



COURIER

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Director Mott reflects on his first year

Editor's Note: This interview was conducted with Director Mott just prior to his one-year anniversary as Director of the National Park Service. Read on for a discussion of the 12-Point Plan, his views on the acquisition of new properties, and his goals for the Service.

Q. As Director, what do you regard as your most far-reaching accomplishments to date, and what are your priorities for the upcoming months?

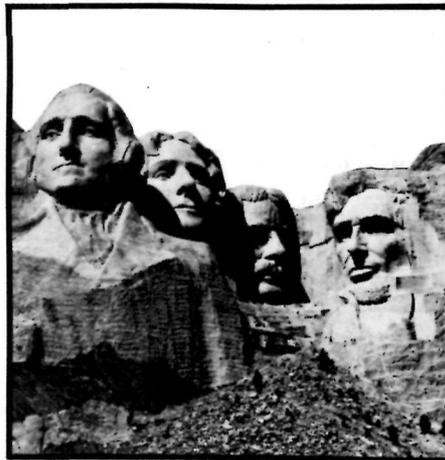
A. Development of the 12-Point Plan and its implementation action program have been steps in the right direction. In the next year we will see the actual results of that work. We have identified some areas that need to be studied, primarily dealing with ranger classification. Overall, there is greater awareness of the importance and significance of the National Park Service and a more positive attitude on the part of all personnel. There is a greater sense of creativity and of moving forward. We have made several decisions that have been pending for several years; for example, the Burr Trail development and the elimination of the highway through Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP.

Q. As a result of the 12-Point Plan?

A. Yes. Everybody recognizes that we have a plan, a program, and a direction for the Service. It has given us a sense of direction, hope for the future.

Q. And what do you hope to achieve by the completion of your tenure as Director?

A. I would like to see several new natural and cultural units added to the Service, featuring elements that are now missing from our inventory. I would like to see a renewed spirit of self-assurance, confidence, and the willingness to make calculated-risk decisions. I would also like to see our stature in the field of interpretation increase, so that we are the



leader, providing leadership and innovative ideas for others. We have the ability to do this, but we must work harder and increase our training in order for us to regain the number one position, both nationally and internationally. Research and resource management are important, and will be given greater emphasis as we move forward.

Q. Since the Service is a partnership at all levels with the public, how do you believe the Park Service can improve its public contact?

A. We must accept responsibility for educating the urban population so that they can enjoy, appreciate, and understand the out-of-doors, and also accept their share of the responsibility to protect the resources so that we may pass on to future generations a quality experience when they visit the National Park System. We will be dealing in the next 25 years with an increasing urbanization of this country, with an increase in senior citizens, and with an increase in people migrating here from abroad. . . All of which means that we will have to change our management style in order to effectively and efficiently deal with these new challenges.

Q. Considering the size of some of the issues the Park Service is tackling, what steps should be taken to encourage state and local governments to work along with us?

A. Well, I just met with the interpreters in California at the Western Interpreters Association and with the California State Park Rangers Association. In both instances, and on other occasions when I've met with local people, I've mentioned the opportunity we have to cooperate each year on a theme for our interpretive programs, so that visitors going from a state park to a national park or back to a local park hear the same subjects discussed again and again. In that way we can make an impact on the public. Generally speaking, the public doesn't spend a great deal of time in any one place. If they hear the same subject repeatedly, as we are going to be talking about the Constitution for example, then I think they will begin to understand a little more about that subject—what it means and its importance. Next year, there will be a different theme. . . But if we're all working together, using the same theme, but interpreting it in relationship to the particular units, then I think we will be able to deliver an educational program that will be very effective. But if we each act separately, then the public receives a series of different comments and discussions, none of them making any particular impact.

Q. So you would encourage parks to work with their state and local counterparts to reinforce mutual interpretive interest?

A. Not only in interpretation but in research, planning, design and new management techniques. We all need to make such material available, so that it can be put to greater, more wide-spread use. For example, we have developed techniques to care for bronze statuary.

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On their own, state and local park and recreation departments probably would not have the resources to carry out this kind of research. So we do the work, then make the results available to them. That is the kind of leadership role the National Park Service is in a position to take.

Q. The one thing on everyone's mind and in everyone's conversation these days is the Gramm-Rudman requirements. I am curious as to how well you perceive the Park Service will weather the cuts, not only this year, but over the next couple of years.

A. If our entrance fees legislation passes, we will be able to handle the cuts in 1987. What I am concerned about is 1988. If the Gramm-Rudman cuts as now proposed continue through 1988, we may find it necessary to curtail some of our operations, even to the extent of closing some of our units, in order to provide visitors with a quality experience overall. I don't see any other alternative. We are at a point where further cuts will make it impossible to keep some of our units open. It is as simple as that.

Q. How will you go about prioritizing your budget decisions for 1988? What programs do you consider of greatest importance to the Service?

A. First we have to be sure that we have protected the public. Safety and the welfare of the public have to be first priority. Then I think it is terribly important that we protect the resource. That is our mission. That has to be our second priority. I think our third priority has to be the education of the public through interpretation. I would rank them in that order. Normally, interpretation is one of the functions that is cut. I don't think we can afford to do that. We have to maintain highly professional interpretive programs in order to retain the public support and understanding that is necessary to keep the parks operating smoothly.

Q. How optimistic are you about support for your fee program?

A. I think the public will support a reasonable increase in fees to the units of the National Park System, provided that money remains with the System. I think Congress will take some action this year to improve our present situation. I think we will get an increase in fees, and I think we will get an opportunity to use them within the units where it is collected, minus a percentage for parks that cannot collect fees. I also think VIPs will be allowed to collect money, which will give federal employees some relief. Exactly what form the final bill will take I'm

not sure at this point. I think there will be an increase in entrance fees and in the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Pass. After all, senior citizens get campgrounds at half price, so purchasing a lifetime pass for a small fee seems to me to be appropriate. It helps support the programs that they use. My discussions with senior citizens around the country indicate that they support this concept.

Q. Will the legislation be altered so that the money collected will stay with the parks?

A. I think that is the only way the public will approve increased fees. . . that the money be used by the Park Service, rather than going to the Treasury.



Q. In light of the current fiscal limitations, what opportunities exist for career professionals in the Service?

A. We are not growing as rapidly as we did in the 1960s and 1970s, so the opportunities for jobs are not going to be as great as they were. There will always be opportunities because of retirement, but it is going to be slower. We are not going to be adding new units as rapidly as we did in the past. Nevertheless, we are looking at the career ladders to determine the existence of opportunities for upward movement or transfers. I think we need to look seriously at the opportunity of moving from one park to another. Mobility is important, and we need to encourage it and work hard to accomplish that objective. The Horace Albright Fund will provide sabbatical leave for our employees; this is another way of increasing efficiency, eliminating burn-out, and providing an opportunity

for employees to enjoy travel, and educational opportunities. I think that is an important element in our program of building morale.

Q. Speaking of the Horace Albright Fund, how do people qualify?

A. We are working on various ways of setting up the fund at this time, and will be asking all the employees to become involved, as well as all of our alumni. In the first few years, I would expect the leaves to be of short duration, so that we can handle as many employees as possible. Later on, leaves may be extended, but right now the idea is to involve as many employees as we can. We are suggesting that a committee of employees from different levels of the bureau establish the rules and regulations. They also should be the ones to make the final decisions on how to distribute the funds.

Q. Another important program is Take Pride in America. What kind of impact do you think it will have?

A. We are doing a great deal in this area. . . Changing the attitudes of people relative to their responsibilities to the out-of-doors is very important. Part of our effort involves concentrating on the litter problem and changing the attitudes of visitors to national parks so that they recognize that parks are very special places and that littering them is wrong. It's costing us between \$10-12 million a year—some people say as high as \$15 million just to pick up litter. This is a terrible waste of manpower and women-power as well as money. It cost \$180,000 just to pick up litter in Yosemite. If we can get people to change their attitudes, then we can save that money and put it to constructive use.

Q. You encouraged the Boy Scouts to get involved in this program. What about the Girl Scouts?

A. We haven't thought of the possibility of the Girl Scouts but again I think they could also become involved in this program. We will continue to build on these ideas involving the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and other youth and adult organizations. Citizen involvement is very important if we are to be successful; and we will be successful.

Q. There has been considerable discussion about the growth of the law enforcement ranger. What are your views on this controversial subject?

A. We're going to be making a complete study of the ranger series. The ranger coming into the Park Service should enter as a generalist; then depending on the individual's own interest, he or she should decide which special area might best suit his or her interest, such as law enforce-

ment, interpretation, search and rescue, fire suppression, resource management, etc. Depending on the category selected, the ranger would be given special training. I would like to see this special training increased significantly and be equal to that now given law enforcement personnel. In many cases, a ranger in a small park is responsible for all of these activities, while in a large park like Yellowstone, we can select rangers to handle primarily law enforcement and some just do search and rescue. As I said earlier, we are studying this matter, and I expect that this special committee will resolve this long standing problem and develop an equitable solution for this class.

Q. There has been some discussion about closing the Pacific Northwest Regional Office. Do you anticipate such measures for other regional offices?

A. We need to look at our whole regional organization to see whether it is satisfactory for the next 25 years or whether it should be changed. I don't think that the Congress is going to approve closing Seattle. I think they are going to ask us to look at our regional structure in relationship to today's world and the communications opportunities now available through computers, etc.

Q. Speaking of communication, you have had tremendous media appeal as Director. How do you think that appeal has worked for the Park Service?

A. I think it has called attention to the needs of the Park Service. It has helped build support and cooperation and coordination with park constituents. I think it is terribly important that Audubon, Sierra Club, National Parks and Conservation Association, Wilderness Society, all of these groups work together in order to solve problems rather than arguing about them. I think the recent news coverage of our goals has helped to bring the community of environmentalists and conservation organizations together to assist the Park Service in carrying out its mission. I believe from the letters we have received that we have tremendous public support. Working together, we can accomplish our goal of providing people with a quality experience while maintaining the System unimpaired.

Q. This year has its share of significant events being celebrated by the Park Service. What are your thoughts on the way we should celebrate the 20th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Bicentennial of the Constitution, etc.?

A. It's important to celebrate these events and to make them events that call the public's attention to all that's been accomplished. In regard to the 20th an-



niversary, for example, I see an opportunity to market the particular preservation functions of the Park Service so that the public fully appreciates what has been accomplished in the last 20 years.

Q. So the impact of the celebration will linger after the celebration is over?

A. Of course. There is always a build-up to a celebration, then a letdown after it is over. But overall, I think such events have a significant impact on everyone. People on the west coast, for example, will be more aware of the importance of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, and their significance and meaning as a result of the activities planned this summer. The interpretation by the National Park Service of the Constitution, as we celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution over the next two years, will have a long-lasting impact on the public, and create greater appreciation for this important document and its effect on our history.

Q. On several occasions, you have observed that the Park Service needs to be responsive to special interest groups. In what ways has the Service been sensitive to this need?

A. I think that being responsive to all special interest needs is going to take time, and we can't for sure provide in every unit all of the interest and recreation needs that the many interest groups may desire. We are, however, studying such issues as bus travel to parks. More and more people, especially senior citizens, are coming by bus to our parks. This is changing our approach to park design . . . how do we accommodate 45

seniors all needing toilet facilities at once, for example. Their needs are a lot different than they are for a family. The same problems exist with regard to food service. The needs of seniors will also affect trail design. They are not going to hike out on the trails five or six miles. They'll probably only go 3/4 of a mile. So what do we do to accommodate them? We also have the single-parent family. When I was down in Disneyworld they helped these people by providing day care centers. I think we have to look at that option. We also have to look at the Asian populations and the Spanish people coming into the U.S. in ever greater numbers. How do we accommodate these people and their cultures? This summer with gasoline prices dropping and the tensions of terrorism on the increase, we will have greater attendance in the parks than last year, and more automobiles. We've stopped designing roads in the parks for travel at 60 miles an hour. They are now being maintained, designed, and built for 35-mile-an-hour travel. After all, visitors to parks can't enjoy the natural values, the wildlife, or the beauty traveling at 60-mile-per-hour speeds. We must be alert to change and be flexible so that we can respond to change.

Q. What kind of summer do you think this will create for the parks?

A. A whole series of things are going to affect us. . . There'll be lower gasoline prices for one thing. Then the terrorism in Europe and the Middle East will probably keep more of our people home and bring in larger numbers of visitors from abroad. So I anticipate that we're going to see sizable numbers in the national parks this summer. In some areas, we may find that we'll have to limit the number of people, say in Yosemite Valley. It doesn't mean closing the park. It means diverting visitors to other areas rather than concentrating them in Yosemite Valley. Visitation in the valley is limited to 5,000 cars and when there are 5,000 cars in the valley that's all we can handle.

Q. On occasion the Park Service consults with foreign countries concerning their parks. Do you anticipate any increase in this area in the future?

A. I don't know that it will increase, but we certainly will have a steady program of working with other countries. Right now we have about 20 countries that we're working with, and we're talking about assisting China and Russia in some of their conservation activities, maybe also learning from them. I think that this is a continuing responsibility of the National Park Service in its leadership role.

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This country has and will continue its leadership position in relationship to its national park systems, and I believe that other countries are going to continue to call upon us for suggestions, advice, and recommendations in regards to developing their own national park systems and their own conservation programs.

Q. Discuss your views on the importance of acquiring new NPS areas like a Tall Grass Prairie National Park.

A. As you know, we are promoting a Tall Grass Prairie National Park because we do not have that resource represented in our National Park System. Also, we don't have a total natural wild river system represented, nor a Great Basin National Park. Each of these areas will add, for the enjoyment of future generations, elements of our natural resources that are not now represented in the System. As the population of this country increases, just having open space may be very important. It is possible that some of the derelict lands that are now available can be acquired at little or no cost and allow nature, together with man's ingenuity, to rehabilitate and reforest the land, so that 50 years from now the land will have become beautiful open spaces for the public to enjoy. At one time, the land that is now Shenandoah National Park was completely cut over. Now it is a beautiful nature forest.

Q. Do you anticipate any roadblocks to the new park systems?

A. I think the projects which I have mentioned are moving along quite satisfactorily. We're looking at the possibility of acquiring some of the land, using the techniques of easements and covenants and land trades to accomplish our objectives. Using the revenues from federal surplus land sales or trading such lands to accomplish some of these objectives, I believe will make it possible for us to acquire some of this land for less than fee.

Q. Anything else we haven't covered?

A. Well . . . I think that the national park system is extremely important to the health, the welfare, and the productivity of this country, and to the stability of this country. Units of the National Park Service will be here forever. So we need to recognize that fact and to speak up and protect the system from outside encroachments. We have the very difficult task of maintaining a fine line between use and preservation of the resources. I think we have the capability, the creativity, and the dedication to do that. The public expects us to speak up and protect the resources in their interest, and that's an area of tremendous responsibility and challenge. The hard decisions that we have to make must be made in favor of preserving the resources, so that future generations can enjoy them unimpaired. That is our mission.



Access America wants ideas

A wheelchair-bound man happily totes his camping gear into the "Handicamp" in Rocky Mountain National Park. A blind woman savors the sounds and smells of a geyser basin in Yellowstone National Park by following a cord and braille signs along the "The Senses Nature Trail." Throughout the National Park System, handicapped persons are a significant portion of our visitors because of the innovative ways we are able to help them enjoy the parks.

In 1978 the National Park Service published "Access National Parks—A Guide for Handicapped Visitors." This book gave some details about handicapped accessibility at each park, but necessarily had to be rather general in order to cover the entire System.

Now, a private publishing firm, Northern Cartographic, Inc., is interested in publishing an atlas of 38 national park units, focusing on accommodations for handicapped individuals. The book will be called "Access America: An Atlas for the National Parks for the Disabled Visitor." For each area, the atlas will cite all park features that have been developed for use by special populations. It will be illustrated with maps and photographs, and supplemented with descriptions of nearby support facilities.

In a flyer announcing this project, Northern Cartographic has invited knowledgeable individuals to contact them with ideas on how the publication might best address the needs of special populations in the parks. The company

has announced its interest in ideas concerning appropriate terminology, special programs, and other information that could have a bearing on the publication.

An interesting aspect of the book is a plan to include essays by handicapped individuals on their travel experiences in parks. These personal accounts are expected to cover the frustrations and joys of such travels, as well as where to go and how to handle the associated problems. Anyone wishing to contribute information or essays should write Northern Cartographic, P.O. Box 133, Burlington, Vermont 05402.

—Bob Kasparek

Service claims water rights

This year under the leadership of Director Mott, the National Park Service has initiated an aggressive program to assure the future of an important resource that many of us take for granted—*water*. Streams, rivers, lakes, and groundwater are some of the parks' most precious resources. They are aesthetically pleasing; a focus of recreational activities; critical components of ecosystems; and essential to most visitor services. Because of this, we simply cannot take the presence of water in the parks for granted. It is a resource to be protected—both in quantity and quality.

Over the next decade, the issue of securing Federal reserved water rights for most western parks will be decided. These determinations of park water rights will establish present and future entitlements to water for park purposes, including resource preservation, scenic, recreational, visitor service, and other park values. State laws and procedures generally govern how all water rights are allocated, including those water rights claimed by the Federal government. Thus, failure to participate in state decisionmaking processes likely will mean the forfeiture of any existing rights to water, even those waters that originate in units of the National Park System.

