Roger Martin has been superintendent of Fossil Butte since September 1978, after having worked for 10 years in the Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va. He was born in Warsaw, N.Y. He served 4 years with the U.S. Air Force; and he has a degree in Zoology from the University of Colorado. Martin worked as a seasonal employee at Rocky Mountain National Park before accepting a permanent position with Park Service at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz. He later served at Great Sand Dunes before moving to the Blue Ridge Parkway. Martin and his wife, Virginia, are the parents of three children: Jennifer, Joel and Charley.

Vasquez and Givens exchange jobs

Howard Vasquez, a park ranger at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., and **Peter Givens**, a park ranger at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., traded jobs recently for a 4-week period last Fall.

The exchange, which was agreed to by the superintendents of the two parks, William Dunmire of Carlsbad Caverns and Robert Deskins of Mammoth Cave, had several objectives. The primary objectives were to provide a relatively low-cost training opportunity for the employees and to enable management officials to benefit from reports the employees will prepare. The reports are to cover similarities and differences in the way the two caves are shown and interpreted to the public, in the way management problems are being solved at the two areas, and in the way cave maintenance programs are being carried out with respect to trails, lighting, and safety devices.

The two rangers will also report on the quality and completeness of park museum study collections, park libraries, employee training programs, supervision methods, and on employee-supervisor communications. Points judged both good and bad are to be included.

While at Mammoth Cave, Howard Vasquez received a Special Achievement Award and a commendation for his help in developing an audio-visual program for showing at a special meeting of the National Recreation and Park Association held in Louisville, Ky.

Smith to NPS

Paul Daniel Smith has been named Assistant Director for Legislative and Congressional Affairs. Since 1981, he has served as special assistant to the Assistant Director for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. He provides a wide range of previous experience in the legislative and congressional field. Smith has an AB in political science and an MS in recreation administration from the University of North Carolina.

Galvin selected

Denis P. Galvin has been selected as "Engineer of the Year" from all NPS candidates. The designation is the result of a nationwide solicitation from Federal agencies employing a



Denis P. Galvin.

substantial number of engineers. The program, now in its fourth year, recognizes the contributions of engineers employed in the Federal Government.

As manager of the Denver Planning and Service Center, Galvin has made a major impact on the character and volume of the development program through innovative and unique projects ranging from a sophisticated sewage treatment plant at Old Faithful of Yellowstone National Park, to a passive solar design at Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo., to the world's largest photo-voltaic installation at Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah.

Galvin is a graduate of Northeastern University, Mass., with a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, and is a member and officer of the National Society for Park Resources, National Recreation and Park Association.

Hutchison gets EEO award

In recognition of his accomplishments for the Equal Opportunity Program during his service as Deputy Director of the National Park Service, Ira J. Hutchison was presented the Service's Honor Award for Equal Opportunity. Mr. Hutchison's citation pointed out his support of the Special Cooperative Program, the reorganization of the Equal Opportunity Program on a Servicewide basis, the achievements of the Minority Business Enterprise Program, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities special steering committee, and the greater

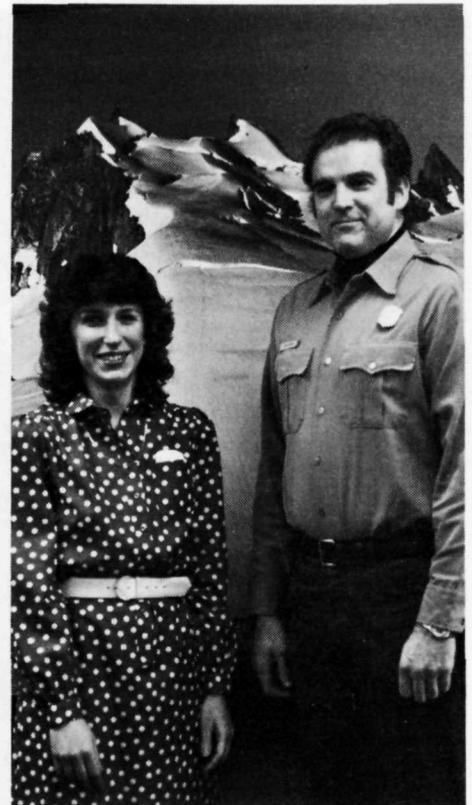
visibility given to women and minority members on higher level task forces and committees Servicewide. These accomplishments were beyond the ordinary and went far in ensuring that all Service employees have full opportunity to reach their potential and to participate in the attainment of the goals and objectives of the National Park Service.

The Honor Award was presented to Hutchison at his farewell luncheon by the Service's Director for the Equal Opportunity Program Marshall C. Brookes.

—Jake Hughes.



(On left) Bob Deskins with Vern Ingram.



Margie Lundquist and Jim Harris, North Cascades NP, Wash.

Special achievement

Margie Lundquist and Jim Harris of North Cascades National Park, Wash., were each presented a Special Achievement Award for planning and producing high quality visitor information materials. Jim was honored particularly for producing "Chak-Chak the Skagit Bald Eagle," which also won first place at the annual meeting of Association of Interpretive Naturalists in Portland, Oreg., last Fall.

Two cited for MSA's

Bob Deskins (left), superintendent of Mammoth Cave NP, Ky., and Vern Ingram, chief, Southeast Region's Office of Contracting and Property Management, received the Department's Meritorious Service Award during a recent meeting of SER superintendents in Atlanta. The prestigious awards, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, cited Deskins for his "extraordinary talent to motivate employees," and recognized Ingram as a "highly effective manager of the contracting and property management programs."

Delaware River scenic award

The Eastern Pennsylvania chapter of the American Planning Association has recognized the intergovernmental planning team for the Upper Delaware National Scenic and Recreational River, N.Y.-Pa.

Sandra Handford, Director of Planning for Lower Merion (Pa.) Township, currently President of the Eastern Pennsylvania chapter, presented certificates to planning team members and the park staff at a ceremony at Narrowsburg, N.Y., last fall.

