UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
TRAINING CENTER PROGRAM
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

HISTORY OF THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

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I. Introduction

A. Programs are ideas turned into reality

B. Every undertaking needs three M's: Motive, Method & Means

C. History helpful: past facts and events in chronological order - their importance

D. Will stay by history, leave method and means to others

II. The origins

1915-16 Director Mather employs Robert Sterling Yard (former Ed. Century) National Parks Portfolio produced, to six editions

1918 National Parks Education Committee created: Chas. Walcott of Smithsonian Institute Chr., 75 college Presidents and educators. Merged into National Parks Association in 1919 and Yard resigns to head up new organization.

1919 Western men with ideas:
Harold C. Bryant - nature education and field trips
Loye Holmes Miller " " " " "
Chas. M. Goethe, Sacramento; Impressed Europe programs
Founder Calif. Nature League
Bryant and Goethe to Glacier 1917; to Sierra 1919
Conservation education at Tahoe Resorts summer 1919
Goethe at Mather Christmas party in Yosemite; financing settled
Mather interviews Bryant regarding moving to Yosemite with program
Frank Pinkley contribution in SW National Monuments

1920 Visiting scientists give talks. Geology Profs. take students to parks
M. P. Skinner in Yellowstone gives talks. Enos Mills at Rocky Mountain
Bryant and Miller organize full program in Yosemite; advocate park naturalist and similar program in every park.

1921 Miller and Bryant lecture tour: Des Moines, Chicago, Indianapolis, Syracuse, Washington, D.C. and New York.
Yosemite program enlarged; Hall assigned museum; two women help.
Free Nature Guide Service

1923-25 Glacier, Grand Canyon, Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Zion organize programs. Carl Russell appointed Park Naturalist at Yosemite;
Field headquarters with Hall as Chief Naturalist established in Berkeley.

1928 Committee on Education in National Parks appointed by Secretary of Interior
Dr. John C. Merriam, Chr. Inspiration
Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, Museums and Exhibits in Place
Dr. Frank R. Oastler, Photography and Wildlife Protection
Dr. Vernon Kellogg, Scientist and Children's books
Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Nature Education
Reports and Recommendations in 1929

1. Basic principles

2. Use of exceptional features, not found elsewhere

3. Inspirational and educational values of parks

4. Limit education to park features; avoid types obtainable elsewhere.

5. Primary object: Maximum of understanding and appreciation to every visitor.

6. Responsibility in regularly appointed park officials. Advocated:

   a. A Division of Education coordinated with other NPS divisions directed by a man of the best scientific and educational qualifications to administer program.

   b. Advisory Board of 5-7 members to be appointed by Secretary of Interior. First Advisory Board comprised of Committee on Education (exception of Bryant) plus Clark Wissler (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.), Wallace W. Atwood, (Pres. Clark Univ.) and Isiah Bowman (Pres. John Hopkins Univ.) Soon history was well represented. Chairman first few years: John C. Merriam, Hermann C. Bumpus, Waldo Leland. Historic Sites Act of 1936 provided for Advisory Board, so reorganized

1930 Branch of Research and Education established- Washington Office. Harold C. Bryant, Asst. Director, In Charge of Biology; Wallace W. Atwood,Jr., Asst. Earth Science; Verne E. Chatelain, History Berkeley Field Headquarters, Ansel F. Hall, Chief Naturalist

1. Problems met; standards had to be set

    a. Park Naturalist in every park - Civil Service - Exams - Yellowstone, Lassen. Troubles.

    b. Sales publications handled by employees

    c. Lectures in schools; park administrative set up: Washington to supervise technical program.

    d. Rainier Company guides and lectures.

    e. Natural History Associations. Museums made to function.

    f. Research - Officials afraid of the word.

        (1) By naturalists McKee, Geo. Wright: Wildlife Survey Fauna Series

        (2) By Govt. Agencies - USGS, F & WL

        (3) By universities - M. V. Z., Big Bend, Univ. Mich.

            (a) Collaborator status helped. Permit difficulties

        (4) Little by staff, most by outside help

    g. Libraries

    h. Publications

        (1) Guide books - Things to do - auto - naturalist's manuals

        (2) Nature Notes

        (3) Fauna and Flora - Geology

        (4) History

        (5) Books about the National Parks

    i. Visual Aids - relief models, exhibits, laboratories.