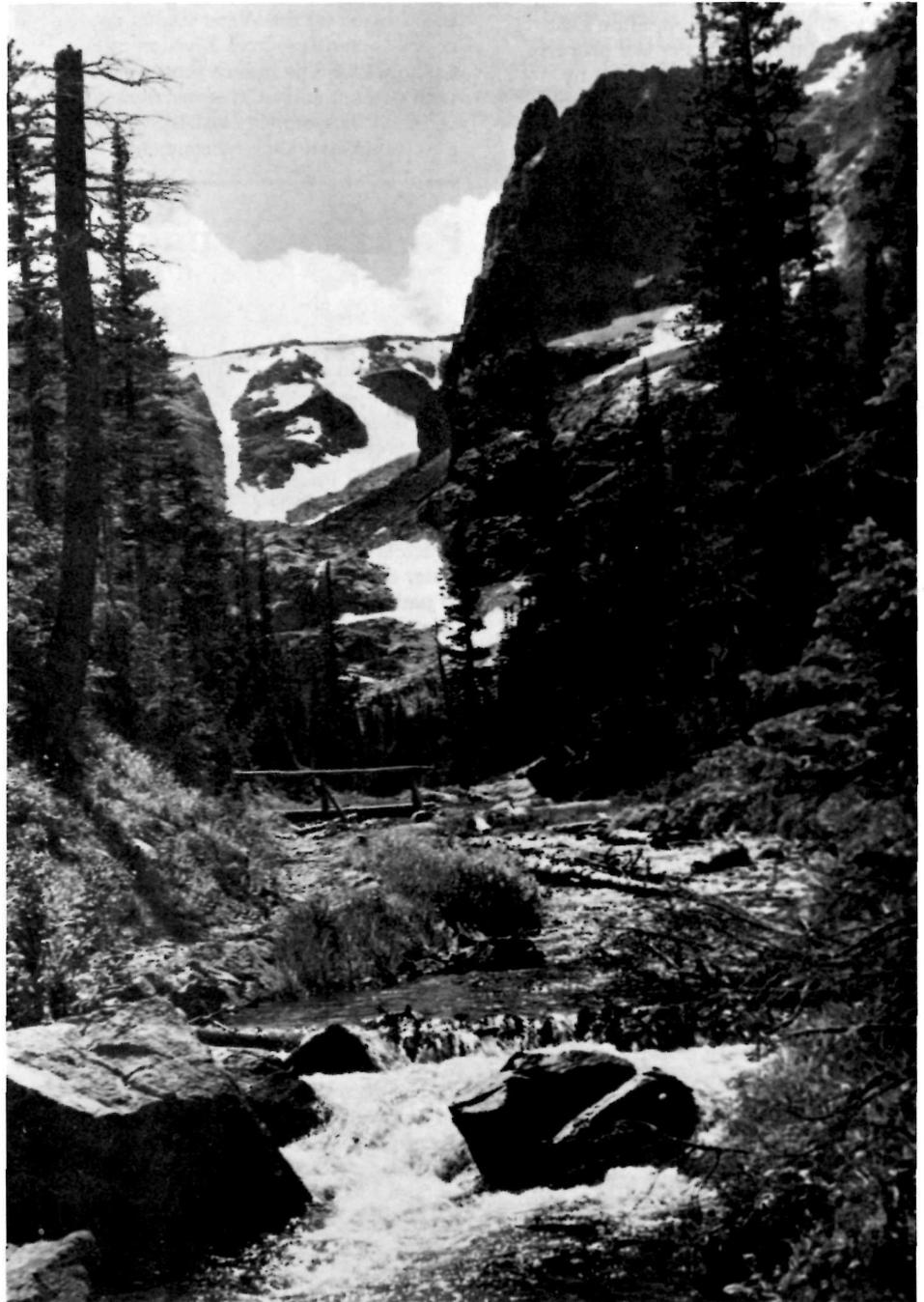
The Stakes Are High

The NPS currently is asserting and quantifying Federal reserved water rights claims in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, New Mexico, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah. The stakes are high both for the parks and for those claimants outside parks, especially when NPS instream flow claims may preclude future development upstream of a park unit or NPS groundwater claims (e.g., to protect natural levels of lakes and hydrothermal features) limit groundwater development outside a park boundary. Over the next several years, the NPS expects to be party to court-ordered adjudication proceedings involving up to 100 park units in the western States.

Quantifying and asserting water rights are not small tasks. Quantification requires a rigorous assessment of park water needs and uses by volume and over time. The procedure that must be followed to establish a valid claim to the water varies depending upon whether the park is located in the East or the West, and upon the land status.

The Eastern U.S.

In the East, water law follows the "Riparian Doctrine." Under this doctrine, a land owner is entitled to "reasonable" use



Water flowing in the Rockies

of water if his land touches it. Since water is generally more plentiful in the East than in the West, and because of the Riparian Doctrine, NPS units in the East have not been involved in major water rights issues.

The Western States

In the West however, water is less abundant (both surface water and groundwater), and it is increasingly in de-

mand to support development. Western water law follows the "Prior Appropriation Doctrine." This doctrine can be most simply described as "First in Time, First in Right." In the past, to obtain a water right a person simply had to put a quantity of water to a beneficial use, such as mining, domestic use, or irrigation. The date the use was initiated established the priority date. In the case of competing claimants, the user with the earliest

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priority date is entitled to his water right before other users get theirs.

Under the Prior Appropriation Doctrine, the right to use water is a property right administered by the States. Any park unit or portion of a unit containing lands that have not been in continuous Federal ownership must obtain what is called a "State appropriative water right" for the use of water on those lands. In order to claim the right, the NPS must follow the same procedure as a private individual—file a claim with the state to put the water to beneficial use, obtain a permit to develop the water, utilize the water, and obtain an absolute (free and clear) water right. It should be noted that the state does not guarantee that the park will get water, only its right; the rights are based on time sequence—first in time, first in right.

However, the Federal government is entitled to "Federal reserved water rights" for specific purposes on lands that have been in continuous Federal ownership. This doctrine assumes that when the Federal government took lands from the public domain, it "reserved" the water necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the land was set aside. These rights apply only to unallocated waters available for appropriation, at the time the lands were set aside; other more "senior" water rights must be recognized.

Sometimes the enabling legislation for a park explicitly states that Congress reserve water for a park. More commonly, however, the legislation simply implies a right to the minimum amount of water necessary to fulfill park purposes.

As the administrative authorities responsible for allocating water resources within their boundaries, states must know how much water is currently allocated and how much is available for future development. Although the NPS is entitled to Federal reserved water rights, generally it does not come forward and quantify its rights until a state requires it to do so.

However, in a McCarran action, a state is allowed to sue the Federal government in state court, requiring it to come forward and quantify its water uses and rights. Under such an action, the NPS must claim its water needs or forfeit its right to the waters. The NPS generally claims both appropriative rights and Federal reserved water rights in an amount that will preserve the environment (i.e., instream flows) and satisfy employee, visitor, recreation, and administrative needs. Under law, the Federal government must prove its claims to the states. In some cases, instead of litigating the claim in a McCarran action, the claims are negotiated or determined administratively.

NPS Water Rights Program

The NPS water rights program is being coordinated by the Water Rights Branch of the Water Resources Division in Ft. Collins, CO. The branch works closely with parks involved in water rights proceedings. The branch chief is Stan Ponce, a Ph.D. in civil and environmental

engineering. Stan came to the NPS in 1985 from the Forest Service where he worked extensively on water rights issues.

Anyone who thinks that water rights is an issue in their park should contact the Regional Water Resources Coordinator or the Water Rights Branch at (303) 221-5341.

Parks face complex natural resource issues

If we were to ask visitors to picture park natural resources, their responses likely would deal with individual plants, animals, lakes, geologic formation, and thermal features. If we were to ask NPS natural resource managers to do the same, their responses probably would include ecosystems and the assorted problems of maintaining them; air quality, which is too often taken for granted; water quality and quantity; and threats to park resources from a myriad of sources, including development, park use, air pollution, and mining.

The NPS's natural resource management philosophy has evolved over the past twenty-five years from component management within the confines of park boundaries to ecosystem management in parks and coordination of the management of regional ecosystems of which parks are a part. Park managers gradually have moved away from trying to eliminate elements defined as undesirable or perceived as damaging, such as coastal erosion, natural fires, predators, and various native insects, and have strengthened efforts to keep ecosystems whole and balanced.

The more integrated natural resource management philosophy of today is based on increased scientific knowledge and understanding of the interrelationships which exist in natural systems. Much

time and attention are still given to threatened and endangered species (e.g., grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, the Florida panther, and wolves) and to eliminating non-native plants and animals (e.g., kudzu, tamarisk, burros, goats, and pigs) from the parks. Now, however, attempts are made to manage these and other natural resource elements in an ecosystem context, considering such things as habitat dynamics, nutrient and energy flows in food chains, impacts on other species, and gene pool variability. This more comprehensive view of park resources is an absolute necessity for park resource management today.

Indeed, as the Service has gradually accepted ecosystem concepts and begun to understand more fully the interactions and mutual dependencies of elements of ecosystems, resource management concerns have expanded beyond the preservation and protection of park flora and fauna to include the preservation and protection of park air and water quality, scenic properties, and inspirational values, as well.

What is happening?

Parks now are being touched by the world around them more than ever before. Outside many of the previously remote parks, ongoing development on



adjacent lands is reducing the insulation from human impact that those undeveloped lands gave parks in the past.

Development affects air, surface water, and groundwater quality; lowers water tables and drains aquifers; creates visual intrusions into park vistas; impairs scenic visibility; impedes or destroys animal migration routes; puts pesticides into food chains; facilitates the spread of non-native plants and animals into the park; and may detract from the visitors' experience. The changes that development brings create a need for more intensive management to maintain the features that make the parks special.

While there has long been a great deal of public knowledge about and concern for the grizzly bear, many people are shocked to learn that 36 percent of the pine trees studied at Sequoia NP showed moderate to severe ozone injury. In fact, NPS is finding vegetation injury caused by ozone in almost every park surveyed, including: Sequoia NP, Shenandoah NP, Acadia NP, Great Smoky Mountains NP, and Saguaro NM. Ozone and other pollutants are known to cause serious damage to some sensitive park plant resources.

Air pollution, not only directly affects park resources, but also the visitors' ability to see them. Visibility monitoring data show that scenic vistas are affected to some degree by manmade pollution more than 90 percent of the time at all park monitoring locations in the lower 48 states. Even in remote areas, visibility can be poor. In Grand Canyon NP, the man-made pollution frequently degrades the quality of the view of opposite canyon rims, the great canyon depths, and the color and texture of nearby features. A 1913 U.S. Senate report mentions that the view from the Blue Ridge in what would later become Shenandoah NP stretched 70 miles to the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. Today, that view averages only ten miles.

Water quality problems similarly are appearing in many units. Well contamination at Gettysburg NMP, leachate from landfills in Acadia NP, acid mine drainage at Big South Fork NR&NRA, groundwater pollution from residential sewage in Mammoth Cave NP, urban run-off in Prince William Forest Park, agricultural pesticide/herbicide run-off at Everglades NP, pollution from oil and gas extraction in Big Thicket NPr, and sedimentation caused by mining at Denali NP&Pr are a few current examples. As the United States continues to experience economic and population growth as well as residential and industrial development, water quality problems facing the Service also will increase.



Furthermore, NPS rights to water quantity are being threatened by competing interests. Currently, many of the parks in the West are involved in state-ordered adjudications of their Federal reserved water rights. These rights apply to the purposes for which the units were set aside and include both nonconsumptive needs, such as the instream flows important for ecological and esthetic purposes, and consumptive needs like visitor support services and administrative uses. The stakes are high; in many areas, water is the key to future development. If the Park Service is not successful in securing these rights, it will be faced with purchasing costly water rights to support park resource values and operations.

Inside the parks, visitation has increased dramatically. As more people travel to parks, managers are increasingly faced with conflicts between visitor use and resource preservation. How they deal with these conflicts is influenced by how well they know their parks' resources and how effectively they tell the visitors and others what is happening as a result of greater visitation.

Mineral development is another activity of concern. As surprising as it may seem, 28 park units currently have mining or oil and gas operations *within* their boundaries. For example, mining or oil and gas extraction are going on inside of Denali NP&Pr, Glen Canyon NRA, Lake Mead NRA, Bighorn Canyon NRA, Big Cypress NPr, Big Thicket NPr., Padre Island NS, and Death Valley NM. Mining activities in and around parks may impair water quality, alter scenic vistas, and damage park flora and fauna, create visitor safety hazards, and impair visitor access and use. Today, 149 units of the

National Park System are or could be affected by internal and/or external mineral development.

Clearly, natural resource management is becoming increasingly complex and technical: parks are *not* self-sustaining ecosystems that will survive in the absence of knowledge and effort.

In recent years, the NPS has responded in a variety of ways to the needs for more attention to park resources and more sophisticated management approaches. Natural resource management planning and programming activities have been made more comprehensive and orderly through increased emphasis on preparation and use of resource management plans. New funds have been appropriated for "significant resource problems." More natural resource management training is being made available to park managers and natural resource management specialists. A cadre of well-trained natural resource specialists has been developed. The Service has centralized its expertise and assistance capabilities in the technical areas of air quality, water resources, and mining and minerals management. The natural resources reports publication series has been revitalized to increase the amount of technical information available to park resource specialists.

What can we look forward to?

Not only more of the same locally, but over the next twenty years, many of the problems that the parks now face from environmental concern originating on regional, national, or even global scales will increase in magnitude. Pollution originating outside parks, and often travelling significant distances to park areas, will cause further deterioration of the air and water quality inside parks, and will increase pollution-caused stress on the plants and animals that live in the park ecosystems. Increased development of the landscapes around parks; increased competition for both surface water and groundwater as the availability of water becomes limiting to economic growth and development external to parks; the need to acquire or stringently manage outstanding mineral and subsurface rights, and seek mitigation of the impacts of external extraction activities as the market value of mineral, oil, and gas resources increases—all the inevitable forces will place enormous strains on the goal of preserving and protecting natural, cultural, and recreational resources.

Similarly, as the populations of the United States and the world continue to increase, the total number of park visitors will increase. While more visitors will

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heighten the preservation versus use tension within parks, it is possible in some cases that more sophisticated visitor management techniques can be used to structure visitation in ways that minimize adverse impacts to resources. However, where such structuring is ineffective, definitive carrying capacities will have to be determined and visitation limited accordingly.

Who Can Help?

Good resource management in the long term requires a strong team effort involving technical experts, managers, region and WASO employees, and the public. Resource managers, scientists, planners, lawyers, interpreters, maintenance staff, rangers, concerned citizens, and conservation groups all working together are needed for a successful resource protection and management program.

PARKS—Most of the larger parks and many of the smaller ones have staff resource management specialists or research scientists who can provide technical advice and assistance or who can identify other technical specialists who are available to provide help. Many of these parks also maintain libraries and museum collections which often can be good sources of ideas and information.

REGIONAL OFFICES—The Regional Science, Natural Resource Management, and Environmental Compliance programs are valuable sources of assistance. The Regional Chief Scientist can advise on proper scientific procedures; identify sources of expert scientific advice; help obtain needed scientific assistance through purchase orders, contracts, cooperative agreements, and temporary hires; and help with preparation of resource management plans. The regional natural resource management staff also can help with preparation of resource management plans, as well as advise on quality and effectiveness of resource management efforts, assist in procurement of outside assistance, and review application of scientific findings in management and interpretive activities. The Regional Chief Scientist and regional staff often work together in developing regionwide priorities for allocating regional funds. The Regional Environmental Coordinator provides guidance on ways to prepare NPS environmental compliance documents, and to review such documents prepared by others, in order to increase the degree of protection given to park resources. Regional staff also serve as coordinators and provide specific technical assistance in integrated pest

management; air quality; energy, mining and minerals; water resources; and geographic information systems.

WASO—The Associate Director, Natural Resources has staff to help in a wide range of areas. The Air Quality Division, Water Resources Division, and Energy, Mining and Minerals Division each have

expert technical staffs. The Science Support and Operations staffs have expertise in a variety of subject areas, including insect, fungus and other pest management; exotic species, threatened, and endangered species, and other biological concerns; acid precipitation; coastal barriers; and the Man and the Biosphere program. The Geographic Information Systems

SOME REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES CONTACTS

ALASKA REGION

Chief, Nat. Res. & Science Div./Reg. Chief Scientist/Man and the Biosphere Program Contact		
Al Lovass	907-271-2612	FTS-271-2612
Air Quality Coord./Integrated Pest Management Coord.		
Alan Eliason	907-271-2614	FTS-271-2614
Water Resources Coordinator		
Ross Kavanagh	907-271-2637	FTS-271-2637
Energy, Mining and Minerals Coordinator		
Floyd Sharrock	907-271-2618	FTS-271-2618
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator		
Gary Ahlstrand	907-271-2639	FTS-271-2639
Environmental Coordinator		
Jonathan Halpern	907-271-2604	FTS-271-2604

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Chief, Res. Prot. & Visitor Mgmt. Div./EM&M Coord.		
William Supernaugh	212-597-7057	FTS-597-7057
Reg. Chief Scientist/AQ Coord./GIS Coord./WR Coord./MAB Contact		
John Karish	814-865-7974	
Environmental Coordinator		
Bob Gift	212-597-3503	FTS-597-3503
Integrated Pest Management Coordinator		
Stuart Maule	212-597-5372	FTS-597-5372

MIDWEST REGION

Chief, Research & Science Div./Reg. Chief Scientist/AQ Coord./Water Res. Coord./GIS Coord./MAB Contact		
Michael Ruggiero	402-221-3438	FTS-864-3438
Energy, Mining, and Minerals Coord./IPM Coord.		
Ben Holmes	402-221-3475	FTS-864-3475
Environmental Coordinator		
Dave Given	402-221-3484	FTS-864-3484

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Chief, Div. of Res. Management & Visitor Protection		
Edward Drotos	202-472-7966	FTS-472-7996
Chief, Center for Urban Ecology/Water Res. Coord.		
Richard Hammerschlag	202-342-1443	FTS-342-1443
Regional Chief Scientist/AQ Coord./MAB Contact		
William Anderson	202-342-1443	FTS-342-1443
Energy, Mining and Minerals Coordinator		
Stan Lock	202-472-7996	FTS-472-7996
Environmental Coordinator		
Jack Benjamin	202-472-6715	FTS-426-6715
Integrated Pest Management Coordinator		
Jim Sherald	202-342-1443	FTS-342-1443

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Chief, Office of Scientific Studies/Reg. Chief Scientist/Water Res. Coord.		
Michael Soukup	617-223-0191	FTS-223-0191
Chief, Division of Res. Management and Visitor Prot.		
Leonard Frank	617-223-7619	FTS-223-7619

Field Unit can help with obtaining data and developing computerized data bases for mapping of vegetation, topography, and other park information used in planning and management.

OTHER—Individual researchers and their students at universities and colleges can provide valuable information and help on

such complex natural resource management issues as genetic diversity, biological conservation strategies, and predictive ecological modeling. Independent researchers can be attracted to parks by providing them with laboratory facilities and in-park housing through the VIP program, and/or by using part-time employment "Schedule A" appointments.

The Front Line

Those NPS employees working in the parks are the early warning system for resource problems developing within and near park boundaries. Park staffs are the Service's main link to the communities surrounding parks and to the general public.

The Bottom Line

Preserving and protecting park natural resources is a big job, but a crucially important one—what would the parks be like without their resources?

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

Air Quality Coordinator/MAB Contact Mary Foley	617-223-0193	FTS-223-0193
Energy, Mining, and Minerals Coord./IPM Coord. Nora Mitchell	617-223-7625	FTS-223-7625
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator Pat MacDonald	617-223-6321	FTS-223-6321
Environmental Coordinator Dave Clark	617-223-3776	FTS-223-3776

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Chief, Div. of Interp., Res. Mgmt & Visitor Prot. Reed Jarvis	206-442-5670	FTS-399-5670
Chief, Div. of Science and Tech./Req. Chief Scientist/MAB Contact James Larson	206-442-4176	FTS-399-4176
Air Quality Coordinator Shirley Clark	206-442-4235	FTS-399-4235
Water Resources Coordinator Dan Nordgren	206-442-4669	FTS-399-4669
Energy, Mining, and Minerals Coord./IPM Coord. Edward Menning	206-442-5670	FTS-399-5670
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator Jerry Wright	208-885-7990	
Environmental Coordinator Sid Malbon	206-442-5366	FTS-399-5366

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Chief, Res. Management & Visitor Protection Div. John Chapman	303-236-8641	FTS-776-8641
Reg. Chief Scientist/GIS Coord./MAB Contact Dan Huff	303-236-9425	FTS-776-9425
Air Quality Coord./Energy, Mining, and Minerals Coord. Cecil Lewis	303-236-8647	FTS-776-8647
Water Resources Coordinator Ron Hermance	303-236-8645	FTS-776-8645
Environmental Coordinator Bob Kasperek	303-236-8720	FTS-776-8720
Integrated Pest Management Coordinator Jim Olson	303-236-8646	FTS-776-8646

SOUTHEAST REGION

Chief, Park Prot., Vis. Serv. & Science Div./ Regional Chief Scientist Jay Gogue	404-331-4916	FTS-242-4916
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WASO NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

(303) 236-8765 FTS 776-8765
visibility and pollutant monitoring
Clean Air Act permitting
biological effects of air pollution
state coordination
scenic resources
interpretive materials
policy/regulations/guidelines

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

(303) 221-5341
water rights
flood plain/wetlands issues
hydrology
potable water supplies
water quality monitoring
geothermal studies
policy/regulations/guidelines

ENERGY, MINING AND MINERALS DIVISION

(303) 236-8777 FTS 776-8777
mineral ownership determinations
mineral development potential
mineral extraction technology
and mitigation
plan of operation review
mineral management planning
mineral leasing
mining claim validity determinations
policy/regulations/guidelines

SCIENCE AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT STAFF

(202) 343-8102 FTS 343-8102
research/monitoring/mitigation
program guidance
integrated pest management
exotic species
threatened and endangered species
acid precipitation
Man and the Biosphere Program
barrier islands
automatic data processing/
COMMON Outer Continental Shelf
coordination natural resource
program evaluation natural
resource training development
policy/regulations/guidelines

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS FIELD UNIT

(303) 236-7938 FTS 776-7938
Computer-mapping for planning,
resource and fire management,
trend analysis, interpretation, etc.

