

nps newsletter

Vol. 9

No. 2

February 4, 1974

Dickenson explains reorganization

Russell E. Dickenson
Deputy Director

Almost a year has passed since Director Walker ordered a management review of the National Park Service to reorganize the Service and provide as many parks as possible with additional manpower.

In part, such a reallocation of personnel is needed because over the past ten years the Service has not been allowed sufficient increases in staffing to maintain standards in the face of increased visitation, additional facilities constructed, and new areas added to the National Park System.

Though this small reallocation is minuscule compared to identifiable field needs, it is really the only practical avenue available at this time.

From FY 1964 through 1973, visitation rose 101 percent and the number of areas by 36 percent, while \$65 million worth of new facilities were built.

Although the ratio of need for additional personnel may not necessarily parallel these other increases, it is interesting to note that during this ten-year period permanent staffing increased only 21 percent.

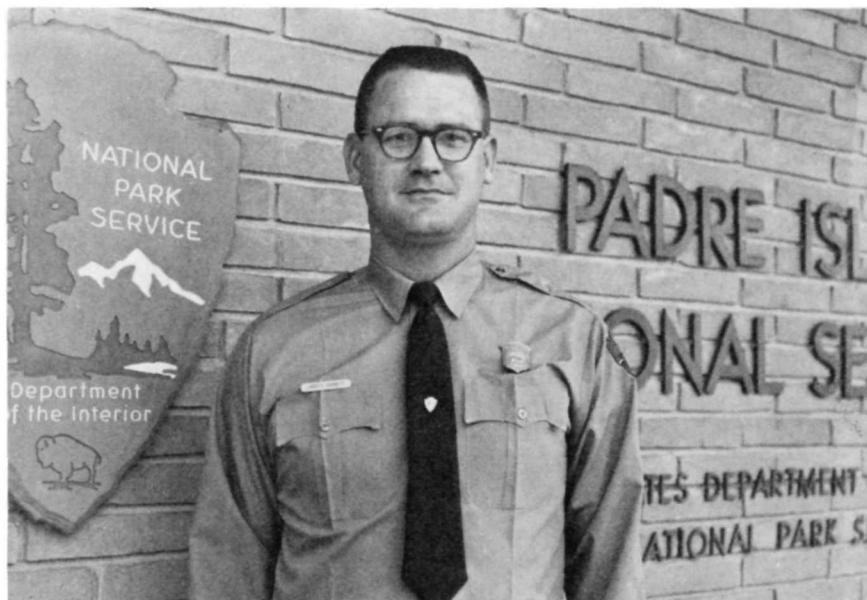
As NPS employees are aware, the reorganization has been completed, and 97 positions have been transferred from Washington to the field. The allocations were based on priorities established by each regional director.

Regional allocations under the reorganization were:

Northeast	19
Southeast	21
Midwest	16
Southwest	10
Western	20
Pacific Northwest	11

These positions came from the following Washington offices:

Operations	17
Legislation	7
Professional Services	40
Special Assistants	
to Director and Staff	26
Administration	7



Larry E. Barnett fills a "priority" position at Padre Island National Seashore as a park technician.

Transferring 97 positions from Washington headquarters offices to the field does not make a dramatic impact on the known staffing deficiencies of the 298 park areas throughout the country.

But viewed through the eyes of the Regional Directors who set the priorities for these needed jobs the impact comes a little more into focus. Each Region had many "top priorities" and was able to fill only some of them.

Let's look first at the Southwest. Regional Director Frank Kowski reports that "there were some tough decisions involved in deciding just how and where to utilize the added manpower." Or, as Pacific Northwest Regional Director John A. Rutter puts it: "We ended up with a list of 16 positions which were so close together in priority that they all might have been called number one."

In the Southwest, one key position filled was that of a park technician at Padre Island National Seashore. "The new man is going to have his hands full," Frank predicts, "acting as a dispatcher for rangers patrolling 65 miles of

beach. But that's only half the job. He will also be manning an information desk in an area with an anticipated attendance of more than one million visitors in 1974."

Another top priority was that of a water and sewer treatment plant operator at Big Bend National Park. "He's going to have more to worry about than just extracting cactus spines," says Frank. "In 1974 he'll have new sewer treatment plants in the Chisos Basin and Panther Junction in his care."

In the Pacific Northwest, Regional Director Rutter lists as his first priority an Information Officer in the Alaska State Office though "at first glance, this may seem at odds with getting positions for the field. There is no question really of priorities, however, when we consider what is at stake in the Alaska proposals to Congress. Public interest in these proposals is exceptionally high and we will certainly require expert and concerted work in media relations and public information."