1931-42 Civilian Conservation Corps

1. Increased personnel - Bryant 65th man; later 3000 in Washington.
2. Combination of Labor recruiting; Army - clothe, house and feed, Conservation Agencies - labor program - 200 man camps.
3. Education Committee in Washington - In camps - Chaplain, Educator - publications - vocational.
4. CCC boys manned stations and museums - criticism.
5. Graduate students used to build science collections.
6. Photographs, slides and motion pictures
    a. University of Chicago and Erpi Corp series of motion pictures. Mountain Building; Erosion; Volcanism, etc.

III. Accomplishments 38 years later

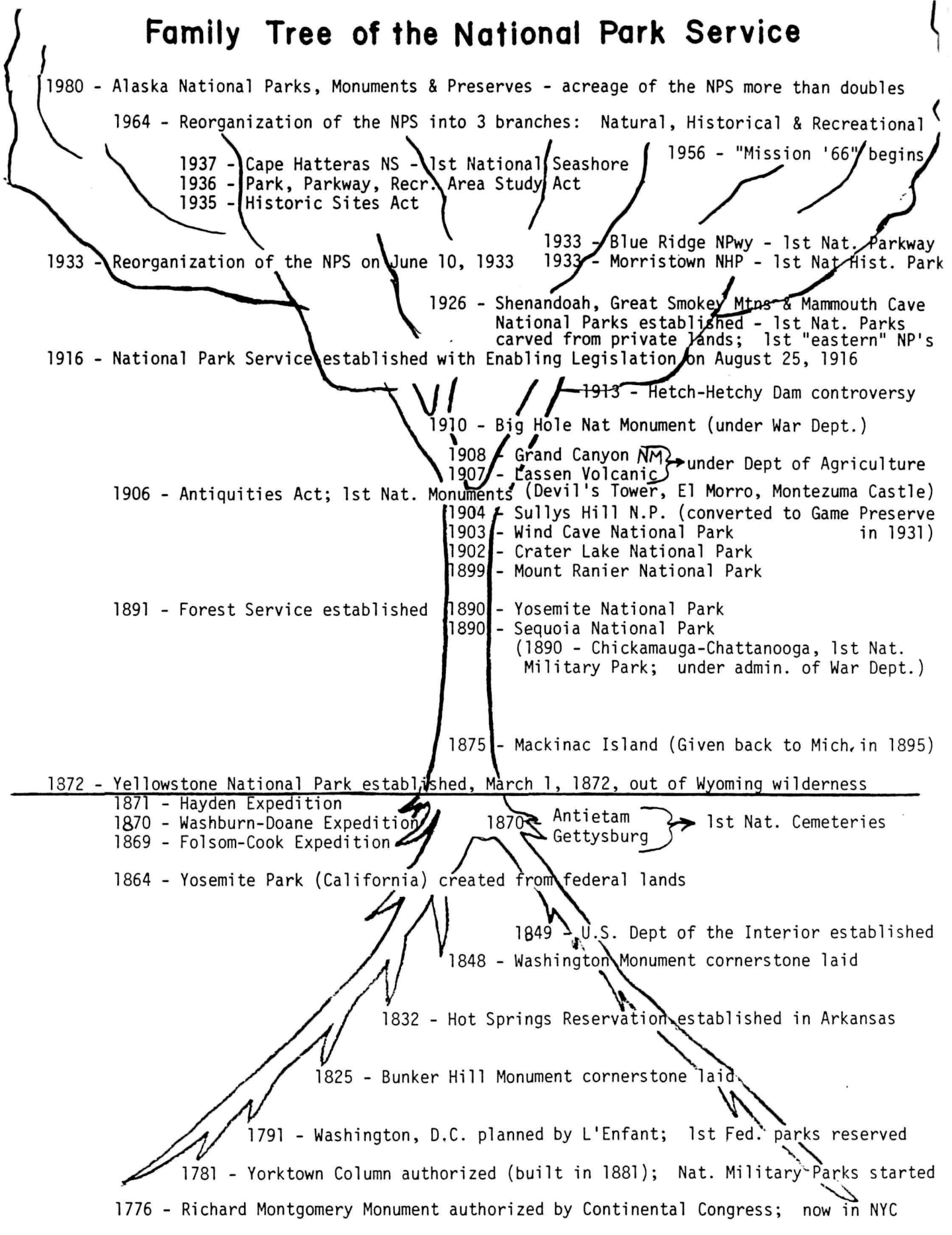
A. Organized educational program in all major parks and monuments.