(continued)

SOME THOUGHTS TO REMEMBER

DO SOMETHING—Whether you are working in interpretation, maintenance, law enforcement, natural resource management, administration, or any other capacity, the more you know about the park's resources, the better you can help to protect them. Be observant; gather data; and look for opportunities to work together toward common resource protection goals. Anticipate threats and take action when you find out about one.

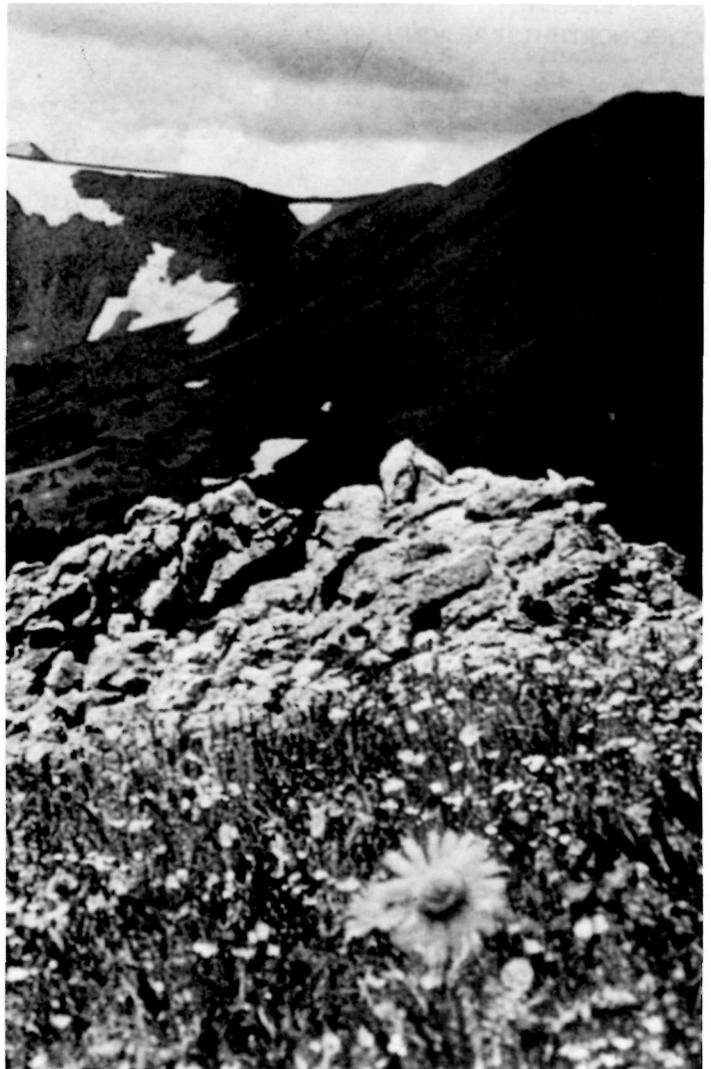
THINK LONG-TERM—The more crises that you manage at the expense of long-term projects, the more crises you'll have to manage. When ranking your natural resource problems and needs, make sure to include the long-term projects that anticipate resource problems. Don't overlook incremental changes until they become cumulatively devastating. Among other things, this means that each park needs a baseline inventory of its flora, fauna, soils, geology, minerals, climatology, and hydrology to measure change against. Remember, preservation of resources unimpaired for future generations—preserving the structure and functioning of ecosystems—is the mission of NPS natural resource managers.

LOOK OUTSIDE AND GET INVOLVED—Work cooperatively with adjacent land owners/managers, community leaders, recreation interests, environmental groups, and others in support of resource management goals. Stay informed about and participate in local planning and zoning decisions that will affect the park.

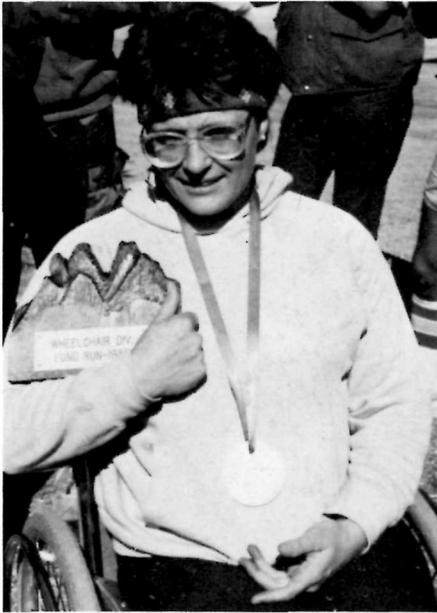
WRITE IT DOWN—Facts written down are always better than facts in your head. Use this principle in planning. Written statements should discuss not only the park's natural resources, but park values, purposes, management objectives, and visitor experience goals. Be sure that your planning documents (Statements for Management, DCP's, GMP's, LPP's, RMP's, etc.) not only discuss plants and animals, but also mention clean air, quiet, and/or solitude as important resource values; consider non-Federally-owned mineral interests and the impacts on your park if they were developed; identify water quality and quantity issues; and describe scenes or features outside the park boundaries that are key features of the visitor experience. If planning documents don't explain what you are protecting, how will anyone, including future staff, know?

SHARE INFORMATION—Make the public aware of resource values, critical resource issues, and, in general, create support for the park protection ethic. Ask regional and WASO staffs for technical assistance and basic information; they are there to help. Also, try to keep them informed about resource issues, their problems, and solutions. We all need to work at improving the communications network. Don't forget that each park is part of the larger National Park System. Find out how natural resource managers in other parks are resolving their resource problems. Share your successes and failures with other parks so they may benefit from your experience. Don't just use information; provide it.

KEEP THE FAITH—Don't let natural resource issues overwhelm you to the point that you ignore them. Ask for help, especially when you begin to feel overwhelmed (which you will from time to time). Remember, "do something!"



Pinnacles Hosts Fund Run



Colleen Sweet of Carmel, CA shows her first place medallion and wheelchair division award

The planning efforts of over six months built to an exciting finale as fifty-five runners gathered at the starting line on the road to Pinnacles National Monument. It was a perfect outdoor day with the blue sky and imposing High Peaks offering a dramatic backdrop for the enthusiastic entrants. This ten kilometer race was also special because of the wheelchair entries, an idea born of the need to improve handicapped accessible facilities at the monument; funds raised would be used to buy special park benches.

Tom Hoots, maintenance mechanic, provided the impetus, stemming from his own interest in running and his work on the park's Special Populations Committee. Tom gathered support from the entire park staff to ensure that the event would go off smoothly. He found vendors to donate materials such as ribbon for the medals, oranges, cups, and merchandise for a raffle. The Monterey County Parks Department donated the use of their chronograph for precise timing of each runner. The private campground allowed their facilities to be used for parking cars, registering racers, and the awards ceremony. A Boy Scout troop assisted in traffic direction and course timing.

Almost everyone on the staff donated their time and energy. There were planning sessions, then announcements to be mailed, fees to collect, tee shirts to order, medallions to make. (Several employees joined Tom in his living room to design them out of clay.) During the run, the



Fast take-off for the 10-K

staff and other volunteers stationed themselves along the route from start to finish.

Superintendent Rothwell P. Broyles blew the starting whistle at 10:30 am. It was all over in an hour. Ribbioned medallions were presented to the first and second place winners in each age category. Hand-carved walnut plaques made by Chief Ranger Ed Carlson were given to the winning wheelchair and team racers.

Special Populations Coordinator Mary Lynn Tindall-Young spoke to the crowd to thank them for their support for improved accessibility. Broyles also thanked the runners for participating, and

presented Tom Hoots with a framed certificate of commendation for his efforts. The day culminated months of planning and pulling together by the entire staff that united all in a common interest and goal.

Proceeds from the run will buy several benches designed for use by mobility-impaired visitors. These should enhance their ability to enjoy the monument's scenery. In this time of very tight budgets, all outside funds that can be raised are particularly welcome.

—Cary Carlson

(Photos by Cary Carlson)

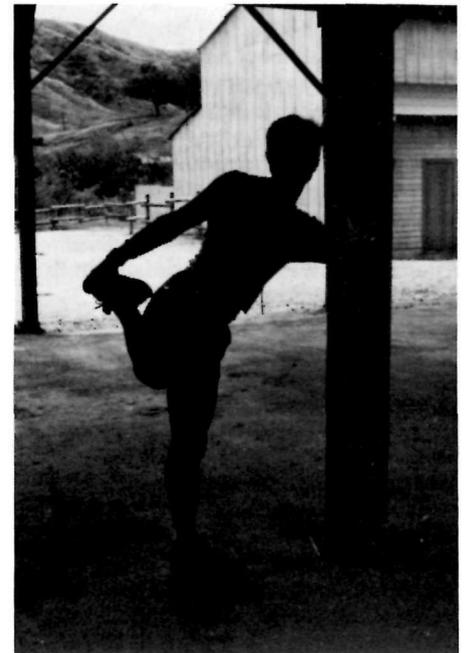
SAMO On The Run

They came in all ages and sizes, sporting a wide array of multi-colored running shoes, shorts, shirts, sweatsuits, headbands and rabbit ears.

Some of the fashions were in vogue while others were nothing more than practical. All in all, the attire was secondary to the 112 entrants in the Paramount Ranch Cross Country Classic.

Nan Beber, graphic artist, photographer, Volunteer-in-Parks enrollee at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, was one of the runners braving wet weather and some muddy spots along the 5 kilometer trail. Beber, who leads nature jogs and sketching/photography seminars in the national recreation area, came in second place in the 30-35 year-old women's group and 5th women's overall.

Barbara Boyle, past top-notch secretary at Santa Monica Mountains NRA, finished first in her class.



Early exerciser

Rudyard Kipling Visits Yellowstone: Using dramatic interpretation for park management

Jack de Golia,
Yellowstone National Park

*"Today I am in the Yellowstone Park.
And I wish I were dead!"*

And with that we are off into the year 1889 with Rudyard Kipling in a "buggy of fragile construction" as he tours Yellowstone National Park. During the past two summers, over 8,700 people heard those words and "saw" Kipling reliving his trip in 59 performances. Shows were given in indoor theaters, outdoor amphitheatres, and rustic lodges. Audiences ranged from general park visitor audiences to local women's clubs and church groups to Director William Penn Mott and his entourage of NPS regional directors and heads of national conservation and recreation interests.

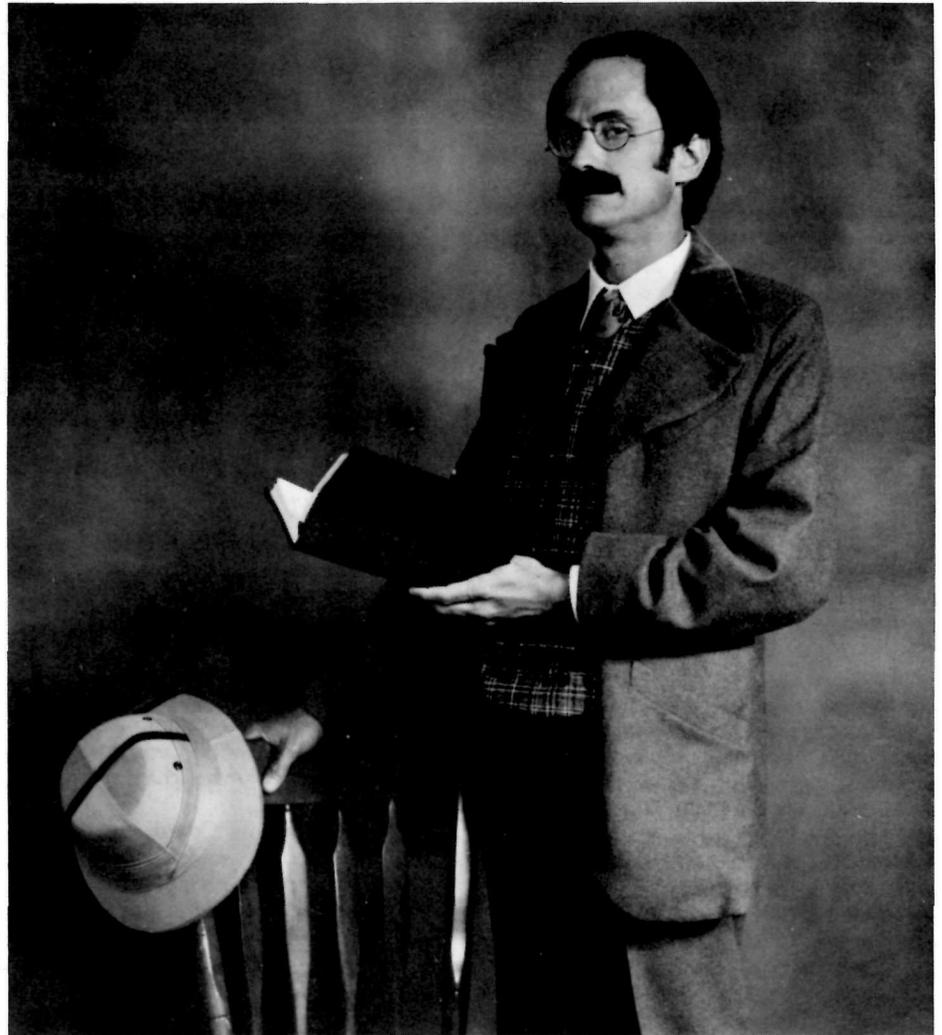
For some adult visitors, the show was the first taste of live theater in their lives. For others, it was the first new thing they had seen in 40 years of coming to parks. For kids the show was a chance to meet Kipling, read the show's one-page program with their parents, and perhaps get interested in reading *The Jungle Book* or *Kim*.

The idea for doing the show came from George Robinson, Yellowstone's Chief of Interpretation. "You're an actor. Why don't you do a show about a famous person who isn't famous for visiting Yellowstone? How about John Steinbeck and Charley! No, they left after 10 minutes. A bear scared Charley. (Charley was the dog in *Travels with Charley*.) What about Kipling?"

So I began finding out about Kipling. I reviewed his diary, excerpted a script from it, and boned up on Kipling's life.

Kipling visited Yellowstone before his literary career had been established. He was 24 years old. He had worked for a time in his native India as a newspaper reporter, and was en route to London to seek a livelihood as a writer.

Kipling's words poke fun at Americans, speak with some horror of bubbling mud pots and steaming plains of hot springs and geysers, and lavish poetic ecstasy on the magnificence of sunset in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Throughout his observations of the park, Kipling puts up with a comic "old lady from Chicago" who sees geysers as proof that there is a hell, pokes her parasol at hot springs (that erupt on her), steals mud and rocks, and is unimpressed by the Grand Canyon.



Jack de Golia as Rudyard Kipling (photo by Art Kraemer Photo Art.)

For park managers the Kipling show was an ideal interpretive tool. Kipling lambasts "irreverent Americans" who require soldiers (mostly volunteers from Britian!) to protect geyser cones from souvenir hunters. He is appalled by young ladies scratching their names into delicate hot spring algal mats. He is intrigued by virgin forests "that have never known the axe" and with "the storm that has rent a way through this timber so that a hundred thousand trees lie matted together in swaths." He notes that hot springs are patrolled by "soldiers with loaded six-shooters" so that the "tourist may not bring up a fence rail and drop it into a pool or chip the fretted tracery of the formations with a geological hammer, or walking where the crust is too thin, foolishly cook himself!"

One reason we chose a dramatic portrayal of Rudyard Kipling is that while he is a famous person, he is not associated with Yellowstone in most people's minds. He is also not so famous as, say Teddy Roosevelt, who comes with the baggage of audience expectation. If a character is too well known, your audience will spend the show wondering why you don't look like they thought what's-his-name should look. Some people have a vague notion of what Kipling looked like. The wire-rimmed glasses, mustache, and receding hair line are the best known Kipling characteristics. I found a sketch of Kipling in *Old Yellowstone Days*, edited by Paul Schullery, and designed my makeup accordingly.

I talked with a costumer at the Department of Drama/Dance at the

University of Montana to figure out what a man in the late 1880s, of Kipling's social class, would have worn in his leisure moments. We were able to rent a "sack suit" from the University at a very nominal fee, paid for by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association.

Developing a one-man show was not a new experience for me. I am an actor by education and for a short time, by vocation. But for anyone doing a solo performance, the hardest part is directing yourself. I don't recommend it. If you are

new at this, find someone who has some experience with acting, who you trust, and who knows something about what you are trying to do as an interpreter.

This kind of living history performance requires acting skill. If you are a student, include acting classes in your interpretive course of study. If you are already a working interpreter, take acting classes before you jump into a role.

Interpreters need acting skills even if they aren't performing. The awareness of body language, voice skills, and sense of

timing you can learn in acting will improve your other interpretive programs.

Dramatic performances can bring history alive in a way different from other forms of Living History. In a dramatic performance visitors see not just "a 19th century tourist," but a specific tourist with specific, personal observations. Live it and love it for your audience, and they will too. And you will deliver important messages that will help preserve and protect your park.

NPS research and the Columbus Quincentennial

Sometime in the wee hours of Friday, October 12, 1492, as Rodrigo de Triana peered out of the crow's nest on the caravel *Pinta*, he thought he had caught a glimpse of a silhouetted land mass. He looked again and began shouting "Tierra! Tierra!" Lantern signals flashed back to *Niña* and the flagship *Santa María*. Two hours after midnight Christopher Columbus, Admiral of the Ocean Seas, stood on the sterncastle of *Santa María* and saw it for himself. Land and sea could be distinguished against the pale starlight of a fall morning. They "took in all sail," Columbus wrote, "and kept jogging, waiting for daylight."