The APA recognized the joint team for the usefulness of its plan as a management tool and for the cooperative efforts made up of members from Federal, State, regional and county agencies.

"Our committee felt that the result of this planning project not only produced a competent environmental impact document but went well beyond that to generate a blueprint for the future development of this scenic river," Handford said.

"We were also impressed with the ability of the National Park Service to pull together so many levels of government into a working team."

The APA's annual Merit Awards are given each year for outstanding examples of public planning.

The river management plan, in preparation for 3 years, has been completed. Public meetings on the draft plan were held in November 1982. The final plan is expected by this summer.



(Above, on left) Sandra Handford, APA; Richard Giamberdine, DSC, Keith Dunbar, DSC, Sandra Hamptman, MARO, Lawrence Beal, DSC. (Photo on right, from left) Superintendent John Hutzky, Upper Delaware NSRR, N.Y.-Pa.; Chief Ranger Ronald Wilson; Information Specialist Mary Curtis; District Ranger Michael Reuber; Management Assistant Malcolm Ross; Interpretive Specialist Calvin Hite, and Secretary Carle Hauser—all of Upper Delaware NSRR.

New VIP program

By Fred Boyles, Park Historian
Cumberland Gap National Historical
Park, Ky.-Va.-Tenn.

As parks throughout the System are learning to do more with less, Cumberland Gap entered into a bold initiative to encourage Volunteers in the Parks to assist in interpretive programs. The result has been the donation of 516 hours of service from 33 different VIPs within 2 months.

A year ago, faced with a substantial increase in visitors because of the World's Fair in Knoxville, a cut of seven seasonal positions, as well as the loss of the YACC and YCC programs, the Interpretive Division launched the "Your Fair Share"

program to generate local interest in the park's VIP program. A brochure was developed that was used with mail outs and groups to promote voluntarism, several civic clubs were approached about the program, and a press release was written announcing it. Media response was good, with one key radio station proclaiming "Your Fair Share". Soon volunteers began signing up for the programs, with special skills such as bookkeeping and spinning. Other volunteers did not have special skills, so a training session strictly for volunteers was developed.

Last May a moonshine-making demonstration was held at Hensley Settlement. The Hensley Settlement Historic District is a restored Appalachian Mountain culture community high atop Brush Mountain.

The area is operated as a living farm. Moonshine-making was an important part of life at the settlement. Other crafts and activities were demonstrated. Many long hours by VIPs went into making this weekend the most successful in Hensley Settlement history.

Other VIPs have begun working, demonstrating crafts at the visitor center and leading walks that focus on the lifestyle of the pioneer settlers who crossed Cumberland Gap along the Wilderness Road towards Kentucky and the Midwest. VIPs have also been involved in presenting Civil War interpretive programs.

Because of the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, only 65 miles from the park, visitation increased at Cumberland Gap over 100 percent. Only through the "Your Fair Share" programs was



the staff able to maintain high quality interpretive services. The future of VIPs within this area has just begun. The overall goal of the new VIP thrust is to operate high quality interpretive programs at a minimum expense to the National Park Service.

Federal Women in NARO

The NPS boasts of 513 women employees in the North Atlantic Region. That's not a bad statistic, but as Federal Women's Program Manager Chris Martin says, "Yes, we have come far, but we still have farther to go."

So, after careful review of performances and statistics, the NAR Federal Women's Program became the first group to officially acknowledge

the gains made possible by supervisors and managers.

The Federal Women's Program in the Boston based region played host to an awards reception on Dec. 2, when Martin presented Regional Director Herbert S. Cables, Jr.; Superintendent Jim Gott, Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Mass.; Superintendent Hugh Gurney, Boston National Historic Site; Deputy Superintendent John Guthrie, Gateway National Recreation Area, N.Y.-N.J.; and Regional Chief of Interpretation Bruce McHenry with the achievement awards in honor of Women's Equality Day held annually on August 26.

Martin, in giving the awards said, "We . . . are fortunate to have a growing number of managers who are supportive of the Federal Women's Program and also supportive of EO and Affirmative Action. This has

indeed been shown by their personal commitment, effort and actions. The FWP Records and Workforce profile indicate that there has been a significant gain in the number of women employed in this region.

International exchange

Dr. Walter Peters, a senior lecturer in architecture at the University of Natal in Durban, South Africa, spent 2 days in the Midwest Regional Office last fall. A member of a Rotary International study exchange group, Peters was briefed by regional office personnel on the NPS organization, the National Register and how it works; tax act incentives designed to encourage historic preservation, and Federal and State inventories of cultural resources.

Retirees

Virginia Whitcomb retires

We wish to announce the retirement since October 1, 1982, of the following employees of the Rocky Mountain Region and the Denver Service Center:

Name	Title	Park/Office
Milford L. Waite	Engineering Equipment Operator Foreman	Mesa Verde NP, Colo.
Donald R. Eskanos	General Supply Specialist	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Irene R. Ingle	Clerk-Stenographer	Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, Colo.
Paul L. Swearingen	Park Ranger	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Donald C. Belford	Engineering Equipment Operator	Canyonlands NP, Utah
Homer M. Jacoba	Engineering Equipment Operator	Rocky Mountain NP, Colo.
Marie B. Erwin	Staffing Assistant	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Bonnie D. Bartlett	Concessions Clerk	Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Vilhelm Krauklis	Project Supervisor	Denver Service Center

Congratulations and best wishes to each of these employees. We extend our appreciation to them for their numerous contributions to the National Park Service, and we wish them many happy retirement years ahead.



Virginia B. Whitcomb.