B. Opportunity for visitors to learn about chief features and the natural laws involved in their creation.

C. Opportunity for visitors to gain inspiration from uniquely inspiring materials presented in park areas.

D. Extensive educational equipment: musuems, visitor centers, observation stations, campfire circles, nature trails, exhibits in place, visual materials: photos, slides, motion pictures, etc.

Family Tree of the National Park Service



Influential People in NPS History

1980 - President Jimmy Carter uses the Antiquity Act to declare Alaska lands Monuments & Preserves

1964 - NPS Reorganizes; Wilderness Act; Land and Water Conservation Act-Pres Lyndon Johnson

Freeman Tilden, "Father of Interpretation" visits National Parks and begins writing his books on Interpretation in the parks

1933 - NPS Reorganized and enlarged by Executive Order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Ansel Adams photographs the National Parks

1920 - Goethe-Bryant-Miller start interpretive effort in the National Parks

1916 - National Park Service enabling legislation signed by President Woodrow Wilson

1915 - Businessman Stephen T. Mather writes complaint letter to USDI Secr. Frank Lane; Lane's reply: "Steve, If you don't like it, come here and run them yourself"

1906 - Antiquities Act signed by President Theodore Roosevelt; legislation was introduced by Representative John F. Lacey and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

John Muir - Naturalist very influential in the establishment of Yosemite National Park, Sequoia National Park, Mt. Ranier NP, Glacier Bay NP, others

Harry Yount - 1st "Park Ranger" at Yellowstone (according to NPS tradition)

N.P. Langford - 1st Superintendent of Yellowstone Park (under U.S. Army)

1872 - Yellowstone Act signed by President U.S. Grant; was introduced by Clagett-Dawes-Pomeroy

1871 - Dr. Ferdinand Hayden leads U.S. Geologic Survey Expedition (w/Wm Jackson-Photogr

1870 - Gen. Henry Washburn leads Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition → ("Cornelius Hedges, makes Park proposal

1869 - David Folsom leads Folsom-Cook Expedition

1865 - Frederick Law Olmsted heads commission to establish Yosemite Management Policy

1864 - Yosemite Bill signed by President Abraham Lincoln

1863-4 Effort to set aside Yosemite introduced by Frederick Law Olmsted, California Senator John Conness and Businessman Ward Raymond

1850's - Men who made Yosemite known to the world - Newspaperman Horace Greeley and Photographers Watkins, Weed & Muybridge

1858 - Henry David Thoreau writes "Why should not we have our National Preserves....for inspiration and our true re-creation? "

1844 - Ralph Waldo Emerson writes "The interminable forests should become graceful parks for use and delight."

1832 - George Catlin - ("Nation's Park" idea while painting and exploring in Dakotas)

1791 - Washington, D.C. planned by Pierre L'Enfant and George Washington - 1st Fed. land reservations

1985- William Mott
1979-85 Russ Dickenson
1976-79 Bill Whalen
1974-76 Gary Everhardt
1972-74 Ronald Walker
1964-72 George Hartzog
1951-64 Conrad Wirth
1951 Arthur Demaray
1940-51 Newton Drury
1933-40 Arno Cammerer
1929-33 Horace Albright
1916-29 Stephen T. Mather

Directors of the National Park Service

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Stephen T. Mather Training Center
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

BACKGROUND MATERIAL AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park System consists of 333 areas of such natural, historical, or recreational distinction as to be of national significance. They fall into a range of categories, including national parks, national monuments, national historic sites, national seashores, and others.

The Congress has assigned the National Park Service a vital mission in its custody of the national parklands:

> *". . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."*

The National Park Service, therefore, is a resource-managing agency. It is also a people-serving agency.

Among the many legislative enactments creating and defining the National Park System, the following have primary significance in its management:

- ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864 (13 Stat.325) - YOSEMITE STATE PARK

  Authorizing a grant to the State of California of the "Yo Semite Valley", and of the land embracing the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove."

  This was a tract about 15 miles long with an average width of one mile from the main edge of the precipice on each side of the valley and tracts of about four sections embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, ". . . to be held for public use, resort, and recreation" by the State of California, and to be "inalienable for all time."