A few hours later, bobbing in the water on a small armed boat, Columbus and his co-commanders Martín Alonso Pinzón and Vicente Yañez, his brother, "immediately saw naked people" gathering on the beach of one of the small islands of the Lucayos, probably Watling Island, which the Spaniards called San Salvador. In Christopher Columbus' words: "I, in order that they might feel great friendship toward us . . . gave them some red caps and some glass beads, which they hung around their necks, and many other things of little value. At this they were greatly pleased and became our friends. . . Afterwards they came swimming to the ship's boats . . . brought us parrots and cotton thread in balls, and spears . . . and we exchanged them for . . . little glass beads and hawk's bells." Thus Spaniard met Indian and the encounter began.

Almost five centuries later, in February 1983, Dr. Joseph Sanchez, Regional Interpretive Specialist-Historian NPS-SWRO, sat at a researcher's desk in the Real Academia de la Historia, an archive in Madrid, Spain, reading a manuscript which had been copied from an earlier version of Christopher Columbus' so-called journals. "The copy, probably made in the late 1700s by a royal scribe, is one of the many sources extant



concerning Columbus' first voyage," explains the NPS historian. The original, however, is lost. When Columbus returned from his first voyage to America, he presented Ferdinand and Isabella, then residing in Barcelona, with a hand-written original of his log book. The sovereigns kept the original, but made two copies of it, in utmost secrecy to keep Portuguese spies from learning the details of the discovery. One copy was given to Columbus, which his family kept, until it, too, was lost. "Sometime in the middle 1500s, the famous Dominican priest Bartolomé de las Casas made an abstract from the Barcelona copy owned by Columbus' son, Fernando. Unfortunately, the original hand-written and the Barcelona copies disappeared in time," said Sanchez, who delights in talking about mysteries of the Spanish and Mexican colonial archives.

Sanchez, who has researched in

twenty-five archives in Mexico, Spain, and the Canary Islands over an eighteen-year period, undertook the 1983 research project to survey the Spanish archives for materials pertaining to National Park Service sites scattered across the old Spanish frontier between Florida and California. The result was a treasure trove for NPS. Not only did Sanchez bring back 10,000 pages of documents in microfilm, he also discovered thousands of other documents on the American Revolution and the American Westward Movement. "They're all there," says Sanchez, "Coronado, De Soto, Cabrillo, Washington, Arnold, Pike, Lewis and Clark, waiting for us to return." Of the first research trip to Spain for the Park Service, Sanchez reported, "We merely scratched the surface. Between Sevilla, Madrid, and Simancas, there are literally millions of documents related to Colonial

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America. I also kept track of most of the documents related to Christopher Columbus, just in case the Park Service became interested in the Columbus Quincentenary."

In 1992, the 500th year observance of Columbus' discovery will take place. Although 1492 observances were celebrated by the United States in 1792 and again in 1892, Sanchez states "this will be the first time the National Park Service will have an opportunity to participate in the celebration. In its first century of existence, the NPS has acquired some of the prime examples of Spanish Colonial Heritage sites within Continental United States." Plans for the Columbus Quincentenary are underway in Spain, Italy, and the Latin American countries. "The United States has begun to awaken to some of the planning," says Sanchez, who was recently named to the American Historical Association's National Committee on the Columbus Quincentenary. "The pressure is mounting for us to do something," he says, "already Spaniards, who know of my interests in Spanish Colonial history of culture, have contacted me to offer cultural exchange programs in research, publications, exhibitry and speakers."

On March 12-16, Dr. Sanchez hosted Mr. Carlos Baztán de la Casa and Dr. José Miguel Merino de Cáceres from the Spanish Ministry of Culture, who visited the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the NPS Cultural Resources Office in Washington, D.C. The two Spanish officials are interested in exploring possible research and exhibit exchanges with NPS for the Columbus Quincentennial. Already, in the course of preparing an exhibit of maps, plans and sketches from the Spanish archives for Cuba, they have gathered a sizeable collection of maps and architectural drawings of fortifications related to Florida. They hope to use this collection in an exhibit project which they are working on jointly with NPS. The Spanish presence in the history of North America and the United States is the basic theme of their work.

The prospects are exciting for the Park Service. Nineteen ninety-two will mark half a millennium of Euro-American history, bring the pluralistic character of U.S. society into perspective, and offer an opportunity to re-discover and reassess the Pan-American heritage that developed after 1492. At the foundation of the Columbus Quincentenary is an opportunity to commemorate the first encounter between Indian America and Europe. In that context the National Park Service with its many Indian and Spanish Colonial heritage sites could be the center of attraction.

Hartzog and Udall reminisce



Udall (left) and Hartzog

When two great storytellers met at Clemson University in South Carolina to "tell a few whoppers" about the National Park Service, the result was valuable insights into the park system.

At the annual Hartzog Lecture Series held by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Management, former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, and former Director of NPS, George B. Hartzog, Jr., recalled how they met.

As Udall recounted, he first met Hartzog while exploring a river along the Arkansas border with Missouri for potential inclusion in the National Park System. Hartzog knew the river and joined the Secretary's group, impressing Udall with his expertise in dealing with people. Later, Udall made sure that Hartzog's name was added to the list of candidates for NPS directorship. Udall stated that the "best way to select a leader is to see him in action."

Both speakers pointed out that national parks do not magically appear simply because an area seems worthy. Trying to add a park to the system often

draws "bitter global opposition." Udall recalled the newspaper headlines when the Park Service attempted to obtain a prairie park in Kansas. He and the former NPS director Connie Worth were run out of the area by an angry rancher with a shotgun. Later, Hartzog encountered similar opposition when he was sent to the area shortly after being appointed associate director. Hartzog jokingly said the local residents were "serving donkey barbeque that day and I was the entree."

Udall and Hartzog stressed that overcoming stiff opposition to park additions required developing and mastering special skills. Promoting the idea of parks and resource management is a job that is never done. Like liberty, Udall said, it is something you always have to fight for. With such problems as acid rain, toxic chemicals, and nuclear weapons threatening our resources, "all things which we think we have saved could be lost . . . or at least diminished." It is dealing with these challenges which makes resource management interesting.

—Kathy King Mengak



The Director's Report

By William Penn Mott, Jr.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:

A Critical Issue at a Critical Time

Elsewhere in this issue of *Courier* is an article about natural resources management in the National Park Service. I commend it to every reader. As articulated in the 12-Point Plan, I believe the development of resource protection strategies (for both cultural and natural resources) is among the most important tasks on the National Park Service agenda. I hope the word "strategies" somehow doesn't make resources protection sound removed from the work of every Service employee. It isn't, of course; it's really the essence of our jobs.

As Odgen Nash once said, "Life is so daily." We all have a lot to do in our daily work and sometimes we get so involved in doing each of our day-to-day tasks that we lose sight of our real objectives—to preserve unimpaired for future generations the special resources which have been entrusted to our stewardship. Periodically, it's probably a good idea to pause for a moment and remind ourselves that we work for the National Park Service because we care about the resources and we are glad to be a part of the NPS mission.

And we are all a part of that mission. Each of us must take part of the responsibility and part of the credit for its accomplishment. The article on natural resources management describes trends in future development that have potential adverse consequences for natural resources and will make preservation difficult. Nevertheless, I am confident that we (both the American people and the National Park Service) will not stand by and let these very special resources be lost. I believe, however, it does mean that in order to succeed in accomplishing our preservation mandate we must affirm our commitment and redouble our efforts. To that end, I want to reiterate some of the points made in the natural resources article and share with you some of my thoughts on what each of us can do.

KEEP A BROAD PERSPECTIVE: In your job, keep sight of how what you do contributes to the overall success of the Park Service in accomplishing its goals.

Remember that each park is part of the National Park System, part of one or more local communities, and part of one or more ecosystems. Use these different contexts to help you identify what you can do toward our goal of preserving National Park System resources.

BE OBSERVANT: Notice the condition of resources and how they change over time. If you see problems, report them to someone who can take action. Be an informed member of your community—be aware of proposals to change land uses around the park and make sure that the right people know about local issues or proposed land use changes that might affect park resources.

SHARE INFORMATION: Be an active part of the NPS communications network. We can't do anything about the physical distances that separate us, but we can work at sharing information on our successes and our failures so that others in NPS can learn from our experiences. In addition, share with the public information about critical resource issues within the System as well as in the park.

WORK TOGETHER: Work together both within the park or other functional setting and within NPS as a whole. We are part of the same team and we can significantly increase our effectiveness if we work together. Also work with others outside the park, including community leaders, recreation interests, environmental groups, neighboring land owners and managers, and others to share your knowledge about park resources and values.

What does this mean in terms of natural resource management goals and in our everyday jobs? Let me give you some examples of what I mean.

Maintenance: there are a number of ways that maintenance staff can contribute to resource management. Maintenance personnel have frequent and unique oppor-

tunities to observe the condition of the resources and their changes over time. This kind of information can be invaluable and should be shared with resource managers. Maintenance staffs can also try to stay well-informed about park resources and treat resources sensitively when conducting necessary maintenance work.

Interpretation: Interpreters are on the front line when it comes to contact with park visitors. Interpretive staffs can make people aware of resources, values, and critical resource issues and can help assure that visitors experience the park resources without damaging them.

Visitor Protection and Law Enforcement: Rangers in these jobs are also in a position to observe resources and report changes in their condition. Their contacts with visitors can be important in assuring that visitors don't damage resources. They also protect resources from being poached, vandalized or otherwise misused.

Administration: the administrative staffs help with budgeting, funding, personnel, contracting, and requisitions—all functions which can be critical to making resource management actions happen.

All employees: each of us can let the public know about resources and resource problems. We can all be the eyes and ears of the Park Service, staying alert to resource threats and letting someone who can take action know about them. Information exchange requires an effort from all of us.

We all have a role to play. I urge each of you to take part and take responsibility for assuring the future of the resources with which we have been entrusted. As Director and as a citizen, I am grateful for your continuing energy, commitment, and involvement.

Portraits: Ronal Kerbo

Toby Smith

The Caveman is down on his knees. From a tube of Superglue he squirts a glob of adhesive onto a broken stalagmite. That should hold it, the Caveman announces, shaking the formation to be certain.

Ronal Kerbo does everything in Carlsbad Caverns National Park except windows. Kerbo is the cave specialist, the only one in the National Park Service. He's not a ranger. Rather, he supervises cavern repairs—hey, there are 17,000 splintered stalagmites and stalactites in the place. He issues permits to people who want to nose around in the dark. He explores, takes pictures, chats up tourists, troubleshoots, you name it. Once in a while he even pops up in the park's book shop to autograph a children's volume he penned. Caves, it's titled.

My whole life, says Kerbo, 41, is caves.

This has been a typical day for the Caveman. He started in the Big Room where he met a family from Omaha photographing that chamber with an Instamatic. The Caveman, who knows that more pitch-black photos are snapped of the caverns than anywhere else on earth, instructed the Nebraskans to point their camera at nothing in the park more than 10 or 12 feet away.

After that the Caveman went to his topside office to check correspondence. The American Cave Conservation Association wanted him to speak. So did the National Speleological Society. Shell Oil asked him to lead a field trip. Not bad for a guy with only a high school equivalency diploma.

Later, he turned up at the main information desk where he talked to a gray-haired woman from Detroit who was about to take the big tour. Those high-heeled shoes are going to bother you, the Caveman cautioned.

When the Caveman came to the park a decade ago, there were 60 known caves. Now there are 72. Two are developed; 10 are for recreation. The rest are off-limits to just about everyone except the Caveman. To enter a small, beautifully decorated grotto called the Bifrost Room, which the Caveman discovered, would be like doing the rhumba in a china closet.

The Caveman is worried about the damage to the park. Sixty to 70 years of visitors have worn down the place. Periodically the Caveman pulls from the little pools coins and lipstick holders, flashbulbs, hairpins. The ecosystem regularly takes a beating, says the Caveman. Take the algae, for instance. They get into rock and cause havoc. The algae feed on clothing lint, brought in by visitors. The Caveman doesn't want to ban visitors, so he tries to look for ways to rid the cave of lint. Clothing brushes don't really seem to help.

The Caveman is also the Batman, which comes with the territory. He says there are now a quarter million bats in Carlsbad. The Batman gets telephone calls from such people as the housewife in Jersey who wants to know how to get rid of a bat in her garage.

The Caveman peers out his office window. In the distance, too far to see, of course, lies Lovington, where he grew up. Just below his window is a path leading to the caverns' natural entrance. The Park Service has urged the Caveman to accept a transfer, to step up, to take a super's job. He refuses. Caves are my whole life, he argues. It's cool down there.

Impact

Albuquerque Journal Magazine

Saving the Southeast's Heritage: A Center of Research

Mary Tebo and Betsy Peto

"Bulk of treasure here!"

Thus read the treasure map in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. But the real treasure sought by the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC), based at Florida State, are clues to how people lived long ago.

A part of the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service, the SEAC is responsible for nearly 2,400 archaeological sites in 53 national parks throughout eight Southeastern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Headquartered at FSU, the center's interests range from Florida shipwrecks to the infamous Confederate prisoner-of-war camp in Georgia's Andersonville National Historic Park.

"Archaeologists are needed in a great many instances in national parks," said Pete Faust, the center's director. "Besides finding sites and providing information for interpretive displays, we maintain an extensive information base and artifact collection and deal with public impact problems."

The SEAC was established at FSU in 1972 as part of a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the university's anthropology department, said Faust. The federal government chose FSU to house the center because of the university's well-known program in historical archaeology.

Faculty gain valuable research opportunities from the center, he said, and students employed as archaeological technicians get not only experience but also financial support. In turn, the SEAC has access to Florida State's laboratories, computers and libraries.

Computers, in fact, have become indispensable to George Fischer, chief of the center's data base and curator of its multimillion-item artifact collection. Fischer is presently working on the Cultural Sites Inventory, a national project that will computerize basic information on all archaeological sites in the National Park System.

Pulling out a fat ledger stuffed with computer paper, Fischer revealed a long list of southeastern archaeological sites with such names as *Mongo Wreck*, *Boiler St. Lucy*; and *HMS Fowey*. Flipping through a notebook, he began to tell about the *Fowey*, a story he knows well. He headed the diving team that investigated the wreck and the research team that deduced the ship's history.

"The *Fowey* sank in July of 1748," said Fischer. "It was a raider—a small battleship that generally would just go around and raise hell." Britain was at war with Spain at the time. The *Fowey* and another ship had just captured a Spanish merchant vessel and were escorting it to Charleston, South Carolina," he said.

"They were traveling at night, and through some sloppy navigation, they ran onto a reef in what is now designated as Biscayne National Park, south of Miami. They tried to pull the *Fowey* off the reef, but when it became apparent that wouldn't work they loaded what they could onto the other boats. Then they spiked the guns, scuttled her, and left her to sink."

As he spoke, Fischer unlocked a cabinet revealing a collection of mementos recovered from the *Fowey*: boarding cutlasses, cannonballs, bayonets and pewter table service—all the props for a swashbuckling pirate movie. Many of the items were recovered from private salvors of the wreck with the help of a court order, he said.

Material excavated in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) also is contained in the collections. "Until the Depression," said Fischer, "no one had done systematic archaeology in central Georgia. The WPA carried out extensive excavations at and near Ocmulgee National Monument there, an area which was occupied for nearly 10,000 years by several different groups of Native Americans.

"The Middle Mississippian culture, the most dramatic in that area, built flattopped, rectangular mounds so familiar to us in Georgia and North Florida. The center is an excellent resource for studying that culture."

A big push is under way, Fischer said, to improve public access to national parks and upgrade their facilities. The SEAC follows such work closely. "At a historic site like Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, for example, you can hardly turn over a shovelful of dirt without digging into Spanish Colonial remains. We're on hand to retrieve archaeological material and to be sure that nothing is destroyed."

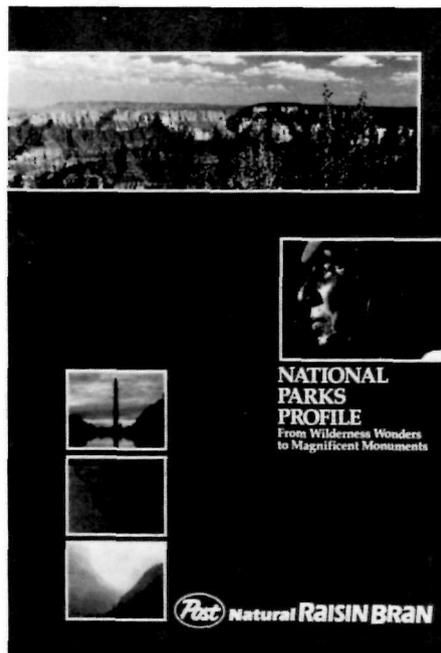
Dr. J. Anthony Paredes, chairman of FSU's anthropology department, sees the SEAC as a means by which university research directly serves the public. "Any visitor to national parks in the Southeast is also benefiting from FSU's work with the center. As host and collaborator, we are providing important scholarly backup for the NPS museums and displays. Our work with the center helps federal agencies preserve and interpret archaeological resources."

The historic treasures that the SEAC so carefully preserves are not merely museum pieces, but starting points for study of past cultures, says director Faust. "The value of artifacts is in their research potential. We're trying to find out how people lived, how they coped with their environment."

RESEARCH IN REVIEW
Tallahassee, Florida



WASHINGTON OFFICE, DC—This summer, an unprecedented campaign will call on Americans to help out their national parks by participating in a nationwide, grass-roots program called the Post Natural Raisin Bran National Park Pledge. The program, chaired by entertainer John Denver, was unveiled at a kick-off event in the Santa Monica Mountains NRA, April 22. General Foods plans to enlist consumer support in order to generate up to \$250,000 to establish the National Park Enhancement Fund. The fund will be administered by the National Park Foundation, a non-profit organization chartered by Congress to accept and use gifts in order to enhance the National Park System. The money raised through the redemption of Post Natural Raisin Bran proof-of-purchase coupons will be used, in part, for trail improvement at park sites outside the nation's urban centers. Work on ten trail systems will be completed by the Youth Conservation Corps. Trail improvement in these green areas will complete the loop begun in the nation's grocery stores, essentially providing consumers with tangible



evidence of their contributions to the National Park System and also with tangible benefits for their continued enjoyment. Every proof of purchase for Natural Raisin Bran will be matched with a 50 cents contribution to the Enhancement Fund. Those who submit three proofs of purchase will receive a handsome guidebook to the parks.

Send your name, mailing address, and proofs of purchase to General Foods Corporation, Post Natural Raisin Bran National Park Pledge, P.O. Box 4776, Kankakee, IL 60902.

STATUE OF LIBERTY NM, NY—An exhibition covering all aspects of the Statue of Liberty's creation and being sponsored by the French government will be on view from June 19 to August 23 in a new exhibition hall at the New York Public Library. In preparation for the exhibition, an in-depth catalogue will include contributions by Carole Perrault, architectural conservator at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, and Ed Kallop, staff curator for the North Atlantic Region.

HARPERS FERRY, WV—When Director Mott visited Harpers Ferry Center, he observed progress being made on the preservation of the Charleston, SC Palmetto Guard Flag. The flag was carried by John Styles Bird, Jr., of the Palmetto Guard, a Charleston home guard unit, and was the first banner flown over Fort Sumter after the Confederate victory there in April, 1861. Given to the park in 1979 by the Bird family, the flag is being preserved with funds raised and donated by the Association to Save the Fort Sumter Flags. In conjunction with the 125th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, the restored flag is displayed in a special exhibition at the Charleston Museum, and will be a major feature in the museum at Fort Sumter. The flag was authenticated in a special study prepared by Park Historian David R. Ruth.