Another of John's priorities was a caretaker position to maintain and operate facilities at Coulee

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Dam National Recreation Area where, he explains, "there exists a complex pattern of land use involving other Federal agencies, state and local governments, incorporated Indian tribes, and individuals. There are more than 300 special use permits in more than 21 land use categories...This permanent management assistant will organize the land use program and keep us up to date on other land use policies and programs."

In the Northeast Region, Director Chet Brooks allocated nine positions to Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. These included five park rangers and four park technicians who will be used to minimize the law enforcement difficulties there. Two positions were used to establish an Office of Bicentennial Coordination, responsible for coordinating all phases of the American Revolution Bicentennial program in his office, Brooks reports. Another priority position will be assigned to Independence National Historical Park, a principal Bicentennial site.

Filling these and other positions, Chet says, "will facilitate better service to the public and enhance preservation of the treasures entrusted to our care."

With 20 priority positions, the Western Region's first was a park technician for City of Refuge National Historical Park in Hawaii. "The position is for the living history cultural demonstration program," Director Howard Chapman explains, "which is of special importance at this site where sacred ground gave sanctuary to taboo breakers and vanquished warriors." Next, three radio dispatchers were authorized for Lake Mead National Recreation Area which has the largest number of visitor fatalities of any area in the National Park System. Heavy visitation and water recreation activities create unusual demands for search and rescue as well as other public safety responsibilities.

As Howard told his regional employees: "Obviously the 39 areas in our region aren't each going to get a position. But collectively the Service is getting 100 more positions out on the line that before had been in Washington. That is a positive contribution to us in the field from a Washington reorganization. Director Walker is

making headway in trying to do something for the employee facing the public or managing the resource. This is what is making a difference."

Len Volz, Director of the Midwest Region, assigned assistant superintendents to Canyonlands National Park, Ozark National Scenic Riverways and Mesa Verde National Park "to enable us to provide more effective management control and guidance for the various park operating programs and concessions operations." A research biologist at Yellowstone National Park "provides for a professional representative on the cooperative agency study of the population status and ecology of grizzly bears in the park and vicinity. An aquatic biologist at Grand Teton National Park will carry out the accelerated Departmental program to restore the Snake River cutthroat trout population to its former abundance and quality." Capitol Reef National Park has 150 miles of remote dirt and gravel roads and finally received a chief of maintenance.

The Southeast Region's most urgent needs in personnel were at Bicentennial areas. "If we are to live up to NPS standards in serving the public during this historic celebration then we must put our people where the work is. And right now, the work is piling up in our five Bicentennial areas," says Regional Director Dave Thompson.

The most urgent position was a park technician at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. As one of the region's five Bicentennial areas, this park must expand living history and environmental education efforts to accommodate increased visitations during the Bicentennial observance, Dave reports.

"Number two priority is a park technician at Moores Creek National Military Park. This park has only three permanent uniformed people. The Operations Evaluation report pointed out that the park needs a fourth uniformed person merely to have minimum staffing," says Dave.

"Number three priority is a clerk-typist at Fort Sumter National Monument, which administers Fort Moultrie. The administrative staff here currently is inundated. A clerk-typist would help in the processing of paperwork necessary to initiate and follow through on Bicentennial development and inter-

pretive projects," he concludes.

I have only been able to cite here a few of the 97 positions made available to our park areas. But I feel they are representative of the variety of priorities which exist throughout the system.

Director Walker's efforts in reorganizing NPS have made the filling of many of these priorities a reality.

Perhaps Howard Chapman summed it up best in saying that "We didn't come about it easily, deciding who got what and when... Director Walker made a commitment to return positions to the field from the Washington Office...It is not infrequent that words turned to deeds are lost when they don't affect us directly."

The reorganization has not only affected the NPS directly. In a small but important way it will affect millions of Americans who visit our parks annually.

175 visitors die in NPS areas during '73

Figures show that 175 persons lost their lives in NPS areas during 1973, according to NPS Safety Chief John Hast.

This works out to .81 deaths per million park area visits, up from the very low rate of .68 a year ago. The death rate, which had been on the downswing for a few years, soared due to increases in the three major causes of death—motor vehicle accidents, drownings and falls. Car accidents were up to 57 from 49 a year ago; drownings up to 72 from 68 and falls up to 28 from 20. The other categories, including lightning, exposure, being struck by an object, asphyxiation, accounted for 18 more fatalities.

These figures are based on a preliminary NPS-wide visitation tally of 216,740,600 for 1973.

Because of the upward curve in visitor fatalities, John Hast says NPS is redoubling its efforts to inform the visiting public about safety, especially water safety.