- ACT OF MARCH 1, 1872 (17 Stat. 32) - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

  Setting aside a certain tract of land near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. By this Act, the Congress laid down a new public land policy; namely, that portions of the public lands were to be:

". . . reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a *public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people* . . . That . . . the Secretary of the Interior . . . *shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoilation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition.*"

The National Park concept decreed in this and subsequent National Park Acts is concerned with the "retention in their natural condition" of natural features and scenic resources.

- ACT OF 1890 - CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

  For the preservation of a Civil War battlefield. Administration was under the Department of War. Several others followed during the 1890's: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Antietam. This marked the beginning of the Federal Government's conscious involvement in the preservation of historic sites.

In the late 1800's and into the early 1900's, vandalism and indiscriminate looting of prehistoric Indian sites in the southwest resulted in national concern to protect these sites. The result was:

- ACT OF JUNE 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225)- ANTIQUITIES ACT

  For the preservation of American Antiquities. This Act extended the earlier public land policy relating to natural parks to provide authority for the President, *by Proclamation,* to set aside as National Monuments:

  ". . . historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States . . ."

  Furthermore, this Act provided for penalties against those persons appropriating, excavating, injuring or destroying any object of antiquity situated on lands owned or controlled by the United States Government without permission of the Secretary of the Department having jurisdiction over the area in question. Allowances were made for institutions to make examinations and excavations as well as to gather objects under permit and regulation as provided by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and War.

By 1915, there were 13 national parks and 18 national monuments under the direct of the Department of the Interior. In addition, there was one reserve - sometimes

listed as a national park, Casa Grande -- that was administered by the General Land Office. Five national military parks, all battlefields of the War Between the States, were under War Department administration, 8 additional national monuments were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 2 national monuments were under the War Department. Central administration by one agency was partially achieved by the

- ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535)- "ORGANIC ACT"

  To establish the National Park Service. Congress assigned to this new bureau the administration of all the national parks and most of the national monuments (did not include those under the Departments of Agriculture or War) heretofore established. In this 1916 Act, the Congress also established a broad framework of policy for the administration of these areas; namely that:

  > "The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to *conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."*

  In addition, this Act gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to do certain things:

  > He was to make such rules and regulations necessary for the use and administration of areas under the National Park Service. He could sell and dispose of timber under certain conditions and he could destroy animal and plant life which might be detrimental to the use of the park. He could grant leases for concessioners and he could permit the grazing of livestock if not detrimental to the area, except there could be no grazing in Yellowstone National Park.

On May 13, 1918, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane sent a letter to Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service. In this, he outlined the administrative policy for the National Park Service, based on three broad examples: first, *the national parks must be maintained unimpaired; second, they are set apart for the use and pleasure of the people; third, the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks. He urged an encouragement of "educational, as well as recreational use," low-priced concessioner-operated camps, a system of free campsites, no grazing, harmonizing of construction with the landscape, expansion of the park system with areas of "supreme and distinctive quality."*

The parks and monuments created up until 1920 came from the *public domain*, then Congress began to formulate a new policy:

- ACT OF JUNE 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 917)

  Authorized the Secretary of the Interior in his administration of the National Park Service:

  ". . . *to accept patented lands, rights of way over patented lands or other lands, buildings, or other property within the various national parks and national monuments, and moneys which may be donated for the purposes of the national park and monument system.*"

This policy was further delineated nearly five years later when:

- ACT OF FEBRUARY 21, 1925 (43 Stat. 958) provided for:

  " . . . securing of lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains and Mammoth Cave regions of Kentucky for perpetual preservation as national parks."

  This Act led to the authorization by the Congress in 1926 of Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave and Shenandoah National Parks, supplementing Acadia, the first National Park in the *east*. All of these parks involved the acquisition of lands in private ownership. The acquisition of such lands, however, was to be accomplished *through donations*. These actions were significant in that prior thereto the national parks and monuments had been set aside from the *public lands*.

Funds appropriated by Congress for the parks and monuments had to be expended only on projects within the areas. This procedure was altered under very specific conditions by:

- ACT OF JANUARY 31, 1931 (46 Stat.1053) and the ACT OF MARCH 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1570)

  Providing for the national park and monument approach roads, respectively.