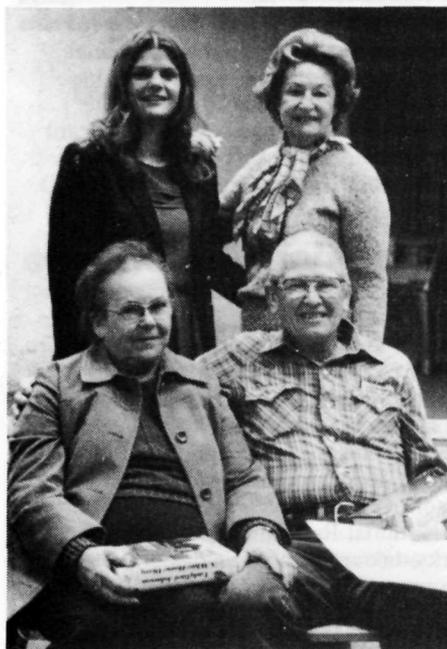
Virginia B. Whitcomb, PNRO Staff Branch Chief, retired Dec. 21, after 27 years of Government service—the last 13 in the Pacific Northwest Region.

In 1971, Mrs. Whitcomb received special recognition and reward for her assistance in the establishment of the Pacific Northwest Region and the development of a fully operational personnel office at the then new regional headquarters in Seattle. In 1976, she was again recognized for her participation in the development and implementation of the Service's centralized system for processing seasonal employee applications.

On Dec. 9, Mrs. Whitcomb was honored by Regional Director Jim Tobin with a Superior Service Award in recognition of her more recent contributions as branch chief. "She directed the work of the Branch at a high level of performance and accuracy in spite of limited staff and periodic vacancies."

Virginia will be missed by her many friends. She plans to remain in the Seattle area with her husband, Gordon.

Mrs. Johnson honors retiring Maintenance Foreman Klein



Maintenance Foreman **Lawrence J. Klein** of the LBJ Ranch Area Complex at the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, Tex., retired Dec. 21. Lawrence joined the staff in 1972 and has made many friends and acquaintances throughout the Park Service since that time. He was voted LBJ Employee of the Year for 1982 by his fellow workers at the park.

Prior to joining the park staff, Klein had worked for President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson since 1956. At a coffee hosted by the park, Mrs. Johnson was in attendance and she spoke of the many wonderful years she has known and worked with Lawrence. He and his wife Hilda will continue to reside in Stonewall.

(Sitting on swing) Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Klein. (In back) Superintendent Chrysdra L. Walter and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Death Valley celebrates 50th anniversary



Photo by Richard Frear

Former Superintendents Granville B. Liles, Fred W. Binneweis, Don Spalding, Mrs. T. R. Goodwin, wife of the first Death Valley superintendent, and current Superintendent Edwin L. Rothfuss standing behind Horace M. Albright. Director Dickenson on left.

On Feb. 11, 1933, President Herbert Hoover signed the proclamation that set aside a 3,000-square-mile portion of the Mohave and Great Basin deserts for future generations.

And, it was 100 years ago that the Borax industry began in Death Valley with the establishment of the Harmony Borax works—the 20-mule teams—and later, the popular radio and television series, "Death Valley Days," hosted by Ronald Reagan.

It was all brought together on Saturday, Feb. 12, beginning with a luncheon at the Furnace Creek Inn followed by some snappy selections played by a local high school band in front of the Death Valley Visitor Center. Featured speakers were the host and superintendent, Edwin L. Rothfuss; Reverend Warren Ost, Christian Ministry in the National Parks, who delivered the invocation; Western Regional Director Howard H. Chapman, who served as Master of Ceremonies; Dr. C. L. Randolph, President of United States Borax and Chemical Corporation; and Director Dickenson, who gave the keynote address.

Historical comments about Death Valley's past were given by Horace M. Albright, a guiding force in bringing Death Valley into the System.

Approximately 600 people attended the commemoration and following

reception. Former Superintendents Fred Binneweis and wife Amy, Granville Liles and wife Mary, Donald Spalding and wife Mary led a long list of former employees and friends of Death Valley National Monument who made the journey back to be part of the commemoration.

Giambona and Brecheisen retire

Two valued employees have recently separated from the National Park Service, as reported by Dixon B. Freeland, superintendent of Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, N.Y.

In January, **Peggie Giambona**, executive secretary to the superintendent, left her position after 10½ years of service in order to devote more time to her family. Mrs. Giambona received an outstanding performance rating in July 1979, and a quality increase award. As Federal Women's Program Coordinator, she organized the first Federal Women's Program Training Seminar for the North Atlantic Region of NPS at Val-Kill in Hyde Park, N.Y. In 1982 she was named Outstanding Secretary of the North Atlantic Region.

Mrs. Giambona resides in

Staatsburg, N.Y., with her husband and daughter.

Sam Brecheisen, administrative officer for the park, retired in December, after 31 years of Government service. His career spanned service at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt, Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.-Va., and numerous NPS areas across the country. While at Roosevelt-Vanderbilt, he received awards for his service during the Roosevelt Home fire aftermath, and a safety award for 30 years without a loss-time accident. Mr. Brecheisen resides in Pleasant Valley with his wife.



Blasdel of Chickasaw retires

Richard (Dick) A. Blasdel, supervisory park ranger, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Okla. retired Jan. 8, after more than 33 years of service.

Blasdel, born in Hutchinson, Kans., began his career with NPS as a seasonal park ranger at Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., during the summers of 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951, while completing his education at the University of Kansas. He received his Bachelor's degree in education from that institution in 1951, and later did graduate work at Wichita State University.

In 1953 Blasdel was named to his first permanent position as park ranger at Colonial National Historical Park, Va. In 1956 he was assigned to Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y. In 1960 he was selected to attend the Departmental Management Training Program in Washington, D.C. He then served at Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass. In 1966, he transferred to Arbutle Recreation Area (now part of Chickasaw National Recreation Area).

During World War II, he served 2½ years in the infantry. He served in combat with the 112th Regimental Cavalry on Luzon. He was one of the first Americans to enter Japan at the end of the war and served in the army of occupation.

Blasdel and his wife, the former Rosa Mae Chism of Anthony, Kans., have two children. They are Robert and Melissa Lyn.