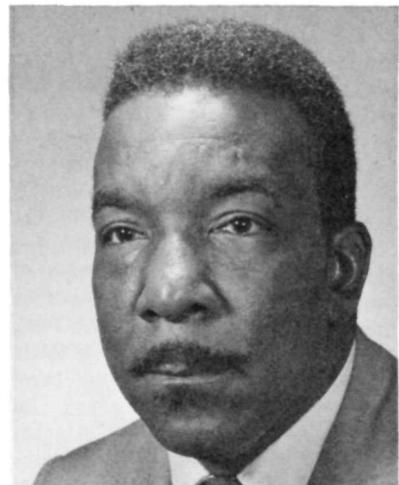
What's ahead for 1974? The current gasoline shortage may lower deaths on Park System roadways this year following the trend on the nation's highways, where slower speeds are resulting in fewer automobile accidents.



Ira J. Hutchison



John A. Townsley



Abner M. Bradley

Three NPS men in new jobs

Three National Park Service employees have been named to top-level positions with the National Capital Parks.

In making the announcement, Manus J. Fish, director of National Capital Parks, said the appointments, which are effective immediately, involve: John A. Townsley, 46, appointed deputy director; Abner M. Bradley, 44, ap-

pointed associate director for park systems management; and Ira J. Hutchison, 46, appointed superintendent of National Capital Parks-East.

Townsley, former associate director of operations, will share in the over-all management responsibility of National Capital Parks, which includes 47,000 acres of Federal parklands in metropolitan

Washington and such sites as the Washington Monument, the White House, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, the Mall, the George Washington and Baltimore-Washington Parkways and other National Park Service sites and lands in the District of Columbia, nearby Maryland and northern Virginia.

Bradley replaces Townsley in the park systems management post, formerly designated as park operations. He comes to that position from superintendent of NCP-East, a position he has held since 1971.

His first National Park Service assignment was as educational psychologist with the Great Onyx Job Corps at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.

Succeeding Bradley as superintendent of NCP-East is Hutchison, who comes there from chief of community programs for the metropolitan area of National Capital Parks, including the "Summer in the Parks" program.

Before joining National Capital Parks in 1972, Hutchison served as assistant to the president of the National Recreation and Park Association. He has worked as director of recreation services for St. Vincent's Hospital, Harrison, N.Y., and has held posts with the New York City Department of Health, the Westside Rehabilitation Center for Narcotic Addicts, New York City, and as recreation director with the Topeka State Hospital.

Winners receive ribbons for art exhibit entries

Award ribbons for winners in the annual White Sands National Monument Art Exhibit were presented recently by Superintendent James M. Thomson.

Winners included Edith Simms of Alamagordo, N.M., first place for "Afterglow;" Margaret Purcell of Alamagordo, second place for "The Old Gateway;" Brand Johnston of Tularosa, N.M., third place for "White Sands Landscape," and Sue Burroughs of La Luz, N.M., honorable mention for "Curtain Call."

The theme of the art contest, which attracted 21 entries, was "Tularosa Basin Our Home," said George Morrison, White Sands interpretive specialist.

Lacy Simms, president of the Desert Arts League (exhibit co-sponsor) said the winning entries

will hang on special exhibit at the monument until March 1.

Jean Bullard transfers to Denver

Jean Bullard, associate editor of the NPS NEWSLETTER and COURIER for the past three years, will be transferred to the Rocky Mountain Regional Office as an interpretive specialist, effective Feb. 3.

In that post, Jean will work closely with cooperating (natural history) associations in the Rocky Mountain area.

Her husband, Bill, former environmental education specialist in Washington, D.C. (WASO), is also being transferred to Denver. He will be an interpretive planner with the Denver Service Center.

Alaska proposal could double size of park, wildlife refuge systems

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton has recently proposed legislation that would nearly double the acreage of the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System by augmenting them with 63.85 million acres of Federally-owned lands in Alaska.

Park and refuge systems currently contain about 30 million acres each. Secretary Morton's proposals would add some 32.26 million acres to parklands and 31.59 million acres to wildlife refuges.

Morton also proposed adding 18.8 million Alaskan acres to the National Forest System (administered by the Department of Agriculture), and adding 20 new units to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; including 800,000 acres of land lying outside the other proposed areas.

His recommendations followed two years of detailed studies mandated by Section 17 (d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act signed into law by President Nixon Dec. 18, 1971. Under that provision, the Secretary was to recommend to Congress, within two years, the

Alaska lands he had decided should go into each of the "four systems" (parks, refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers).

"We have given these studies our highest priority. We have listened to people representing all shades of opinion, and have consulted with the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska," Secretary Morton said. "It has been a mammoth undertaking, involving as it does about 23 percent of Alaska's total land area.