  Thus, funds could be expended to build roads outside the parks and monuments that were approaches to these areas. The criteria for such roads were carefully prescribed and had to be met before they were eligible for classification and expenditure of funds as approach roads.

Another landmark in the legislative history of the Service took place in a move to reorganize the Federal Government.

- THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517) - EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

Provided for reorganization within the Executive Branch of the Government. From this came Executive Order 6166 - June 10, 1933, and Executive Order 6228 - July 28, 1933. These orders transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration by the National Park Service the national memorials and parks of the Nation's Capital, and the national monuments and historical and military parks administered by other Federal agencies. 48 areas came from the War Department as well as the national monuments under the Department of Agriculture. Consequently, the number of units in the National Park System virtually doubled overnight.

Most of the areas acquired as a result of the 1933 Executive Orders were historical, swelling the ranks of the prehistoric and historic sites brought into the System under the Antiquities Act and subsequent individual enactments.

In 1935, Congress affirmed a policy on historic preservation:

- ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) - HISTORIC SITES ACT

  Provided for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance. The Congress thus expressly established -

  ". . . a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States."

  This Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to carry out wide-ranging programs in the field of history and placed with the Secretary the responsibility for national leadership in the field of historic preservation.

  A provision of this Act, which has had strong influence upon the development of the National Park System, was the establishment of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

  Congress also called for the development of "an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archeological sites, buildings, and properties of national significance." In other words, *interpretation* was authorized by Congress in the Historic Sites Act.

  This Act also provided for the establishment and maintenance of museums in the National Parks.

  Other significant provisions of the Act stated that the National Park Service shall "secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects" and "make a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and

objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illuminating the history of the United States." These provisions give legal authority to the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Sizable donations had been made in the early years of the Service for such things as park land and roads. It was assumed that such donations would continue and there was a need for an agency to accept and care for such donations. Thus:

- THE ACT OF JULY 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477)

  Created a National Park Trust Fund Board composed of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Director of the National Park Service and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each. This Board was

  ". . . authorized to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts and bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in conjunction with, the National Park Service, its activities, or its Service, as may be approved by the Board . . ."

The Act did not prohibit, however, the Secretary of the Interior from accepting for the United States, gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement or other property in the interest of the National Park Service, its activities, or its service as authorized by law.

The wider development of the National Park System again received attention in Congress when:

- THE ACT OF JUNE 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894)

  Authorized a study of the park, parkway and recreational area programs in the United States. This study was designed to . . .

  ". . . provide data helpful in developing a plan for coordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational area facilities for the people of the United States."

  It looked toward the development of the National Park System as including areas having primary recreational significance. It did not, however, authorize this study to cover lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

  The broadening of the National Park System took place only seven days later when on June 30, 1936, an Act

was passed providing for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway, thus introducing the rural parkway concept into the system.

One year later the Act of August 1937 was passed, authorizing the first National Seashore, Cape Hatteras.

Further implementation of the broadening scope of the National Park System took place 10 years later.

- ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885)

  Among other things provided: "Administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of areas, under the jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government, devoted to recreational use pursuant to cooperative agreements."

  The significance of this authority is reflected in cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation and others for the administration of such areas as Lake Mead, Glen Canyon and similar National Recreation Areas.

Following the Korean Conflict, there was public attention toward the spreading metropolis, better known as the "urban sprawl." A public's need for additional space for recreation was being blocked by the loss of lands to developments other than for recreation. Furthermore, the orderly development of a comprehensive National Park System was being affected. Then in 1961 Congress established a new approach toward land acquisition for new parks:

- ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1961 (75 Stat. 284) - CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

  . . . and by so doing, marked a new concept in the development of the National Park System; namely, the use of *appropriated funds* at the outset to purchase a large natural area in its entirety for public enjoyment as a park.

  Prior to this enactment, areas, for the most part, were established either by setting aside portions of the public lands or from lands donated to the Federal Government initially by public or private interests.

Other legislation, while not directly to the National Park Service, has influenced activities of this Service. As such, their provisions are of importance to this Service and must be looked upon also as landmark legislation.

On January 31, 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission established pursuant to an Act of June 28, 1958, submitted its report to the President of the United States. The report contained far-reaching recommendations affecting the future of outdoor recreation.

