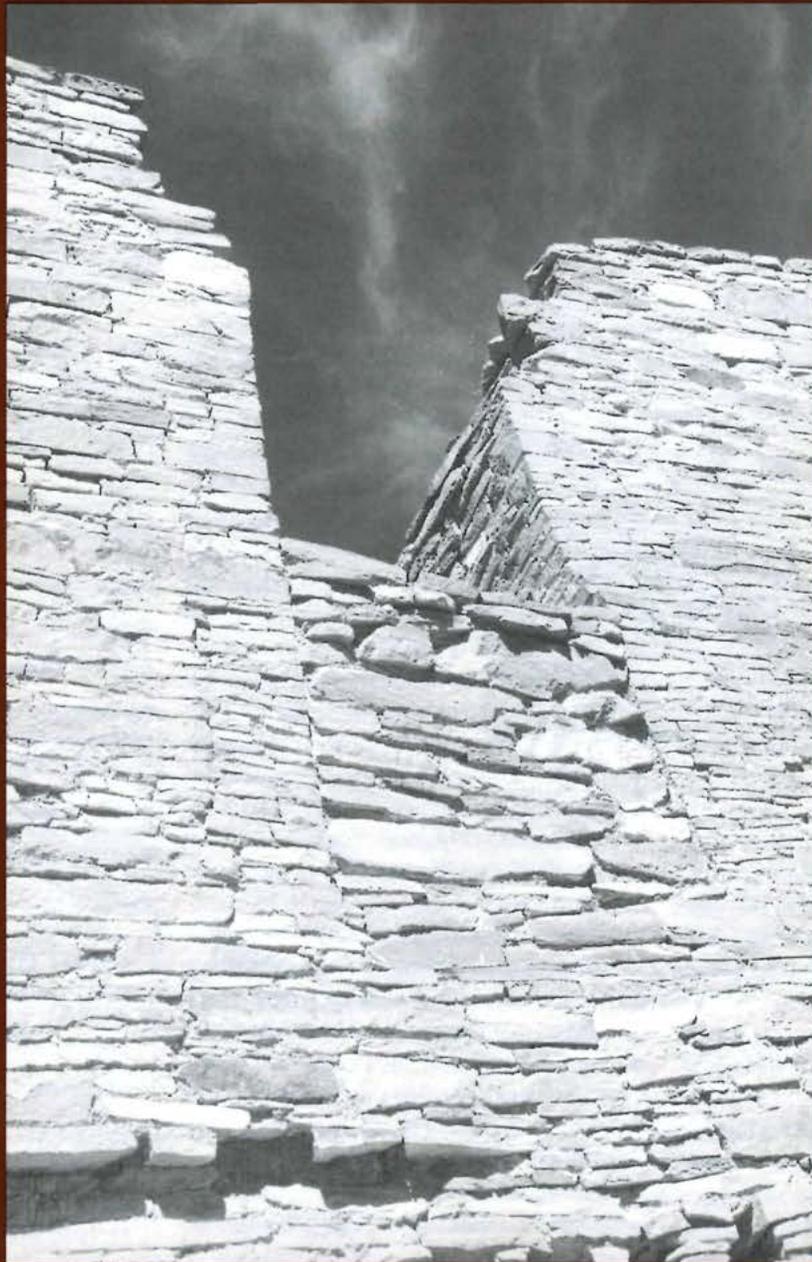


RANGER

The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

Vol. XVI, No. 4 Fall 2000



Cultural Resources Challenge

Letters

Camping in the Future

David Smith's letter (*Ranger*, Summer 2000) about my complaint that too many park camping areas can't accommodate travel trailers and motorhomes makes a good point. I would never argue the Service should compromise its mission or the integrity of a site to make room for motorhomes—or anything else. If accommodating motorhomes means doubling the size of a campground and that can't be done without violating the Organic Act—don't do it!

Smith's letter, of course, identifies that longstanding dilemma: when will some new or expanded development (of any kind for any clientele) step over that line between an acceptable intrusion and an unacceptable impairment?

There is, of course, no universal answer to the question. But if Joshua Tree cannot, do not. Just be sure to apply the same reasoning with consistency regarding other developments.

My suspicion, however, is that somewhere in Joshua Tree's three-quarters of a million acres there is a place where a campground suitable for motorized camping could be handled in a manner consistent with the Organic Act. Money to do so and priorities is another issue entirely. However, I read Smith's objection as less focused on the potential environmental impacts and more oriented to the policy issue to which I referred in my article: ought the National Park Service try to meet the needs of motorized visitors, and, if so, in what way? I am sure there are senior citizens who will continue to tent camp and hike in the wilderness. I am equally certain, however, that in the years ahead the numbers of people arriving at the entrance station in SUVs hauling trailers and driving motorhomes will increase in a big way, gasoline prices notwithstanding.

As someone who strongly supports recent decisions to ban personal watercraft and snowmobiles from many (but not enough) parks, I could live with a similar policy decision that said there will be no motorized camping in (some)(all) parks. Some parks now limit motorhomes and trailers on certain roads, such as the Going to the Sun Highway in Glacier. Banning motorhomes and trailers would be a tough policy decision to make and make stick, but I would support

it if it were justified and made on defensible environmental grounds—as I think the decisions on PCs and snowmobiles were.

Smith's basic argument is absolutely correct and if I implied some willingness to compromise the basic Park Service mission, I stand corrected.

— Dwight Rettie
North Carolina

Membership Alert

Membership in ANPR is declining. Attendance at the Rendezvous in Knoxville was lower (about 70) even than the second Rendezvous back in 1978. The "energy" of the membership and even the board seems to have waned. NPS administrative employees have tried, unsuccessfully, to establish an association. Park Arts Association has folded. Is the Association of National Park Maintenance Employees on the verge of doing the same?

Not all the reasons for the aforementioned circumstances are understood, but after giving serious thought to it all, we submitted a proposal to the ANPR Board at its meeting at the spring Rendezvous. We felt that this proposal might provide ANPR with an opportunity to again demonstrate its leadership by restructuring (we know, that's a "bad" word) into a broader association that would allow greater inclusion for other groups of employees interested in the national park system. We also felt that such a move might help to break down some of the divisiveness existing in the NPS, provide for a greater "critical mass" for advocating issues common to other employee populations, and help "rangers" reduce a bit of the tarnish that has settled on their image in the past few years.

Because of some scheduling problems at the Rendezvous that caused some shuffling in the board and business meetings, there wasn't an opportunity to bring the proposal to the floor for adequate debate. Even had that happened, the low turnout would not have been sufficient to really represent the "sentiment of the membership."