Everglades' Fulton wins Kowski Golf meet

Russell Fulton, a 28-year old employee from Everglades National Park, beat out 251 other Park Service employees, alumni and spouses to capture the eighth annual Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament.

Fulton shot a net 70 to capture the title, dethroning defending champion Graham Lewis, who came in back in the pack with a 74.

The tournament, in memory of the late Southwest Regional Director of the Park Service, is played at courses across the country and the winners figured on the basis of the Callaway Handicap System and course ratings.

Profits from the tournament go to the Employees and Alumni Association Education Fund. The tourney netted \$1,252, including personal and corporate gifts. Among the gifts was a donation of \$273 from Guest Services, Inc., a National Capital Parks concessioner, and \$25 from Mr. and Mrs. William G. Padmore, for the fourth straight year.

Fulton beat out a pair of D.C. players, Joe Lawler and Dave Gackenbach, who captured second and third place respectively. Lawler was also the low gross winner with a 75. He became the first person to win that honor twice, taking it also in 1980

with an identical score.

Lois Kowski, widow of the man which the tournament memorializes, etched her name into the permanent records of the meet by winning the longest putt competition, sinking one of 50 feet, 6 inches at the Santa Fe Country Club. Santa Fe also had another winner when John Robicheau of Bandelier National Monument came within 6 inches of the hole off the tee to win that award.

Special recognition went to Dan Kuehn of the Pacific Northwest Region, who had a net 70, lower than Fulton's winning effort. But Kuehn played on a course with a rating of

only 64, which knocked him off the trophy list.

The money raised brought the total to \$4,970.12—the amount raised for the fund since the tourney was started (at the suggestion of James W. Lewis, then the Padre Island National Seashore, Tex.).

The initial work on the tourney was done by Monte Fitch, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Employees and Alumni Association. Earl Hassebrock has been tournament director since its inception.

—Ben Moffett



Russell Fulton and chief of Maintenance Glenn Farrar, Everglades NP.

Dr. McDougall—a tribute

Born in 1883, son of an Ypsilanti, Mich., farmer of Scottish descent, Dr. Walter B. McDougall, internationally famous botanist and pioneer ecologist, grew up one of 10 children. Always interested in plants, Dr. McDougall, in a 1973 interview with Herb Evison, attributed his lifelong botanical interest to his father's enthusiasm for bringing in the first wildflower each spring.

From youthful interest, McDougall went on to get his Bachelor's degree in botany at the University of Michigan, followed by his Ph.D. 2 years later. During these years, he married the former Myrtle Dolby.

Following his Doctorate, McDougall joined the staff at the University of Illinois, teaching the lab portion of a beginning botany course.

After 1 year, the Botany Department chairman suggested McDougall create and teach a 3-hour course in ecology. He did just that and went on to create an advanced ecology course and later a research course in ecology.

During McDougall's years as an instructor, a textbook in ecology didn't exist. He could see the need for such a book but felt if written by one individual, it would receive so much criticism that no one would use it. He asked the American Association for the Advancement of Science and all affiliated societies to sponsor the writing. He approached Dr. Barrington Moore, president of the Ecological Society of America. Moore, a forester and not a teacher, couldn't see the merit or the need for such a textbook.

So with little backing, Dr. McDougall went back home and began work on his plant-ecology textbook, consulting no one except a few of his students. The first edition of *Plant Ecology* was published in 1927 and, to his surprise, wasn't criticized by anyone. All the reviews were favorable. This was the first American book that covered the entire subject of plant ecology.

In 1929, after 16 years teaching at the University of Illinois, Dr. McDougall spent his first summer at Yellowstone National Park. At the same time, he transferred to the University of Southern California (USC) to become a full professor.

After only 2 years at USC and several summers as a seasonal, Dr.



Dr. Walter B. McDougall (ca. 1940).

McDougall joined the Park Service permanently as wildlife technician at a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in Southern California. From the CCC camp, Dr. McDougall went to Yellowstone as a ranger-naturalist.

The ecologist-turned-ranger-naturalist's duties were mainly to take people on hikes and discuss the flora and fauna as they went along. In the evening he also gave talks. The timing of his walks was influenced by the fact that then, most people came to the park by train. They came at a certain time and left at a certain time; the hikes were scheduled accordingly. McDougall remembered leading a hike of 75 or more people during one of Yellowstone's frequent summer rainstorms because of this.

After Yellowstone, Dr. McDougall had assignments at Grand Canyon National Park; Yellowstone again; Death Valley National Monument, Calif.-Nev.; Big Bend National Park, Tex., and Acadia National Park, Maine. From Acadia he transferred to the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala., for 6-7 years and made his final move to the regional office in Sante Fe as a biologist engaged in river basin studies.

Upon reaching the ripe young age of 70, Dr. McDougall retired from the Service and worked on the second edition of his "Yellowstone Book." This book was the combined effort of Dr. McDougall and Herma Bagley to record the flora of Yellowstone National Park. Dr. McDougall, then a

ranger-naturalist, was working on a checklist of all park plants. Herma took people on nature walks, talking about the fauna and flora as they went along. She knew a lot about plants that the Doctor didn't so they decided to collaborate.

The book was published around 1937 and was immediately popular. It was continuously reprinted until the photos no longer reproduced well. This was impetus for a second edition and the pair revisited Yellowstone periodically to gather new information and up-date the book.

Other books written by Dr. McDougall were: *The Plants of the Big Bend*; *The Plants of Grand Canyon*; *Plants of the Natchez Trace Parkway* (never printed), and the most recent *Seed Plants of Northern Arizona*. Also his earliest work, *Plant Ecology*, was translated into Russian and Italian.