"In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have also prepared draft environmental impact statements on each of the proposals.

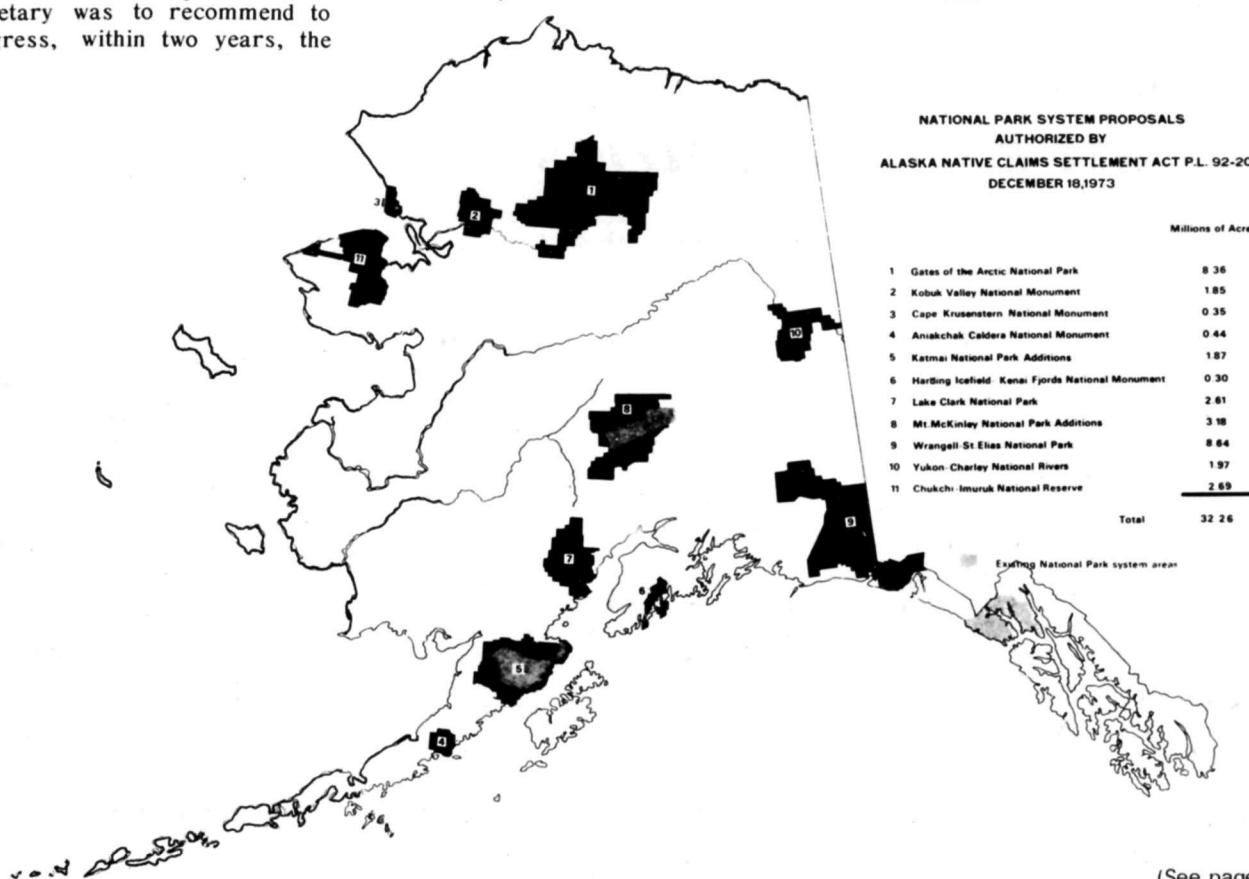
"This is only the beginning as far as public participation is concerned. We are inviting comments on the draft environmental statements, and we will consider all comments in preparing the final statements. The Congress, I am sure, will hold extensive public hearings of its own, both by the Senate and the House

of Representatives, on every element of this proposed legislation.

"We have attempted to reconcile many legitimate interests in making our proposals—environmental, recreational, economic, and social. We have tried to be judicious in considering the needs of the State of Alaska and in particular its Native peoples, while thinking of the interests of our nation as a whole. We have tried to put our proposals in terms of whole ecological units.

"Inevitably, I have made decisions on which people may reasonably differ, and during the process of review, for many months to come, everyone will have ample opportunity to exchange views in the public forum," said Morton.

The Secretary's proposals include the establishment of three entirely new national parks—Gates of the Arctic, in the rugged and scenic Brooks Range; Lake Clark in southern Alaska, west of Anchorage; and Wrangell-St. Elias, in the spectacular mountain ranges of southeast Alaska.