So, we've been asked to use *Ranger* to provide the details about the proposal so that people can think about it; and then if there is sufficient interest, it can be put on the agenda at the Rendezvous in Jackson Hole (October 2001), where a greater turnout can

(continued on page 23)



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ANPR Calendar

<i>Ranger</i> (Winter issue)	
deadline	Oct. 31
Theme: Visitor Use Management	
<i>Ranger</i> (Spring issue)	
deadline	Jan. 31
Theme: Working among and with Other Agencies	
ANPR Celebrates	
25 Years Together	Oct. 29 – Nov. 2, 2001
	Jackson, Wyo.

What issues would you like to see addressed in the pages of *Ranger*? Contact Teresa Ford, editor, or Ken Mabery, editorial adviser. Addresses are on the back cover.

RANGER

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Fall 2000

Ranger (ISSN 1074-0678) is a quarterly publication of the Association of National Park Rangers, an organization created to communicate for, about and with park rangers; to promote and enhance the park ranger profession and its spirit; to support management and the perpetuation of the National Park Service and the National Park System, and to provide a forum for social enrichment.

In so meeting these purposes, the Association provides education and other training to develop and/or improve the knowledge and skills of park rangers and those interested in the profession; provides a forum for discussion of common concerns of park rangers, and provides information to the public.

The membership of ANPR is comprised of individuals who are entrusted with and committed to the care, study, explanation and/or protection of those natural, cultural and recreational resources included in the National Park System, and persons who support these efforts.

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Submissions

Prospective authors should contact the editor or editorial adviser before submitting articles. Editor, Teresa Ford, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401, (303) 526-1380 or fordedit@aol.com. Editorial adviser, Ken Mabery, (703) 812-5888 or maberyken@aol.com.

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Submit copy to editor in Microsoft Word format or WordPerfect 7.0 (or earlier versions) on computer diskette, or send to fordedit@aol.com.

Advertising

Rates and specifications are available for advertising in *Ranger*. Interested parties should contact the editor, Teresa Ford, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401; (303) 526-1380.

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Cover: Chaco Culture NHP, photo by Teresa Ford

President's Message

WELCOME to our three new board members: **Max Lockwood, Ed Rizzotto and Bill Supernaugh.**

Max will continue Lisa Eckert's excellent lead with education and training. Ed can now move forward with an extraordinary draft strategic plan that Gary Pollock prepared. Bill has great ideas to advance our web page and internal communications, which Dan Moses started. New blood on the board is always a good thing! My thanks to all who ran for these three positions. Your interest in the actions of ANPR is much appreciated.

By the time members are reading this column, about 40 ANPR members will be

preparing to attend the Third World Congress of the International Ranger Federation in late September at Kruger National Park, South Africa. Be ready for wonderful tales and incredible pictures in the next edition of *Ranger* describing this greatly anticipated conference!

Our next board meeting is scheduled for Oct. 27-29 in Phoenix. The topics of planning for the Ranger Rendezvous in October 2001 in Jackson Hole, Wyo., to celebrate ANPR's 25th year, and debates over a letter to the editor found in this issue will take precedence in our discussions. Stay tuned! □

Cindy Ott Jones

Cultural Resources Issue Explores Challenges

Now that the Natural Resource Initiative is firmly on track and Congress has appropriated funds, the NPS announced a similar initiative for cultural resources. Almost every unit in the System has some type of nationally significant cultural resource; about two-thirds were established specifically to preserve and protect cultural resources.

About five or six years ago a group of superintendents in the Four Corners states started the Vanishing Treasures program to combat wholesale loss of stone and masonry ruins. One of the success stories from this initiative is on page 11 (Barry Cooper's "Reversing Earl Morris"). If the reception of that program in Congress is any indication, the new, comprehensive cultural resource initiative ought to be very well received.

Ranger magazine wanted to find out what contributions NPS employees were making. As it turned out, people were just waiting to



Archeologist Liz Francisco examines the cliff face for toe holds that would have accessed the upper ledge in Double House at Mesa Verde.

NPS photo courtesy of Mesa Verde

be asked. In these pages you will get the personal touch — stories that don't make the pages of the *CRM Bulletin*. Tara Morrison and Keith Everett tell of one of the most unique, and difficult, cultural studies ever undertaken by the NPS — a story that stretches across every region of the country ("On the Network to Freedom," page 2). Alexa Roberts and Jacilee Wray make a little-known program come alive and demonstrate its effectiveness for Olympic ("Applied Anthropology,"

page 7). Through Sylvia Frye's eyes we take a personal look ("A Restoration Challenge," page 5) at an important cultural resource that has been overlooked by national preservation systems, while Julie Bell gives us a view of the effects of fire on a relatively resilient cultural resource ("Save America's Treasures Grant," page 9). Even the first of what we hope will be a regular column on superintendent's issues ("Super Concerns," page 24), Maria Burks discusses preservation of modern culture at Cape Cod. Looking at the breadth of these articles it's easy to see that NPS employees feel passionately about this issue. The cultural resource initiative should have no trouble finding volunteers.

— Ken Mabery, *Ranger* editorial adviser

Photo Correction: A photo in *Ranger*, Summer 2000, page 11 (top right), was labeled incorrectly. The person in the middle is Alexander Whitten and not Paul Ghiotto. They are from the same park, but as Whitten pointed out, "Very different people!" *Ranger* apologizes for the error.

Implementing the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Program



NPS photo courtesy of Hopewell Culture NHP

Augustus West House, Fayette County, Ohio.

On the Network to Freedom

By **Keith Everett**
Philadelphia Support Office
and **Tara D. Morrison**
Northeast Region

The National Park Service is implementing a national Underground Railroad (UGRR) Program to coordinate preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrate local historical places associated with the UGRR into a mosaic of community, regional and national stories. The NPS program builds upon and is supported by community initiatives around the county as well as legislation passed in 1990 and the National Underground Network to Freedom Act of 1998.

The name "Underground Railroad" is metaphorical and refers to the effort of enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom through escaping bondage. Their acts of self-emancipation made them fugitives according to the law of the times. While most freedom seekers began their journey unaided and many completed their self-emancipation without assistance, each decade in which slavery was legal in the United States saw an increase in active efforts to assist

their escape. In many cases the decision to assist may have been a spontaneous reaction as the situation presented itself. However, in some places, and particularly after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the UGRR was deliberate and organized. Despite the illegality of their actions, and without regard to their own personal danger, people of all races, classes and genders participated in this early form of civil disobedience. Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape, at first to maroon communities in swamps or other rugged terrain on the edge of settled areas. Spanish territories to the south in Florida, British areas to the north in Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and other foreign countries offered additional destinations for freedom. Free black communities in urban areas in both the South and the North were the destination for some freedom seekers. The maritime industry was an important source for spreading information as well as offering transportation and employment. Through ties with the whaling industry,

California became a destination, as did possibly, Alaska. Military service provided another avenue as thousands of African Americans joined the military, from the colonial era to the Civil War, as a means to gain their freedom. During the Civil War, many fugitives sought protection and freedom by escaping to the United States army.

