



COURIER

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NPS Slates Nationwide Celebration of Constitution's Bicentennial

Major exhibitions, a travelling musical-drama, year-long events at bicentennial-theme parks, and special presentations, including a school play, will highlight a nationwide commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States in the National Park System during 1986 and 1987.

Director Mott outlined plans at a meeting in Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall, where the Constitution was formulated, debated, and adopted nearly two centuries ago.

The Park Service program is a major element of the national effort being developed and encouraged by the Federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution appointed last year by President Reagan, and chaired by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

At that time, the President said, "The United States Constitution is the oldest still-governing document in the world." He added that it is the basis for "the first political system that insisted that power flows from the people to the state, not the other way around."

The Director noted that the Constitution is "the source for the way our Government works, including the creation and management of parks preserving our heritage. The National Park System is a most appropriate and accessible forum to remind the American people of the importance and vitality of our Constitutional heritage."

He said the parks' efforts to mark the occasion will include:

—A \$1.2 million exhibition, "a promise of permanency," on the federal Constitution, to be housed at Independence Hall. The sophisticated exhibit is a gift from Bell of Pennsylvania.

—Sponsorship of a touring musical drama, "Four Little Pages," that offers an entertaining overview of the impact of the historic, four-page document.



(From left) Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode, Director Mott, and President and Chief Executive Officer of Bell of Pennsylvania Gilbert A. Wetzel.

—A Bicentennial daybook, syndicated daily through the Associated Press to news media outlets, briefly describing the events and activities of 200 years earlier leading to the creation of the Constitution.

—Major special exhibits at parks closely associated with the development of the Constitution, including Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia and Federal Hall National Memorial in New York City.

—A 45-minute play for school use, "A More Perfect Union," designed to educate students on the formation and adoption of the Constitution.

—Creation of a travelling exhibit of political cartoons of the era dramatizing the issues confronting the creators of the Constitution.

—Development of Constitution-theme books, posters, and other materials that groups or individuals can purchase for private use.

—A survey of sites that potentially merit recognition for their historical associations with the Constitution.

—Expansion of the standard ranger-led discussions of park resources to include emphasis on the Constitution as the keystone of how government, including the parks, works.

—Special events commemorating the anniversaries of important events leading to creation and adoption of the Constitution.

Director Mott said that NPS will also participate in a special exhibition, "Miracle at Philadelphia," that will open at the Second Bank of the United States in the City of Brotherly Love on September 17, 1986, the 199th anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution. The exhibit will focus on the powerful human story of the Constitutional Convention.

NPS involvement concludes at Asir National Park, Saudi Arabia

After a decade of close cooperation and coordination with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, NPS has concluded its technical assistance program at the Asir National Park.

The project started in 1975 when a private consulting firm produced a short "Program Plan" in which a national park system and a basic conceptual plan for Asir National Park were recommended. Later that same year, a "Master Plan for Protection and Use of Asir National Park" was prepared. In 1976, the Saudi Arabian Government (SAG) requested assistance from the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation (JECOR). In response to this request, NPS sent a team to the Asir Province to prepare a master plan for the park. Following the acceptance of this plan by the SAG, the Governor of the Asir Province (a member of the Royal Family) "proclaimed" several of the proposed development sites as park units.

On February 16, 1977, the Saudi Coordinator for JECOR accepted Amendment J to the Project Agreement for Technical Cooperation in Agriculture and Water which formalized NPS involvement in providing technical assistance for "the development of the Asir-Tehama Kingdom Park and the design and construction of the necessary facilities for the seven development area sites within the park." In June 1977 a NPS specialist was assigned to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water (MAW) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and the Denver Service Center assigned a team to the planning and onsite work for the Asir Park.

A United States landscape architecture and engineering firm, Wirth Berger Associates, was selected to prepare final design and construction drawings and in May 1979, construction of facilities by a Taiwanese firm began.

In January 1980, NPS assigned a park management specialist to Asir to help the Saudi superintendent develop management guidelines, budgets and staffing schedules.

One year later, a NPS resource manager began his assignment at the park and in April 1981, a maintenance specialist reported for duty. Unfortunately, the Saudis had not yet selected counterparts for these two positions nor staff to perform the assigned functions. Thus, the three NPS employees essentially were the management, operations, interpretation, and maintenance supervisor and staff.



View of Asir National Park from the Visitor Center.

This situation continued until about mid-1982 when the first group of 100 Filipino maintenance workers began to arrive.

By May 1983, construction of the park facilities was completed. Formal dedication of the park by the King was scheduled for that summer but was delayed. As more and more people became aware of the facilities, it was necessary to begin to open the park to the public in spite of the lack of formal dedication (in fact, the park still has not "officially" been opened).

In April 1985, NPS was informed that the Ministry's initial budget proposal for the current fiscal year contained no money for continued NPS presence at the park. In September, the two remaining Park Service employees were returned to the United States ending our "decade of progress" in Saudi Arabia.

Today Asir National Park stands as a monument to the dedication and farsightedness of a few Saudi Arabians. The park located in the southwest corner of the Kingdom, encompasses 450,000 hectares (about 1 million acres) of some of the most scenic land in Saudi Arabia. From the coral reefs of the Red Sea, the park rises to an elevation of 3,200 meters and spans five life zones. Within the park boundaries there exists a wide diversity of

flora and fauna. Plants range from desert ephemerals to mountain junipers. Animals include baboons, fox, wolves, several different snakes, and over 300 species of birds. Gazelles and leopards are reported still to exist within the park.

Saudi Arabia is a country of between 6 million and 8 million people with several million more expatriots employed in various capacities. The Kingdom does not allow tourism or casual visitation. Yet this park, designed by NPS and United States design firms, constructed by Taiwanese, maintained by Filipinos, and financed and managed by Saudi Arabians, recorded about 2 1/2 million visitors in 1984. Preliminary counts during the first half of 1985 suggest this visitation level will be maintained.

The NPS has been instrumental in training a cadre of Saudis to administer the park and the proposed system. In 1981, the current superintendent and a mid-level MAW official attended the International Seminar. In 1983, the current Director General for National Parks, who also is a former superintendent of Asir, attended the Seminar. In addition to the superintendent, on-the-job training has been provided to eight Saudi staff professionals, two field technicians, seven campground guards, and a maintenance

staff of Filipinos (which has reached as many as 165 workers). The budget may not permit the retention of a highly skilled and motivated third world staff facilitator who has worked closely with NPS staff for five years and whose continued presence would lend a large measure of continuity and stability to continued park operation.

The Saudi Arabian Government has the potential for creating a park system

of great variety. Preliminary site plans have been prepared by NPS for the Ministry and a "Request for Bid" for design work has been issued for one of the areas. Over 35 different NPS employees have traveled to Saudi Arabia to participate in planning and technical assistance projects. These employees have created an atmosphere of respect and goodwill. One, Ivan Miller, now with PNWRO, was presented with JECOR and

Departmental awards for his work in Asir National Park from 1980-1984.

The NPS efforts at Asir have had a great impact on the Saudi people and have established a standard for the Kingdom's national park system. We have enjoyed the long association with the SAG and are hopeful it will carry on with the vision that led to the Asir National Park, a true jewel of the Middle East.

NPS provides assistance in Sri Lanka

In conjunction with a mammoth river basin development project for irrigation and hydroelectric purposes, the Government of Sri Lanka has embarked on an environmental protection project with USAID funding.

A key focus of this project is four new national parks. When these are implemented, populous and land-poor Sri Lanka will have one of the largest portions of its land area dedicated to protected areas of any country in the world.

USAID and Sri Lanka turned to NPS to provide training, technical assistance, and professional guidance in the management, planning, development, and public use of park resources. Over a two-year period, this personnel capability development will take place through a program of workshops, seminars, and "hands-on" training designed largely by Robert Milne, WASO chief of the International Park Affairs Office.

The program, now into its second year, started with consultations in the United States for Sri Lankan officials, followed by an intensive cross-cultural and field orientation session in Sri Lanka for the National Park Service team. Immediately following this way a "Policy Workshop" also in Sri Lanka, chaired by Donald Brown (assistant superintendent at Rocky Mountain National Park) and assisted by Barbara Lausche (international lawyer, IUCN), Jay Bright (Denver Service Center), and Tom Thomas (International Park Affairs, WASO). A draft National Park Policy and implementation recommendations were jointly produced with the Sri Lankan participants.

Subsequently, six mid-level Sri Lankans received five weeks of training in the United States, which involved examining National Park Service operations in Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, Everglades,



Consultation between John Bright and Sri Lankan trainees at Maduru Oya National Park.

and the Denver Service Center. A series of workshops and seminars in Sri Lanka have now been accomplished, including "Resource Assessment" and "Resource Management" workshops by Dr. Rudy Rudran (Tropical Ecologist, Smithsonian Institution).

Internationally noted Ecologist Dr. Ray Dasmann (UCLA, Santa Cruz) conducted the first of two seminars on Rural Ecodevelopment around parks, involving key individuals from Sri Lanka's academic community, Department of Wildlife Conservation, and Ministry of State.

Denver Service Center Assistant Manager John W. Bright recently completed the first in a series of four "Planning and Development" workshops which produced a Master Plan for

Maduru Oya, one of the newest and most complex national parks. This was followed by a "Training and Personnel Development" workshop chaired by Tom Thomas, International Park Affairs, who also serves as the NPA overall Project Leader. Lead instructor was Michael Watson from the Mather Training Center staff.

The program will continue in 1986 and 1987 with workshops on "Conservation Education and Park Interpretation" by internationally recognized media consultant and writer William Eddy (University of Vermont), John Bright's planning workshops and the second of Dr. Dasmann's educational seminars.

—John W. Bright

Planning for parks in Southeast Asia

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has recently conceived a new category of protected areas for a select group of national parks and nature reserves in the five member countries. Over ten ASEAN Heritage Parks and Reserves that have outstanding wilderness and other values have been designated in Thailand, Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Malaysia. At the request of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and ASEAN, Ms. Joanne Michalovic, of the Office of International Park Affairs in Washington, recently visited the five countries to develop a model framework for the formulation of master plans for the ASEAN Heritage Parks and Reserves.

The Heritage areas are strategically spread out in Southeast Asia. They extend from the continental part of Thailand through the heart of Southeast Asia to Irian Jaya in New Guinea. Together, they are a regional storehouse of ecological processes and genetic resources that are endemic to this part of the world.

The dedication of these parks and reserves is very timely. In the last couple of decades, ASEAN nations have implemented a series of national economic and social development plans, aimed at raising the standard of living of the people. These plans call for considerable output from the primary industries especially forestry, fisheries, and agriculture. Many of the economic successes thus far have been at the expense of much wilderness and associated natural resources. It was in the face of these accelerating threats and pressures, that the ASEAN system was created.

Joanne traveled to the five ASEAN Nations to meet with both central office and field staff of respective national park divisions in each country. She also traveled to four national parks during her visit: Tarutao Marine National Park in Thailand, Mt. Apo National Park in the Philippines, Merimbun National Park in Brunei Darussalam and Gunung-Leuser National Park in Indonesia.