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He also proposed Congressional action to more than double the size of Mount McKinley National Park; enlarge and upgrade Katmai National Monument to full national park status; create new national monuments named for Kobuk Valley, Cape Krusenstern, Aniakchak Caldera, and the Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords; and, through a National Rivers designation, to include in the National Park System the entire Charley River watershed and a portion of the Yukon River drainage in east central Alaska. The Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve on the Seward Peninsula in the far northwest would be administered jointly by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW).

Nine additional Morton proposals call for new or expanded wildlife refuges. The National Wildlife Refuge System is managed by BSFW.

Three new national forests and minor additions to the existing Chugach are included in the Morton proposals. The new units would be the heavily forested Yukon-Kuskokwim, in remote central Alaska, and Porcupine, named for a river near the Canadian line; and the mineral-rich Wrangell Mountains National Forest flanking the proposed new national park of the same name in the southeast. Unlike most national parks and wildlife refuges, the national forests are managed under statutory directive for multiple use which permits development of natural resources under Federal laws and regulations. Renewable resources such as timber are to be managed for sustained yield, with numerous provisions for protection of wildlife habitat, watershed, primitive and recreational values.

For the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Secretary Morton proposed inclusion of 375 linear miles of the Forty-mile River drainage along the Canadian line in east central Alaska; 135 miles each of Birch Creek and Beaver Creek, both of them Yukon River tributaries northeast of Fairbanks; and 60 miles of the Unalakleet River in far western Alaska. All would continue to be administered by Interior's Bureau of Land Management, except for 10 miles of Beaver Creek which would lie within the new Morton-proposed Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge administered by BSFW.

In addition, about 1,900 miles of 16 other Alaskan rivers lying within

the boundaries of proposed national parks, refuges and forests would be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Descriptions of the proposed NPS areas in Alaska follow:

1. Gates of the Arctic National Park in the Central Brooks Range would comprise 8.36 million acres, including the precipitous Arrigetch Peaks and Walker Lake, both natural landmarks. The spectacular Mount Igikpak striking mountain and valley formations characterize this rugged area. Four river systems, the Killik, Alatna, Tinayguk, and upper Noatak will be designated wild rivers.

2. Kobuk Valley National Monument would comprise 1.85 million acres above the Arctic Circle in the central Kobuk River valley of northwestern Alaska. The area contains wetlands, open tundra, barren jagged mountains, boreal forest and the Salmon River—to be designated a national wild river.

3. Cape Krusenstern National Monument, on the shores of the Chukchi Sea in northwest Alaska would consist of 350,000 acres including coastal plains rich in archeological sites representing every known cultural period in Arctic Alaska. Prehistoric hunters may have entered in this area.

4. Aniakchak Caldera National Monument would protect for public use 440,000 acres only 350 air miles south of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula. The 30-square-mile caldera, 7 miles in diameter, rises nearly 5,000 feet above sea level. Within the caldera is 2-square-mile Surprise Lake which serves as the headwaters of the Aniakchak River. The river tumbles through a spectacular 2000-foot gash in the crater rim and flows for 27 miles to the Pacific Ocean. The Aniakchak will be designated a national wild river.

5. Katmai National Park on the upper Alaska Peninsula would combine the existing 2.8 million-acre Katmai National Monument with 1.87 million acres of adjacent lands to perpetuate a naturally regulated, unhunted population of the giant Alaska brown (grizzly) bear, and bring into the National Park System such previously unrepresented landforms as the Bristol Bay lowland tundra.

6. Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Monument would encom-

pass most of a 720-square-mile ice cap with out-flowing glaciers and a series of coastal fjords and islands. Within a two-and-a-half-hour ride of Anchorage, the area is accessible by paved highway, railroad, plane, and the state marine ferry and offers one of the highest potentials for visitor use of all the National Park System Alaskan proposals. The monument would cover 300,000 acres.

7. Lake Clark National Park, a 2.61-million-acre proposal within easy reach of Anchorage, the state's major population center, straddles the Alaska and Aleutian Mountain ranges. The area fronts Cook Inlet to the east and includes a string of glacier-made lakes on the west including scenic Lake Clark. Mountains, lakes, rivers and woodlands support diverse flora and fauna.

8. Mount McKinley National Park proposal would add approximately 3.18 million acres to the existing park for a total of 5.12 million acres, roughly midway between Anchorage and Fairbanks. The northern and southern additions would include habitat ranges for wolves and caribou; insure preservation of spectacular glacial systems, the awesome Cathedral Spires and other scenic features; and would bring within the park for the first time, the entire Mount McKinley massif.

9. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in south central Alaska stretches north from the Gulf of Alaska to encompass a superlative 8.64 million-acre block of land and water that for sheer grandeur and visual impact ranks with the Alps, the Northern Cascades, and the Canadian Rockies.

The proposed park contains 18,000-foot Mount St. Elias and 16,000-foot Mount Blackburn, plus the largest glacial system in the United States. The Bagley Ice Field is 5,000 square miles in area and more than a mile thick in places.

10. Yukon-Charley National Rivers, a 1.97-million-acre proposal, combines the upper Yukon River and the Charley River drainage, an entire watershed essentially undisturbed by modern man. The historic town of Eagle, its well-preserved buildings dating back to the gold rush era, lies adjacent to the eastern boundary. Inclusion of the Yukon adds to the National Park Sys-

tem a large part of a major historical river which contains fine habitat for the endangered peregrin falcon. The Charley is one of the best white water canoeing streams in Alaska. The Charley watershed is the home for a variety of wildlife, and contains significant paleontological resources. The Charley will be designated a national wild river.

11. Chuckchi-Imuruk National Reserve, 2.69-million-acres on the Seward Peninsula of northwestern Alaska between Nome and Kotzebue, is a relict of the Bering Land Bridge and internationally significant for its coastal and wetland-based wildlife. Migrations to all seven continents are represented in the birdlife of Chukchi-Imuruk, including songbirds, sea birds, shore birds, and half the Pacific flyway population of snow geese.

Four of 39 species of threatened marine mammals occur here, as do grizzly bear, wolves, moose, and a variety of furbearers. Chukchi-Imuruk would be jointly managed by NPS and BSFW.

The National Park Service will act in an advisory capacity for **Noatak National Arctic Range**. It will be a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System and managed jointly by BSFW and the Bureau of Land Management. Noatak would comprise 7.59 million acres in northwestern Alaska in the basins of the Noatak and Squirrel Rivers; 650 miles of major tributaries; 13 large lakes; the De Long, Schwatka, and Baird Mountains; and the long mountain-flanked valley known as the Grand Canyon of the Noatak.

Reorganization brings new jobs for careerists

National Park Service Director Ronald H. Walker recently announced a series of new appointments for career National Park Service employees brought about by the Service's recent reorganization.

Walker's announcement named new superintendents for four of the largest and most heavily-used park areas—Yosemite National Park, Calif.; Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Nev.; Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.; and Glacier National Park, Mont.

In addition, he announced the appointment of Deputy Regional Directors for the newly-created Rocky Mountain and North Atlantic Regions and a successor for the Utah State Director of the National Park Service.

In announcing creation of the Rocky Mountain Region, headquartered in Denver, Walker announced that the current Yosemite superintendent, Lynn H. Thompson, will serve as Regional Director. Glen T. Bean, now superintendent of Lake Mead National Recreational Area, has been named as Thompson's deputy.

The earlier announcement also named Jerry D. Wagers, New York District Director of the National Park Service, as the new North Atlantic Regional Director in Boston. Walker announced that David A. Richie, superintendent of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Md.-Va., will become Deputy

Regional Director in Boston.

Richie, 41, joined the Department of the Interior in 1957 and has held a variety of posts with the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. With NPS, he has served as assistant superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., and superintendent of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash., before going to the George Washington Memorial Parkway in 1971.

Bean, 58, joined the National Park Service in 1946 and has served in a variety of posts including superintendencies at Chaco Canyon National Monument, N.M., Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii. He was assistant director of the National Park Service for policy and program analysis in Washington, D.C., 1967-70.

Succeeding Thompson at Yosemite is Leslie P. Arnberger, 49, now superintendent of Cape Cod National Seashore. Since joining the Service in 1947, Arnberger's posts have included service as superintendent of Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., and as deputy assistant director of operations in Washington. He has been at Cape Cod since 1968.

William J. Briggle, 48, present superintendent of Glacier National Park, Mont., will replace Bean at Lake Mead. Earlier in his NPS career, which began in 1949, Briggle was assistant superintendent of Lake Mead for two years. He has also served as superintendent of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Ariz.-Utah.

The new superintendent of Cape Cod is Lawrence C. Hadley, 49, a second-generation NPS employee whose father was superintendent of Acadia National Park, Maine. Hadley has served as park superintendent of National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C., Colonial National Historical Park, Va., and Yosemite. He moves to Cape Cod from Washington where he was assistant director for park management. His NPS career began in 1950.

Briggle's successor at Glacier will be Philip R. Iversen, 49, Utah State Director of the National Park Service. Since joining NPS in 1954, Iversen has served in eight parks.