Legislation

In 1990, the Congress instructed the NPS to study how to best interpret and commemorate the UGRR, emphasizing the approximate routes taken by those escaping to freedom before the Civil War. The study was completed in cooperation with an advisory committee representing experts in historic preservation, African American hHistory, U.S. history and members of the general public with special interest and experience with the UGRR.

The advisory committee concluded that there were NPS units connected to the UGRR story, however, there was a strong need for

preservation of sites as many had been lost or in danger of being destroyed. In addition, there was a need for a more diverse representation of preserved resource types. The committee's findings also addressed the geographical relevance of the UGRR; it is of national significance and no one site or trail completely reflects the diversity of the story. They recognized the tremendous amount of interest in the subject, but little organized coordination and communication among interested individuals and organizations. Finally, the committee believed the UGRR should be preserved and interpreted through the cooperation of the government and private sector.

The National Park Conservation Association subsequently took an active role and working with the grassroots community lobbied for UGRR legislation. The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act became law on July 21, 1998. The law authorizes the NPS to coordinate and facilitate federal and non-federal activities that include commemorating, honoring and interpreting the history of the UGRR acknowledging it as a precursor to the national civil rights movement and its relevance in fostering the spirit of racial harmony and national reconciliation. Directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program in the NPS, known as the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program, the law honors the importance of the UGRR, focusing not only on those who aided the enslaved but recognizing the active role of freedom seekers.

The National Park Service Network to Freedom Program

The program has made significant progress since its inception. Relying not only on the 1998 Act, constant involvement of a variety of partners helps to shape the program. There has been a concerted effort to produce educational materials and provide technical as-

sistance. The UGRR handbook, produced in 1998, includes several essays on slavery and the UGRR. The NPS National Register, History and Education Program is responsible for maintaining the UGRR travel itinerary, a popular website that recorded 20,000 visitors per week in 1999. This office also produced the popular research booklet, "Exploring a Common Past: Researching and Interpreting the Underground Railroad," and "Underground Railroad Resources in the United States: Theme Study," which assists those interested in documenting sites and possible National Register or National Historic Landmark designation.

In addition to facilitating communication, producing and disseminating educational materials and providing technical assistance, the NPS's National UGRR Network to Freedom Program is authorized to create the UGRR Network to Freedom, or the "Network." The Network is a diverse collection of elements comprised of historic sites and properties, and facilities and programs that have a verifiable association to the UGRR. It is a significant but distinct part of the Network to Freedom Program. The Network is inclusive and incorporates the broadest range of elements possible to tell the story of the UGRR. It is based on the fundamental premise that enslavement was unnatural to the human condition and that the enslaved resisted, through a variety of means, wherever and whenever slavery existed. UGRR

activity occurred when resistance took the form of flight.

A committee of coordinators representing each region, acting under the leadership of the Midwest Region, has guided the development and priorities of the UGRR Program. In 1999 and early 2000, the coordinators' activities focused on establishing connections at the state and local levels, providing technical assistance and developing operational procedures for the Network. A series of events in Philadelphia Oct. 12 will highlight the official launch of the Network to Freedom.

After consultation with our partners, the NPS has developed criteria, a process and an application form for the Network. We also are developing a unique logo that will be used to identify elements of the Network. In partnership with the National Park Foundation, a website and database are under development to highlight the many stories of the UGRR in communities across the country.

The Movement

For most, association with the national UGRR Network to Freedom Program results in an awareness that this is much more than a program, this is a movement. The NPS is fortunate to be involved in the preservation and education of the UGRR. In the spirit of the UGRR NPS units and programs are bridging the gap and partnering with non-traditional audiences including international communities in Canada, Mexico and the Caribbean.

Several regions have hosted "gatherings," a term coined after the first such meeting in Philadelphia in 1998. Gatherings aid in the identification of potential partners by bringing together people from grassroots, municipal, state and federal agencies and organizations interested in the UGRR.

The Midwest Region sponsored a gathering or public meeting in India-



Washington Courthouse students at Augustus West site, Fayette County, Ohio.

NPS photo courtesy of Hopewell Culture NHP

napolis for anyone interested in the UGRR. The Indiana Freedom Trails (IFT) was organized as a result. An Intermountain region gathering, "Blazing Trails to Freedom: The Underground Railroad in Texas," was held in Huntsville, Texas, and resulted from close collaboration with local organizations. National Capitol Region held a workshop entitled "Discovering the Underground Railroad in Greater Washington" and co-sponsored a gathering with the Northeast Region in Arlington, Va. The Northeast Region also co-sponsored gatherings in two centers of UGRR activity: New Bedford and Boston, Mass.

Park units are providing technical assistance and partnering with their communities to preserve local UGRR history. New Bedford Whaling NHP works closely with the New Bedford Historical Society to tell the story of New Bedford's role in the UGRR. This partnership has resulted in the New Bedford UGRR brochure, an exhibit, "Frederick Douglass the New Bedford Years," and the NHL designation of the Johnson House, home of active African American abolitionists.

The Southeast Region assisted River Road Museum in Gonzales, La., in developing interpretive and educational materials on rural plantation slavery, maroon towns, Native American communities and UGRR operations in Louisiana. As a result of this collaboration, Jean Lafitte NHP has begun to work with the museum to provide technical assistance with interpretation. In return, the research produced will be incorporated into the interpretive program at Jean Lafitte.

In the Midwest, Hopewell Culture NHP staff and students from Washington Court-

house Senior High School collaborated on archival and archeological work in an effort to increase understanding of UGRR activity in Fayette County, Ohio.

Efforts of the Network to Freedom Program also will expand traditional understanding of the UGRR. Final destinations included places other than the Northeast, Midwest and Canada. In Alaska, the program began a historical research project to document Alaskan connections to the UGRR through New England-based maritime activities. The project involves collaboration between three NPS regions and will illuminate the role of African Americans, both freed men and enslaved, in the Northern Pacific commercial whaling trade. The Pacific West Region completed the printing of the brochure, "The Quest for Freedom Moves West, 1848-1869." It has provided information on the program and stimulated people to seek more information on UGRR activities in the western states.

Crossing international borders, freedom seekers also settled in Canada and Mexico. Prior to the 1998 Act, the NPS and Parks Canada co-sponsored a binational field study. Approximately 40 Canadians and Americans traveled for eight days, visiting sites associated with the UGRR in the United States and Canada and exploring opportunities to develop national/international UGRR partnership programs.