In the fall of 1955, not yet busy enough with retirement, Dr. McDougall joined the Research Center of the Museum of Northern Arizona working in their herbarium. And there he stayed for the next 24 years. During those years Dr. McDougall would accept no pay other than a modest apartment in the research complex. Truly dedicated to his work, he felt his compensation came from enjoying what he did. Though Dr. McDougall died Dec. 25, 1980, his love for botany and ecology will live on through his work and in the memory of those whose lives he touched.

—Diane L. Sedore.

Letter

Dear Connie Wirth:

As per your telephone call this morning, I enclose a memo of my first visit to the "Southwest Monuments" in January of 1930.

In January of 1930 Kenneth McCarter and I went down from the Western Field Headquarters at San Francisco to pick up his Dodge coupe in Los Angeles. This got us as far as the Imperial Valley where we ran out of gasoline in the middle of the night. We eventually reached our three objectives: Petrified Forest, Casa Grande and Tumacacori.

It was intended that I professionally take over those areas for Ken, who had been covering them earlier. We made an official call at Casa Grande where Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of the Monuments group, had his headquarters in an adobe "turkey trot" house in the mesquite near the Casa Grande itself.

The chief fallout from the trip was a report I wrote on the deteriorating conditions at Tumacacori Mission: the old church and its crumbling enclosures. Illustrated with photographs showing the place in ruins, the report was sent on to Park Service headquarters in Washington. There it was used as ammunition to get Congress to appropriate a line item for Tumacacori. That may have been the first appropriation request to the Interior Department to repair a specific historic structure.

Frank Pinkley, who should be remembered as a pioneer, had been working on the roof with a dabble of funds given to prop up all the ruins in his big territory. He was careful to lay ocotillo stalks in a herringbone pattern over the old roof beams and then cover them with mesquite branches and earth, the way that Father Kino and his colleagues had done originally.

Another highlight of the trip was the visit to Petrified where we were put up at the home of White Mountain Smith, the custodian. The only amusement in that place was to drive 75 miles to the closest movie, which we did: Ken and I treating.

—Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A.
Architectural Historian,
Restorationist and Planner

(Editor's Note: Frank Pinkley was in charge of all of the Southwest Monuments and better known as "Boss Pinkley, the Grand Old Pioneer.")

Letter

We have learned that George F. Baggley, a former associate regional director of MW Region, was married on Feb. 5, to Gwen Deal, a long-time family friend of Bosie, Idaho. The Baggleys will be home after March 1 at 17 Mesa Vista Dr., Boise, ID 83705. We extend our congratulations and best wishes to the Baggleys.

Irvin J. Van Way, a National Park Service employee during the Civilian Conservation Corps program, passed away at his home in Ralston, Nebraska, on Feb. 6, 1983. He was 74. Mr. Van Way rose to a position of accounting supervisor before leaving the NPS to join the Navy during World War II. Following 2 years of naval service he joined the IRS where he completed his Federal career by retiring in 1964. Our condolences to Mrs. Van Way and members of the family.

Mr. Joseph P. Balaz, father of National Park Service retiree Gene Balaz, passed away at his home in Omaha on Feb. 9, 1983. Gene and his family now reside in Alpine, Texas. We extend our sympathies to the Balaz family.

—Howard Baker.

Harpers Ferry history collection

The National Park Service History Collection at Harpers Ferry Center recently received from Mary Elms, Valley Forge National Historical Park, a small collection of material on the National Park Women. The scrapbook, meeting minutes, and other documents provide an intimate view of this important organization which has had a significant impact on many NPS employees.

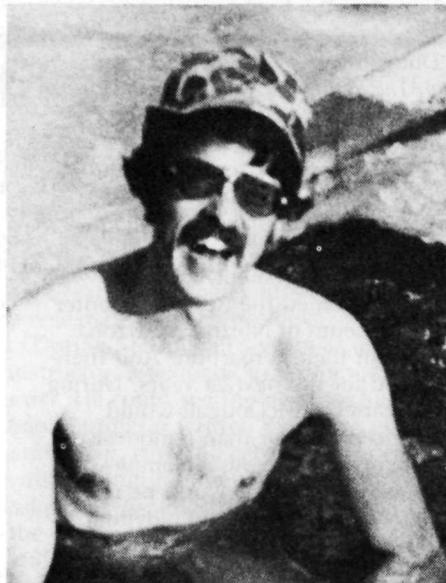
One such document is the *Report of the National Park Service Housing Survey, 1953*, a study that led in large part to the development of improved park housing under the Mission 66 Program. This report complements our collection of Mission 66 files and oral histories, many which refer to the deplorable left-over CCC housing in the older parks.

Through donations like this one from Mary Elms, we are better able to document the history and culture of the National Park Service. For more information on the NPS History Collection, write or call: David Nathanson, Harpers Ferry Center.

Polar bears at Bandelier?



Ranger Dave Dutton psychs himself as Ranger Rick Mossman reads the rules for membership in the Bandelier Polar Bear Club.



Park Ranger Rick Mossman, President of the Bandelier Polar Bear Club, demonstrates what living at 7,000-foot elevation, with too little oxygen, can do to the brain.

Any resource management ranger worth a dime knows that *Tharlarctus Maritimus* (Latin for polar bear) are as common as date palms in the semi-arid steppe region of north central New Mexico. But wait! At 10 a.m. sharp on New Year's Day at Bandelier National Monument, a small, shivering, scantily clad group of people huddled close by the icy edge of Frijoles Creek to receive or retain membership in the Bandelier Polar Bear Club.

What, you may wonder, is a Polar Bear Club? Do the members search after polar bear in this most unlikely place or, perhaps, do they stand around to see which one will lose his or her natural color first as the temperature pauses at 15° on its way up to a daytime high of 29°? The answer is "none of the above!" Yes friends, the purpose of this club is even more bizarre than the possibilities already mentioned!

In honor of "The Great White Bear of the North and those crazy

Scandinavians" who started this form of insanity, those gathered were required to sit in Frijoles Creek for one minute and, after 55 seconds, the person must totally immerse himself in the creek or have a bucket of icy liquid poured over his head.