The K.C. Patrick, a Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y., search and rescue boat named for Ranger Patrick who was killed last August at Point Reyes, cruises near Fire Island. At the helm are Carl Douhan (left), supervisory park ranger, and Warren Beitel, park technician. They teamed with West Unit Manager Ray Martinez to name the craft for their late fellow employee.



Urban Rogers skis to work in Santa Fe.

Nixon accepts final Centennial report

In a White House ceremony recently, President Nixon accepted the final report of the National Parks Centennial Commission on the future course of the National Park System.

The 15-member Commission, established to commemorate the 100th anniversary of national parks in America, presented 33 recommendations which will be submitted to the Congress.

The President received the 208-page report from Commission Chairman Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa, Ill.

Thornton noted that Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton had asked that the Commission's final report on Centennial activities include recommendations to guide the administration of the National Park System by the Interior Department's National Park Service.

The Commission strongly urged that the National Park Service retain its responsibilities for historic areas and historic preservation. It also suggested that the Secretary of the Interior appoint a special task force to make a thorough study of concession services in the national parks, focusing upon an analysis of all types of operations.

It recommended that in the large

national parks the forces of nature be left unimpeded so that preservation of the wildlife and the natural scene would be as free of the hand of man as possible.



Art Graham, superintendent of Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida-Mississippi, says, "In our spare time down here, we give 'living' history demonstrations using live diamondback rattlesnakes." The bit of "living" history, which Graham holds, was later turned loose in a non-frequented area of the park.

Park planner beats energy crunch on skis

Urban Rogers has found a way to beat the energy crisis in snowy Santa Fe.

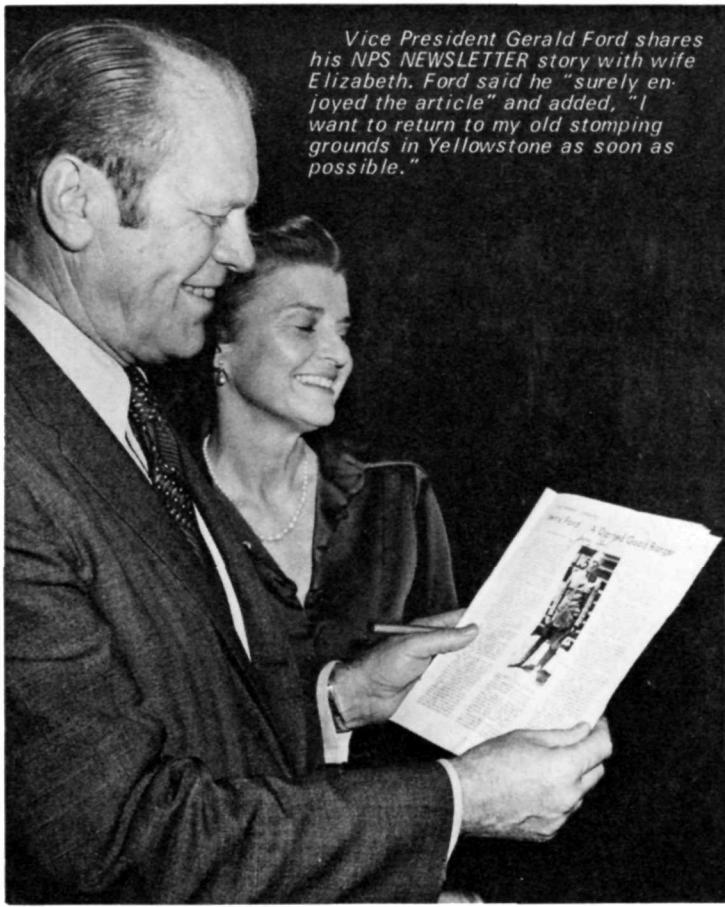
When more than a foot of snow fell in the New Mexico capital city recently, Rogers, chief of the division of planning and design in the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Office, came to work on a pair of cross-country skis.

The novel solution to the snow-related traffic problem earned Rogers and the NPS some national publicity.

United Press International carried a wire photo of Rogers skiing past the Park Service regional office sign. The caption said that Rogers was "conserving energy and getting exercise at the same time."

Rogers logged the three miles from his home to the NPS office in about an hour, passing lines of cars that were bogged down in the snow. The return trip, mostly downhill, took only half an hour.

As a member of the NPS, Rogers naturally thinks in terms of saving energy. When the city isn't snowbound, he often makes the trip on a bicycle.



NPS Photo by Jack Rottier

Vice President Gerald Ford shares his NPS NEWSLETTER story with wife Elizabeth. Ford said he "surely enjoyed the article" and added, "I want to return to my old stomping grounds in Yellowstone as soon as possible."