Last April UGRR Program regional coordinators met with Black Seminoles in Bracketville, Texas, and Muzquiz and Nacimiento, Mexico, home to fleeing Black Seminole Indian Scouts since the 19th century.

The Intermountain Region coordinator has partnered with Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History to document Seminole and UGRR associated sites in the state of Coahuila.

Building upon the tireless efforts of the grassroots community the National Network to Freedom Program has made many connections and helped to uncover many untold stories. As we con-

tinue to work with our partners, we welcome you to join us in the commemoration, education and preservation of the UGRR. When the Underground Railroad becomes a salient part of American history illustrated through education and preservation, we will have reached our goal. □

For more information contact your regional coordinator:

Alaska Region

Cyd Martin
cyd_martin@nps.gov
(907)456-0396

Intermountain Region

Aaron Mahr
aaron_mahr@nps.gov
(956)541-2785x3

National Coordinator and Midwest Region

Diane Miller
diane_miller@nps.gov
(402)221-3749

National Capital Region

Jenny Masur
jenny_masur@nps.gov
(202)690-5166

Northeast Region

Tara Morrison
tara_morrison@nps.gov
(617)227-6537

Pacific West Region

Guy Washington
guy_washington@nps.gov
(415)556-3002

Southeast Region

Barbara Tagger
barbara_tagger@nps.gov
(404)562-3174, ext. 518

Keith Everett is superintendent of the Philadelphia Support Office. Tara D. Morrison is the Underground Railroad coordinator in the Northeast Region.



Nathan and Polly Johnson House, New Bedford, Mass.

NPS photo courtesy of New Bedford Whaling NHP

A Restoration Challenge

“If they did it then,
we can do it now”



Article and Photos by Sylvia Frye
Harpers Ferry

Becoming a National Park Service curator helped me meet one goal in my life — to work with old things. But I had a second goal, to *live* in something old. Not knowing how I would accomplish this, fate introduced me to my future husband, Dennis Frye, in 1992. He was a NPS historian (a profession that would nicely complement mine), and he also owned a house that was a Civil War general’s headquarters — a huge restoration project that continues to this day.

Built in circa 1844, the two-and-a-half-story, federal-style brick house with 25 windows and 10 fireplaces is four miles south of Sharpsburg, Md. The town of Sharpsburg is 250 years old and known for one day — the Battle of Antietam that lasted for 12 hours. Virtually every home became a hospital and every farm became a source of food and other necessary supplies for the soldiers.

During the 1800s the house was part of a large farm complex and was chosen by Union General Ambrose E. Burnside to serve as his headquarters after the Battle of Antietam. Burnside, joined by his wife, occupied the house while his 9th Corps encamped around the perimeter and surrounding acreage for 10 days. President Abraham Lincoln reviewed Burnside’s troops at this location on Oct. 3, 1862, and likely entered the house. At the time, the property was owned by Raleigh Showman, a wealthy land owner who was married to Elizabeth Piper (the Piper family owned the land bordering the south side of Bloody Lane on the Antietam Battlefield).

Showman family records indicate that the farm land, including the acreage around the house, was used for grazing and was pilfered for corn and other food. The barns (one across the street from us) were also stripped of their stored hay, feed and anything else that was edible by man or beast. More than 130 years later, this house along with its colorful background, became our home.

My first reaction to the house was unusual. I was overwhelmed at first instead of impressed. I had moved many times and had owned seven houses, none near the condition of this one. The house was cold and dreary, and the rooms were in various stages of disrepair. Strips of yellowed wallpaper and bare light fixtures dangled from the ceilings. Plaster walls were full of cracks and unsightly holes. Peeling paint was everywhere. Floor linoleum was curled and ripped. The bathtub and shower were surrounded with plastic and the commode was barely attached to the floor. There were no curtains for privacy nor other typical household items.

Even though the house was sparsely furnished and not much had been done to the interior, Dennis was proud of its many unique features. As I entered the hallway, I immediately noticed the simplicity of its layout and began to appreciate the design. The four rooms on the first floor were arranged symmetrically. Two rooms, each with its own fireplace, sat on each side of a long, narrow central hallway. The two rooms closest to the front were fancier than the two rooms behind them. This was most evident on the door and window trim and also by the design of the mantels. Connecting one set of rooms

were two massive doors, hand grained to resemble birds-eye and tiger maple. A matching set had once existed on the opposite side, but were removed decades ago and stored in the barn where they remain today.

At the end of the hallway, a staircase made with plain balusters and undecorated risers, led me to the second floor. The layout was basically the same, two rooms on either side of a wide hallway, each with their own fireplace. Unlike the first floor, the mantels, door and window trim were all plain and undecorated, and of course, the rooms were not connected to each other. At the top of the stairway and directly in front of me, there was a small room (the current location of the bathroom). This room may have been used as a guest room, nursery or storage area during the 19th century.

From the second floor, narrow stairs took me up to a somewhat eerie attic. Once inside I was amazed at the enormous size of the room. As I looked up I couldn’t believe the width of the heavy beams supporting the gabled roof that extended the entire length of the house. The beams had Roman numerals carved into them and that the old wooden scaffolding used in the construction of the house was stored across these beams. At one end of the attic was a small room divided by a primitive wall made of huge popular planks cut from a single tree with the bark still attached. In this room there was a large single window between the chimney flues with roughly hewn steps leading up to it, providing access to the roof. Looking outside I could see for miles, and I began to understand why General Burnside selected



Left, this view on the first floor shows double doors grained to look like bird's-eye and tiger maple. Below, restoration specialist David Givney removes the front porch.



this house as his headquarters. On the way down, I found a signature by the steps, a name we still cannot decipher.

The basement was the last part of the tour. Located under the modern kitchen, well worn pine steps lead downstairs. Divided into five rooms, all were well ventilated and had the original plaster walls. Most of the food preparation must have been conducted in the basement. The floor plan of this area resembled a small apartment. A massive fireplace was the central feature. To the right was a storage closet and to the left was a small room with shelving that probably served as the pantry. This room also retained its original and highly unusual paint scheme — blue scallops on a light pink background with a dark green door and baseboards. The room next to it had a bin along one wall and shelving on two. A door closed off the other half of the basement. Comparing the two sections, this side was definitely the better kept side. This area had four paneled doors with porcelain knobs, baseboards along the walls (including both storage rooms), and two windows — all with simple trim of the type used on the second floor. The sills of the two windows, however, were twice as deep and each showed very unusual wear patterns. There was another huge fireplace on the opposing side of the basement which had been sealed up with brick. I found it odd that the basement had a second walk-in fireplace. This area had unfinished, white washed stone walls with a storage bin along one and a wide primitive plank door that led to the back of the house. A modern cinder block wall separated this area into two rooms.