So, with on-lookers and the local press present, the ice broken with a Pulaski fire tool, and the participants trying desperately to avoid losing nerve, ranger and club president Rick Mossman called the meeting to order. The official rules were read and then the call to "get up that Viking blood and live up to the club's motto: NO GUTS, NO GLORY! May the festivities begin!" And with those words, the first membership hopeful, gingerly stepped barefooted from the snow-covered bank into the icy waters of Frijoles Creek.

Enervating? Stimulating? A real rush? "Not really," said the first "immersee" after her ordeal. "All I wanted to know was how much longer?" Others also looked in desperation toward the timekeeper and asked the same question. "32 seconds!" was the reply to one. Time, as the blood-flow in his body, had seemingly ceased. At long last, the president called for immersion and it was done—a new member.

Another participant recounts that "after about 10 seconds, the adrenalin quit and all I felt was pain. I think I'll let my membership lapse next year!" Though officially, the unofficial club bestows membership only on NPS employees, several people from the local community decided to join in. All tolled, seven brave, though "short on their marbles" people were inducted into the exclusive club.

The president, who cleverly went last (perhaps hoping that the body heat of the six who went first would be retained in the small pool), bestowed membership on the others by touching each with the club's holy septor (a broken fishing rod) and the annual event was history.

EMT's (Emergency Medical Technicians) standing by were relieved that their services were not needed.

One EMT stated that he was especially pleased that mouth-to-mouth was not necessary because five of the seven "crazies" had frozen mustaches!

Among the rangers who proved that not only in California are people a little unusual were: Chris Judson, Dave Dutton, Chad Gibson, and, of course, club president, Rick Mossman. (Oh, by the way, I just discovered that three of the four *are* from California!)

A Dulcimer in the Big Apple



Linda Russell and friends.

By Linda Russell
Park Ranger
Gateway NRA, N.Y.

A walk along the narrow streets of Manhattan's financial district at lunch time is an assault on the senses. Thousands of clerks and executives spill out of offices. Horns blare as irate cabbies try to weave their way through clogged lanes. The famous intersection

is nothing short of a carnival complete with barkers, refreshments, and entertainment. Men with carts hawk hot dogs and pretzels, egg creams and chestnuts. Willie the Preacher, a Hare Krishna band, a bagpiper, and a juggler all raise their music and patter in an exhilarating but exhausting celebration of New York.

(Continued on page 20.)

(Continued from page 19.)

Twenty-six steps above this confusion that is Wall Street is Federal Hall National Memorial. Here is an oasis, another world in another day. Walk past the Greek columns, through the imposing doors into the grand rotunda and sense the solitude, the tranquility of this beautiful place. From the far end of the great hall comes the echoing, soothing strains of sweet dulcimer music played by a colonial maiden. Here is another celebration of New York, one set in the 18th century.

I am an early American balladeer employed by the National Park Service at Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York City. It is the site of George Washington's inauguration and the first capital of the United States. In 1973, after a long period of renovation, the Park Service began looking for a unique way to bring new life into this old building. During my interview for a tour guide position, the fact came out that folk music was a great love of mine, and it touched a spark in the mind of the park superintendent. The next day I had become the Federal Government's first official full-time folksinger!

I feel that the best way to understand history is to look at the words and music of the people who lived it. In the old songs are found the emotions, values and ideas of the common people of the past. And so I developed a program of story and song in which I illuminate the everyday life of the colonial era. Using guitar, pennywhistle, limberjack and dulcimer, I sing love ballads, hymns and political broadsides.

My audiences range from Staten Island first graders to German tourists to Wall Street Street executives. It doesn't matter who they are; the dulcimer charms them all. Every school group that visits Federal Hall is enchanted with the dulcimer. Their fan letters to me invariably mention this exciting instrument. By plucking my quill across the strings I feel that I'm able to bridge some of the gap between the 18th century and these modern times. I talk about the daily life, the hardships, the amusements, and for a little while the children forget about their TV sets and movies. They are enthralled by songs that once enchanted their ancestors. "Barbara Allen," "Hangman," "The Golden Vanity," "Soldier, Soldier, Will You Marry Me" are a long way from disco, but the kids love it just the same.

I'm rewarded in the knowledge that these young people leave Federal Hall understanding their history just a little better than before. Singing about the American Revolution makes it a bit more real than reading names and dates in a textbook. The human perspective shines through the music.

People come to the Wall Street area from all over the United States and the world to explore the historic streets of lower Manhattan, and so many in my audience are people from Spain, Germany, Japan and Israel. Music is, of course, the universal language. They may not understand the words, but we are communicating nonetheless.

Recently a group of forty French tourists came into Federal Hall with their interpreter who explained each song before I sang it. I sang for half an hour to this appreciative audience and as I was concluding they had one last request. The interpreter leaned over and said "They would like you to sing a French song." I had no knowledge of the French language or their music and I couldn't quite imagine giving them a rendition of "Mademoiselle from Armetieres"! But then, from the depths of my memory came a song Joan Baez had sung years before. I'd never sung it, but had always liked it and I tentatively began "Plaisir d'Amour." Like a wave the song passed through the crowd from one voice to the next until the rotunda echoed with the sweet crescendo of this international choir. There wasn't a dry eye in the Hall. We couldn't converse but we sure could sing!

My dulcimer prompts visitors from other lands to tell me of similar instruments in their countries—the langeleik, epinette, hummel and scheitholt. When these ideas are shared, the world becomes a smaller place, the people friendlier.

Businessmen, secretaries and messengers come to Federal Hall to escape the pressures and frenetic pace of their world. The trill of the pennywhistle and drone of the dulcimer transport them for a few moments to another place and time, a more tranquil existence. Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast—even the bulls and bears!

This job has kept me sane. The noise and hectic pace can be hard on a transplanted Wisconsin country girl, but the songs take me to my own roots and to a certain peace and serenity. It helps me sort out what is important and what isn't. I try to bring to my audience some of that same peace.