MOORES CREEK NB, NC—Moore's Creek battlefield is being reforested with the longleaf pine, historically the dominant tree species of 1776. Currently dominant is the loblolly, with only three mature longleafs on the 86-acre battlefield. When the decision to plant longleafs was made, highest priority was

given to known small farm and house sites. Staff involved in the project received training from the State Forest Service prior to planting the seedlings. Just over 1,000 were set out, following the park's development of a natural planting scheme. Under ideal conditions, a 60% to 70% survival rate is anticipated.



Staff members plant young longleaf seedlings

MANHATTAN SITES, NY—When Manhattan Sites Superintendent Bob Mahoney and Deputy Superintendent Angella Reid found themselves confronted with graffiti at General Grant NM, they tackled the problem head-on. General Grant NM is located within a New York City park in a densely populated, low-mobility section of Harlem. The New York police precinct here is one of the busiest in the city; in fact, the TV series "Hill Street Blues" is based on its activities. So for a number of years, vandalism at the monument site has been on the upsurge. Under such conditions, Mahoney faced a great challenge. The Manhattan Sites Unit had to clean up the memorial in time for ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of General Grant's death, and an angry column in the New York Times had already deplored the memorial's condition. Nevertheless, the Times column did bring in unsolicited offers of help from prospective contractors. The firm eventually receiving the contract used a clean-up technique which forced a small quantity of water and highly compressed air through a "shower-head-like" device having seven nozzles, a kind of water scrub brush. This allowed the work to be completed in time for the centennial ceremony. Mahoney notes that the work has had several positive implications. "Residents and passerbys from the community comment on the appearance of the memorial," he points out. "As important," says Site Manager Diane Dayson, "vandalism and graffiti are now virtually non-existent."

SCOTTS BLUFF NM, NE—Smoke got in the rangers' eyes as they burned a section of Scotts Bluff NM. The Prescribed Burn Plan for the park uses fire as a tool to improve the native prairie vegetation. According to Superintendent Jerry Banta, the plan calls for the improvement of prairie vegetation through the restoration of fire as part of the park environment. "We know that the area burned periodically before the arrival of man. Since we arrived, fire has been controlled, and woody plants, which were historically present in small numbers, have begun to replace the prairie grasses," he said. Areas in the park which have burned accidentally in the past have recovered quickly to a state more nearly representing the grasslands as they might have appeared to the pioneers.



Faraway Ranch

CHIRICAHUA NM, AZ—Not far from the mouth of Bonita Canyon, a small team of cultural resources preservation experts has been carrying out a long list of tasks in order to preserve a segment of southeastern Arizona's pioneer ranch history. Their project is Faraway Ranch, part of a 26-acre historic area purchased by the NPS in 1979, and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The

WIND CAVE NP, SD—A new concrete pathway along the floor of Wind Cave NP? Good idea. But it's deep underground. How to get the concrete there? Simple. Position a concrete mixer at the base of the 200-foot-deep elevator shafts, haul down the cement, sand, and gravel in small loads, and mix it there.

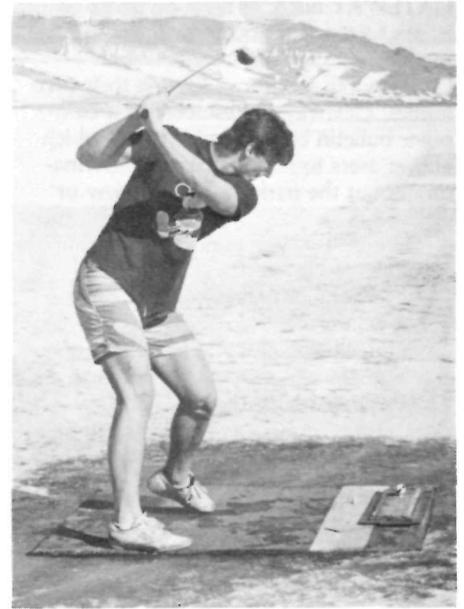
Another good idea. But you still must haul the concrete from the mixer to the midpoint of the undulating 1.3-mile-long, 3-foot wide pathway. How to do that? This time, it was not so simple. Small amounts of the fresh concrete were placed in old inner tubes, carried by laborers as much as 2,000 feet to be deposited and finished by other workers. Each load weighs about 100 pounds, and each laborer carries up to 16 loads during each shift—an eventual total of 150 cubic yards of the dense stuff.

The concrete replaces asphalt that was placed during the mid-1930s. Park Superintendent Ernie Ortega says studies demonstrate that the petroleum base of

significance of Faraway lies in the architectural integrity of the main house as well as the agricultural, conservation, pioneering, and social history of the place. Faraway is currently closed to the public, though the NPS hopes to open the ranch in 1988 in time to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the homestead.

the asphalt inhibits and sometimes "poisons" the growth of crystals within Wind Cave, hence the determination to remove the old material. The project is due for completion at the start of the summer season.

COWPENS NB, SC—In order to encourage local students to appreciate their cultural heritage, Cowpens, in cooperation with Eastern National Park and Monument Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution, sponsored an essay contest for area eighth graders. The theme of the essay was "Daniel Morgan and the Battle at the Cowpens." Morgan commanded the American forces that won a signal victory over the British during the War for American Independence; 1986 marks the 250th anniversary of his birth. Contest entries were judged by a panel of local historians. The winners were Jon Phillips and Chenita Camp of Gaffney, South Carolina.



Fore!

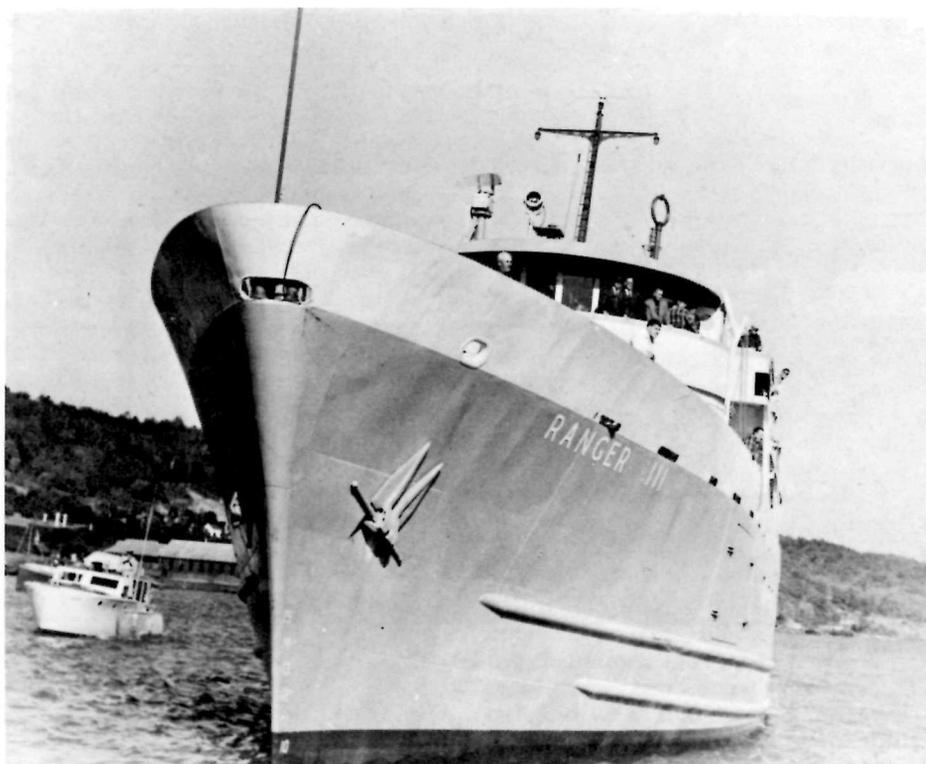
CURECANTI NRA, CO—It might have been winter at Curecanti NRA, but you sure wouldn't have known it by the outfits worn for the second annual "Long Ball Driving Contest." The contest was held on the 20-inch thick frozen surface of Blue Mesa Lake, where surprised ice fisherman and snowmobilers paused to watch contestants clad in T-shirts, shorts and tennis shoes drive golf balls across a "fairway" cleared of snow. Try as they might, however, the 37 contestants were unable to better the record long shot of nearly 1,000 yards listed in the Guinness Book of World Records (the long ball for the day was only 341 yards). On the bright side, though, there were no sand traps lurking about.

GETTYSBURG NMP, PA—A check for \$75,000 to preserve Gettysburg's Pennsylvania Memorial was received by Superintendent John R. Earnst in special ceremonies at the Governor's Office in Harrisburg. The \$75,000 represents slightly over half of the \$136,000 raised for work on the monument, Gettysburg's largest and one of sixteen state memorials erected at the park in the years following the battle.

GATEWAY NRA, NY—Individuals with access to a personal computer and modem can now learn more about Gateway NRA without leaving their own homes. Gateway has established a computer bulletin board service (BBS) which allows users to retrieve current information about the park, as well as view or download the park's program guide, and ask questions of the park while leaving questions for other users. This service will also provide callers with information about Gateway's Volunteers-in-Parks program or allow callers to place their name on the mailing list for future publications. There is also a section of the BBS dedicated to birders and birding activities. For more information, call 718/338-3481 or 3403.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY, VA—Music drifts through the air of Glen Echo Park, just outside Washington, DC. On May 25 an Irish Folk Festival with the best traditional Irish music is featured. Square dancing on Friday nights and folk dancing on Sunday nights highlight the summer season in the Spanish Ballroom. The 10th Annual Washington Folk Festival is planned for May 31 and June 1. Dancefest '86 on May 3 and 4 expects to attract dance companies, studios, choreographers, and soloists. And, of course, one of the most popular attractions continues to be the antique Dentzel carousel. Preserved from the old amusement park, the hand-carved carousel costs only an economical 25 cents a ride. So treat yourself to a bit of history and a lot of fun.

SAINT CROIX NSR, WI—This season, the North Woods surrounding Saint Croix NSR experienced some of its best skiing in years. So why, with temperatures hovering at 16 degrees and a fresh coating of snow on the ski trails, did four employees choose to lace up their running shoes instead of their ski boots? To compete in Grantsburg, Wisconsin's Frigid Five Corporate Cup Challenge Race, that's why! Organized exclusively to benefit the American Heart Association, the event generated over \$1,700 in pledge money. The annual five-mile race drew teams representing six organizations in the Saint Croix river valley. NPS employees battled a total field of 60 runners to capture this year's award. A plaque will be displayed at park headquarters until next year when the runners return to defend their title and once again contribute to a most worthy cause.



Ranger III

ISLE ROYALE NP, MI—Superintendent Tom Hobbs has announced the selection of Captain Albert E. Nelson as Master of the Isle Royale vessel, Ranger III. The vessel, which provides twice weekly passenger and freight service to the park, is the largest of its kind still operating on

the Great Lakes. It is also the largest item of movable equipment operated by the NPS anywhere in the United States. The Ranger III was built in Wisconsin in 1958 at a cost of \$1,200,000. It is 165 feet long, cruises at 13 miles per hour, and carries 123 passengers and 80 tons of freight.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP, NM—Cave exploration has taken on a whole new direction—up. Specialists used balloons to climb to the top of a high dome 250 feet above the cavern floor in a portion of the Big Room. This is the third high dome to be reached in recent years, and the second in which helium-filled balloons were used to lift a climbing rope into place, a technique never attempted before in cave exploration. All three of the domes had previously been believed to be inaccessible. The latest venture has led to the discovery of what appears to be a large opening, about 50 feet wide and 10 feet high, containing formations. The two stalagmites holding this rope in place have been named The Pearly Gates. However the method of maneuvering climbing ropes into spots like the high domes is risky and should be used with caution, even by experienced climbers.

Mystery solved!

Nathan T. Bartlett of 85 East End Avenue, New York, NY 10028, identified the former ranger from Yellowstone pictured on the back page of the March Courier. The ranger was George Tayloe Ross. Mr. Bartlett, who was stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs from 1923 to 1926, said he recognized Mr. Ross from his stance.

NPS People on the move

Adios to Anzelmo — Almost

Joan Anzelmo, a 10-year career employee of the National Park Service and currently site manager of Great Falls Park, VA, is leaving full-time NPS work. Anzelmo, like so many other career women, had to decide between career and marriage, and though the stakes were high on both sides, her heart won out. Joan will be marrying Steve Sarles, a ranger at Old Faithful in Yellowstone NP. Following her honeymoon, she will be moving to Yellowstone. Unable to work full-time there, she will still be available for special assignments and projects at the park.

Anzelmo began her career at the National Visitor Center, in Washington, DC in 1976. In 1980 she moved to Yellowstone as a public information officer and remained in that post until November 1984 when she arrived at Great Falls Park as site manager. Throughout her career, Anzelmo has helped foreign visitors in the parks. During the summer of 1984, she was part of the set working the LA Summer Olympics.

In her most recent post at Great Falls, she completely built a new ranger staff and river rescue team, most of whose positions were vacant or in transition when she first arrived. She reorganized park operations and was especially effective in her relationships with the



Joan Anzelmo

Washington, DC media and special interest groups.

Anzelmo says it was a difficult decision to leave the full-time ranks of the

Park Service. However, she is ecstatic at the prospect of returning to Steve Sarles and to Yellowstone, the man and the land she loves so much.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Director Mott has announced the appointment of **MICHAEL V. FINLEY** as superintendent of the 1.4-million acre Everglades NP in south Florida. Finley, 39, has served for the past 2 1/2 years as associate regional director for management and operations of park areas in Alaska. He assumed his new post at the Everglades in May, succeeding John M. "Jack" Morehead, who recently was named superintendent of Yosemite NP, CA.

"Mike Finley is one of our best young managers and has developed his skills in a variety of assignments with the Park Service," Mott said. "His professional background and abilities make him exceptionally qualified for the Everglades job, which is one of the most challenging park management jobs in the system."

TED J. HILLMER JR., formerly a civil engineer in charge of bridge and parkway maintenance for the Park Service in Washington, DC, has been named Regional Chief of Maintenance for the Mid-Atlantic Region by Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr. In his new job, Hillmer will be responsible for all construction, rehabilitation and maintenance projects in the 28 national park areas of the region.

Before serving at the National Capital Region in Washington, Hillmer worked on a \$4.1 million construction project for the new Naval Space Command at Dahlgren, VA, and prior to that, with the Park Service at Colonial NHP in Virginia and the construction center at Denver, CO. He has worked on roads, trails, water systems, wastewater systems, a solar-powered visitor center, historical preservation, landscaping, and, last but not least, parking lots.

DON HERRING has been appointed National Park Service Chief of Maintenance. In this position, he will direct and supervise the multifaceted programs of the Branch of Maintenance within the Washington Office Engineering and Safety Services Division. Director Mott commented on Herring's appointment: "Don Herring's role as NPS Chief of Maintenance will prove critical to future operations of the National Park Service. Based on his many years of experience within the Maintenance ranks, I am confident that Don is most qualified to take on these challenges. I urge you to give him your full support and cooperation as he assumes this important position and as we move forward with critical programs."

Upper Delaware Receives National Safety Award

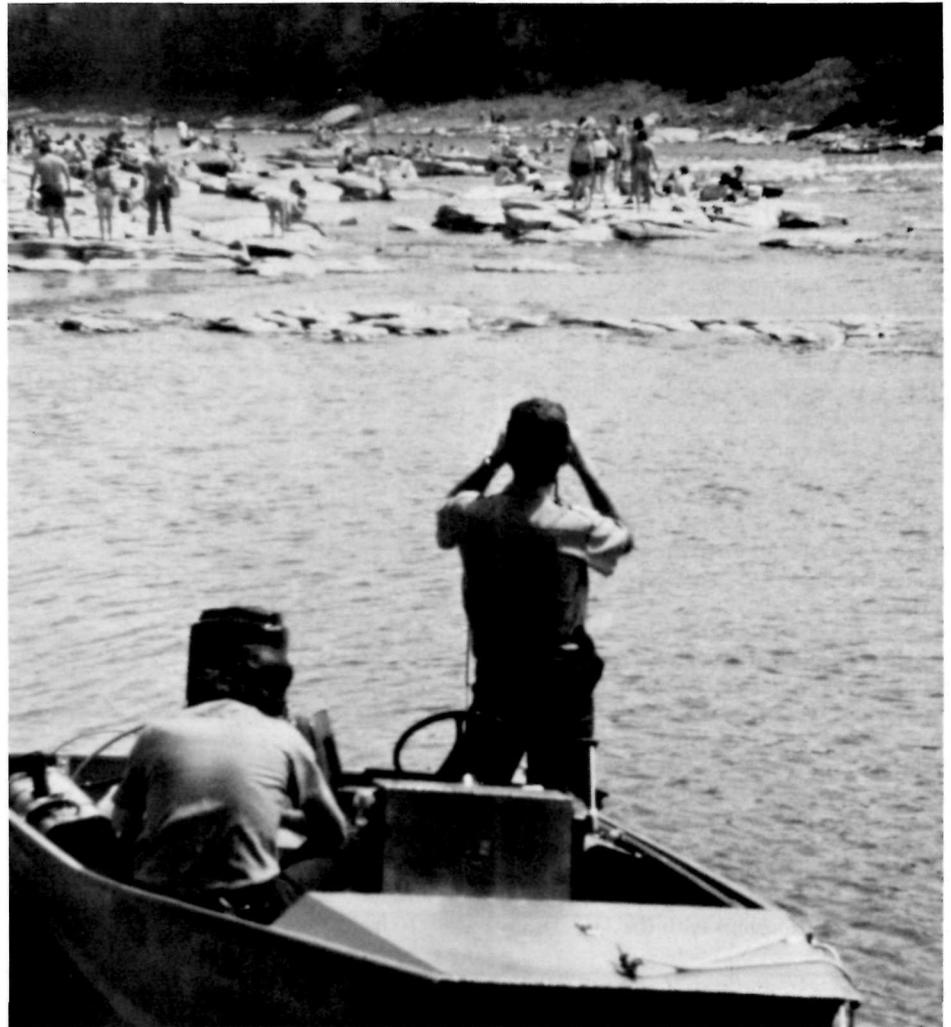
The Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River has been honored by the National Water Safety Congress for one of the eight best water safety programs in the nation in 1985. It is the first national park unit to be singled out by the Safety Congress.

The Upper Delaware program puts a premium on face-to-face contact with boaters and swimmers. At five kiosks along the river, rangers dispense information, including safe boating tips. They also give safety demonstrations to canoeists as they start a day's float in canoes rented from some 30 livery operators. Encouraged by the Park Service, some of the livery operators have now begun giving water safety talks on their own and stationing staff members at treacherous rapids.

Rangers also appear at nearby campgrounds for Saturday evening campfire programs. They take part in the waterfront instruction of Boy Scouts at the Ten Mile River Scout Camps of the New York City Council, one of the largest Scout camps in the country. Early each season they give a water safety seminar to riverfront camp counselors.

To drive home the safety message to visitors, the park has created a full range of flyers, folders, fact sheets, segment maps and even cartoon posters. Rangers distribute handouts from the American Red Cross, U.S. Coast Guard and Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Visitors to the storefront information center in Narrowsburg, NY view a five-minute slide show on water safety. Canoeists may call a river hot line to get a Park Service message on water height, temperature, weather forecast and safety.