Joanne noticed many similarities between the situations in these developing countries with those of our own system in Alaska. The parks are distant from centers of economic activity, do not have a substantial infrastructure in terms of access and development, conditions are harsh and relatively poor, and local people rely heavily on subsistence use of resources. Natural resource exploitation in terms of logging, fisheries, hunting, mining, illegal squatting and poaching are the primary threats.

What does differ is the ability in the United States to plan for parks in a relatively sophisticated manner. Most of the national parks departments in Southeast Asia do not have the internal capability in place to do any planning. In response to this, Joanne will develop a handbook on planning for ASEAN heritage parks. This will include not only the planning process and questions that need to be addressed, but the model framework for the master plan document as well.

Joanne says that the most important element of her report will be to include rural economic development programs as a part of the park's master plan, along with the more traditional programs of law enforcement, interpretation, visitor use, resource management, and administration. Consideration will be given to crops or plantations in buffer zones, trekking programs, concessions, handicrafts, tourism, wildlife or game

ranching, and other innovative resource uses that permit economic benefits, yet retain ecological integrity. She also strongly recommends that management plans be prepared by personnel from the country, with outside help focusing on training to develop the in-country institutional capability to perform future planning exercises.

Following her visit to the five ASEAN countries, Joanne attended the fourth annual meeting of the ASEAN Expert Group on Nature Conservation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where she presented a paper entitled *The Changing Role of Planning for Protected Areas*.

Joanne has been with NPS since 1978. She was with the DSC on the Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western team as a natural resource specialist for four years. She then went to Mt. Rainier National Park as resource management Trainee.

Maintenance Management: A powerful tool

As sure as the grass grows in the summertime, maintenance crews will be out with their mowers to keep orderly the National Park landscapes that so many enjoy and cherish.

There's more to maintenance than mowing, of course. Land, buildings, roads, and utilities are all involved.

Now maintenance operations are being strengthened by the introduction of Maintenance Management, a powerful tool for systematic operation of park upkeep.

By knowing exactly how much grass is to be mowed, for instance, by how many staff and machines, parks can schedule their upkeep activities for maximum efficiency.

Simply stated, Maintenance Management gives parks and their manager both control and flexibility in planning and executing year-round routine repetitive upkeep. It also permits changes in scheduling to adjust to seasonal variations, emergencies and special projects.

A basic resource in the Maintenance Management program, which is gradually being introduced Servicewide, is an annual work program and performance budget, developed within each park, that lists activities, sets the level of their performance, and monitors its application.

All operations in the program are uniformly inventoried and tracked in a

proven computer program, providing fingertip retrieval of performance. Management of the program remains in the park.

For example: at Rocky Mountain, where a pilot program began in 1984, procedures were developed to determine realistic work programs, budgets, and resource requirements. These schedules allowed supervisors to establish priorities and respond to emergencies. As an end result of these routines for planning, budgeting and performance, the costs and effectiveness of the program are continually monitored.

Rocky Mountain Maintenance Chief Ron Cotten says, "The program has enabled the park to cut expenditures without cutting positions or quality of work. We are expanding it to include other aspects of park management."

Managing the resources required for park maintenance on an annual basis adds up to big numbers. About 36% of NPS positions (nearly 5,000 of them) are assigned to maintenance. In dollars, maintenance amounts to 45% of the annual NPS budget. No matter how maintenance is measured, it is a substantial chunk of NPS expenditures, and everyone involved agrees that it is imperative to manage it efficiently.

Maintenance Management is not a brand new concept. Elements of the program have been used, more or less, in a variety of parks over a long period of

time. It is, in a sense, a conversion from operations by guess and by gosh, and replaces guesswork with agreed upon procedures and operational norms.

One antecedent of the system was the Park Restoration and Improvement Program (PRIP). A basic PRIP objective was to design a program to ensure that parks will not develop serious maintenance discrepancies in the future.

Another factor was the finding by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in 1984 that "attention had not always been given to systematically maintaining facilities." Furthermore, the Service agreed that it needed to improve the management of its maintenance activities.

In designing the new maintenance program, a servicewide task force drew on the GAO study, which had

investigated similar programs in Canada and in the cities of Tampa and Seattle.

Pilot programs were carried out by NPS last year at Rocky Mountain National Park (mentioned above), North Cascades National Park, and in the National Capital Region.

At NCR, Rock Creek Park Chief of Maintenance Dave Newman, is enthusiastic about the program. "Dollars and time are used more effectively," he says, "and my staff likes the efficiencies the program gives us. All my comments are positive."

To describe the program, a 15-minute videotape was recently produced. Copies have been furnished to regions and most park areas. Loaner copies are available so that employees may show them on their home players if they wish.

The coming year will see an enlargement of the Maintenance Management Orientation Program that began with workshops in 1984 at both the Albright Training Center and Mather Training Center. Regional workshops, followed up by sessions in parks, will spread the word and get programs underway. In the light of the recent Gramm-Rudman law calling for a balanced budget, the Maintenance Management program is particularly well timed to regulate and control costs. A major goal of the program is to enable NPS to continue to operate in the heads-up manner the visiting public has come to expect.

Police equestrian competition tests horses and riders

By Officer Daniel Hoehne
United States Park Police
NCR

Walk a horse over a wooden footbridge. Simple enough? Well, paint that bridge white, red, and black, lay over it a sheet of black plastic criss-crossed with aluminum foil, and add a slight breeze for a flutter effect. Now you've got a genuine "horse monster" as horsemounted police officers discovered during the Second Annual Police Equestrian Competition at the Prince George's Equestrian Center in Upper Marlboro, Md.

The event, organized mainly by Officer Ralph T. Pfister of the United States Park Police, National Capital Region, brought together nearly 50 horsemounted police officers from seven jurisdictions for a day of friendly yet keen and skilled competition by members of a most unique and colorful branch of law enforcement.

The competition consisted of two classes. The first tested the basic riding skills of the riders. Glen Jones of Maryland's Prince George's County Park Police took top honors, and Sgt./Maj. Denis R. Ayres of the U.S. Park Police took second place. National Capital Regional Director Manus "Jack" Fish also entered this class riding U.S. Park Police horse Dragon and, although not finishing in the final ribbons, made a fine showing. His presence and support were appreciated by the organizers.

The second class was designed primarily to test the horse and his boldness, training, and trust in his rider.



National Capital Regional Director Manus "Jack" Fish.

This course consisted of 10 obstacles, and the horse was scored as to how quietly and calmly he reacted. Among the obstacles were the aforementioned bridge, walking through the spray of a pulsating water sprinkler, standing for the discharge of a handgun, jumping over haybales topped with helium balloons, and several other equally unnerving tests. This class was won by a U.S. Park Police horse In-Advance, ridden by United States Secret Service Agent Barbara Riggs. (As a note of interest, the U.S.

Secret Service agents assigned to President and Mrs. Reagan during their horseback rides at Camp David are trained by the U.S. Park Police, and Park Police horses are used.)

Other agencies in attendance were the Montgomery County, Md., Park Police, the Philadelphia Police, the Baltimore City, Md., Police, and the Wilmington, Del., Police. Congratulations to all of the participants and their horses in making this a successful event.



The Director's Report

By William Penn Mott, Jr.

I am aware that there are people in the National Park Service who remain fundamentally uncomfortable with the idea of fund raising and philanthropy by NPS. Much of the discomfort, as I understand it, comes from a basic feeling that whereas the National Park System is tax supported, there is something essentially unprofessional or improper about the National Park Service asking for and receiving financial support. I have heard such activities characterized as "begging" or the "tin cup syndrome."

Others simply feel that visiting the Nation's great parks and shrines and other sites associated with our national heritage ought to be free of charge as a matter of principle.

I respect those points of view, because I believe they stem from high personal professional principles and motivations—but those points of view are outdated and do not recognize the desire of the public to help.

In many specifics, the National Park Service has been involved in raising money. Over the years—literally from the beginning—NPS has been the beneficiary of gifts and donations to the National Park System. Gifts have included money, land, historic buildings and artifacts, art and furnishings—even entire parks. And some of these were very actively solicited by NPS leaders. The love and concern for the National Park System, so deeply felt by NPS employees, is broadly shared by countless other people who are willing to express that affection through gifts and donations—and through reasonable user and entrance fees.

It is true that historically the National Park Service's role in these philanthropic expressions has been mostly passive. Donors have come to us and the Service has maintained a very low profile, both in the public mind and among the ranks of park professionals. Time and economic conditions has changed that position and we need now to become more aggressive and provide leadership and direction to those who wish to help.

It would, of course, be appealing if all parks and recreation facilities and historic places were free to everyone who used or visited them. Some are, though the number is dropping every day. User and entrance fees in most cases, however, are not intended to pay all the bills—only to establish the broad principle that the direct beneficiaries of a service or facility that they have requested, and we have provided, ought to pay some reasonable amount for its use.

There is strong evidence that people are more respectful of things they pay for, vandalism is reduced, and values are enhanced.

User and entrance fees and the companion opportunity to support the parks through philanthropy are an equitable means of recognizing that those who benefit directly have paid somewhat more than the general taxpayer for the values they have received.

Looked at more broadly, the National Park System is actually lagging behind State, Regional, and local park systems when it comes to private sector support. Most state and local agencies have for many years included earned revenues and the proceeds of fund raising events and activities as an important part of the local annual budget.

The reason I hear most often for being unenthusiastic about entrance and user fees is that they go somewhere other than the coffers of the park that raises them and therefore they "aren't worth the effort."

The reasons for reluctance to raise other forms of private money are not articulated as clearly, because with few exceptions all money donated to a park stays there, to be used at that level with few categorical constraints.

I strongly suspect "tradition" is the biggest real reason—because it would be a new departure from the normal manner of doing business, and because it may be an undertaking we have not been trained to do. Or it may simply be because no one ever asked before.

Singing the Philanthropic Blues:

Raising Money Can Be Good for Your Financial Health

Another reason I hear relates not so much to objections to philanthropy itself, but objections to the manner in which some fund raising is accomplished. There are, to be sure, recent examples from nearly everyone's mailbox of high-pressure, hard-sell tactics that seem intrinsically at odds with the dignity, the traditions, and the self-image of the National Park professional.

If you read no further, understand that as far as I direct or can influence these activities in NPS we will avoid those pitfalls like the plague. We will never compromise the self-esteem so widely shared within the Service and never endanger the integrity of the resources we hold in trust. *Not ever.*

But dignified, convincing—and successful—fund raising is possible if we do it right. We can be concerned for the "how" we do it and how much it costs and what the public will ultimately get for its money. We can make certain that money is wisely spent and accounted for.

The change now in process would place the Service in a more active role than we have undertaken heretofore. However, I believe there are limits and conditions we should adopt for our own fund raising activities. Some fund raising activities that are widely and successfully used by other organizations and are, therefore, routinely recommended by fund raising "experts" may not be right for the Park Service. The National Park Service is a special organization and the places we manage are special places in the public mind. For example, I believe it is inappropriate for us to offer giveaways and premiums or sponsor megabuck prizes—even though many very distinguished American institutions do that: museums, universities, churches, and libraries. Even organizations very closely allied with the cause of conservation are engaged in wide ranging forms of fund raising activities. But not for us, at least not directly.

Fund raising campaigns on behalf of the National Park System will be undertaken by outside organizations,

such as Cooperating Associations and other institutions. We'll be a helpful partner within very real limits, we'll provide information, and we will set the standards of dignified performance that will guide and direct the outside efforts.