Hitchcock honored

Chief Curator Ann Hitchcock recently received word from the Canadian Museum Association that she has been certified in that organization's prestigious Individual Accreditation Programme. She is only the 12th person to receive the honor.

In making the announcement, Nancy Hushion, President of the Association, stated that Ann had been voted a "duly qualified and accepted member of the museum community of Canada having so proven to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners through performance and successful completion of examinations."

Hitchcock was born in San Francisco and educated at Stanford University from where she graduated in 1978 'with distinction.' She received a Master's degree in 1970, in museum studies from the University of Arizona.

From 1970 to 1976, she was Registrar of Anthropological Collections at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff. From there she accepted the position of Coordinator of Curatorial Services at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, Canada. In 1980 she was named the first Chief Curator of the National Park Service.

On becoming Chief Curator, Hitchcock listed as among her objectives the eventual accreditation of every Park Service museum by the American Association of Museums. (The Museum of Westward Expansion at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site is the only Park Service museum that presently has this accreditation.) The museum at Independence will be next evaluated with special focus placed on the services provided by the Interpretive Design Center at Harpers Ferry and by the Washington Office.

It is hoped that from this will evolve general guidelines in evaluating the museums of other parks.

Hitchcock said that "Servicewide museum accreditation is intended to demonstrate that our museums maintain certain preservation, interpretive, and educational objectives by adhering to the highest professional standards of quality and performance. But above all the program will strengthen the role of museums in achieving the mission of the National Park Service."

—Martin Conway.

A VIP from South America



The summer of 1982 is one which Claudia Perez will not forget! Claudia participated in a cooperative internship program arranged between North Carolina State University and Everglades National Park. The 10-week volunteer program was designed to provide practical field experience to advanced undergraduates in areas related to their studies and satisfy an academic requirement as well. A junior majoring in Recreation Resources Administration, Claudia hopes to closely observe all facets of Everglades operations. An additional goal of the program is to allow the intern to gain as much "hands-on" experience as possible in each area.

Claudia observed fee collection and visitor information techniques at the park entrance station and main visitor center. In addition she has volunteered her time at the Royal Palm Visitor Center helping visitors with questions and practicing interpretive techniques.

During the last part of her time at Everglades, Claudia met with various Division chiefs and supervisors, learning the functions of their respective units and gaining first-hand experience in each area. Claudia feels the VIP status is an advantage. "Not being paid by one single division gives me the chance to work for all," she says.

Coordinated by Dr. Phil Rea at North Carolina State University and Everglades Chief Park Naturalist Al Mebane, this program gives the park the opportunity to help educate a future recreation manager—with an international perspective.

Claudia hopes to use her experience and education to promote the development of recreation planning in her home country, Colombia. "Recreation in my country is just beginning," she says, "even in the national parks there is not much for the visitors. I hope I can apply what I learn here to help get recreation started there."

Claudia wrote a report on her experiences and gave a talk to students and faculty at North Carolina State.

Letter

To the Editor:

Reading Bob Lagemann's letter to Marc Sagan in the January COURIER reminded me of another time when a revolver played an important but somewhat unorthodox role in NPS interpretation. The Yosemite naturalists participated occasionally in programs at the Ahwahnee Hotel and drew straws to see who would get to give an after-lunch talk on "Animal Life of the Yosemite" to a Lions Club convention in the late 1950s. I lucked out.

Trying to find a way to liven things up for this somnolent group, Nels Murdock and I cooked up a scheme: In my home freezer I had a somewhat featherless bandtailed pigeon that had been knocked by lightening out of an incense-cedar behind the Yosemite Museum. In concluding my rather dull talk I mentioned that some rare

pigeons had been seen recently around the hotel, ending with, "there goes one now!" This was Nels' cue to throw the decrepit bandtail in a high, graceful arc from behind a screen and over my head. At the same moment I drew a .38 revolver and managed to fire three blanks at the bird before it hit the ground and skittered under the table of some suddenly wide-eyed Lady Lions. I doubt if that huge dining room had ever resounded like that before! Nels and I quickly retreated through the kitchen before questioning could begin about preserving endangered species in national parks!

—Doug Hubbard
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

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Vera B. Craig—a tribute



Museum Specialist Vera Craig at work.

Vera B. Craig, for many years a mainstay of the National Park Service museum program, died on Christmas Day 1982 following a heart attack. A native of Morristown, N.J., Miss Craig started as museum assistant at Morristown National Historical Park in September 1947. Her appointment followed graduation from the local high school and wartime service in the Coast Guard. For 10 years she carried front line responsibility in accessioning, cataloging and caring for the park's large, valuable collection as well as keeping the park's three museums presentable. In 1949 she was chosen a trainee in the first 4-week NPS Museum Methods Training Course.

The Museum Branch, WASO, borrowed Miss Craig from Morristown in 1956 to prepare the Service's first historic house furnishing plan, for the

Andrew Johnson Home at the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Tenn. This plan proved a turning point in the development of furnished structures as effective interpretive media in the parks.

Miss Craig transferred to a new position as staff curator in the Washington Office in 1957 to provide technical supervision in a 3-year crash program assigned to the Museum Branch. Her role was crucial in a Servicewide effort to bring museum accession and catalog records up to date in professionally satisfactory form. She completed the museum records section of the Museum Handbook, procured the necessary forms and supplies and collaborated closely with the regional curators, whose positions were set up under this program. She remained on the staff of the Museum Branch and its

successor units (Branch of Museum Operations, Division of Museum Services and Division of Reference Services) until she retired in 1977. During these productive years she continued to lead in the operation of the NPS museum records system. She also set up specimen records for the museum laboratory and acted for years as its faithful registrar. In this capacity she provided model catalog records for many park specimens that passed through the laboratory. National Capital Parks in particular benefited from her expert help in cataloging White House furnishings.