"But the frosting on the cake," says Superintendent John Hutzky, "is the volunteers of the National Canoe Safety Patrol." These men and women, expert paddlers all, come from miles away to spend a weekend on the river to guide and instruct those less expert than themselves. "They are really an extension of our professional ranger patrol and we value them highly."



Park rangers on river patrol

Director Mott presents commendations

In a recent visit to the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Seattle, Director Mott presented Special Commendations to three recreation groups whose members have made extraordinary contributions to the Pacific Northwest Rivers Study. Doug North, Jeff Broihier, and Jim Greenleaf accepted the awards on behalf of the Friends of Whitewater, the Seattle Branch of The Mountaineers, and the Washington Kayak Club.

Speaking to invited conservationists, Acting Regional Director William J. Briggie described the Rivers Study as an evaluation of environmental resources in and near rivers "so that those resources may be more fully considered in planning

for Northwest hydropower—and for river conservation!"

As a technical assistance project under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the regional office helped the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission inventory and assess river-related recreation resources for the rivers study.

Said Briggie, "The recreation assessment would not have been possible without teamwork among recreation groups and the several public agencies who together planned and carried out the study." Some 39 recreation groups had volunteered for the study when it began early in 1985.

Ann Shutt, PNWRO

OTHER HONOREES



Cynthia Worthington



Hobart Cawood



Dorsey Tuggle

- **CYNTHIA WORTHINGTON**, Administrative Technician at El Morro NM, was recently presented a Special Achievement Award for her outstanding performance. For seven months as a park ranger at El Morro, she was solely responsible for the administrative operation of the park. She also assumed additional duties during the summer when the chief ranger's position became vacant. Worthington continued all the functions of these positions in a highly effective manner during the season of highest visitation, and volunteered many extra hours to complete her jobs. This was the second time in as many years that she had been called upon to fill in for vacant positions over extended periods of time. Superintendent Eury commented that "we are indeed fortunate to have such a highly dedicated employee who is willing to go the extra mile to get the job done."
- Independence NHP Superintendent, **HOBART G. CAWOOD**, received an Emmy from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The award is for one program in the series, *The Constitution: That Delicate Balance* produced by Columbia University Seminars. Director Fred Friendly said Cawood's vision of the long-term significance of the series on the Constitution and his perception of Congress Hall as the appropriate setting made him one of the very few special persons most responsible for the success of the PBS series.
- National Park Service volunteer docent and naturalist, **DORSEY TUGGLE**, was named top Retiree Volunteer of the year, 1985, by Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO). A former accountant at ARCO, Tuggle well deserves the honor. He spends most of his time walking the trails of the Santa Monica Mountains, guiding tours of Los Angeles school children, and taking scouts, church groups, and families on nature walks. Tuggle also serves as the official photographer and treasurer for the Topanga Canyon Docents. He has taken photographs for the Mountains Conservancy Foundation and the Friends of Peter Strauss Ranch. Tuggle contributed the \$2,500 ARCO award to the Topanga Canyon Docents to help support visitor programs in the Santa Monica Mountains NRA.
- Long-time Zion National Park maintenance employee **DON DEMILLE** received the parkwide Safe Employee of the Quarter Award. Demille was recognized for his exemplary efforts in incorporating safe work practices into his everyday duties. He has held the position of park electrician since 1970, taking the lead on repair, maintenance, and installation of innumerable electrical systems, and constantly demonstrating alertness to safety concerns. Demille's safety consciousness has also inspired others to follow his lead.
- Park Ranger **DAVID CAVALIERE**, Valley Forge NHP, recently received a "Chief's Commendation" for his participation in the apprehension and arrest of a murder suspect. The commendation was from the Upper Merion Township Police Department, a force that works closely with Valley Forge rangers.

Dr. Ernest A. Connally speaks about historic preservation



Editor's Note: October 15, 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. In those twenty years, the nation has come to recognize the importance of its cultural heritage . . . to respect its eclectic collection of buildings and artifacts, everything from antebellum Southern mansions to prospector's cabins, from Native American pottery to George Washington's tent. Over time, we have, all of us, become increasingly aware of the irreplaceable nature of these remnants of the past, not only the grand houses but also the humble ones. Nevertheless, without the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act, and without those who worked diligently to ensure its enforcement, we might now be a nation of similar buildings, the character of our past almost gone.

Dr. Ernest Connally is one of those individuals who has been involved in the cause of preservation both nationally and internationally over the years. He was one of the important voices in the early days of the federal preservation movement, and continues to be an articulate spokesman for it. Further information concerning the events leading up to and away from the National Historic Preservation Act are available in Dr. Connally's two-part article published in the CRM BULLETIN, available through the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service.

Q: For a number of years, you have been a leading figure in the preservation community, both within and outside of the Park Service. Would you discuss your contributions to preservation in general, and summarize the high points of your career?

A: I've been interested in preservation since pre-war days when I was a student, but in a rather naive way then. In 1935, when I was 14 years old, my father was chairman of the local committee to reconstruct a pioneer fort near the place where we lived. It was part of the Texas Centennial, and was assisted by the National Park Service through the CCC program, administered in Washington by Conrad Wirth. It was a reconstruction of a lost building, which was the kind of thing that was being done in preservation in those days, but it stimulated the imagination.

About seven years later . . . it was the summer of '42 . . . I made some measured drawings just before I went into the Army, while I was waiting to be called up. They were of historic houses in the vicinity of where I lived in Texas. They were done very quickly, not in as much detail as HABS drawings, which I knew as a student in the School of Architecture at the University of Texas in Austin. Those buildings have now all disappeared.

Q: What was your first Park Service project?

A: It was in the summer of '52. I worked in Philadelphia, heading a team for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), working on structures in the proposed Independence National Historical Park. That was my first park project, and I had the opportunity to make preliminary studies for the restoration of some buildings that were eventually restored. Charles Petersen was the one who introduced me to the way the federal government, through the Park Service, worked on historic buildings. And I was quite impressed both by the quality of the buildings they had to work on, and by the mechanisms they had set up to handle such things. The approach was much more professional and more complete and better supported than anything I had ever seen before.

Q: Meanwhile, you were teaching?

A: I was teaching the history of architecture, and I was supposed to be writing books and things, but they took a

lot of detailed research and a lot of time at a period when I was asked to spend so much of my summers doing things for the National Park Service.

Q: Since you were splitting your time between the Park Service and an academic career, did your work in either area carry over into the other? Did they influence each other?

A: Not into the teaching. The big lecture courses I gave were on the main Western architectural traditions.

Q: Then why were you drawn to Park Services work? Was it, as you said, because of the significance of the buildings?

A: I wasn't looking for significant buildings. There was all of Europe for significant buildings. What I was writing on had to do with American subjects within the European tradition. I had an advantage because I'd travelled extensively in Europe . . . and the American building experience was being neglected as a first-rate study. In art history, there is a kind of hierarchy of subject matter—Italy at the top, America at the bottom. I'd worked in archives in both French and Spanish, as well as English, and I wanted to bring to American subjects the same level of scholarship that European subjects ordinarily received.

Also, I began to sense urgency about all this. In the 50s we began to lose a lot of buildings. I'd write letters and protest. For awhile I was Chairman of the Preservation Committee of the Society of Architectural Historians. Of course we were ineffectual, but the voices of protest began to be more and more numerous.

Q: In your CRM BULLETIN article, you discussed the impact of urban renewal on the built environment? How did you become involved in issues of urban design?

A: Well, I always included in my courses what we call urban design—the integration of architecture, town planning, and landscape design, as well as some engineering disciplines like bridge construction. In 1962, I was invited to be Visiting Professor of the History of Architecture and Urban Design at Washington University, St. Louis. We had a conference there with invited guests from the academic world and the federal government, including Robert Weaver who was later to be the first Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The

subject was urban renewal. I prepared a paper, citing historic precedents, one of which was that in the past large-scale demolition in the urban context took place only as a necessity to make way for some new project. This was very different from urban renewal in this country, which was designed to identify an area that was decayed, and to clean it out, hoping for new development. A lot of those urban renewal schemes simply did not work. . . . When they cleaned out the areas to make room for parking, there was plenty of room for parking but nothing left to park there for, no reason to take your car. Too often, they tore out the heart of the city, and it simply stayed that way.

So more and more I was giving papers and talks around the country and abroad. I always preached the same sermon, just a different text each time, like the itinerant preacher, you know . . . you've got to keep your distinguishing characteristics; make the environment work again but don't throw

What the individual does is what counts.

away the things that distinguish the place. Like Salem, Massachusetts . . . it's so easy to see what they are—the common and the buildings around it and Chestnut Street . . . you build around these as fixed conditions. That's the point. You identify the important things, the distinguishing things, the things that make Salem Salem and not some place else.

So I was being drawn into an activist role, actually helping restore buildings and giving talks and being on commissions where I could influence the shape of the future. It's all very fine to go off to Europe and study the Florentine baptistry, but here in America, our own country was falling apart for lack of attention and commitment on the part of the people who could do something about it. I saw a challenge. There wasn't going to be an American architecture to write about, talk about, or teach if we didn't work at it. So I was willing to forego the pleasures of scholarship and go off in a more public way, saying that we've simply got to save the architectural patrimony first. Otherwise, all we'll have is road-rash to substitute for a civilized, ordered, built environment. . . . How can we know where we're going, how can we have any kind of imagination about the

future if we don't even know what our past accomplishments are?

Q: How did all of this finally induce you to join the Park Service?

A: People like Bob Garvey at the National Trust and Ronnie Lee and others in the National Park Service were aware there was this character named Connally out there. So when it became evident that the National Historic Preservation Act would become law, George Hartzog knew the Park Service would have to be prepared to do something really worthwhile and creditable. He also knew that the responsibility was going to be primarily architectural and that the Park Service had been weak in that regard. I was asked to head the enlarged program, and I've been engaged in this kind of public service ever since.

Q: Serving the public through the field of preservation seems like a particularly high calling, since it requires intense intellectual commitment to successfully carry out the work. Would you agree?

A: It was the way I felt about it—a kind of Jeffersonian idea, you know. What is the end of intellectual activity but some kind of action? At the time I came to Washington, there was a big piece in LIFE magazine called "Action Intellectuals," about people who had committed themselves to serious study of certain subjects, but who also realized that they could apply their knowledge to public service, and found that to be a great challenge and a suitable outlet—something higher and more important than getting out a few scholarly articles in specialized journals for other specialists to read. You can bring specialized knowledge to serve some larger public good. I felt very good about coming to Washington at that time.

Q: It appears that we're discussing quality, that this should be the goal of all work—to aim toward quality?

A: What the individual does is what counts. If everybody lets go and waits for somebody else to do the work, then all any of us have is a sloppy, disorganized product. You have to do what you think is right, what you're trained to do and what you care about . . . and care about enough to do it well, whether the rewards are as immediately satisfactory as you think they ought to be. You have to know that your work is so important that it has to be done, and that it ought to be done well. You also have to believe that you can do it as well as anybody else. This is the critical test, I think, for

any official in government. You not only have to be qualified. You have to believe you're qualified. In fact, you shouldn't be able to think of anybody more qualified. If you believe that and if you're willing to work at it, then I think you may really have something to contribute. But if you're uncertain and hesitant, and you really don't think you're that well qualified, then you might not be. . . . You have to be like the anonymous artists who built the medieval cathedrals. You have to do it for the satisfaction, for the thing itself, because good bureaucracy is basically invisible and anonymous. People quietly go around making things happen that ought to happen. You can't always get credit for something in your own name; it is the Park Service that does things. But you can see the results of this invisibility. Visit the great monuments of Europe. You wonder why they last. Well, there's a discreet state service working in the background, with names hardly known or recognized, seeing that

I saw a challenge . . .

things are made available, are repaired, that all is correctly restored.

So I thought very carefully about all this before coming to Washington to join the Park Service. I thought this was our golden opportunity to make something like this work in the U.S.—a real state service, with its mission historic preservation.

Q: How well do you think this philosophy works in the 1980s for people struggling with issues of morale?

A: We were expecting great things. We had a ten million dollar annual authorization for the grants-in-aid, and that was supposed to be just a starter to measure the need and then come back for the real appropriations later. Well, the year I started in Washington was the year they started "rolling thunder" in Vietnam. The war costs started going up, and Park Service spending was closely scrutinized. Budgets cut below authorization have been the norm since 1967.

It can get discouraging, sure, but if you have support from those above you and their respect, even if you don't always get what you need to do your work properly, you can still hold your head up and try. Otherwise, it's discouraging.

(continued)

(continued)

Q: It's been 20 years since enactment of NHPA and during those 20 years a lot has been accomplished. Where do you see preservation going?

A: From the beginning, we had intended to go through the state governments . . . and I think that's the correct arrangement. So what I would encourage now is to go on to the next echelon, the broad base where the real estate is and where local property taxes are levied, to encourage the cities and counties to control demolition and nominations and local protection and so on. And that's working now with the National Alliance of Historic Preservation Commissions.

Q: Has the field of preservation expanded since you first became involved?

A: Oh yes. Preservation in the United States is much older than most people realize. Its origins date back to just after the Revolution. Places where things happened were very important. Physical remains became increasingly valued and especially with the work in Williamsburg an awareness of buildings as social, historical, architectural documents developed. This grew in the 30s. But since the War, both in America and Europe, it was realized that the larger environment was at risk; so we had to be aware of lesser, connecting buildings, the links between the key buildings in urban complexes, what we call contributing or background buildings. All these buildings couldn't be kept for exhibit purposes. You might use one 17th century house as an example of the way our ancestors lived. But you couldn't treat the whole historic district of Savannah, Georgia that way. Most of those buildings have to be used if they're going to be kept, and buildings, like brain and muscle, work better when they're used. Use is fundamental to preservation—use with respect, use with good maintenance, use with normal repair. The task is to provide for new use, for we can't always

provide the sort of use that was there originally. Social needs change. A building that was once a textile mill in New England can become a home for the elderly. This is what the rehabilitation program is for. The use and the building have to be put together in realistic terms.

Q: Matching people and buildings, so to speak?

A: Something like that. But we have to be cautious; to achieve a proper use you have to be careful not to destroy what makes the building historically and architecturally important. The use has to yield to the degree that it can fit into such a building. We shape buildings and then they shape us. You didn't design the

*If you're going to be exemplars,
you've got to work harder than
anybody else.*

house you grew up in. Somebody else did, and you had to fit yourself to growing up in it. Historic buildings can be yielding if you're respectful of them. One old Florentine palace has been a library, a hospital, a school, and an office building, and it hasn't been hurt by any of these. Why? They weren't so demanding. They fitted their needs into the building. They each had the same big rooms, but the function of the rooms changed with the furniture placed in them. If the building is important enough, you look for an appropriate use that will be compatible. If a building is a real monument of our culture, it's worth the effort. In the smaller contributing buildings, there can be more latitude.

Q: Now and then, we talk about the Park Service having internal and external cultural programs. How do they relate to each other?

A: That's just a way of distinguishing responsibilities more than anything. The National Park Service's mission at first

was to care for the properties entrusted to its stewardship. After 1935, we had national historic landmarks that we didn't maintain ourselves. This kind of responsibility was greatly expanded under the Act of 1966, which deliberately stated a government policy broadening the concept of historic properties to include districts and buildings of less than national significance. That was really blanket legislation. The policy expressed in the act applies to every square inch under the flag. And the National Park System occupies quite a few square inches under that flag, doesn't it? One responsibility overlays the other. That is to say, the real estate that has been entrusted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service is subject to precisely the same provisions of overriding national policy expressed in 1966 as the lands of any other Federal agency. At the same time, we administer the Act of 1966. So we have heavy, special responsibilities. There's more laid on us to do. Because we're the federal agency that's looking after these things, and because we have very important responsibilities and high standards to maintain in the System doesn't excuse us from the overall standards that apply to everybody. We didn't think we were beholden to Section 106 at first, because we were going to do so well that everybody would be emulating us. We finally found out we were about to make some mistakes and that we were subject to Section 106 too. Oh, we knew that it applied to us theoretically, but we didn't think in practice it would, because we were the models. Well, even the models have to practice. If you're going to be exemplars, you've got to work harder than anybody else. . . . So in the National Park System, they have the responsibility of nationally significant stewardship as well as the obligations under the Act of 1966. So they've got to be better than everybody else. Better tell them to get busy.

Celebrate Historic Places ♦♦
♦♦ Our Past for Our Future



E&AA news and notes

11th Annual Washington Area Kowski Memorial

A record turnout of 99 golfers teed off on Monday, September 23, at the Enterprise Golf Course in Mitchellville, MD, in the 11th Annual Washington Area Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament. Co-chairmen Dave Park and Dave Gackenbach were most pleased with the Washington area's support of the Education Trust Fund administered by the E&AA.

Fifty-nine of the participating golfers were NPS employees, alumni or family members, with the remaining players friends and supporters of the Service.

The low gross score was posted by Chuck Hinton of Howard University with a 72. Close behind in second place was Sean Albright, son of Associate Director Stan Albright, with a 73. This score also qualified Sean for the low net trophy with a net 71. Kitty Roberts of the National Capital Region posted the low score for the women with a 101. Seppo Iso-Ahola of the University of Maryland won the second low gross honor with a 74.

The second low net trophy went to Dave Gackenbach of WASO with a 79 gross and a 71 net, and Patricia Cremen won the low net prize for women with a 105 gross and a net of 77. Bill Siebert had the longest putt (35 feet) and G. Brown was nearest to the pin (36" at hole # 13).

Will Kriz, Tom Coleman, Ed Drotos, Jim Fugate, Don Roush, George Barnett, Bobby Langston and George Kyle served again this year on the planning committee which resulted in our largest turnout ever. Maureen Hoffman, Sheron Martinez, and Terry Wood were the hostesses, and had the snacks, lunch, soft drinks and beer ready for the golfers at the end of their matches. They also tended to other needs of the golfers and deserve a big round of applause.

Also, a big thank you goes to the scorers, Dan Salisbury, Bruce Sheaffer, Vishnu Persaud, John Duran, Chuck Haslett, Bill White, Don Omans, and Brian Goodling who willingly donated their time again this year in tallying the scores.

Terry Shrum, Budget Analyst in the Department of the Interior's Office of the Budget, was the lucky winner of the beautiful golf bag raffled at \$1 a chance.

A \$64 profit was made from the raffle for the Education Trust Fund. This \$64, added to the \$3 per player contribution, plus

the overall profit brings the total amount raised for the Education Trust Fund to \$652.28.

No More NWC Savings Plan

The E&AA sincerely regrets that it can no longer offer participation in the National Writers Club Savings Plan for members. The NWC Savings Plan has been a benefit of E&AA membership since 1980 when one of our alumni, Jean Bullard, a writer and a member of the National Writers Club, worked with NWC to expand its 10% interest bearing savings account to bona fide members of

E&AA. We were fortunate to have enjoyed this benefit over the past five years. But effective February 3, 1986, the bank depository (Bank Western, formally Western Federal Savings & Loan) changed its policy, and will no longer permit our members to participate. Each E&AA member who participated in the NWC Savings Plan received a letter advising of the cancellation earlier this year.