I will shortly issue a major policy document spelling out the goals and limits of these activities—under terms I think all National Park Service personnel can live with. It specifically addresses our concerns for integrity and honesty and dignity.

An important companion to this policy is a new legislative proposal now advanced on entrance fees, the effect of which would be to broaden significantly

the number of parks at which entrance fees are charged and to raise those fees to a level more commensurate with the times and the values represented. Eighty percent of the fees would "stay at home," and be available for direct support of the parks. The fee proposal is reasonable, fair, and overdue. It is not only important to all parks financially, it's passage will be an important part of modernizing the National Park System, and a tangible vote of confidence in the professionals who manage it and the visitors who enjoy it.

Appropriate forms of fund raising and philanthropy can be important components of the National Park system

of supports. They can help fill gaps left by Gramm-Rudman and its spinoffs; they can provide a margin of excellence never otherwise available; they can meet real needs at a time in history when there simply is not enough funding available to do all the things we know need to be done.

We can make the changes needed and we can make this work in ways we can be proud of. For those of you who have begun, I thank and congratulate you. For the rest, now is the time to begin.

Sharing common NPS information

As we are aware, NPS has entered the computer age, and more and more of us turn regularly to computers to help us do our work more effectively. One of the latest efforts in this area is a program to provide a central source of useful information on the parks and to make this information available to everyone in the Service, through an automated information base.

The WASO Information and Data Systems Division and WASO-Natural Resources, in cooperation with several other WASO program areas, have recently completed initial development of the NPS "COMMON" data base, a computerized information management system that will allow NPS Staff throughout the System to quickly retrieve and exchange basic information on park resources operations, planning, and administration.

The objective of the NPS COMMON system is to provide an easily accessible source of key, summary-type information on the parks; information which covers a wide variety of different topics such as lands information, visitation and budget information, park planning document information, law enforcement information, natural and cultural resources information, and administrative-type information.

COMMON represents an innovative attempt to allow NPS users from many different areas (parks, Regions, WASO) to share in the use of commonly requested, frequently needed information. Parks and offices can, in turn, help maintain this shared "pool" of NPS information by contributing some of the

data they already generate or collect to the COMMON system.

Susan Smith, chief of WASO Information and Data Systems Division noted, "What we are really creating in COMMON is essentially a 'corporate data base' for the Park Service. All the really successful organizations have taken this approach to managing and sharing their most commonly used information. In applying the concept to a government agency with the diversity of information we have in the Park Service, we are really setting an exciting precedent."

The types of information currently available in COMMON include such as park States, counties and Congressional representation; park acreages, status of various park plans, park special designations, park significant resource features and significant threats, park ecological classifications, and status of park baseline information. COMMON has been designed as a "modular" system, so that new types of information can be added incrementally as the need is identified. Currently, new modules are being planned for park threatened, endangered and exotic species; park pest management information; and park water rights and mineral rights information. Other modules may also be upcoming on cultural resources and law enforcement and safety information.

As Smith observed, "In this kind of shared-data system, the value to any one user or one park or office comes not so much in having 'their' data automated. In fact, they may even already have it automated on their own individual system. Or, it may represent such basic

information on their park area that they just 'know' it without even bothering to put it in their computer. The real value to them comes in getting access to this same kind of information about their fellow parks and offices, and in being able to combine their information with information from all these other parks and programs."

COMMON is currently running on the Service's Hewlett-Packard super-minicomputer system. COMMON is completely menu-driven and definitely "user-friendly." It can be accessed by anyone with a terminal, microcomputer, word processor, etc., with standard communications capability. Information and Data Systems and Natural Resources are planning to provide a series of workshops on COMMON early in 1986 to introduce the system for full field use and to get field suggestions on how to continue to improve the system.

If you're interested in getting more information on the NPS COMMON data base, contact Keith Carr, WASO-Information and Data Systems Division, 202/343-4463, or Anne Frondorf, WASO-Natural Resources, 202/343-8127.

Women in the National Park Service

by Polly Welts Kaufman

Frieda Nelson was a bit premature in 1926 when she so proudly displayed her suspenders in her second season as a summer ranger at Yellowstone National Park. Although women like her who did achieve park ranger status before the early 1970s have gone down in Park Service history as the first women rangers, they did not bring real change to the position of women in the Service. But they did demonstrate that women could do the job, and when the movement for equal opportunity finally took hold in the Service, many Park Service people could picture women in uniform because they could recall these early women rangers.

Needs in the broader society have had an enormous influence on the place of women in the Park Service. The example of the history of women rangers at Mount Rainier demonstrates in a microcosm how events outside the Service influenced opportunities for women to be rangers.

In 1918, at the end of World War I, Helene Wilson was put in charge of the Nisqually Entrance Station for a season. In 1943, during World War II, Barbara Dickinson and Catherine Byrnes were given the same assignment. According to park records, it was not until 1974 that another woman, Becky Rhea, was hired as a ranger. Now at Mount Rainier the visitor has an even chance of being greeted by a woman ranger or park technician. Servicewide, a visitor will meet a woman ranger or park tech in approximately one in three contacts.

The event that impacted the most heavily on the chances for women to serve as park rangers was the wave of gratitude that swept the country when the veterans returned from World War II. It reinforced the already strong male imprint on the Park Service ranger image. In 1949, a key examination for park ranger was offered which received wide attention. Hundreds of jobs were open as the Service tried to bring order to the temporary appointments made to returning veterans. Preparation books had a brisk sale. The Arco study guide read:

The Examination for Park Ranger—Park Ranger Jobs for Men 21 to 35.

"One of the largest nation-wide examinations is now open. The job is park ranger, at \$2,974.89 a year, for duty in the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior . . .

"The positions are located throughout the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. All nonstatus Park Rangers and Superintendents must take this examination if they wish to qualify for permanent appointment . . . Age limits are waived for those entitled to veterans preference . . .

"Appointees must buy uniforms (cost about \$150.00).

"There will be hundreds of vacancies . . ."

The result is evident. Hundreds of male veterans with an advantage of either five or ten (if disabled) points and just beginning their careers entered in Park Service on a permanent basis in late 1949. Many stayed and progressed up through the ranks. Many had been serving in temporary positions since the war, and they eagerly awaited the achievement of permanent status.

Before 15 years passed, and while these men worked their way up the organizational ladder, the Civil Rights movement was in full swing. Several events happened that affected the laws regulating the federal employment of women.

A "New Era" had begun, however slowly, and the Park Service faced change.

The Commission on the Status of Women established by President Kennedy by Executive Order in 1961 highlighted in its report the pivotal role the federal government must play in the employment of women. The President directed the Civil Service Commission and agency heads to make the government, as the largest single employer of women, "a showcase of equal opportunity for women."

In 1962, Attorney General Robert Kennedy invalidated an old law which allowed appointments to specify sex. That old law is interesting in itself. It dated from 1870 and was passed to allow the appointment of women to clerkships in executive departments. However, it had long been interpreted as allowing appointing officers to specify sex in filling positions. The Attorney General's ruling meant that no longer could "park ranger" examinations state that position were for men only. The 1870 law was actually repealed in 1965, and civil service regulations were revised in 1966 to require each federal agency to establish an affirmative action program. Equal opportunity programs were put into action.

Before looking at how these new regulations affected women's chances for careers in the Park Service, one other important piece of background needs to be studied—this time specific to the Park Service and concerning its historic mission rather than its employment policies and practices.

The famous Organic Act establishing the Park Service in 1916 set up for all time a tension between use and preservation. Preservation was clearly the only goal in the beginning, because the first natural sites were in real danger from exploitation by developers, forest and mining interests, and adventurers. So essential was the goal of protection, in fact, that the U.S. Cavalry was used to staff Yellowstone before 1916. The ethos of a military camp pervaded the early parks, and the few women present were military wives.

After the Organic Act of 1916, the ethos of the Park Service underwent a gradual change until the parks became today's centers for public education through interpretation. Although the first parks celebrated America's natural wonders, historic and cultural sites began to be added beginning with Mesa Verde in 1906, and eventually included a large number of historic forts transferred from the U.S. Army to the Park Service in the 1930s.

As interpretive activities began to increase in importance (and perhaps as they became stratified), more positions became available for which mainstream women possessed the necessary qualifications. Women teachers, curators, librarians and historians held the necessary qualifications to become interpreters, especially in historic sites. In the 1950s and early 1960s, often at the same time that the male park rangers were taking their permanent positions, women were hired as guides at such places as Fort Laramie, Colonial, and Independence.

The story of their uniforms has often been told. At first the guides could order regular uniforms (one woman had to make her own, because she was so small), but after a while the women guides were required to wear various kinds of polyester, airline-steward type uniforms with a similar hat, called by some of its former wearers a "buffalo chip."

In fact, it was in the field of natural history interpretation that a few women had been active from the beginning. As far back as 1917, hotels in Rocky Mountain and Glacier hired women as nature guides for their guests. The Park Service employed a few interpreters directly in the 1920s, including Isobel Bassett, a geologist, who was hired on an impulse by Director Horace Albright at Yellowstone after he observed her

voluntary talks on park geology, and Marguerite Lindsley, who was born in Yellowstone and married E. L. Arnold, a ranger. Herma Albertson, who passed the Civil Service test for ranger in 1919, served until she, too, married a ranger, George Bagley. She published a book on the plants in Yellowstone just as Pauline Mead Patraw, a seasonal ranger at the Grand Canyon in 1929 and 1930, did on the flowers of the Southwest mesas. At Yosemite, Enid Michael served as a naturalist for nearly twenty years.

When the Park Service first began to respond to the civil rights movement, it had as much of a problem deciding what to call its new women as it did over what they were going to wear. Sallie Pierce Harris, who was a guide at Montezuma Castle in 1934, returned during World War II as a ranger, primarily at Tumacacori. Not long after the war, she learned that she could no longer be called a ranger and eventually was given the title of archaeologist, the field in which she was trained. She continued with variations on that title until her retirement in the late 1960s. Indeed, the first women who were hired through the ranger intake program, beginning in 1965, were called park naturalists, historians, or information guides until 1971, when the title "park ranger" was finally attached to women.

It was through the Albright Training Center that the Park Service began to recruit its first women rangers. The first two women began the Introduction to Park Operations course on an auspicious date—the day after the Fourth of July in 1965.

One of them was Elaine Hounsell, who has been a superintendent of a small park and is now a district ranger at North Cascades. There were forty-one men in the class, the seventeenth to be held since its beginning in 1957. At the same time, Glennie Murray (Wall), who was doing research on the petroglyphs and pictographs at Lava Beds, was asked if she had thought of joining the Park Service. Her immediate response was: "But they don't hire women!" She was assured that "they" did and told to take the Federal Service Entrance Exam. She passed it on the first try and, as the only woman in the class, entered Albright in March 1966. Betty Gentry was the only woman in the second 1965 class. These women are among the first full-fledged women rangers in the new era. Betty is now superintendent of Pea Ridge and Glennie the chief of the Cultural Resources Unit at Golden Gate. Except for Elaine Hounsell, who was called a park naturalist, they each first carried the title of historian.