Dennis explained that the house was in worse condition when he had purchased it three years earlier. When he moved in, the walls did not meet the floors in some rooms and most of the window panes and sills had rotted and needed repair. The house had little heat and no air conditioning. To keep

out the elements, heavy plastic had to be placed on windows and bits of insulation and newspaper had to be stuffed in holes and cracks. When it was cold and windy, furniture was placed in front of drafty windows and doors. Frigid winters and smoldering summers were spent during that time — days, he said, not worth remembering.

The house only passed ownership three times, Dennis being the third. During the 1920s through '80s, the house had been altered to reflect the styles of the time. The largest change to the exterior was the addition of a late Victorian porch on the front in place of the original portico. The front porch extended the entire width of the house and connected to the double deck side porch, also late Victorian. Both porches were in severe decay and a decision was made for their removal, each to be replaced by more appropriate Greek Revival-style portico and double-deck porch. The pilasters from the old portico were found stored beneath the front porch. The original front door, beautifully grained to appear like oak, and most of the window shutters were found stored in the barn. Despite everything the house had been through, including the Civil War, all of the windows except two still retained the original panes of wavy glass.

On the interior, very little had been removed and replaced. The owners simply covered up the old with the new. For example, two by fours were installed over the plaster walls, which then were covered with gray paneling. Drop ceilings were used to lower the height of the rooms. Bright-col-

ored tile and linoleum covered the wide pine plank floors in some rooms and orange-brown wall-to-wall shag carpet in others. Bright yellow fixtures and green wall tile graced the bathroom. Although unattractive (an understatement!), most of these changes didn't harm the original fabric and may have protected it.

All of the paneling and layers of wallpaper were slowly removed to expose the original plaster. Generations of lead paint were stripped from the walls and woodwork and meticulously repainted by

brush. The original colors of the rooms were found and used. The trim in the front parlor and dining room were all marbled. Area rugs replaced the tile floors and carpet to highlight the wide plank floors. Storm windows were removed and the sills were repaired and painted. The brick was pointed and replaced on all of the exterior walls except one side. Eight of the 10 fireplaces have been reopened and are in working order. My biggest challenge quickly changed to finding a place for my clothes, as these old homes don't have closets.

Extensive research has been completed on the history of the house, but so far an early photograph has yet to surface. Minor archeology helped locate the foundation marking the front portico and post holes for a stairway on the back side. To help maintain the integrity of the house and the quality of the workmanship, we have hired restoration specialists who are well known for their specific craft, such as masonry, carpentry detail and finishing, plastering and tin work. The portico, for instance, was carefully researched for style and construction technique. Both of the original pilasters were stable enough to be used. The original portico columns had suffered severe deterioration and were used as patterns in the reconstruction of the new ones. After careful study, these replacement columns were hand cut, planed and joined using square nails in the exact manner as the originals. Unsure of what the portico roof looked like, it was modeled after a style of the same time period found in a 19th century architectural guide

entitled “The American Builder’s Companion” by Asher Benjamin. The book also was used to get the exact proportions of the different mouldings and the size of the entablature. The end result is an entrance we feel is very close to what once existed.

After 11 years of slow restoration, the house is about 70 percent complete. The most recent addition is a mid-19th century white picket fence. About 1,200 pickets were hand fabricated at a local sawmill. The wood, Spanish cedar, was imported. This type of wood was selected because of its resistance to rot and insect infestation, thus ensuring its durability. Each picket was hand primed by brush before the addition of two layers of a finish coat. The painting required about 240 hours! The picket design and post pediments were copied from a 19th century book.

Because of its unique history and interesting architectural features, our chief restoration specialist suggested the house to Bob Vila’s “Restore America” program. To our surprise, the studio called and scheduled an interview to learn more about the house and the restoration techniques. After the initial interview, three months passed and nothing more was heard. We assumed we hadn’t

qualified, but in early September 1999, the producer called again and conducted a strenuous one-hour interview with detailed questions. We even had to provide six references of individuals who knew of or had worked on the house. Another 60 days passed and then came another call. We were selected! Then the bad news — we only had 72 hours before the cameras were to show up. Not knowing what the “Restore America” crew was interested in filming, we worked from dawn until midnight meticulously cleaning about 4,500 square feet of house, installing ceiling fixtures and hanging period pictures. One restoration crew worked into the night building a set of steps to the portico. Another crew took all of the window shutters from storage, stripped, and repainted them a forest green to match the roof and reinstalled each one using the original hardware. After all this, the crew filmed about four hours in two days, both interior and exterior. When the show aired last March, our segment lasted about six minutes. Still, it was flattering to see our house and hard work on national television.

The house is important to Dennis because to him “this house is real history, it is the fabric of history. Not only can we work

with it, but we can also live in it.” Our goal is to be sensitive to the historic fabric of the house and return it to its mid-1800s appearance — to a point where General Burnside could recognize it. Already the house has attracted considerable attention since the Bob Vila show and is periodically included on the Antietam Battlefield bus tours.

It may be a long slow process, but there are several fringe benefits living in and caring for an old home. It’s fun, rewarding, educational and can even act as a time machine. Not only can you imagine what the people may have been like, you may even have an opportunity to “meet” them! One of the most common questions we receive is — do you have ghosts? And my reply is — of course we do. But, that is another story (or stories)! □

Sylvia D. Frye is a museum specialist at Harpers Ferry Center and curator of the NPS Uniform Collection. Prior to Harpers Ferry, she served as curator of exhibits at the Gateway Arch and Courthouse in St. Louis. She began her NPS career in 1984 when hired as the first curator of the Fort Smith National Historic Site in Arkansas. Sylvia is married to Dennis E. Frye, former chief historian of Harpers Ferry National Historic Site.

Applied Anthropology’s Unique Role in the NPS

By Alexa Roberts, Intermountain Support Office, and Jacilee Wray, Olympic National Park

Your park has completed a comprehensive archeological survey, so you know where all the archeological sites are. All the park’s historic structures and cultural landscapes have also been inventoried and so have the museum collections. You know pretty much what you need to know to protect and interpret your park’s cultural resources, right? Maybe, or maybe not.

What do you know about that prominent hill in the southeast corner of the park, the one that people who have always lived around here have a special name for? What about the stand of cattails that grow around that spring at the base of the big cliff, the ones you’re pretty sure that people sometimes pick when no one is looking? Or the place where that old cabin used to be, and even though its been gone for 20 years or more you still sometimes see people parked over there. Do you know that these are

ethnographic resources to which some of your neighboring communities attach special cultural values? Do you know the community’s names for these special places or the community’s concerns about how they are managed? Your park might not yet have had culturally significant resources identified, but an NPS cultural anthropologist just might be able to help you learn about the communities that have traditional associations with your park’s lands, and the resources upon which they continue to place special values.