E&AA is sponsoring a raffle

Through the generosity of World Airways, Inc., Priscilla Baker, Special Assistant to the Director for Tourism, has obtained two round trip tickets on World Airways, Inc., from Baltimore/Washington to San Francisco, or vice versa. They will be awarded following a raffle to benefit the Education Trust Fund of the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service (E&AA). The tickets have some restrictions. They may not be used between August 15 and September 8 or between November 21 and December 1. The tickets are non-refundable, non-transferable and non-endorsable. They are valid until December 15, 1986.

The lucky winner may obtain his/her tickets simply by booking reservations

through World Airways, Inc., Reservations Center (1-800-772-2600) and submitting his/her itinerary, along with a certificate (to be supplied to the winner by the E&AA) to Edward Orenge, Director, Mid-Atlantic and Southern Region, World Airways, Inc., 918 16th St., NW, Washington, DC 20006, a minimum of three weeks (15 working days) prior to the date of travel.

Anyone interested in purchasing a raffle ticket may do so by completing the coupon below and sending it to the Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041, before July 1, 1986. Raffle tickets are available to all COURIER readers for \$2 a ticket or 3 for \$5.

.....
Name _____

Address _____

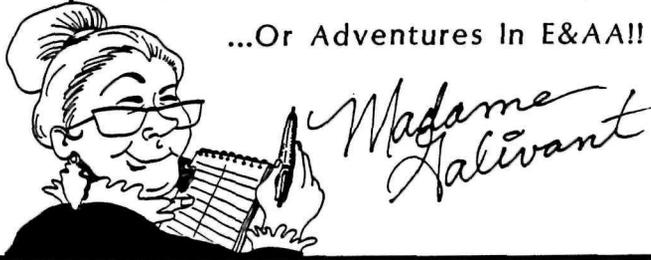
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Home Phone # _____ Office Phone # _____

Enclosed is my check for \$_____ for the purchase of _____ raffle tickets at \$2 a ticket or 3 for \$5.

LUCKY WINNER WILL BE NOTIFIED BY TELEPHONE ON OR BEFORE JULY 7, 1986.
.....

Chats With Madame G...

...Or Adventures In E&AA!!



Have you ever seen so much traveling, so much going back and forth as we have each of us been doing this month? I tell you, I know I haven't. We are an active set, darlings, an active set . . . and your very own Madame Galivant is here with her eye to the key hole and her ear to the door to tell you all about it. Trust me, darlings. I'll keep you informed, believe me. You'll know who's doing what, and when it's being done. You'll know who's winning awards and who's visiting old friends, and who's seeing who at the parks. Oh, never fear, darlings. I won't reveal *too* many secrets. . . . But I do so love gossip, don't you? And the best kind of gossip is about *us*, of course.

Well now let's see . . . Have you heard (don't you just love those words? You'll know something good is coming when I say "have you heard" . . .) **Carol Rogers Dunning**, daughter of **Urban and Vernice Rogers** of Santa Fe, NM, finished 18th overall, and was the second American finisher in the Women's Tour De France this summer. When she moved to New Mexico, Carol's husband convinced her to take up bike racing. She became a licensed racer in 1985, then went on to ride in the Tour De France with the Winning/Peugeot Team. At the eighth stage of the race she tackled two steep climbs, coming in third behind the winner, Maria Canins of Italy, a woman known to racing circles, darlings, as the "mountain goat." And so what do you know? The announcer shouted forth: "Here is a surprise to all of us—an American finishing third—that American is the unknown Carol Rogers-Dunning—what a surprise!" But we could have told him that, now couldn't we, darlings!

Well I bet what you *really* want to know is how some of your old friends are doing. So let me begin with one of our philanthropists. **Michael Harrison** of Fair Oaks, CA recently enjoyed an afternoon with his "old chief," Horace M. Albright. The Harrisons generously founded the Michael and Margaret B. Harrison Western Research Center, and in 1981 bequeathed to the University of

California, Davis, a research library of 17,000 books documenting the history and development of the trans-Mississippi West from the mid-19th century to the present. Now that's a lot of *serious* reading, darlings. Give me gossip any day.

For you sports fans (forgive me, darlings, but my favorite sport is talking, so what can I say), **Mrs. Raymond K. Rundell** has exciting news. The Omaha World Herald carried a story about her bowling in the 21st Annual Omaha City Seniors Tourney. The article referred to Helen as a "perky 82" who started bowling "back when girls weren't supposed to go into bowling alleys. "Helen bowls an average of 130 to 150, participates in three leagues, and subs on a fourth. Four years ago she received an artificial hip, but was back bowling a month after surgery. You can't tell me she doesn't have a passion for the sport! Give me a tall cool drink and the morning papers, but don't try to get me out there playing the lanes. It's bad form, darlings, for the writing hand.

Oooo, darlings, guess who first taught Lady Bird Johnson to snorkle? Why **Noble Samuel** of St. John. He was also the favorite escort for former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey when he visited Canel Bay. . . Oh now you wily rascals, you want to know how I know, don't you? Well, I'll tell you, but only this once . . . maybe. Madame Galivant can be fickle, can't she? Well . . . it seems that **Elbert and Elizabeth Cox** of Richmond, VA spent the chilly months of January and February on St. John, Virgin Islands. (Don't I wish I did?) While there, they visited with **Steve and Nancy Edwards** who live on St. John year round (oh, cruel, cruel fate). They also saw the **Noel Pachtas** and had lunch with **Fred Gjessing**, retired NPS architect. Now with a social season like theirs, you can believe they found out who was living the good life in the islands. . . And not just the islands either. They went to St. Augustine to visit **Rosemary Vinten**, widow of **C. Raymond Vinten**, then

stopped at Castillo de San Marcos to see **Luis Arana**. But was that the end of their travels? No, no, no. They also spoke with **Clarence (Monty) and Ann Montgomery** of Myrtle Beach, SC, who will be celebrating their 50th anniversary in Mexico. **Elbert** adds that C.P. was his Chief Administrative Officer at Colonial and the best one he ever had.

And speaking of anniversaries, **Jim and Bonnie Blaisdell** celebrated their 40th in August. Jim retired from the Pacific Northwest Region as Deputy Regional Chief Scientist in 1980. The Blaisdells live on San Juan Island, but they travel to the Southwest annually to attend meetings of the Desert Bighorn Council. We hear they may eventually open their own home for a Bed and Breakfast. Now that's good news for us, because breakfast, as well as lunch, dinner, and between-meal snacks, are our favorite meals of the day.

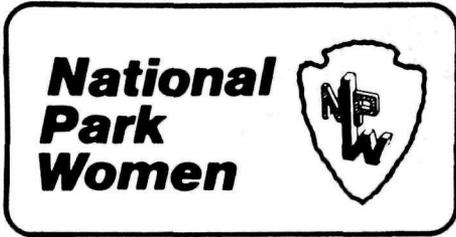
Now, darlings, this should be enough to whet your appetites for this month, but I can still hear you clamoring for more (you know I said I had my ear to the door), so I must, I just must, let you know a tiny bit of news from our friend **Herb Evison**. There have been some travels to Brazil and the Amazon as well as East and West Berlin by **Virginia and Pinky Harrington**. **Mike Frome** has been renamed the "conscience of the NPS" by Herb Evison. **Jim Kieley** has started graduate studies at Georgetown University, DC, after being widowed in 1984. **Herb Kahler** is recovering from major surgery, and **Mary Ellen Rutter** reports another terrific year as Executive Secretary for Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association.

So darlings, that's about all I have to report.

What about *you*? I know some of you must love to talk as much as I do.

Be kind, darlings, be kind. Don't keep all the good gossip (or the bad gossip for that matter) to yourselves. Send it to the Madame. And if it's especially hush-hush, your name will be our little secret. Now darlings, you do trust me, don't you?

Oooo, one final tidbit to keep you happy. . . Guess who received a lovely green birthday cake on his 93rd birthday? Why none other than our own **Herb Evison**. He hosted a party for 13, then broke the jinx by being number 14 at the table. . . . And we have it on good authority that he doesn't let black cats cross his path either. . . . But more on that later. Have to go now, darlings. Adios. Ta-Ta. Till later.



Take It Home, Please!

There are so few opportunities for National Park Women to communicate with each other. This section of the COURIER is one of two possibilities. It has been pointed out that too many wives of our employees never see the COURIER, and, thus, do not have the chance to read what is written by and for them. So we're making a big request of the men who receive copies at the office. PLEASE take the COURIER home. Show your wife our NPW column. Of course, by joining E&AA a copy will automatically be mailed to your home, and this might simplify things for everyone.

Our other medium of communication has been "The Breeze," a national newsletter for NPS women. This publication served the Pacific Northwest Region for ten years in the seventies when nearly every region had its own newsletter. Then in 1981, the paper was changed to include every region and all NPS areas. Women everywhere were invited to send in family news (25 words) and park area news (two paragraphs.) Since then, the newsletter has provided an excellent means of keeping in touch with friends all over the NPS. Subscribers respond to the reminder card, and send in their news. Three issues (\$3) during the year bring wonderful contacts for the many interested in the NPS. So treat yourself to some fun in the year ahead. The goal is still to find ONE interested responder in every NPS area.

Park Service life is a mixed bag for many spouses. Some folks begin and end a career in the same area. But for many, life is a series of moves that uproot families, and require leaving friends, jobs, and opportunities behind for an unknown future. An adventurous spirit and hardy body help to make transfers successful. Add to that the "joys" of trying to sell a house while having to buy another and handling the school term—just one of these elements can turn a marriage upside down. To survive, tact and diplomacy with considerable compassion and tenderness are often needed. Spouses do much to help in these situations. Sharing

with each other through our NPW support group and the friendliness it provides can be a real morale boost.

When moving to a new park area, friendly people who open their hearts in welcome can make all the difference to newcomers. Often staff women are the first to meet new employees, so wives may not be as informed under such circumstances. Someone must take the initiative to see that friendships in new surroundings are developed.

A new Bed and Breakfast program is also being established through the E&AA, which can enhance future visitation among our park people. We can be proud that we care about each other, as we work together in an agency with high purposes and ideals.

Contributions to this column to:
Thelma Warnock
P.O. Box 1602
Crescent City, CA 95531

Trivia

1. Name the first ship to go down off the Isle Royale and the date.
(See book reviews.)
2. What park commemorates the settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute with Mexico?
Duncan Morrow, WASO
3. Daniel Boone's "Wilderness Road" passed through what modern park area?
Karl Esser, WASO
4. What Park Service unit was named after a famous archeologist?
Dan Steed, SWRO
5. What was Steve Mather's favorite park?
Ben Moffet, SWRO
6. Where is the most massive Doric column ever built?
Charles Wieser, MWRO
7. Through the magic of tape recordings, who leads visitors on a tour of her son's first house?
Richard "Dixie" Tourangeau
NARO
8. What is the date of the National Historic Preservation Act? Which National Park Service director was interested in obtaining authority for the preservation program authorized by the act? (See the interview with Dr. Ernest Connally)

(Trivia answers on pg. 32).

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John Chapman—Employees
Karl Gilbert—Alumni

Pacific Northwest

Don Jackson—Employees
Bob McIntyre—Alumni

Harpers Ferry

David Nathanson—Employees

Denver Service Center

Len Hooper—Employees
Bob Steenhagen—Alumni

Alaska

Keith Hoffnagle—Employees

Retired

The time was June, 1951. Harry S Truman was president and the Korean War was raging. John S. Battle was governor of Virginia; Hubert A. Gurney was superintendent of Appomattox Court House and JOHN NOECHEL had just been hired as the first seasonal ranger at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. For most of the ensuing 35 years, John continued his career as a teacher and coach and worked summers at Appomattox. It was only the last few years that the 50-mile round trip from Lynchburg became a daily event. Naturally he has seen many changes at Appomattox. He shares the distinction (some would say dubious honor) of having worked with all the superintendents at the Court House. During his career, John Noechel described the historic meeting between Lee and Grant thousands of times. He talked to many thousands of visitors who left with a better understanding of this event. He was an exemplary employee, rarely late and always dependable. He will be sorely missed.

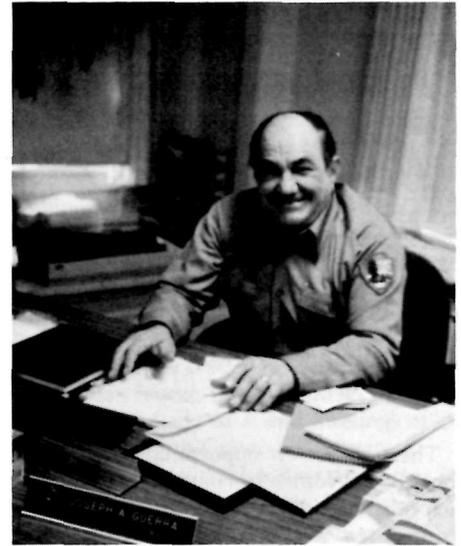
KEITH EMERSON—the first permanent sign maker in the National Park Service, retired after 39 years with Shenandoah National Park. "It was an interesting job," Emerson said. "The nice thing about the sign program is that you see what you make."

In the course of this career, Emerson turned down transfers to Hot Springs NP, Jefferson NM, Monmouth Cave in Kentucky, and Gettysburg NMP in Pennsylvania. "I just decided I liked Luray and wanted to stay here." In the 1950s, when Emerson became involved with the park's sign-making program, Shenandoah had about 1,500 signs. Now that number has increased to approximately 4,000. But with this increase has also come added costs. Signs once constructed from redwood and cypress are now made from firs, locust and cedar. Fence posts once hewn from wood are now shaped with tubular steel. Emerson's innovations in all of these areas have won him numerous awards—four incentive awards, plus a Superior Performance Award. Asked about the future, Emerson said he plans to continue to use his building skills, working on area homes in Luray. "I still have a lot of maintenance work to do," he said.



Keith Emerson

JOSEPH A. GUERRA—maintenance foreman at Minute Man National Historical Park, Concord, MA, retired in February after 24 years of civilian Federal service. He began his Federal career in 1962 as a laborer, and in 1970 was promoted from building repairman to maintenance foreman. Throughout his 15



Joseph A. Guerra

years in that position, Guerra continuously demonstrated technical skills and a work level that exceeded what was expected of him. His capabilities won him several commendations and awards. He was the first recipient of the newly instituted MIMA Employee of the Month Award.

Deaths

GARLAND "GAR" JEWELL GORDON—57, died of a heart attack at his home in Concord, California on December 18. As an NPS archeologist for over 25 years, Gar was known for his patience, wisdom, tolerance, unflappability, willingness to listen, and exceptional knowledge of cultural resource laws and regulations.

Born in Odessa, Texas, Gar received a B.A. and M.A. in anthropology at the University of New Mexico and University of Arizona in 1955 and 1970. After serving with the Army and the Post Office, he began his NPS career in 1958 at Tuzigoot NM, Arizona. He transferred to Gran Quivira NM, New Mexico in 1961 and to Effigy Mounds NM, Iowa in 1962. By then, he was recognized for outstanding skills in interpretation, research, and management.

In 1968 Gar was assigned to the Arizona Archeological Center in Tucson. As Supervisory Archeologist, he had a major role in developing the NPS Interagency Archeology and Indian Assistance programs. While there, he received two Superior Achievement Awards, was promoted three times, and coauthored the landmark CRM publication "Guidelines for the Preparation of

Statements of Environmental Impact on Archeological Resources." In 1975, he was selected as Chief of the Interagency Archeological Services (IAS) division in the Western Regional Office and remained in that position until his death.

In his ten years with IAS, Gar was responsible for NPS contracting and technical assistance to Federal agencies throughout the Western and Pacific Northwest Regions. He supervised major archeological projects at the Ozette site in Washington and the Fort Irwin Army Base and Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Gar is survived by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon of Long Beach, California, a sister, three sons, four daughters and 20 grandchildren.

GEORGE F. INGALLS—who retired as a Recreation Planner with the Midwest Regional Office in 1957, died November 4, 1985 at Boulder, CO. He was born at Waukegan, IL September 30, 1892, and frequently enjoyed telling friends that one of his childhood neighbors grew up to be the famous Jack Benny. George's career was marked by extensive travel. In 1917, he volunteered for the U.S. Army Ambulance Service, and was sent to Europe.

Later, after attending Harvard University in landscape architecture, he accepted a one-year Charles Eliot Travelling Fellowship which took him through England, France, Spain, and Italy. Drawings and letters from those days now reside in the Dartmouth Library.

As a landscape architect, George worked for the firm headed by Frederick Law Olmstead. But when the Depression hit, he found his way to the National Park Service. During the early CCC days, he worked for the Omaha Regional Office as a state park planner, and served for nearly 20 years as a thoroughly dedicated employee.

George left no survivors. He was a Supporting Donor of the E&AA. Donations in George's memory should be addressed to the Education Trust Fund, c/o the Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.



Odell Hanson

ODELL A. HANSON—public affairs officer in the Midwest Regional Office from 1974 to 1980, died February 26 in his Omaha home. Hanson was 70 and had battled cancer for 2 years. Before joining the National Park Service, Hanson was with the Associated Press for 33 years, the last 20 as state capital bureau chief in Lincoln. A quiet and gentle man, he was highly respected as a hard-hitting, eminently fair, and gifted newsman. He was the first recipient of the Journalist of the Year Award from the Nebraska chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi. Other honors included Creighton University's Professional Achievement Award in Journalism, and an Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award from Hanson's alma mater, Augustana College in Sioux Falls, SD. Hanson's writing skills were much admired by his superiors and co-workers in the NPS who frequently sought his counsel while preparing a variety of assignments. He received NPS's Special Achievement Award in 1977 for "the quality and quantity of his contributions, which were consistently beyond normal expectations," and when he retired, a Superior Service Award "in recognition of his many contributions to the Service through professional competence, sense of duty and excellent performance." The award citation said: "Mr. Hanson's greatest contributions to the mission of the NPS have been through his knowledge and application of his exceptional writing ability. His friendly attitude and willingness to share his special talents won the respect of all those with whom he came into contact."

Hanson's avocation was music. He was an accomplished jazz pianist and clarinet player, and in retirement devoted considerable time to arranging and com-

posing. Two of his jazz arrangements were accepted for publication and his arrangements of Amazing Grace and Sweet Chariot were performed during his memorial services. In an editorial, the Lincoln (NB) Journal described Hanson as "a lovely, multi-talented family man who was self-effacing, who lived his religious convictions, who was professional in the best sense." Survivors include his wife, Marian; two sons, a daughter, three brothers, and three grandchildren.

ROBERT B. "BOB" MOORE—who served as Assistant Director for Management and later as Chief of Concessions for the National Park Service, died February 2 in Bellevue, WA. He was 74. Moore earned a degree in forestry and worked a year for the Civilian Conserva-



Robert Moore

tion Corps before joining the Park Service. His career took him from Shenandoah NP to Richmond, San Francisco, Grand Teton, Lassen Volcanic, the Washington Office and finally in 1971, the new regional office in Seattle. Moore was awarded the Meritorious Service Award in 1967, and won two Superior Service awards in 1958. He was chairman of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, chairman of the Yosemite Master Plan Team, a member of the Sierra Club, American Forestry Association, National Recreation and Park Association, Nature Conservancy, and the National Wildlife Federation. Moore is survived by his wife Shirley, of 12420 N.E. 27th Street, Bellevue, WA 98005, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Notice

We urge you to check your COURIER label and renew your annual membership on or before your anniversary date. Also, please try to upgrade your membership to the next membership level.