Because the environmental movement was only in the early stages, women naturalists and scientists were not being graduated from college in the numbers they are today, nor was support for women's athletics yet forthcoming. Although Title IX was enacted in 1972, the guidelines for its application to women's athletics were not released until 1979 (until the Supreme Court's Grove City decision of 1984 threatened Title IX's enforcement). Until both movements began to produce women with the necessary backgrounds, the qualification for ranger and ranger-naturalist continued to be prohibitive for most women.

Finally, late in 1969, OPM approved new classification and qualification standards to be implemented the following year. The new standards attempted to remove as many sex-specific qualifications as possible. By 1971, women trainees at Albright were called "park rangers." The effort for equity did not end there and was argued out in other positions later (the Park Police, for example, had a five foot, eight inches height restriction that was removed in 1971 only after legal action).

Women began to enter the ranger training program at

Albright in increasing numbers, averaging between 15 and 30 percent of the classes from 1973 until recent years, when their numbers have been approaching equity. About 375 women have graduated from the course, now called Ranger Skills, since 1965. Some of these women now hold historian or other positions. With the increasing emphasis on law enforcement training for rangers, women have been receiving training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, since 1975. Between 1979 and 1984, 131 Park Service women graduated from FLETC, 20 percent of the total Park Service trainees. About 40 women have taken both training programs. Other women have taken law enforcement training on their own.

Although the figures for women park rangers are not spectacular, they do show that women are here to stay. The number of women rangers can no longer be counted on the fingers of one hand as they were in 1926 when Frieda Nelson showed her pride at Yellowstone. But the numbers are small.

In 1983, of nearly 2,000 park rangers, about 270 were women, or 14 percent. About 1,300 were park technicians, which was 37 percent of that series. A present study of the retention rates of women compared with men trained at each program, Albright and FLETC, should add some other figures. In 1985, at the top of the 025 series (park managers) women are superintendents in twenty-two parks and site managers of ten other parks. The highest-graded woman outside of Washington is Lorraine Mintzmyer, regional director of Rocky Mountain.

An examination of the number of women at different grade levels can be interpreted in two ways. The percentage of women is higher at lower grades either because many are just entering the Service, or are finding it difficult to advance.

Women represent one-quarter of the rangers on the GS-5 level and nearly one-third of GS-7 rangers. Beginning with GS-9, women rangers decline from 14 percent to 7 percent at GS-12 and 5 percent at GS-13. Women represent 48 percent of the GS-4 park technicians, 30 percent of the GS-5 park technicians, and 18 and 19 percent of the GS-6 and GS-7 park techs. Park aides were not counted. There is some concern that the classification of park technician, often used for interpreters, will be a way, whether consciously or not, of holding women back.

Not only is it useful to put the growth of women in the ranger ranks in historical perspective, it is also important to put the roles women have played in the Park Service in the context of the roles women have filled in the broader society. Although women have only entered the ranger profession in recent years, it is important to realize that, like women everywhere, they have contributed a great deal. For that reason, the study of this history of women in the Park Service that I am currently researching will look not only at visible, permanent women.

Even though they were not compensated for it, many women have made large contributions to the parks by working behind the scenes. Wives manned telephones when their husbands were on patrol, handled emergencies, started the first natural history museums in parks, wrote nature guides, and provided (and still do) support for families in isolated places as nurses and teachers. Aileen Nusbaum, for example, designed many park buildings and started the first medical facility at Mesa Verde. Wives and "homesteaders" on clerical staffs have done a great deal to weave the fabric of relations between the park and community.

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Another interesting group is comprised of the women who founded parks. The Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association was a women's group who worked to save Mesa Verde. Women reconstructed the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace in New York City, and were responsible for the acquisition and restoration of Eleanor Roosevelt's Valkill. Minerva Hoyt organized the Deserts Conservation League for the purpose of saving the lands now comprising Joshua Tree, and, by working to protect Royale Palm State Park, Mary Mann Jennings provided the nucleus for the Everglades. Such women as Margaret Murie and Celia Hunter have worked for park lands, most recently in Alaska.

Finally, it is important to look at how women's roles are presented in parks. The story of a single women homesteader, Adaline Hornbek, adds to the interpretation at Florissant Fossil Beds. Diaries of officer's wives revealed the information for the furnishings at Fort Laramie, where a woman ghost also rides. The Mill girls at Lowell and the wives who brought homes to their marriages at John Muir, Martin Luther King, and Carl Sandburg all matter. The new parks devoted to women's history include Maggie Walker, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Women's Rights.

Frieda Nelson had many things to be proud of as a Park Service woman. She was a ranger on horseback—at least for two seasons—and represented what women can do. Women have been working for the parks from the very beginning, when the first women explorers rode side-saddle into Yellowstone one hundred years ago. They have served both behind the scenes and on the front line and their many stories need to be told.

Polly Welts Kaufman is currently researching the history of women in the Park Service. She has been visiting each region since last February interviewing current Park Service women and wives and distributing questionnaires to all women. She is continuing the study begun by Dorothy Boyle Huyck, who died in 1979 before completing the work, and has been loaned Dorothy Huyck's files and tapes to help her in preparing the history.

Polly is anxious to have persons send her any information that will be useful to the study on any of the topics included. They are: current women employees, wives, women who helped to found parks, and positive examples of how women's roles are interpreted in parks. She will be present at the Rendezvous in November. Information can also be sent to her at her home (14 Larchmont Lane, Lexington, MA 02173) or through the cultural resources office of the North Atlantic Region. The author of *Women Teachers on the Frontier* and several articles in the field of women's history, Polly holds a doctorate from Boston University in American Studies and Educational Administration.

*Ranger: The Journal of the Association
of National Park Rangers*

New Park Employee recollects unique experiences

By Tom Klein, Editor

New Voyageurs National Park employee Dottie Anderson is no stranger to wilderness. The park's new administrative assistant served several stints in the Peace Corps, working with isolated, primitive tribes in the Philippines prior to hooking up with the National Park Service.

Anderson started work with the federal government by the time she was 17, working for the Maritime Administration and Federal Power Commission in Washington, D.C. Four years later, she joined the Peace Corps.

Anderson worked for the Peace Corps in the Philippines chiefly in Davao and Zamboanga in several capacities. For the first months, she worked out of a regional office on the island of Mindanao where, among other things, she taught typing and shorthand for an experimental governmental employment agency. The experimental program proved successful and officials requested Anderson to stay on and continue to run the program. However, she elected to move on to other challenges.

While working in Zamboanga, she helped establish medical aid for the poor, working closely with doctors and city officials. "People started bringing their kids to me and I started leaning on city mayor and some of the politicians and got the town so they would kind of help me," Anderson recalled. "I started bringing these kids and I would set it up and just leave them these kids with these people, the doctors and so on, and they would just carry on from there."

Anderson said she also "leaned" on the drug companies to provide free medical supplies for the poor.

Although Anderson said it was not difficult to encourage the aid, it was sometimes discouraging to be confronted with so many suffering youngsters. "It's hard to watch that kind of thing and not get affected by it. There's just so much of it."

Once the programs were running, Anderson said, she tried to disengage herself from the day-to-day operations. "I was the catalyst . . . I just tried to get these people together," she explained. "Then I tried to step out of the picture whenever I could."

Anderson's next job with the Peace Corps brought her in contact with isolated, primitive tribes of the Philippines. Working with the tribes, Anderson was especially impressed with the handwoven fabrics members created. She said tribal members relied on traditional methods to produce their works, weaving clothing and blankets on a backstrap loom and using hemp fibers colored with natural dyes.

She saw the potential for the tribe to earn money by establishing a weaving cooperative and marketing their products in Manila and other cities. Tribe members, while able to live adequately off the land, had no money to purchase things in the cities.

"There were very educated in terms of the environment. They had good survival skills," Anderson said, "But they had no business skills at all. They were not used to dealing with bureaucrats or governments or even just towns. They lived essentially off the land and what they could produce."

Tribe members were pleased with Anderson's efforts and the money it brought them. Asked if there had been resistance initially, Anderson said no. "If you come in and are a little sensitive to what's going on and you don't try to强arm them, you can take them and they'll work very nicely with you. Especially when they see some benefit from it . . . it generated income for their tribe."

With another tribe, Anderson helped revive the primitive art

of brass casting by the "lost wax" method and other art forms such as basketry, the making of jewelry and creating musical instruments were established.

The cooperative program flourished and what had started with a handful flourished into a business employing over 1,200 people.

As part of the tribe's culture and tradition, the artwork produced was unique, Anderson said. The processes of creating the works and the mythology surrounding works had been kept intact and now that enduring craftsmanship had been channeled into earning income for the tribes, she said.

In all, Anderson served eight years with the Peace Corps. She took a break to begin her National Park Service career as private secretary to the assistant superintendent in Yosemite National Park in California, later returning to the Philippines to work for the Peace Corps. She returned to the states and continued her Park Service career as an administrative technician and editorial assistant for the South Florida Research Center in Everglades National Park for six years.

During this time, Anderson attended night school, eventually graduating from Barry University in Miami with a bachelor of science degree in psychology.

Prior to her appointment at Voyageurs National Park, Anderson worked as chief of the administrative division for two years at Biscayne National Park in Homestead, Fla. In her job at Voyageurs National Park, Anderson is responsible for administering the support functions of the park, including purchasing, property management, personnel, budget, correspondence and computer services.

Although the duties sound decidedly less glamorous than her experiences in the Philippines, Anderson says the adjustment suits her fine. "Besides, I like working on contracts."

International Falls Daily Journal
International Falls, Minn.



OXON HILL FARM, Md—The 13th Annual Fall Festival attracted more than 10,000 participants. Visitors watched old fashioned farm equipment in operation including wheat threshers, corn shellers, bailers and clip saws and young people were encouraged to engage in old time games held throughout the day. Their faces beamed during the feed sack races, egg toss, and three legged races. Winners of the games received pumpkins which were grown and harvested on the farm.

Other activities included cooking demonstrations on the open fire and musicians playing blue grass, old time, and country blues as they roamed near the basket makers, spinners, chair caners and wood carvers.

Senior citizens tended park vegetable gardens and offered advice to those interested while other visitors were taught how to make corn husk dolls, honey suckle wreaths, or corn cob animals with supplies produced from the farm operation. The festival, organized by park staff, was carried out by 80 volunteers, many wearing the familiar yellow caps that sport the official VIP patch. The entire festival was free and community support strong through participation and donation of time, equipment and materials.

CHANNEL ISLANDS NP, Calif.—Director Mott spent the day visiting the far-flung reaches of the park last summer. He was accompanied by Congressman Robert Lagomarsino and Park Superintendent William Ehorn.

Mott had breakfast with one group of landowners with inholdings in the park, visited the park headquarters to speak to the staff and toured four of the five park

islands by helicopter. After landing on Anacapa and Santa Cruz Islands, he had lunch on Santa Rosa Island with the owners of that island, speaking with them and Congressman Lagomarsino about the possible purchase of Santa Rosa by the Park Service. The group then proceeded to windswept and isolated San Miguel, before returning late in the afternoon to mainland civilization.



(From left) Ranger Tom Cox, Congressman Robert Lagomarsino, Biological Technician Brian Arnold (holding island fox), and Director Mott on San Miguel Island.

GATEWAY NRA, N.Y.-N.J.—Disabled visitors are for the first time able to experience the thrill and excitement of living outdoors at Floyd Bennett Field.