The Applied Ethnography Program in the National Park Service is a small, Servicewide program comprised of cultural anthropologists based in six regional or support offices (all but National Capitol), the Denver Service Center, the National Center in Washington D.C., and several parks and other programs across the country. Dr. Muriel Crespi, the Service’s chief ethnographer, heads the pro-

gram from the Archeology and Ethnography Program within the National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs.

Ethnography, a part of cultural anthropology, addresses the relationships between parks or NPS programs and the people or communities whose customary ways of life affect, or are affected by, NPS management activities. As part of this effort, NPS cultural anthropologists provide assistance to parks, NPS partners, and the communities traditionally associated with park lands and resources in identifying, protecting and managing ethnographic resources (See NPS General Management Policies, Chapter 5 and Director’s Order 28, Chapter 10). Ethnographic Resources are cultural and natural resources and the landscapes of which they are a part that retain traditional cultural significance to contemporary people and communities.

Providing ethnographic assistance to parks and NPS partners at the regional level takes a variety of forms. In the Intermountain Region, for example, assistance is available to more than 70 parks by the two cultural anthropologists in the Intermountain Region Support office stationed in Denver and Santa Fe, and a term position currently housed at Yellowstone. These anthropologists assist parks in a variety of ways, including basic ethnographic research, usually through the services of contracted cultural anthropologists. In the last decade, nearly 40 parks, or more than half those in the region, have benefited from ethnographic research of some type, resulting in completion of nearly 30 ethnographic research reports with 15 more in progress.

Ethnographic research includes studies to identify traditionally associated communities, determine traditional uses of park lands and resources, identify ethnographic resources of significance to contemporary park associated communities, determine courses of action to resolve particular resources management conflicts, and so forth. Because the Intermountain Region includes more than 100 American Indian tribes, much of the research is concerned with tribal associations with park lands. But ethnographic studies have also addressed park associations with Mormon communities, ranching communities, Spanish land grant heirs and other Hispanic communities, small rural towns, and other non-Indian park-associated traditional groups of people.

Multidisciplinary Teams

Parks also request the participation of cultural anthropologists on multidisciplinary teams such as General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement teams to ensure compliance with NPS policies and federal requirements for consultation and consideration of impacts to ethnographic resources.

In addition to assisting parks with ethnographic research, anthropologists in the Intermountain Region assist other NPS programs that request the use of ethnographic methods to help collect oral histories or document community sentiments about proposed projects. Ethnography, for example, is currently providing assistance to the NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program in assessing community sentiment

about a newly formed county open space project in a small community in central New Mexico. Cultural anthropologists in the Intermountain Region work closely with staff members from the Region's American Indian Trust Responsibilities Office and the Curation Program in conducting tribal consultations to assist parks with meeting their responsibilities under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Other activities on which anthropologists and the Trust Responsibilities Officers collaborate include developing agreement documents between parks and tribes for the treatment of inadvertently discovered human remains and related NAGPRA matters, agreements for tribal access to resources in parks, consultations for special projects such as the ongoing Hoover Dam Bypass Project for the Federal Highway Administration, collection of Cheyenne and Arapaho oral histories for the Sand Creek Massacre Site Location Project, regional implementation of the Service-wide Ethnographic Resources Inventory database, and others.

Assistance to Many Agencies

Beyond parks and related NPS programs, the Applied Ethnography program provides assistance to federal, state, tribal and other partners outside the Service. The Air Force, for example, recently contracted with the NPS for assistance in conducting ethnographic research on lands under its jurisdiction, as has the Federal Highway Administration. Agencies such as the Federal Aviation Administration have sought NPS ethnography program assistance in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements and other actions requiring information about ethnographic resources protection. Taos Pueblo requested assistance in identifying potential impacts of a neighboring development project on the cultural values associated with its World Heritage Site designation.

Despite the varied role of regional ethnographers in providing assistance to parks, other NPS programs and non-NPS partners, it is ultimately in the parks where NPS policies and management activities affecting or affected by traditionally associated communities are implemented. One of the most valuable roles for the NPS cultural anthropologist, therefore, is in the parks.

There are few national parks in the Service that have the expertise of a dedicated cultural

anthropologist position on staff, Olympic National Park, being one of the few. Others include Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Yellowstone and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

The park anthropologist at Olympic conducts ethnographic research and ensures that park staff is provided with accurate information regarding traditionally associated groups and their connections to park resources.

The first step in developing an applied anthropology program at Olympic was to ascertain the importance of park places by conducting research and analysis of all published and archival information, and interviewing tribal members and other families who have a long history in the area. There are eight American Indian tribes that live near the park, and a comprehensive document was needed that would provide park staff with historical and contemporary information necessary to implement the cultural preservation law and policy that directs the NPS in safeguarding ethnographic resources.

This was presented in the form of the Olympic National Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment (EOA). Olympic's EOA provides an overview of each tribe's reservation community and tribal history, and a review of existing literature summarized in an annotated bibliography. The chapters address tribal belief systems and other connections to the park so that the reader can understand the cultural value associated with specific places. The EOA provides information about the basis for the tribal relationships to the park, which has existed since time immemorial. In 1855 the tribes ceded the land of the Olympic Peninsula and soon after reservation lands were established. Today the park and the tribes share management concerns for much of the area's resources.

Resource Inventory

As an outgrowth of having an established applied anthropology program at Olympic, the park is implementing the nationwide Ethnographic Resource Inventory (ERI). Park places or resources that are of importance in the past or present to tribes and other traditionally associated groups are entered into the inventory. For example,

in conjunction with interviews, heirloom photo albums were reviewed with family members, and the photos that relate to places in the park were copied and documented. The ERI provides the park anthropologist with a systematic way to store and access this and other ethnographic information. If a project is planned in a specific area of the park, all of the area's ethnographic resources can be queried and a report generated.

Each summer at Olympic, seasonal interpreters begin to develop their programs, and many want to highlight topics, such as Native American practices regarding salmon. Using the ERI the park anthropologist can easily retrieve the non-sensitive data for this particular ethnographic resource, such as origin stories, preparation, and ritual treat-

ment of the salmon. This information can then be incorporated into the resource education specialist's interpretive program.

The ERI database is also used for places that other traditionally associated groups value, such as the infrastructure that the Civilian Conservation Corps built within the park. Although other databases exist that might also contain information on some of the same places, such as the National Archeological Database or the Cultural Landscape Inventory, these databases do not address the cultural value that people place on the site or landscape. Archeological sites, cultural landscapes, as well as historic structures are evaluated based on the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Ethnographic resources are unique in that their

importance is not evaluated by National Register criteria, although they can and sometimes are also eligible to the National Register. Their importance lies in the value they have for the continuance of a traditional practice or recognition of an important element of the peoples' existence.