People on the move

New faces

BRASSELL, Brenda C., to Pk Tech, Mammoth Cave NP
BROYLES, Paul R., to Pk Tech, Grand Canyon NP
CARROLL, Joseph H., to Private, US Pk Police
DUDLEY, L.C., to Laborer, Fort Donelson NMP
HOLMAN, Henry T., to Pk Tech, Mammoth Cave NP
MADISON, Sharon L., to Pk Tech, Mammoth Cave NP
MAHER, John J., to Maint Worker, Grand Canyon NP
NEISWANDER, Bonnie A., to Clk-Typist, Yellowstone NP
PIGRAN, Ernest, to Laborer, Moores Creek NMP
PORTER, Christie M., to Clk-Typist, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SWRO
SAXTON, Sharon L., to Mail & File Clk, Legislat Serv Div, WASO
SHIVES, Calvin W., to Painter, Kennedy Center Support Gp
WILLIAMS, Anita V., to Clk-Steno, NCP
WOODSON, Lawrence R., to Position Classification Spec, Off Organiz Devel & Manpower, NCP
WRIGHT, Edward, to Maint Worker, Gulf Islands NS

New places

ARANA, Luis R., Historian, Florida-Carib Dist, to Same, Castillo De San Marcos NM
BAKER, John H., Civil Engineer, New York Dist, to Supv Civil Engineer, Gateway NRA
BRADLEY, Abner M., Pk Mgr, NCP-East, to Same, Assoc Dir Pk System Mgmt, NCP
BRITTEN, Lynda C., Mail & File Clk, Sequoia NP, to Clk, WR
CHURCH, George D., Supv Pk Ranger, Antietam & C&O Canal Gp to Pk Mgr, Golden Spike NHS
CISSELL, John F., Pk Tech, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, to Same, Mammoth Cave NP
COLLIER, T. Dwayne, Pk Aid, Carlsbad Caverns NP, to Pk Tech, White Sands NM
DONLEVY, William J., Architect, Assoc Dir Prof Support, SER, to Same, Imm off Assoc Reg Dir Pk System Mgt, SR
HUTCHISON, Ira J., Community Progms Off, NCP, to Pk Mgr, NCP-East
SABIN, Douglas P., Pk Ranger, Minute Man NHP, to Same, JFK NHS

SHEETS, Barbara H., Sec, Assoc Dir Prof Support, to Same, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO
SMITH, Edith E., Supv Clk, NCP, to Payroll Coord, NCP
TOWNSLEY, John A., Pk Mgr, Assoc Dir Pk System Mgt, to Same, NCP

WARNER, J. Wesley, Personnel Mgmt Spec, Off Personnel Mgmt & Devel, to Same, Great Smoky Mountains NP
YOUNG, Richard D., Supv Pk Tech, Chalmette NHP, to Maint Supv, Fire Island NS

Out of the traces

AMON, Patricia H., Clk-Typist, NCP
ANDERSON, Charlie A., Private, US Pk Police
BAGLEY, Samuel R., Sanitation Maint Foreman, WR
BATMAN, James F., Pk Mgr, Statue of Liberty NM
BEMRICK, Gerald E., Gen Facilities & Equipm't, Fort McHenry NM & HS
BERGH, Ralph I., Asst Marine Engineer, Isle Royale NP
BOZARTH, Hugh H., Supv Pk Ranger, White Sands NM
BRADY, William P., Private, US Pk Police
BURNER, James G., Gen Supply Asst, Shenandoah NP
CAMP, Mary Ann, Clk, Assoc Dir Prof Support, SERO
CONSIDINE, Joseph V., Supv Protect & Public Use Asst, Statue of Liberty NM
CRAWFORD, Donald W., Auto-Mechanic, NCP
CROOKS, Marlene R., Clk-Steno, Southern Arizona Gp
CROWELL, Hallie D., Admin Off, Fort McHenry NM HS
CUMMINGS, C. Gordon, Civil Engineer, Plan & Design Team SER, DSC
DENNIS, Carl, Engineer Equip't Oper, Great Smoky Mountains NP
DITTRICH, Arthur, Voucher Exam, Off Fin & Control, MWR
ECKERT, Edwin F., Pk Tech, JNEM
FUJIMORI, Kathleen L., Info Receptionist, Hawaii State Dir HONOR, Donald, Engineer Equip Oper, WR
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National Park Service
Director Ronald H. Walker



Issued biweekly by the office of Director as a communication medium for Service personnel. Edited and published by Internal Publications, Office of Public Affairs.

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Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wash.D.C.
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