For several years, thousands of New York City school children annually camp at Gateway, where they participate in a special program called Ecology Village. Through ranger-led activities, they learn gardening, marine biology, botany and birding, as well as the elements of camping, such as sleeping and cooking outdoors. The new specially designed campsite will make it possible for classes and groups of physically disabled children to take part in this successful and challenging program.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony in mid-November formally opened the three accessible lean-tos at Floyd Bennett Field. The event marked the culmination of several months of hard work by members of the New York Chapter, Telephone Company Pioneers of America.

Pioneers began construction of the lean-tos in August and completed the last one in November. They worked in the heat of summer, as well as in cold weather and in the rain. Each lean-to can house up to five campers and is built to withstand severe weather conditions, such as Hurricane Gloria which attacked the area last September.

In addition to the Telephone Pioneers, Gateway received cooperation from several other sources, including the New York City Board of Education, which runs Gateway's Environmental Study Center at Floyd Bennett Field.

The Mobil Oil Foundation provided funding, Eastern Paralyzed Veterans' Association was consulted on design, special education students at Manhattan Vocational School built a scale model of the lean-tos, and the ranger staff at Gateway's Jamaica Bay District assisted in supervising the project.

Robert W. Mcintosh, Jr., superintendent of Gateway, cited the value of the lean-tos by noting that environmental education is extremely important for all visitors but becomes even more important to city dwellers because of the scarcity of natural resources.

"Another door has now been opened by the park for the disabled community in New York. This leads to a better understanding of the delicate ecosystems around us and the impact of people on those systems," he said.



NAR Disabled Specialist Ray Bloomer (left) and Superintendent Bob McIntosh cut ribbon to open three lean-tos for disabled at Gateway Ecology Village.

FORT LARAMIE NHS,

Wyo.—Restoration work in the 1874 Cavalry Barracks at the site began last November with an archaeological survey conducted by a three-man crew from the Midwest Archeological Center. Because of constraints on time and personnel, volunteers were invited to assist the Midwest team with the dig. Twenty-one volunteers, some of whom are members of an area archaeological club, contributed some 243 hours of work to the park. The Midwest team leader Chris Schoen was pleased with the help. He

noted, "The volunteers are a real asset. They know about some of the items that are unfamiliar to us." The volunteers and archaeologists found many items of interest, such as military buttons, cartridges and cartridge casings, coins, bottles, insignia, and clothing items. One of the more significant finds was a foundation substructure not previously known to exist.

After the Midwest team completed their work, digging was continued by park staff and volunteers. Superintendent Gary Howe commended the valuable assistance given by the volunteers. "Without their help we would not have been able to accomplish as much as we did. As a result of their effort much valuable information which otherwise would have been lost, was documented," he said.



Volunteer Dennis Eisenbarth screens another load of dirt from the Cavalry Barracks at Fort Laramie NHS.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD,

NHS, Pa.—Superintendent Randall Cooley and Skip Cole, chief of Interpretation and Resource Management, each received an Outstanding Service Award from nearby Slippery Rock University. The award, given by the university's Department of Parks and Recreation, commended the Park Service staffers for guest lectures they had given. The park and the university have a cooperative education program whereby students learn firsthand about national park law enforcement and resource management policies.



David Biek.

WHISKEYTOWN-SHASTA-TRINITY NRA, Calif.—A volunteer project by the Shasta Chapter of the California Native Plant Society has provided the recreation area with the first baseline data on its plant life, according to Superintendent Ray C. Foust.

The most significant result of the project, aside from creation of the herbarium, is the discovery that Whiskeytown has an unusually rich flora for an area of only 42,000 acres.

A total of 91.5 volunteer hours were spent collecting, pressing, identifying, labeling, mounting, and cataloging close to 400 species to create an herbarium.

The project was spearheaded by David Biek, head of Technical Services at the Shasta County Library and author of *Mushrooms of Northern California*.

Biek, an amateur botanist for ten years, has personally put in over 60 hours of volunteer time. He was attracted to the project because of his strong desire to find new species while seeing a wide variety of plants.

This project is truly a success story for the Volunteers in the Parks program, Superintendent Foust commented.

The Whiskeytown Unit obtained a plant collection for reference by its staff and established some baseline vegetation data at virtually no cost. At the same time, a local citizen used his expertise in a creative, constructive manner, earning him tremendous satisfaction and the support of fellow amateur botanists.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE NHS, N.Y.—The year 1985 was not only the 127th birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt but also the 75th anniversary of Boy Scouts of America. To celebrate these two occasions, the Roosevelt District of Boy Scouts and the Manhattan Sites Unit held a day-long "TR Scout Day" in October at the birthplace.

Throughout the TR Scout Day more than 300 scouts, scouters and the general public enjoyed the birthplace's exhibits and films on Roosevelt and the many skill and game booths and exhibits set up by local scout troops along East 20th Street, Manhattan, where the Birthplace is located. The New York City Fire Department and other agencies also provided exhibits.

The high point of the day was an appearance by TR himself, in the person of James Foote, a Roosevelt look-alike

and member of the Theodore Roosevelt Association. His message to the crowd, given from the front steps of the Birthplace, dealt with the duties and advantages of being an American and a Boy Scout. Foote was introduced by Arthur Lange who portrayed Roosevelt's close friend, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Both were accompanied by their wives who portrayed their historical counterparts.

Following the Scout Day activities, the Pilot Club New York Chapter held a Teddy Bear party at the Birthplace auditorium to collect bears for donation to cancer patients at the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. Here, too, Boy Scouts from across the country pitched in with donations of dozens of bears.

Birthplace and Manhattan Sites staff said they hope similar events will continue regularly at the site.



Boy Scouts from New York City gather on the steps of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS.

WILSON'S CREEK NB, Mo.—Boy Scouts from Troop 676 in Springfield planted a sweet gum tree last winter as part of the celebration of Scouting's 75th anniversary. Nearly 500 Scouts and parents from the tri-district area of the Ozarks Council of the Boy Scouts of America gathered at the battlefield for the tree planting, which was coordinated by Park Maintenance Chief Ron Miller and Gardener Carla Stark. Musical selections and the national anthem were performed by the Billings, Mo., High School Marching Band. American Legion Post 676 and Boy Scout Troop 676 sponsored event.

YELLOWSTONE NP—Park rangers last summer partially drained the Morning Glory Pool near Old Faithful in an effort to remove debris and restore the deep blue color that the 30-foot hot spring pool once had.

The change in the color of the pool from deep blue to aqua, Park Service experts say, is caused by the coins, rocks and sticks that visitors have tossed into the pool. Debris sinks to the bottom, choking off the heat and water supply, causing algae to ring its sides.

Rick Hutchison, a research geologist at the park, supervised the effort to siphon the hot pool water into the Firehole River. Although the pool level dropped only about 4 feet, the temperature jumped from 161 degrees to 190 degrees, starting convection currents in the water. Convection—an action similar to boiling—agitates water in the bottom of the pool, breaking loose debris which has been cemented in place by minerals in the water, which then can be carefully scooped out.

While the pool level was down, Hutchison—tied to a rope—prodded and scraped the edge of the pool with a spoon and a can tied to a long pole to collect some of the debris. A similar cleaning operation at other pools has netted 15-gallon containers of debris, including rifle shells, gravel and bones.

"People think these pools are wishing wells, but what will happen is the stuff goes to the bottom and clogs the heat supply," Hutchison said. It is against the law to throw objects in the pools, and all pools are posted with warnings not to pitch in coins or rocks.

"It used to be that Morning Glory was a famous hot spring, and one out of three attractions that had to be seen when you visited Yellowstone," he said.

Visitors who walked about a mile from Old Faithful to Morning Glory on August 2nd, saw Hutchison tied to a rope, working over near boiling water in an effort to save the famous attraction.



Boy Scouts plant tree at Wilson's Creek NB. (Photo by Hyler Cooper, Springfield Newspapers, Inc.).

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BIRTHPLACE NM, Va.—A lease worked out by the national monument for a structure in the park is expected to benefit both Mary Washington College and NPS.

Mary Washington College of Fredericksburg, Va., will use the "Log House" as a historical research center, for public lectures and for faculty retreats.

"Mary Washington's historic preservation curriculum is widely known," says Superintendent George Church. "The Park Service should gain much from the archaeological research the students will do in the northern neck of Virginia, from closer community ties, and from increased help by student interns at the park."

In a ceremony last December attended by William M. Anderson, Jr., President of the college, and Deputy Regional

Director Don Castleberry, the building was dedicated as the "Pope's Creek Conference Center."

Castleberry pointed out that George Washington Birthplace was the first historical park in the National Park System on the East Coast and that it brought the Service into the field of historic preservation.

Built in 1932 by the Wakefield National Memorial Association that first preserved the historic area, the log house was deeded to the Park Service and used as a tearoom and for overnight accommodations until 1948. Later it was used for seasonal quarters until the workers were moved to another location away from visitor use areas. The tea room continued to be used for occasional meetings of park-related groups and for receptions.

NPS People on the move

COURIER selects editor

Mary Maruca, editor of the CRM BULLETIN, has been named Editor of the COURIER.

Mary joined the National Park Service in 1977 as a temporary at NCP-East following employment with various trade associations. In the fall of 1978 she became assistant editor of the CRM BULLETIN, and was appointed Editor in 1983, replacing Doug Caldwell who transferred to Mesa Verde National Park.

A free-lance writer, Mary collaborated on an award-winning film entitled, "The Passing," which premiered last spring at an area theatre. A shorter version, called "Ernie and Rose," has been shown on PBS channels in Washington. She is currently seeking a publisher for her TV screenplay.

A native of suburban Washington D.C. (Oxon Hill, Md), Mary earned her degrees at the University of Maryland, majoring in English/Liberal Arts. While working on her Master's degree, she taught English courses at the University.

Her husband, Richard Grant, is becoming well-known as a science fiction writer, having recently completed his second novel. He also teaches short story and science fiction workshops at the Glen Echo Center. The couple has a six-month old son, Matthew.



Mary Maruca.

Enthusiastic and out-going, Mary has many ideas for bringing new life to the COURIER. We welcome her to the

WASO Public Affairs staff and are pleased to introduce her as your new Editor.



(From left) Mark Tew, Superintendent Jim Bainbridge and Dave Tomlinson.

Natchez Trace employees receive awards

In conjunction with Director Mott's 12-point plan, a major objective in the Southeast Region has been to foster and encourage more creativity, efficiency, and effectiveness in management and administration. This objective is being implemented and is yielding valuable results at Natchez Trace Parkway. Park employees Dave Tomlinson and Mark Tew have made some tremendous gains in computerizing and automating park management functions. In recognition of their outstanding efforts and achievements, Park Superintendent Jim Bainbridge recently presented them with Exemplary Performance Awards.

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Tomlinson, a park ranger, was the leading force in selecting and installing all the computer hardware and software in the park, including the Novell network. This network links all park microcomputers so that information can easily be stored, shared or transferred. He has developed D-Base and Lotus programs for budgeting, filing, inventorying and for a variety of other management functions, and he has installed special computer equipment for a visually impaired park dispatcher so that he can better perform his duties.