As the past few years have highlighted, the trend to recognize and consult with traditional groups and include them in our management decisions is expanding, and applied anthropology has the distinction of providing the foundation for carrying out this unique role within the NPS. □

Alexa Roberts is the cultural anthropologist in the Intermountain Support Office in Santa Fe, N.M. Jacilee Wray is the cultural anthropologist at Olympic National Park.

Save America's Treasures Grant

By Julie A. Bell
Mesa Verde

When First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton visited Mesa Verde National Park May 22, 1999, it was a historic event for two reasons. She was the first First Lady to ever visit Mesa Verde, and she announced that the park would receive \$1.5 million in funding from the Save America's Treasures grant, a partnership between public and private organizations including the White House Millennium Counsel and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This partnership is devoted to the preservation of our nation's unique cultural and historical legacy. The grant money has been added to private and corporate donations for a total of \$3.4 million dedicated to laying the groundwork for a \$10 million program designed to help research, preserve and more effectively manage many of the park's known archeological sites.

Mesa Verde was estab-

From left, archeologists Julie Bell, Laura Martin and Christine Barnes examine plaster designs in a kiva at Ruin 12. The arid climate of Southwest Colorado has preserved many organic materials such as wood, and has helped to keep surface finishes in place on the stone walls.

Helping to Fund Mesa Verde's Archeological Program

lished as a national park in 1906 to help manage, protect and interpret a large concentration of ancestral Puebloan archeological sites spanning an 800-year occupation from 500-1300 A.D. The park contains more than 4,000 recorded sites within its boundaries, 600 of which are located in alcoves like the famed Cliff Palace. Unfortunately, the park's annual budget has typically only allowed for the routine upkeep of the few sites that are open to visitation, while sites in the backcountry have received infrequent documentation and preservation treatment.

In 1994, the park's management developed an Archeological Site Conservation and Preservation Program, which outlines a

plan to assess the condition of the 600 alcove sites, document those that contain intact architecture, and stabilize some of the more severely threatened sites. Although such funding sources as Vanishing Treasures and Cultural Cyclic have contributed

“Many sites haven't been visited by archeologists since they were first recorded over 40 years ago.”

to assessment and documentation projects in the past, such funds provided for only a small amount of the archeological sites at Mesa Verde to receive these documentation packages. Many sites haven't been visited by archeologists since they were first recorded over 40 years ago. As a result, there is very little current information regarding the condition of many of backcountry alcove sites, nor do we know what factors may be threatening original architecture and site features. We could not make informed decisions on how to best manage sites that the park was mandated to protect.

In order to make more informed management decisions and plan treatment strategies, it is imperative to collect baseline condition data from which we can create a management and research database. With the Save America's Treasures funding and patient planning by Mesa Verde's Research and Resource Management Division, the



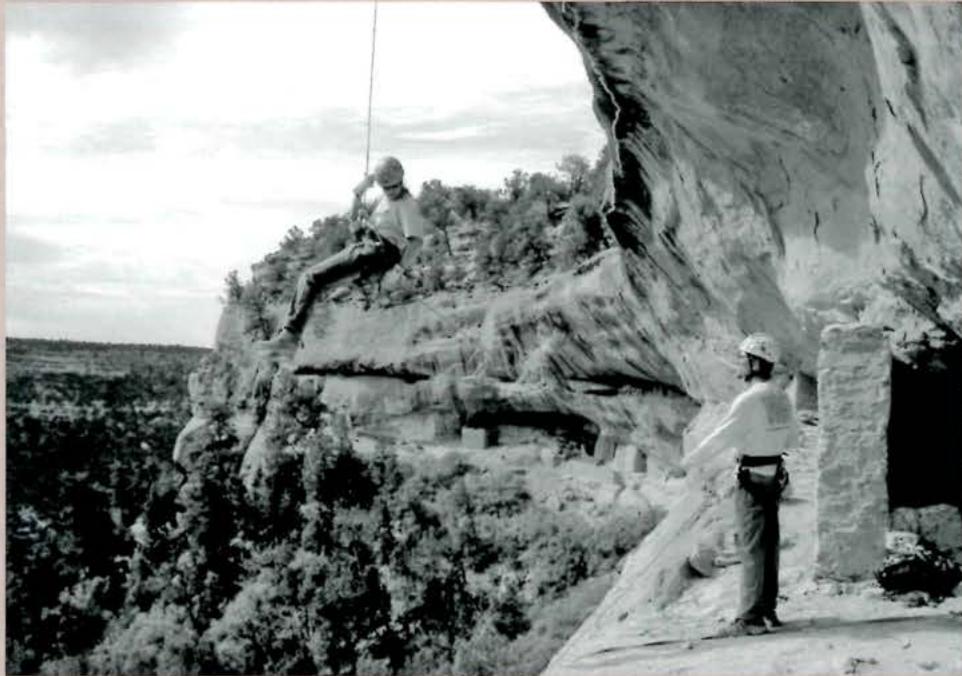
NPS photo courtesy of Mesa Verde

park was able to hire 40 additional staff members this spring to help successfully implement this program. This includes archeologists, data entry technicians, draftpersons, photographers, administration staff and a curator, an infrastructure that is not always built into smaller archeological projects. In addition to park staff, we have contracted with specialists in the fields of rock art, plaster preservation, tree-ring dating, and historic inscriptions to document all elements of the archeological features that may be found at various sites.

We are using a documentation system based on a three-tiered hierarchy that was developed by NPS archeologists Larry Nordby (Mesa Verde), Todd Metzger (Flagstaff Area Office) and Scott Travis (Southern Arizona Group Office). The most basic level of information is survey data. This consists of baseline inventory information that focuses on basic site location, environmental context, site description, material culture, and aspects of resource management. All sites that will be visited during this project will receive basic survey information, regardless of whether or not they contain standing architecture.

The next tier of documentation is the Condition Assessment package, which focuses on enhanced evaluation and assessment of specific sites, in this case, backcountry alcove sites that have standing walls. This information package expands upon the baseline survey data to include details on archeological and architectural characteristics and their existing condition and places an emphasis on future preservation and documentation needs of each site.

The most detailed recordation in the hierarchy is the Architectural Documentation package. This set of information is driven by



Archeologists give each other a hand rappelling into the upper ledge at Double House in Mesa Verde NP. Many alcove sites require the use of technical equipment such as ropes to access steep ledges.

NPS photo courtesy of Mesa Verde

a research design and contains an analytical focus on such architectural aspects as construction engineering, material procurement, building sequence and masonry style.