In the Museum Branch Miss Craig largely supervised the expanding program of furnishing plans for historic structures as well. She accomplished much to raise Service standards in this area and assisted many parks in carrying out approved plans. She was an active member of the Ford's Theatre refurbishing committee and herself prepared a succession of excellent plans including those for The House Where Lincoln Died, the Harper House at Harpers Ferry and the Ford House, Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Miss Craig also managed the contracting of specimen conservation for objects which required facilities or skills not available within the NPS Museum Laboratory. She worked closely, for example, with conservators and the conservation scientist at the Textile Museum in cleaning and mounting historic clothing and flags for the Lincoln Museum.

The National Park Service was honored in 1965 when Miss Craig was selected as one of 15 U.S. museum professionals to take part in a traveling seminar with colleagues at museums in four Scandinavian countries.

After her disability retirement in 1977 Miss Craig donated to the Service for the Harpers Ferry Center Library her valuable collection of books, pamphlets and pictures relating to American furnishings and decorative arts. Park Service curators and museum planners find her gift continually useful. Additions to the collection would constitute a fitting memorial to one whose 30 years of cheerful and expert work were particularly characterized by unswerving loyalty to the National Park Service. Checks for this purpose should be made out to either David H. Wallace or Ralph H. Lewis, marked for Craig Memorial and sent % Harpers Ferry Center Library, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

A-76 promises improved efficiency in NPS

By William H. Honore and
Louis C. Penna
Adm. Ser. Div., WASO

In 1966 and 1979, concerned that the Federal Government should improve efficiency and effectiveness in day-to-day operations, the Office of Management and Budget published Circular A-76, entitled "Policies for Acquiring Commercial or Industrial Products or Services Needed by the Federal Government." Early mixed results achieved through the program suggested to OMB that the Circular needed to be revised and simplified. This new draft simplifies procedures and emphasizes the intent that government not compete with the private sector.

The revised circular (still in draft form) affects all Federal agencies. It requires that all "commercial" activities be reviewed and converted to more efficient operation through the private sector, if appropriate, by Sept. 30, 1984. Such activities must be reviewed every 5 years to determine if they should be advertised again as commercial activities or remain as in-house functions.

The first step in the A-76 program is to identify those commercial activities, i.e., products or services now being provided by Government employees that possibly could be performed utilizing contracted services from private sources.

Within the National Park Service, park sites and regional offices have inventoried more than 500 activities now performed in-house, which A-76 guidelines define as commercial in nature. Such activities include buildings, grounds and equipment maintenance; custodial, lifeguard and office services; mailroom operations; and fire management—among others. In magnitude, they range from grass-cutting at a park to operating the automatic data processing system in the Washington Office.

The second step is to schedule the activities for management review. Currently about 300 separate "management packages" are scheduled for review. In the review, all essential functions of an activity are identified and the most effective method of operation is described in detail—including organization, staffing, equipment and operating procedures. A Statement of Work is prepared for each activity. It includes detailed descriptions of all aspects of

the activity and procedures necessary to accomplish the task.

Once the Statement of Work has been completed, the activity will be advertised in *The Commerce Business Daily*, and bids from the private sector will be solicited. The cost of operating an activity in the most efficient manner in-house will be compared to the lowest private bid. If the bid is 10 per cent less than the in-house cost, the contractor must get the job. If not, the park unit or office can perform the work, in effect as the winning bidder. However, the activity must be performed exactly as described in the Statement of Work—with no more employees and at no greater cost than stated. To date, NPS has completed management review of 22 activities and has begun the review of 50 other projects identified in the inventory.

We anticipate that the Service will compete favorably with the private sector in many areas. Also, employees affected by the transfer of jobs to the private sector will have several options for continuing as government employees. The Park Service will endeavor to place displaced persons in comparable jobs, or will train them to fill other jobs. A displaced employee will be given the right of first refusal for similar positions being filled by a contractor. And as a last resort, the Service will conduct a

reduction-in-force, following normal personnel procedures.

NPS has met with other Federal agency personnel to discuss their experiences with the A-76 program, its successes and problems, and improvements that can be made in implementing the program. We have found that management studies conducted by other Federal agencies have resulted in 60 percent of those activities targeted for the A-76 program remaining in-house. Also, costs for those that are to remain in-house have been reduced by approximately 6 to 8 per cent, while those activities which were identified for conversion to private operation should result in a 10 per cent savings. Generally employees affected by the A-76 process have been absorbed by the Federal agency.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed his interest in the A-76 program and has stated his concern that NPS meet its deadline. The Administrative Services Division in the Washington Office has the responsibility for implementing the A-76 program throughout the Park Service. Each region also has designated an A-76 coordinator to implement the program at the regional level. If you have questions, you are urged to contact one of the coordinators listed in the box.

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Voyageurs National Park has much to offer vacationers

"Rendezvous," a free information brochure about the park, has been published by the Lake States Interpretive Association in cooperation with the park's Division of Interpretation. The 8-page brochure gives a broad perspective of what the park has to offer vacationers. Boating and fishing are emphasized along with the ranger guided activities conducted. One of the more popular ranger guided activities is the Kettle Falls Boat Trip, which explores historical aspects of the park from the lumberjacks and commercial fishermen to the modern-day Kettle Falls Hotel with its rolling floors and home-cooked meals.



Hiking: Hiking the Cruiser Lake Trail is one of the best ways to experience the moods and faces of Voyageur Country. The 10-mile-long trail gives an intimate view of the forests and land that makes Voyageurs famous.



Boating at Voyageurs: Cruise the lakes looking for birds, Indian pictographs, eagles, or beautiful scenery. The four main lakes offer 100 miles of almost uninterrupted boating. (There is one mechanical portage between Namakan and Rainy lakes.)



Emily Erickson, daughter of Park Ranger Ronald Erickson on "blueberry safari." From mid-July through mid-August, there are ranger-guided trips twice a week. Boat and walk to a blueberry patch, then enjoy the fruits of your labor.

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