Tew, a computer programmer, is a full-time professor at the University of Mississippi and only works on an intermittent basis at the park. His contribution has nevertheless been of tremendous significance. Tew has developed menu driven programs for tracking expenditures, for property management inventories, and for a number of other park management activities. He has conducted a number of training sessions for park staff and has been instrumental in making staff comfortable with using computers.



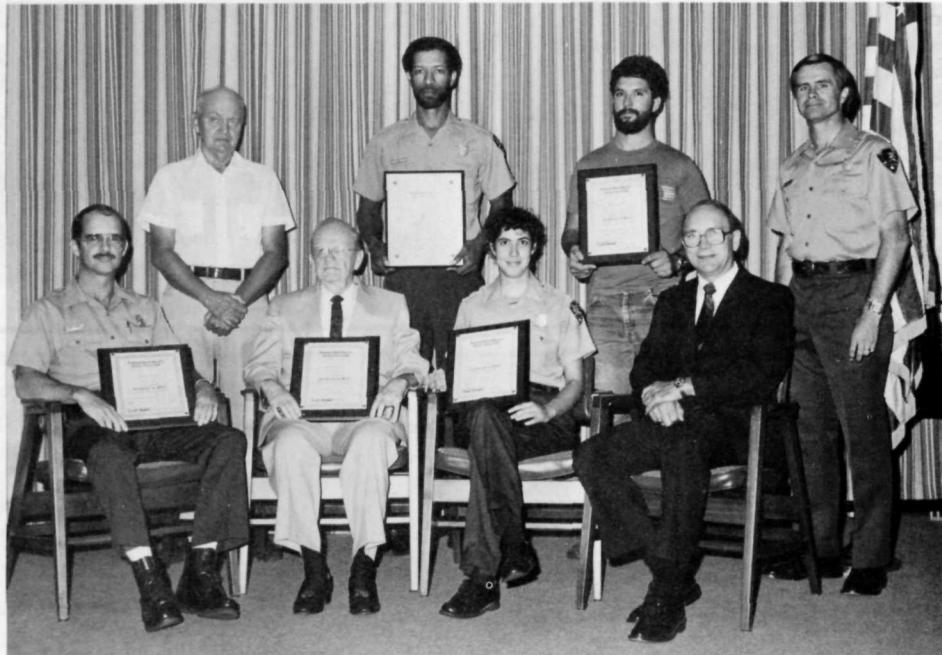
SERO Associate Regional Director Frank Catroppa presents a Certificate of Appreciation to Sarah Zimny for developing a computerized D-Base III National Catalog System.

Correction



OOPS!!!

Our photo essay on Director Mott's Christmas tree misplaced itself. The painstaking effort of Navajo National Monument to create a memorable ornament—showing a cliff dwelling nestled in a paper ball with traditional Indian markings—was wrongly credited to Mesa Verde. We're sure the Mesa Verde folks would have been proud to claim it, but we're sorry they can't.



At a recent ceremony Superintendent Donald W. Campbell of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and Lowell Sturgill, Associate Regional Director of National Capital Region, presented "Certificates of Merit" to (front row) Thurmond (Bill) W. Hebb; S. Preston Smith; Tracey McGrath; Director Sturgill; (second row) Joseph K. Mauzy, Honored VIP of the Year; Clark Dixon; Andrew Cohen; and Superintendent Campbell.



E&AA news and notes

Hartzog Fund— for excellence in park management, Clemson University

In a letter of January 2 to Jerry L. Schober, superintendent of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site (JNEM), Herbert Brantley of the Department of Recreation and Park Administration at Clemson University, S.C., thanked him for the generous gift to the Hartzog Fund by way of JNEM. After the expenses were paid the net profit was presented to George Hartzog and he personally delivered the donation to Clemson University.

As many of you remember, NPS honored Mr. Hartzog on May 11, 1985, by dedicating the visitor center under the JNEM Arch to him. Because illness prevented Mr. Hartzog from attending the dedication, his personal message to the employees, alumni and friends of the Service was published in the August 1985 COURIER.

Mr. Brantley, in referring to Mr. Hartzog as a great friend and benefactor of Clemson's Department of Recreation

and Park Administration, assured Jerry that the University takes their role as stewards of the Fund very seriously and stated that the gift from George's friends will be a continuing part of the legacy of George B. Hartzog, Jr.



Denver area retirees social group

Spring, summer, winter and fall, Denver area retirees have a "ball!" The group gets together every two or three months for a potluck picnic, a cookout, a dinner theater show, a luncheon followed by a historical tour, or whatever other activity may be of interest. Volunteers within the group take turns serving as hosts and make their own selection and arrangements for each event. Although there is no formal organization, E&AA

representative Bob Steenhagen is the "ramrod" and provides volunteer hosts with a current list of names and phone numbers.

Participants are retirees primarily from the Denver Service Center, Rocky Mountain Regional Office and others who have made the Denver area their home. However, on several occasions, special "guest retirees" have traveled over 250 miles to attend some of the events.

The group was organized in 1980 with approximately a dozen "charter members." Attendance figures now number in the 60 plus range. It is a great opportunity to renew old acquaintances, make new friends and keep abreast of NPS activities and events.

—Robert L. Steenhagen
DSC Alumni Rep.,
E&AA Board



Retirees social group.

Graham Lewis continues Kowski Golf Tourney domination

Graham Lewis of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area continued his domination of the Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament in 1985, winning his second straight title and third in five years.

Lewis shot a two under par 70 over the Fairington Golf and Tennis Club course in Atlanta to beat out Larry Freeman, a six-foot-six slugger from Blue Ridge Parkway, for the second straight year. Freeman had a 71 under the Callaway Handicap System. Lewis didn't need any help from Callaway. His 70 was his gross score, making him the low gross winner for the third time in a row and fourth time in five years.

In the tournament's 11 years, no one else has won the title more than once and only Wolf Trap's Joseph Lawler has been the low gross winner more than once, capturing it in 1982 and 1980.

Third place behind Lewis and Freeman in the 1985 meet went to Dave Gackenbach of Washington. Gackenbach, the champion in 1983, has been a consistently high finisher, also claiming a third in 1982.

Vern Ingram, a Southeast Region retiree, sank the longest putt in the tourney, a 52 foot, 6 1/2 inch monster, which was nonetheless short of the record of 85 feet, 11 inches set by Santa Fe's Stan Broman in 1983.

Roy H. Richardson, playing in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office meet, won closest to the pin honors by getting within 18 inches of the designated hole.

A record field of 360 golfers participated, breaking the mark of 357 set a year earlier. The tourney raised \$1,765.28 for the benefitting Employees and Alumni Association Education Trust Fund. The tournament has now raised \$9,621.20 since its inception in 1975.

Among those contributing were the Yosemite Park and Curry Company (\$270), Mr. and Mrs. William G. Padmore (\$50) and Guest Services, Inc. (\$297), matching the total generated by the Washington area tournament.

1985 E&AA Alumni Directory

The E&AA has received numerous compliments on the 1985 Alumni Directory issued in November 1985, to 477 of its alumni members. The 1984 Directory was published in November 1984 for the first time in several years and was sent to 347 listees.

In an effort to establish an ALUMNI OUTREACH PROGRAM in the regions, the E&AA also sent copies of the directories to the regional directors to enable the regional directors and

superintendents to become acquainted with the local alumni living in or near their regions and parks.

Numerous compliments were also received from our alumni on the directory. A great vote of thanks goes to Lou Krebs, VIP, and Jim Ryan, associate regional director in the Midwest Region, for the time and effort they put into the compilation of the directory.

If anyone knows of an alumnus not listed, please write to the E&AA, P.O.

Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041. We will contact that person in an effort to include him/her in the E&AA and the 1986 alumni directory. A complimentary copy of the 1985 directory will be sent to all sending in completed forms.

The E&AA has already received several applications for inclusion in the 1986 directory. If you are a NPS alumnus and wish to be included, please complete the form below and send it to P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

1985 E&AA Alumni Directory

Name	Please Print	Nickname	Spouse
------	--------------	----------	--------

Present Address-P.O. Box or Street Address

City	State	Zip
------	-------	-----

Year Joined	Title and location of last NPS position
-------------	---

NPS alumni ranks

Present Date

I am currently a member in good standing in the Employees and Alumni Association and when prepared I would appreciate receiving a copy of the Alumni Directory.

I am not a member of the E&AA but wish to receive a copy of the Alumni Directory when it is prepared. I enclose my check in the amount of \$_____ to cover membership in the E&AA.

(Annual membership is \$10. Life Membership is \$100. Life can be paid in a lump sum, \$25 a year for 4 years or \$20 a year for 5 years. SECOND CENTURY CLUB—\$200. SUPPORTING DONOR—\$500. FOUNDER—\$1,000.)

National Park Women



NPS young people

Where have all the children gone? It is really fascinating for folks who have lived and reared children in parks to discover the depth to which these young people were influenced by the NPS area, personnel and lifestyle. These influences follow into their adult lives.

Whether a family periodically moves or not, the children of NPS families have a wonderful opportunity to know many adults and other young people throughout their lifetime. The contact with folks who live in close proximity, as in a park, has always been a special blessing in the lives of our children.

Sometimes a hard decision is made not to take a transfer so the children can enjoy uninterrupted continuity in their lives. But other families decide differently and children are uprooted when transfers occur. This may be done willingly or not so willingly. Occasionally a decision is made for a young person to remain behind especially in the later years of high school. This is not always easy. Close friends often save the day by offering room and board until school ends. Other youths relish a move excitedly.

At a post-Christmas party for staff and family members, it was quite apparent that the eight students home from college who attended, some meeting for the first time, instantly seemed to be enjoying each other. Similar backgrounds, common experiences, mutual friends and acquaintances provide for a quick bond. There was even talk of forming an organization of NPS young people to contact park kids everywhere and see what everyone else was doing.

Many of our young people end up having no hometown. Their class reunion, in addition to being miles away, may be less meaningful because of attending that class or school for such a short while. We like to think that the travel experiences and opportunities for adventure while living in the NPS "wilds" or in the cities all because of moving about the country, will have positive effects on their lives. We like to think this lifestyle helps equip them for their future.

It really would be fun to be able to keep track of NPS offspring and to know of their ambitions, contributions and coping abilities. Even in their tender years we hear of such remarkable feats and excelling in sports and grades despite surgery, radiation, chemotherapy and eighteen weeks in the hospital. This is the stuff that many park youngsters are made of. Such a report makes us all proud.

Our son advertised for a roommate in Albuquerque and ended up discovering their dads had worked together in Santa Fe. Our married daughter currently enjoys a neighbor who was a fellow third grader from her Yosemite days; they both live in Anchorage. While attending UW in Seattle, another daughter dated a former Shenandoah playmate who now has a career in the U.S. Coast Guard; his ship was in port for a while. One son discovered from a co-worker in Santa Fe that both their dads were working in the Alaska Regional Office. It is fun to think of these things happening. Certainly there are many such stories among park kids all over the country. They are everywhere; having lived many

places . . . many hometowns.

We cannot neglect to mention the children who follow in NPS career footsteps from generation to generation. They certainly are steeped in park philosophy. Many, through their own efforts have had the good fortune to be able to continue in the Service as their way of life.