Many of the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are now bearing fruit and their implementation has affected the National Park System. For example, Policy Circular No. 1 of the President's Recreation Advisory

Council not only defines National Recreation Areas, but also establishes broad guidelines regarding their management. Other pronouncements of the Council may be expected to have a continuing impact upon the national recreation areas of the National Park System.

- ACT OF APRIL 2, 1962 - BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

  The Secretary of the Interior established the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and assigned to it the nationwide planning and related functions then being performed by the National Park Service under the authority of the Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study Act of 1936. The BOR was to coordinate Federal recreation planning and to develop a program to provide funding assistance to states in acquiring outdoor recreation lands, and to Federal agencies in acquiring land for national reserves.

- ACT OF MAY 23, 1963

  This Act affirms that the Congress finds and declares it to be desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources; and that it is desirable for all levels of government and private interests to take prompt and coordinated action . . . to conserve, develop and utilize such resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.

The battle for a National Wilderness Preservation System raged for several years. When finally enacted, it encompassed much more than just park lands. As applied to the parks:

- THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964

  Requires a study of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more, within the National Parks and National Monuments to determine which of these lands may be deemed suitable for inclusion by the Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Act provides, in part, that: . . . the designation of any area of any park . . . as wilderness area . . . shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park . . .

With the rising cost of lands for recreational purposes, Congress devised a plan for the raising of such funds:

- THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1964

  Provided the basis for acquiring large acreages for outdoor recreation: This Act, as amended, earmarked entrance and user fees of the National Park System and other Federal recreation areas, receipts from the sale

of surplus lands and from offshore oil leases, and motorboat fuel taxes for the fund. Monies from the fund were appropriated by the Congress to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for allocation to the Federal agencies for the purchase of lands for outdoor recreation and to the States for both purchase of lands and development of facilities for outdoor recreation.

Concessions had been operating in the national parks from early in Mather's day without the benefit of clearcut legal guidelines until:

- THE ACT OF OCTOBER 9, 1965

  Relating to the establishment of concession policies provides, in part: ". . . the Congress hereby finds that the preservation of park values requires that such public accommodations, facilities, and services as have to be provided within those areas should be provided only under carefully controlled safeguards against unregulated and indiscriminate use, so that the heavy visitation will not unduly impair these values and so that development of such facilities can best be limited to locations where the least damage to park values will be caused . . . "

In broadening and strengthening Federal responsibility in historic preservation still further, the following Act was passed:

- THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

  Declared that it is . . . necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist state and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities. This Act also established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

  Under the Act as amended, the National Park Service is responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places (listing both public and private properties) allocating preservation grants to the states, certifying private preservation projects for tax benefits, and other activities.

A number of additional recent Acts have major significance to the National Park Service:

- WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1968

  Authorized preservation of rivers in their "free-flowing condition."

- GATEWAY AND GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS, OCTOBER 27, 1972

  Marked a new policy of expanding into highly urbanized areas, bringing national parks *to* city dwellers.

- ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT OF DECEMBER 2, 1980

  Created or expanded eight national parks and established two national monuments and 10 national preserves. The Act more than doubled the total acreage of the National Park System, which now includes over 51 million acres in Alaska.

Two Secretarial orders, three years apart, had major impact on the organization and scope of responsibilities of the National Park Service:

- SECRETARIAL ORDER OF JANUARY, 1948 - HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE (HCRS)

  Secretary Andrus' order *removed* from the National Park Service the program of archeology and historic preservation *external* to the Park System and the natural landmarks program. Combined with the former Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the new Bureau of the Department of the Interior was named the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

- SECRETARY ORDER OF MAY 31, 1981 - MERGER OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

  Secretary Watt's action abolished HCRS, returned to the Park Service several programs related to protection of historic and natural resources that were outside the System, and added to our responsibilities recreation planning and coordination activities originally assigned the former Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. In this work, the NPS encourages and assists State and local governments, and individuals. One former function of HCRS - planning and administering the Federal acquisition portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, but the Park Service is responsible for the State portion.

Thus, landmark legislation is not static, but rather a living and changing guide to the establishment and management of areas of the National Park System. Legislation is the foundation for area operation and, consequently, the successful park administrator not only studies past legislative acts that pertain to the area, but keeps an open ear to current and proposed legislation.

adapted by Mary P. Kimmitt 9/10/82