The E&AA is solely dependent on membership fees and donations. We need your support

to continue the revitalization of the E&AA. Please make check payable to E&AA and send to: Treasurer, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, Va. 22041.

Annual-\$10, Life-\$100 (can be paid in a lump sum or four or five equal payments), Second Century-\$200, Supporting Donor-\$500, Founder-\$1,000.

Jack Anderson, a tribute

Jack K. Anderson, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park from 1967-1975, worked in a number of national parks and National Park Service assignments. He brought to Yellowstone the full expression of his accumulated experience, political savvy, and personal commitment to the protection of park resources. Yellowstone was his last assignment, from which he retired in 1975, leaving us a legacy to cherish and a standard of management achievement difficult to improve upon, let alone maintain.

Jack was not a professional in the field of wildlife management, but he left a record of professional achievement few of us can match. Yellowstone is a special place, one of the few places in the United States where the land is set aside to be managed as a natural area, with processes as well as species, ecosystems as well as scenery, to be preserved. Jack understood this; he grasped that we could learn much from research elsewhere, and from the experience of other land management agencies—but that this information must be utilized with our own unique objectives as a natural area in mind. He understood that, in a national park, wildlife is not a crop to be harvested for human consumption . . . that the habitat of wildlife need not reflect a harvest goal and the support of an economic structure, appropriate elsewhere, is never our ultimate achievement.

Jack's legacy as an outstanding professional manager of natural resources encompassed five major achievements within the policies of the National Park Service: he established a moratorium on the human regulation of ungulate numbers, particularly the elk, while the park evaluated its data base relative to the role of natural regulation; he defended staunchly the preservation of a unique bison herd against the pressures for eradication of brucellosis; he insisted that bears foraging in garbage dumps and soliciting for roadside handouts were shabby representatives of wilderness and set about unlinking the grizzly and black bears from human food sources, ultimately a cause of their own mortality; he realized that fire, forest fire, had a natural role in the evolution of ecosystems and the present vegetation mosaic, and so laid the management framework which permitted a re-establishment of that role; and finally, he perceived that native fishes had a higher role than that dictated by the frying pan, that as wildlife, they should be afforded some measure of the protection accorded all wildlife in a national park. This last

was closest perhaps to Jack's own heart; he was an ardent and fine catch-and-release fly fisherman.

Jack did not operate alone, of course; supporting him in the park was a professional staff of mission-oriented researchers and management personnel. Above him in Washington were political decision-makers who shared his concern for resources and his willingness to take a stand. But ultimately his was the leader-

ship and administrative strength coupled with a fine sense of necessary political survival that resulted in remarkable achievements. Perhaps many people took this for granted as a measure of some level of agency maturity. But in perspective, Jack's time personified a remarkable period of achievement.

—Glen Cole, Doug Houston,
Mary Meagher

FYI

A Change of Heart

Visitors to Chaco Cultural National Historical Park sometimes take more than pictures when they climb back in their cars and exit across park boundaries for home. To encourage their appreciation for the cultural resources they sometimes remove and to emphasize the importance of leaving these artifacts where they find them, the park has posted a bulletin board containing letters from penitance artifact-takers who have had a change of heart. The park does not stress the retribution theme as motivation for returning items. Nevertheless, that element occasionally creeps in, as seen in the following letters.

Mr. or Ms. Ranger:

This potshard was found about 400 yards south east of the campground. I picked it up last summer and have been sorry ever since—

Signed,
Anonomously guilty

P.S. This shard was the only one I took. I want to be able to visit Chaco Canyon again with a clear conscience.

To whom it may concern:

This piece of pottery was taken from where it belongs when I visited Chaco Canyon this past weekend. It was found one mile northeast of the visitor's center and "somehow" ended up in my pocket. It's very beautiful on my coffee table but more so in the park. Could you please put it back for me?

Thank you
An embarrassed visitor

Dear Sirs:

I took these shards from the bluff overlooking Pueblo Bonito. I have received a spiritual message that they must be returned. Please, return them for me. I appreciate your help.

Sorry . . .

For taking the rock. I didn't believe that anything would happen but something did. We got a flat tire. I got the rock when we were looking at the ruin, Pueblo Bonito.

Trivia Answers

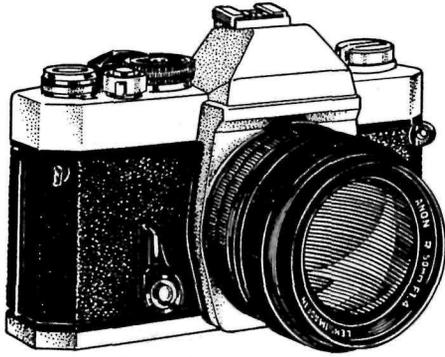
(From pg. 29).

1. The Siskawit in 1840.
2. Chamizal National Memorial, Texas.
3. Cumberland Gap National Historic Park.
4. Bandelier National Monument.
5. Yosemite National Park.
6. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.
7. Rose Kennedy at the JFK Birthplace.
8. October 15, 1966. Director Hartzog.

LITTER...

...it's UN-BEARABLE





More than any other agency, the National Park Service attracts camera buffs. From instamatics to Nikons, cameras love the parks. They capture their excitement, their grandeur, their simplicity, and, on occasion, their down-to-earth, very human fun. But if a picture is worth a thousand words, why is so much ink still spilled trying to do the work of one good photograph?

The reasons are many. Sometimes a story has complicated facets that one picture just cannot capture. When this happens, the writer and photographer have to work hand-in-hand in order to communicate the story. Capturing a visual moment effectively requires keen eyes and quick fingers. It also requires a finely tuned sense of when an event is about to happen. Without such ability, the photographer fails to anticipate the moment, and so waits futilely while the true significance of the event escapes the camera's eye.

A photograph is intended to dress up a page. It is intended to give flair to the article it accompanies. If the subject of the picture is a person, then the picture should flatter its subject. Photographs that can capture the essence of a person in just one shot are rare. However, photographs that show a person in the midst of life, participating in an event with all the fervor of his or her personality tend to be more obtainable. These are the kinds of pictures I would like to see more frequently in the *COURIER* . . . pictures that candidly capture their subjects carrying out their jobs whenever and wherever their jobs take them.

But enough of philosophy. Down to the basics. What follows are some do's and don'ts to keep in mind whenever you're out with your camera looking for the perfect picture, or when you've just slipped an exciting, newsy article for the *COURIER* into an envelope and are puzzled over the kind of picture that should accompany it.

First, make sure the photo is black and white. Transferring slides costs us money, and, anyway, the results aren't generally as crisp as their originals. On the other hand, if the shot is a truly masterful one that exists only in slide form, try to have the transfer done first before sending it on to the newsletter. Oh, and please don't send negatives.

Next, aim for action. If the event is an award presentation, and the only photographic option seems to be the traditional handshake transmitting the plaque, think in terms of a close-up (of the subject's best side, of course) rather than a mid- or long-distance shot that captures a less interesting back-drop. Another thought to keep in mind . . . be careful when seasonal give-aways appear in the same frame as the subject. If the story doesn't show up in the *COURIER* for several months after the event, Christmas decorations twinkling behind the awardee can embarrass both the editor and the author.

Finally, send in shots having good contrast—avoid those that are too dark or too light to be reproduced effectively. Otherwise, once the picture appears in the newsletter, the objects it depicts will have lost all definition. Photos whose subjects are smiling into the sun or lined

up against a wall may also be less effective than those framed differently.

This month, some of the better photographs included the one accompanying Dr. Connally's interview. The subject appears relaxed, informal, approachable; and the print itself is crisp and clear. The Kipling picture is another example. More posed in appearance because of the appropriateness of this to the article, the print is once again crisp, clear, and visually easy to comprehend. Finally, take a look at the photographs associated with the Pinnacles run. They are action shots that help to capture the intensity of the event.

Of course, it is wishful thinking to assume that a picture can always be worth a thousand words. If that were so, then editors would not be necessary, and the *COURIER* would be an excellent example of photojournalism in the Park Service. But, at their best, photographs can, and do, speak for us. They depict our aims and our accomplishments more eloquently than words alone can do. I am convinced that with their help, and especially with your help, the *COURIER* can speak out strongly, effectively, and dynamically for the National Park Service.

George Washington Carver NM Honors Volunteers

On April 29 over 100 VIP's, employees and friends of the park gathered at the Holiday Inn in Joplin, Missouri, for the Sixth Annual George Washington Carver National Monument VIP Awards Banquet. Presented to honor the thirty-four volunteers who have provided numerous hours of support and labor toward the park's operation, the banquet featured addresses by Dr. Kent Farnsworth and Dr. Julio Leon, presidents of Crowder College and Missouri Southern State College respectively. Every volunteer was individually recognized when his or her name was announced to receive a volunteer certificate and shake hands with Superintendent Gentry Davis.

Paying tribute to its volunteers has become a tradition at George Washington Carver National Monument. Although personal satisfaction is the main incentive for most volunteers, the park could barely function without them. By contributing almost 10,000 work hours towards such projects as prairie restoration, a small mammal survey, water and soil analysis, construction of temporary exhibits, clerical work, and routine visitor services, volunteers have helped to make the park run smoothly during these times of fiscal austerity.

Books

The National Parks: Index 1985 has just been published in a new, 112-page edition. It contains up-to-date information on all the park areas—recent name changes, new designations, acreage figures, legislative histories—and includes the newest additions to the system. Besides the units of the National Park System, the Index also lists the affiliated areas, the units of the wild and scenic rivers systems, and the units of the national trails system. The Index also contains a map and statistical summary. The

book sells for \$3.50. When ordering copies, be sure to include the book's stock number, 024-005-00968-0, a check covering the cost of your order, and your name and mailing address. Cooperating associations and book sellers may purchase copies at a 25 percent discount.

Also available, *The National Parks: Camping Guide 1986-87* describes the extraordinary variety of camping areas in the National Park System and provides detailed practical information about tent and recreational vehicle campgrounds,

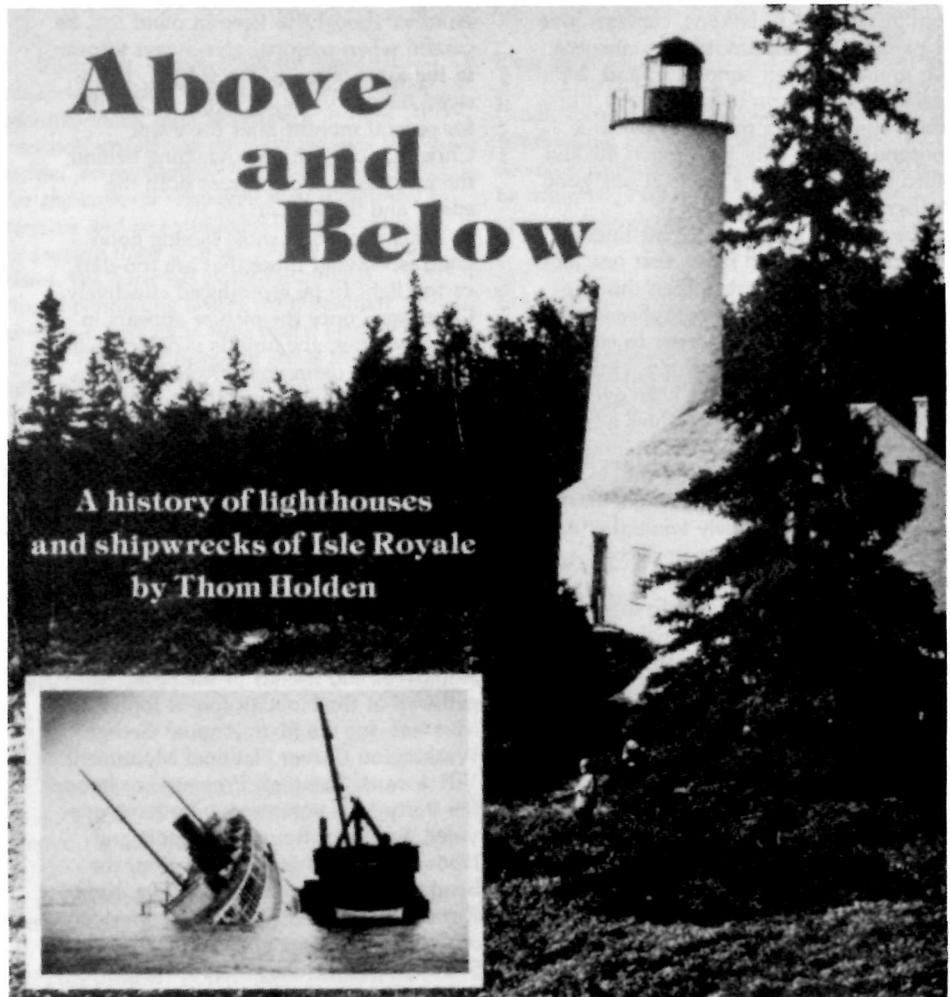
group campgrounds, and backcountry campsites. Also included in the book is information on park fees, camping for handicapped persons, and safety regulations. This book also sells for \$3.50 and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents by including a check for the amount of your order, as well as the stock number, 024-005-00987-6, and your name and mailing address.

Above and Below, by Thom Holden, published by the Isle Royale Natural History Association, 87 N. Ripley St., Houghton, MI 49931, \$5.95.

A history of lighthouses and shipwrecks of Isle Royale NP, this beautifully illustrated book contains more than 45 historic photos of the four lighthouses and ten major shipwrecks that mark Isle Royale as a graveyard of Lake Superior.

Holden, a historian based at the Canal Park Museum in Duluth, has brought together forgotten tales and anecdotes, and combined them with old photographs and line drawings from the finest collections in America. The shipwreck history of Isle Royale goes back to 1840 when the American Fur Company schooner Siskawit wrecked near its fishing and trapping station. Today there are 10 major shipwrecks ranging in length from 183 to 532 feet, that have been located, identified and explored.

In 1985, this outstanding collection of wrecks received national prestige when it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.



Selected Papers available

Selected Papers From The 1983 and 1984 George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conferences. Edited by Robert J. Holden, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, printed by Vincennes University through a donation from Eastern National Park and Monument Association; 146 pp., \$5.95 (Mail to George Rogers Clark NHP, 401 South Second St., Vincennes, IN 47591).

Inaugurated in 1983, the annual George Rogers Clark Trans-Appalachian Frontier History Conference encourages research into the early history of this region and serves as a focal point for its presentation. Although papers on the subject are often presented at other meetings, no regularly scheduled conference devoted solely to this theme has previously existed.

The events that transpired in the Trans-Appalachian region during its early history shaped the development of North America. Here, a direct confrontation took place among the Indians, French, British, Spanish and Americans. The saga of this area is a complex one, filled with adventure, bravery, hardship, and continuous intrigue. The range of this period is reflected in the following topics contained in the current collection:

"Unjust Encroachments:" British and French Territorial Claims in North America to 1763, by Linda Carlson Sharp, Indiana Historical Society Library; Mobilizing for War: Logistics and the British War Effort in the West, 1775-1783, by D. R. Farrell, University of Guelph (Ontario, Canada); Redcoats on the Frontier: The King's Regiment in the Revolutionary War, by William L. Potter, North West Territory Alliance; The Spanish Attack on Fort St. Joseph, by William Collins, Purdue University; Military Architecture on the American Frontier, by David A. Simmons, Ohio Historical Society; Problems of Frontier Logistics in St. Clair's 1791 Campaign, by Patrick J. Furlong, Indiana University at South Bend; Michel Brouillet, 1774-1838: A Vincennes Fur Trader, Interpreter, and Scout, by Richard Day, Old French House, Vincennes; Pioneer Stereotypes, by Robert W. McCluggage, Loyola University of Chicago.

Letters

To the Editor:

I was sitting here reading the February COURIER this evening. Upon reaching the Trivia Questions, I applied my knowledge with mixed results. Number 3 and 7 were hopeless; the rest seemed under control.

But then as I gazed out my window at the 850 square miles (544,000 acres) of Florida Bay within Everglades National Park, I was shocked to discover that my backyard was not included in the answer to question number 5. It was doubly shocking to discover that my summer park, Glacier Bay National Park, was also deleted despite its 400,000 plus acres of water. My third answer, Katmai National Park, was missing as well. Having been set up before Submarine Lands Act, it included a 3-mile wide strip of ocean along its seaward boundary which easily encompasses more than the required 80,000 acres.

So the question should be: name at least three national parks that contain more than 80,000 acres of water. Besides the three from the quiz and the three named above, how about the world's first national park containing Yellowstone Lake? An alternate question might be: what park has the most area covered by water? Answer: Everglades National Park at the end of the summer rainy season when nearly all of its 1.4 million acres are beneath a flowing sheet of life-filled water.

Ken Russell
Everglades National Park

To the Editor:

We are privileged to review, on occasion, a copy of COURIER, the National Park Service Newsletter. We have noted, however, that Andersonville National Historic Site has not been recognized for its outstanding achievements. Located in Macon County, we are more than justifiably proud of the site's achievements and accomplishments. "Ande" has taken on a new prominence in Georgia which is the direct result of a dedicated, enthusiastic, and professional staff.

Under the visionary leadership of John Tucker, new programs have been initiated which have brought record numbers of visitors to the park. The annual 4th of July celebration is heralded regionally as one of the most enjoyable events in the area . . . each year Memorial Day services draw bigger and bigger crowds . . . the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps were honored with a dinner in their behalf

celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their work at "Ande" . . . Chief Ranger Alfred Sanchez spearheaded an effort to develop a Prisoner of War Museum/Display . . . community profile has increased through staff participation in both the Sumter and Macon County Chambers of Commerce . . . the site works closely with the officer training programs at Fort Benning and provides special holiday tours for servicemen unable to go home at Christmas . . . the America Ex-Prisoners of War Association has chosen Andersonville to be the official repository of their memorabilia and artifacts.

Much is happening at Andersonville worthy of note. Formerly an unassuming facility in southwest Georgia, "Ande" has begun outreach programs in the surrounding communities that have resulted in many new first-time visitors. The "Living History" program presented by Ranger Jim Small sends visitors away from Andersonville with a sense of "having lived" the nightmare of incarceration.

What sets Andersonville apart from other national historic sites is its staff. THERE IS NONE FINER! The infectious enthusiasm of John, Fred, Jim, Scottie, Ric, Steve, Reba, Sara, Bob, and the entire maintenance crew makes Andersonville National Historic Site special. The visitor recognizes the cohesiveness of the team and their love of the job they do.

It is, therefore, with great respect I ask you to request the COURIER to highlight the achievements of the staff of Andersonville. Acknowledgement by one's peers is often the most cherished . . . and they are, after all, the standard by which other parks should be judged!

Helen G. Garr
Executive Vice President
Macon County
Chamber of Commerce

COURIER

The National Park Service Newsletter

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Remembering the Parks



Hot Springs NP, 1938



Glacier NP, 1933



Acadia NP, 1934



Yosemite NP, 1936

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