There is a certain camaraderie among park folks which extends to their children. Keeping track of all the "park kids" you know can be mind boggling. But as the young people find each other in their life's pursuits, it continues to be a thrill for everyone concerned. No doubt there is a modest amount of prejudice in this statement, but we feel the park experience is a great place to raise children. We would offer as evidence the many park young people who are moving on to take their places as productive members of society.

Send contributions for this column.

Thelma Warnock
P.O. Box 1602
Crescent City, CA 95531

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Trivia Questions

1. This NPS unit is the largest national park in the system. Can you name it, and the number of acres it occupies?

Rick Lewis
WASO

2. Meriwether Lewis National Monument, established by Proclamation of President Calvin Coolidge in 1925, remains in the National Park System although it was absorbed by an adjoining NPS unit in 1961. Where is it? What NPS unit is it a part of?

Duncan Morrow
WASO

3. Children of employees in one national park routinely attend school in another country. Name park and country?

Jim Harpster
RMRO

4. Where is the tallest flagpole in the National Park System?

Charles Wieser
MWRO

5. Dependents of park employees in one park area routinely drive 200 miles one-way to do their grocery shopping because their park site is so remote. What area is it, and where do they shop?

Jim Harpster
RMRO

6. What unit of NPS commemorates the winter encampment of the Lewis & Clark Expedition in 1805-1806?

Gale Brammer
PNRO

7. Which unit of NPS is renowned for its temperate rain forest?

Donald L. Jackson
Olympic NP

8. Name at least six of the eight sites that make up Boston NHP?

Rich "Dixie" Tourangeau
NARO

9. What was the first area set aside by the U.S. Government for conservation purposes to subsequently become part of the National Park Service?

John W. Bright
DSC

10. Of the four Presidents whose faces are carved on Mount Rushmore, three are also represented in the National Park System by their birthplaces. Whose birthplace is NOT in the System?

Duncan Morrow
WASO

Trivia answers on pg. 25).

April reunion of NPS retirees planned for Mesa, Arizona

The Employees and Alumni Association (E&AA) of the National Park Service is pleased to announce a gala spring get together of NPS retirees from Saturday, April 12 through Tuesday, April 15 (check out on Wednesday morning, April 16) at the Golden Hills Golf Resort in Mesa, Ariz.

Golden Hills Golf Resort, one of the nicest resorts in the Phoenix area, is designed for your total enjoyment and relaxation. A hospitality room will be offered at no extra charge if more than 20 rooms are reserved, for the cocktail hour and on Sunday, there will be card games and general socializing.

Lodging should be requested through Sales Manager Pinki, who will contact you personally with information on reservations and accommodations. You may call her direct (602) 832-3202 or 1-800-528-8282.

Deluxe rooms with kitchenette facilities are \$55 single or \$65 double; two bedroom suites with complete kitchen and two baths are \$115 single or \$115 double. (Two couples are \$57.50 each).

Above rates include complimentary green fees and bicycles and use of the tennis courts. Golf carts are \$8.50 per person.

Ray Martinez of 8001 East Broadway # 6450, Mesa, Ariz. 85208, telephone (602) 986-9470, urges all to take advantage of this reunion and join fellow

NPS alumni for a fun time. Please contact Ray with desired information below:

NAME _____ SPOUSE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Golf Saturday (Yes No) No. of people _____

Golf Sunday (Yes No) No. of people _____

Golf Monday (Yes No) No. of people _____

Golf Tuesday (Yes No) No. of people _____

Hotel guests—golfing Monday and Tuesday—Prize money, \$5 per person
Banquet: (Fare includes tax, gratuity, beverage and dessert)

Prime Rib	—\$17.25 each	No. _____
Cornish Hen	—\$12.25 each	No. _____
Chicken California	—\$12.25 each	No. _____

Hors d'oeuvres—\$7. per person

Mail check for these items to Ray Martinez.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY—LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ONCE AGAIN.

Bob Jacobsen



Robert R. Jacobsen, who has effectively led Shenandoah National Park the last 13 years, retired in January.

Widely known as "Jake" by colleagues who respect him as a thoughtful and intelligent park manager, he looks back over a 33-year career that has taken him from trail crew worker at Isle Royale to the superintendency of the 100-mile-long park atop Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains.

Other rungs in his career ladder included seasonal park ranger at Isle Royale, park ranger at Crater Lake, and district ranger and supervisory park ranger at Hawaii. He was selected for the Departmental Management Trainee Program and spent 1960-61 in Washington.

After a year as supervisory park ranger at Sequoia and Kings Canyon, he was appointed superintendent of Lehman

Caves National Monument, Nev., and two years later as superintendent of Chalmette National Historical Park, La. Called to Washington to be a park planner, he won a Special Achievement Award as Chief of the Branch of Planning Support in 1970.

He became superintendent of Shenandoah National Park in 1972. During his tenure he led a successful effort to overcome opposition and have 80,000 acres of the park designated as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964. Shenandoah was the first eastern national park to be so designated.

Jake likes to point out that the Park Service is losing not one but two persons when he and his wife Phelma (Phil) retire. "We grew up," he remembers, "in a Park Service in which the ranger's wife manned the radio, excelled at first aid, provided hospitality to visiting rangers,

and with other park wives organized much of the social activity for the staff. There was even a line on early evaluation sheets that assessed the contribution made by the wife."

Phil will continue to work closely with her husband; the Jacobsens in retirement will operate a bed and breakfast inn out of their new home near Stony Man, not far from Luray. They will also harvest and sell the Christmas trees they started planting five years ago.

Born in Omaha, Neb., in 1929, he grew up in Casper, Wyo., and Hastings, Neb. He earned a B.S. in forest recreation from Colorado A&M in 1951, working summers at Arapaho National Forest, Colo. During the Korean War, he served as an officer overseas with the U.S. Air Force.



Robert C. "Bob" Haraden, superintendent of Glacier National Park, retired on January 4 after having spent his entire 36-year professional career in park work; 30 years with the National Park Service and 6 with the Maine State Park System.

Haraden is a graduate of the University of Maine with a B.S. in civil engineering. A native of Bar Harbor, Maine, he grew up next door to Acadia National Park.

He began his NPS career in 1955 in the Eastern Office of Design and Construction in Philadelphia. He was a park engineer and chief of maintenance in Rocky Mountain and Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks. His first superintendency was in Natchez Trace Parkway in 1968. He has been an assistant superintendent of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks and was

superintendent of Big Bend before transferring to Glacier in December of 1980.

Bob received two major awards while in Glacier, the Meritorious Service Award in 1982, and the Stephen T. Mather Award from the National Parks and Conservation Association in May of 1985 which reads, "For outstanding contributions to the principles and practices of stewardship of natural and cultural resources of the United States."

He is a member of The Nature Conservancy, Wilderness Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, and he has been a Rotarian for 18 years.

Bob and his wife, Adelaide, moved into their new retirement home in Bozeman, Mont., in January. They have three sons.

Joseph Monkoski



Joseph J. Monkoski, longtime regional chief of Maintenance for the Mid-Atlantic Region, retired in January after 31 years of federal service.

It was Monkowski's Maintenance Division that turned out the plans and specifications that guided over a hundred construction and rehabilitation projects throughout the region that made the parks safe, sanitary and satisfying for visitors.

Monkoski joined the Park Service in 1957 as a maintenance engineer in the former Northwest Regional Office. Previously he had served as a supervisor of construction in Michigan for the Detroit Water Board, then spent three years in the U.S. Army in the Ordnance Corps at the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia. In 1961, he was detailed to the Eastern Office of Design and Construction under the Mission 66 construction program to complete water and sewer improvements at parks such as Fredericksburg and Isle Royale as the Park Service sought to improve its visitor facilities and employee housing.

He was appointed regional hydraulic engineer in 1962. In 1965, he served for a year as acting regional chief of lands in addition to his engineering duties and in 1966 was appointed chief civil engineer for the Northeast Region. In 1971, he became Chief of Maintenance for the Mid-Atlantic Region and was twice acting associate regional director for Management and Operations.

A native of Atlantic Mine, Mich., on the Upper Peninsula, he earned a B.S. in civil engineering from Michigan College of Mining and Technology. He is a registered professional engineer in Pennsylvania. He received a Special Service Award in 1965 and a Special Achievement Award in 1981.

He and his wife Patricia have three children.

Deaths

Jack Pound

Jack Pound, 63, died on November 3, in Groves, Tex., of an apparent heart attack after suffering from kidney problems for the past year.

Jack served in the Washington Office for several years prior to serving in the Division of Operations Evaluation in the Southwest Region from 1973 to 1975. He returned to WASO on the Director's staff

until his retirement from the Service in February 1980.

He is survived by his spouse, Liz, of Box 26, Village Mills, Wildwood, Tex. 77663; his son, Steven; daughter, Mrs. Jackie Davis; his mother, Mrs. Vera Pound; seven grandchildren; and two greatgrandchildren.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests

that donations be made to the Education Trust Fund of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

Mrs. Jerome (Madelyn) Miller

E&AA was saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Jerome (Madelyn) Miller who passed away at home early Tuesday morning, January 7.

Madelyn was born and reared in Iowa and spent most of her life in Santa Fe as the wife of NPS retiree, Jerome Miller, whose Park Service career included several years of assignments to the Southwest Region in Santa Fe.

The Miller's first assignment in Santa Fe was from 1938 until 1943 when Jerry was an Associate Landscape Architect. During this period of time Mrs. Miller was among the founders of the Santa Fe National Park Service Women's Club.

The Santa Fe women and the other National Park Women (NPW) throughout the National Park System have been the traditional and generous supporters of the Education Trust Fund which grants interest-free loans to qualified and dependent children of Park Service families who are members of E&AA and need financial assistance as their children seek a college education. A total and everlasting debt of gratitude goes to Mrs. Miller and the other great NPW for their support of this most worthy cause.

Jerry's Park Service career took him back to Santa Fe in 1938 where they

remained after their retirement. The home address is C-32, Box 35, Santa Fe, NM 87505.

Besides her beloved husband, Jerry, Madelyn is survived by her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. LaVelle (Ann) Baugh, one granddaughter, Madelyn Kim, and her sister Gertrude Platt.

The family requests that in lieu of flowers those wishing may send a donation to their favorite charity or to the Education Trust Fund administered by the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service (E&AA), P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

George Bryan

George Bryan (Standing Eagle), an Ojibwa pipemaker long associated with Pipestone National Monument, Minn. died November 9 in Pipestone.

Bryan, who was born on the White Earth Reservation in northern Minnesota in 1906, attended Flandreau Indian School, Haskell Institute, and the Wahpeton School of Science.

The monument's first superintendent, Lyle Linch, hired Bryan as a seasonal laborer in the early 1950s when park development began. Bryan helped construct the park's trail system and provided some of the earliest interpretive programs.

Though employed elsewhere from 1951-1970, Bryan remained an active booster of the park and the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. During that time he continued to quarry, carve pipes, and interpret the history of the area to visitors.

Bryan constructed the first buffalo hide tipi for the park in 1960. In 1970 he joined the park staff as a seasonal cultural demonstrator. One of his first projects was the construction of a flag and headdress from eagle feathers for a park exhibit. Until the spring of 1976, Bryan was a familiar figure on the park trail, carving pipes and interpreting his work to visitors.

His health began to fail in 1976, but he returned to work part-time in 1977 and continued seasonally until 1983. In the late 1970s he concentrated on two special projects—construction of another buffalo hide tipi, and design of an eagle headdress.

Bryan is survived by his wife, Winona, and two sons, William and Richard.

Elvin Aabert

Elvin T. Aaberg, 62, died after suffering a heart attack in Hardin, Mont., on October 21. Interment was in the Black Hills National Cemetery, Sturgis, SD, with full military honors conducted by members of the Roy Montgomery Post # 80 of the American Legion in Hulett, SD.

Aaberg's Park Service career which

began with an assignment of park ranger at Wind Cave National Park, was interrupted by his service in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the war he married the former Rose Elsea Schoepp of Hot Springs, S.D. His Service career took him to park ranger assignments in Glacier National Park and Devils Tower National Monument. He

retired from Devils Tower in 1980. He and his wife continued to live near Devils Tower.

Aaberg is survived by his wife Rose; two daughters, Mrs. Steven Roy Bush of Hulett and Mrs. Alan Johnson of Klawock, Alaska; a son, Wayne of Laramie, Wyo., and three grandchildren.

Albert McClure

Albert McClure, 83, died on November 23, after a long illness. McClure, better known as "Mac," served as museum curator for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Vanderbilt sites in Hyde Park until his retirement in 1971. He began his Federal service in 1935 with the Parks and Reclamation Division of the Department of the Interior. After

service with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington and the U.S. Army, he served as museum technician and Museum Curator from 1947 until his retirement.

Mac was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and was a graduate of St. Malcahey's College in Belfast. He was a founder of the Hyde Park Historical

Society and served as its executive secretary for 14 years. In 1970 he received a citation from the Secretary of the Interior for his new techniques in restoration and preservation at the Hyde Park historic sites. In 1965 he created the Hyde Park town seal.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Shields, and two children.

Ralph Johnson

Ralph Johnson, a longtime NPS employee who retired in 1965, died November 25 in Omaha. He was 90 years old.

After serving in Civilian Conservation Corps camps in several Midwest states during the Roosevelt administration, Johnson joined the NPS Regional Office in Omaha in 1943.

As regional chief of State Assistance, Johnson was involved in numerous planning activities.

Howard Baker, former Midwest Regional Director, said he "knew Ralph when he was with the CCC in Illinois, and the fact that he did such good work and was such a nice guy prompted the NPS to hire him."

"Ralph was an excellent man to represent NPS in these fields," Baker said.

During World War I, Johnson served in the Army Air Service and took his training in France in a French plane equipped with skids instead of wheels.

A landscape architect, Johnson was a graduate of the University of Illinois. He was a native of Knoxville, Illinois, where he was buried.

Johnson's survivors include his wife, Marian and two daughters.

Mrs. Johnson suggested memorials to the E&AA Education Trust Fund.

To the Editor

On Friday, December 20—rather belatedly—I was prepared to put a Christmas letter in the mail, addressed to Peter DeGelleke and his Rosie; however, I paused to look over the most recent COURIER, which had just arrived. And there, among the obituaries I found the pleasant face of Pete. I loved the guy, and that just about made me break down and weep.

Pete was young 51 years ago when he

reported for duty in the Architects Building, where Connie Wirth's State Park ECW staff was then briefly quartered. Pete didn't cause much of a stir but his fellow workers soon realized what he was,—a competent, even-tempered, and companionable guy who steadily "grew on" you. Forty or more years later, when Pete was in charge of the Delaware Water Gap (Tock's Reservoir), I found the same friendly competent—and imperturbable—fellow on the job; since then he and I have

exchanged letters two or three times a year, and his were always good and informative and cheerful ones, in spite of encroaching ill health. So, though hardly a surprise, news of his passing was still a blow. Rosie is going to be lonely; at the same time, happy to have had Pete's companionship and affection for so many years. Requiescat in pace.

Herb Evison

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Director Mott congratulating VIP Gartner "Lou" Miller on 17 years of service as a volunteer at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. Mr. Miller serves as the Quartermaster Sergeant for the Fort McHenry Guard.

Trivia Answers (From pg. 20).

- (1) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska, covering over 12 million acres;
- (2) The 300-acres Meriwether Lewis Park in Maury County, Tenn., is administered as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway;
- (3) Glacier National Park, where some youngsters attend school in Canada;
- (4) Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind. The steel pole is 120 feet high. (The Superintendent said he has used that statement in a COURIER article, and it was never challenged, so he assumes it's true.);
- (5) Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, where dependents living

at Bullfrog drive to Grand Junction, Colo.; (6) Fort Clatsop Oreg.; (7) Olympic NP; (8) Old South Meeting House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, Dorchester Heights, Old North Church, Paul Revere's House, Charlestown Navy Yard (USS Constitution), and Bunker Hill Monument; (9) Naval Live Oaks Reserve in Florida was set aside by Congress in 1819 and became part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore in 1971; (10) Thomas Jefferson. "Shadwell," near Charlottesville, Va., burned in 1770. Jefferson was born there in 1743.

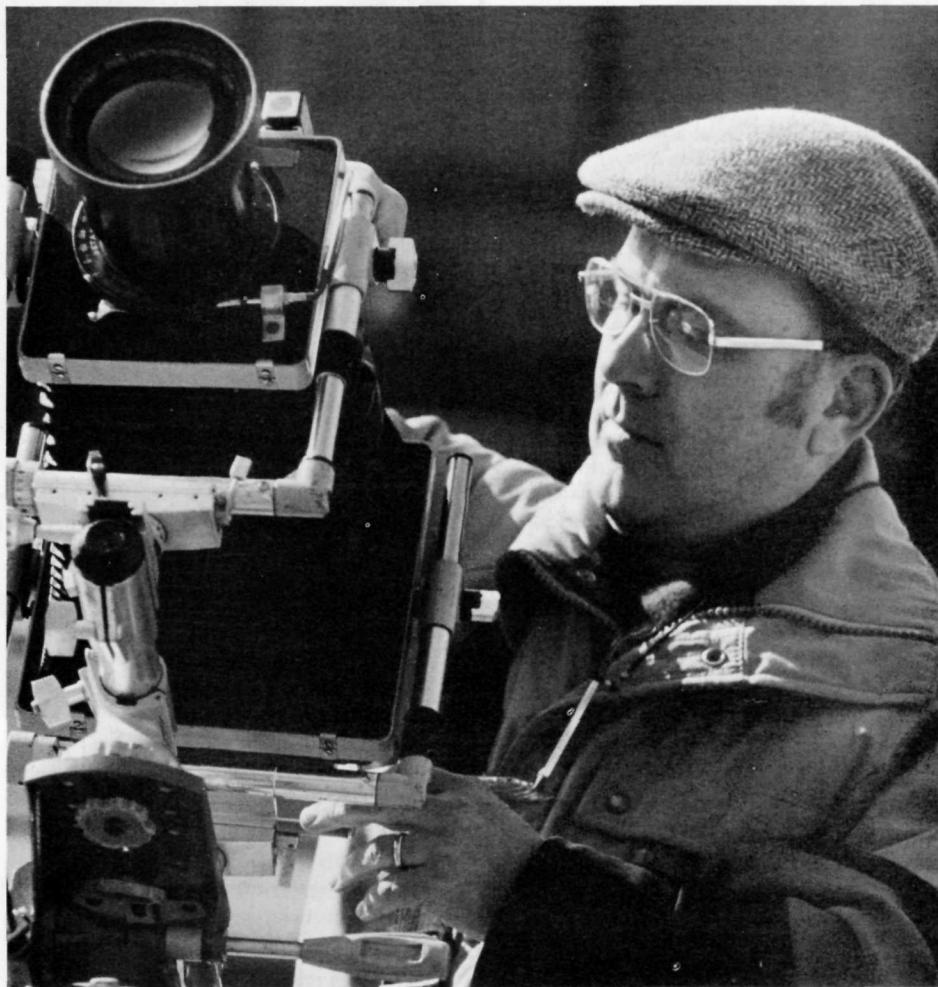
HABS photographer subject of traveling exhibition

Nearly 150 black and white color images of this country's most important architecture have been selected for a Library of Congress exhibition.

Consisting of photographs taken by Jack E. Boucher for the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), this exhibition will open on March 31, 1986, at the headquarters building of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C., and will then travel nationwide.

Boucher, who joined NPS in 1958, works exclusively with large format equipment, primarily 5×7" cameras, and has photographed buildings, structures, and sites throughout the United States and its territories. He has produced approximately 50,000 black and white negatives, which comprises nearly half of all the photographs in the HABS collection at the Library of Congress. Recently, his assignments have concentrated on documenting historic structures in the national parks.

In 1933, HABS was established within NPS under a tripartite agreement among the American Institute of Architects, the Library of Congress, and NPS. HABS was created to record America's architectural heritage, employing architects left jobless by the depression. Under the agreement, the American Institute of Architects serves as professional advisor; the Library of Congress is custodian of all documentation produced by the program, and NPS administers it. The HABS documentation is one of the Library of Congress' most important collections for the study of American architecture. It is available to the public without any restrictions.



Boucher's photographs have greatly enhanced this collection and have been widely used in magazines and journals.

He was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain

and has been honored by the American Institute of Architects and the American Association of State and Local History, among others.

National Volunteer Week April 21-25, 1986

Volunteering is a way of life in America, and again this year President Reagan will proclaim National Volunteer Week to recognize and honor the millions of citizens who donate their time, skills, and enthusiasm to the national well-being. The Park Service has always made a particular effort to take part in this special week because of the thousands of volunteers who work

tirelessly in the park system each year.

This year's National Volunteer Week will be of singular importance because of the new Take Pride In America program, started last year by Interior Secretary Hodel. Volunteerism is an integral part of the Take Pride initiative, and, as such, the Park Service will be making available special Take Pride

in America seals to be used on volunteer recognition certificates in celebration of National Volunteer Week.

These seals are being distributed through the regional directorate. For additional information, call Roy Graybill in the Washington Office, 202/523-5270.

Letter

To the Editor

I disagree with Preston Reese's view expressed in his letter printed in the November-December issue of the COURIER. I do defend his right to express that view in this publication. I reread the articles that he said he found offensive in the September issue and feel that his comments and comparisons are not valid. What you wrote seems to be good reporting and well written. I certainly detected no effort to express or push your personal beliefs, but simple reporting and brief quoting of those involved in the projects. Would Mr. Reese prefer to infringe on my right to read and your duty to report the interesting happenings in the Service? I found both articles interesting and believe that the human interest side is a part of making this a good publication. I do agree that the editor must be discreet and use good judgment in what is printed, but he is not required or expected to please everyone.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. says only that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;—". It in no way assures us the "Right" of never reading or hearing about God or Religion in our daily lives, but instead guarantees our right to hear and read about it. It very plainly is not a freedom "FROM" religion, but a freedom "OF" religious exercise. I agree, the Courier should not be used to promote religious doctrine and I do not think that was your intention in the articles quoted.

You can apologize to Mr. Reese if you so desire, but I believe the vast majority of your readers were not offended by these articles, whether they agree with the statements or not.

This is a good publication, keep up the good work.

Harold Timmons
Park Ranger
Big Thicket National Preserve



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From the archives of Yellowstone



Can anyone identify this former ranger from Yellowstone National Park?



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