This documentation is the predecessor to any treatments that will take place at those sites that are vulnerable to losing valuable archeological information. Sites that will lose original wall fabric or significant features will be treated by a stabilization crew. These treatments include replacing, or repointing mortar in wall joints, adding or relaying stone in holes, diverting water away from walls, and removing sterile fill that may be compromising the stability of the architecture. The through documentation that takes place prior to this type of treatment ensures that any interventions are accounted for and future archeologists will know the difference between modern and prehistoric repairs.

All of this data is being entered into a multi-level database that will link all of the documentation hierarchies and allow researchers to access specific information on sites and features more easily. This is the first time that site information can be accessed without having to sift through countless file drawers and paper records.

In addition to the backcountry alcove sites that will be documented, Spruce Tree

House which is open to visitors and is the third largest alcove site at Mesa Verde, is receiving the complete Architectural Documentation package. This includes detailed mapping of every wall face, and documenting all wall features and construction materials. For this project, a computer workstation has been set up in the site so the public can view the archeologists at work and see the maps as they are being produced. This work will most likely produce new theories and interpretations on the building sequence and function of many of the rooms and work spaces, since this is the most complete documentation Spruce Tree House has received in nearly 70 years.

Our goal is to visit and record at least 150 sites with the funds from the Save America's Treasures grant. That number, coupled with the 80 sites that have been evaluated since the original program was implemented in 1996, will put us close to knowing the condition of at least half of our alcove sites. This knowledge will help us to make more informed and planned decisions on how to better manage and protect these precious remains of the once thriving ancestral Puebloan culture that inhabited the Four Corners area and Mesa Verde. As protectors of these wonderful cultural resources, the National Park Service should have a good knowledge of what it is trying to protect, both the sites that are visible and accessible to the public, and those that are rarely seen. The funding from Save America's Treasures is the first step in helping us to expand our knowledge of the vast archeological resources that are contained within the boundaries of Mesa Verde. □

Julie A. Bell is an archeologist at Mesa Verde.

Reversing Earl Morris

By Barry Cooper
Aztec Ruins

In 1916 the American Museum of Natural History of New York hired a young Earl Morris to excavate a large ruin on the east bank of the Animas River in New Mexico that was known locally as the Aztec Ruin.

Morris had worked with his father to excavate other ruins in the area, and by then had developed somewhat of a reputation of his own as an archeologist, which was greatly enhanced by his work at Aztec. He set to work very quickly, with a crew of mostly local farmers, to excavate the site. The wealthy benefactors, who were financing the excavation, were primarily interested in collecting as many artifacts as possible for addition to the museum's already prestigious collections. Morris, therefore, concentrated his efforts on collecting as much material as possible. However, his crews also did a great deal of stabilization work on the excavated walls, some of which were more than three stories high. When funding and interest in the project diminished in the early 1920s Morris facilitated the transfer of the property from the museum to the National Park Service in January 1923. Although the NPS has done some of the excavation work at the monument, Morris and his crews did the majority of it.

In the late 1970s or early 1980s the NPS began to consider backfilling some of what is now known as the West Ruin. Recommendations were made and a preliminary plan developed, but no work was accomplished because there was no money or adequate personnel to do the project.

Then in the late 1990s the monument successfully competed for Vanishing Treasures funding. The monument was able to hire two full-time permanent masonry workers and also received adequate project funding to begin what is anticipated to be a seven-year backfilling project. The project, when completed, will help protect approximately 40 percent of the walls that Morris had excavated and left exposed to the elements. It will reduce further deterioration of those walls that are backfilled and also help prevent additional loss of original fabric. As such it will greatly reduce the amount of work required of the monument's stabilization crew and will allow them to accomplish something

other than emergency "hurry up and fix it before it falls down" stabilization. Many new techniques and materials are being used to do the backfilling. The monument and the backfilling project are among the first to use IRMS — the Integrated Resource Management System — to plan and track the project. If they prove successful, the new techniques and IRMS may be useful to other NPS areas with similar problems. □

Barry Cooper is the superintendent at Aztec Ruins National Monument.



Raymond Torivio and Harry Ettcity repair a modern protective roof.

NPS photo, Aztec Ruins

Aztec Ruins National Monument Welcomes New Archeologists

An old stereotype of archeologists lingers today. People still see them as romantic adventurers rather than scientists. But this stereotype is not entirely true for Gary Brown or Beth Chambers, archeologists new to the staff at Aztec Ruins. The two are a new generation of hard-working scientists concerned with the conservation and preservation of the past. Their labor is not done for fame and fortune. It requires hard work, perseverance and a love for uncovering the past.

Gary Brown has relocated from Placitas, N.M., where he worked in cultural resource management doing inventory surveys and data recovery excavations for development companies. Brown became interested in archeology as a young boy of five when he toured the ruins of the ancient cities of Teotihuacan and Tenochtitlan in Mexico. His inquisitive side continued to emerge as a teen when he toured ruins in Greece, Italy, and Spain. Brown earned a bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of California, Santa Cruz, and a master's degree in anthropology from Arizona State University.

Beth Chambers grew up exploring Fort Scott in her home state of Kansas. A trip to the Southwest and Mesa Verde helped



Beth Chambers & Gary Brown

to develop an interest in learning about the past. Chambers earned a bachelor's and a master's

degree in anthropology from George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Brown and Chambers are among a growing number of conservation archeologists who work to preserve sites through documentation and backfilling. They remind us that archeologists not only excavate and interpret the past, but also play an important role in its long-term care. Archeology in the year of 2000 is different than that of the early 1900s. Today, conservation and stewardship are emphasized over excavation and artifact studies.

As the number of known sites grows, so does the challenge of preserving them as places for future study and public enjoyment. No longer are sites routinely excavated. Agencies must find alternatives to excavation and other forms of data recovery due to the expense and the need to preserve sites for future generations.

"Large excavations at sites such as Aztec Ruins are a thing of the past," Brown said. "Salvage excavations will continue at sites threatened by development, but larger sites can be avoided. Data from key sites can be collected with innovative applications of techniques that are less expensive and destructive than excavation."

Not only does this require archeologists to come up with new research questions, they must also seek essential input from the native community. People do not passively inhabit a place, their imprint survives in the archeological record and in oral histories, place names and traditional practices of present-day groups.

Brown and Chambers practiced their

(continued on page 15)

Our Intake Training group had the good fortune to be invited to participate in a Kiowa prayer ceremony while we were attending a leadership workshop at Haskell Indian Nations University in Kansas. The ceremony, conducted within a medicine wheel, was intended to increase our sensitivity and awareness of Native American culture by way of sharing one tribe's customs and rituals with outsiders. As National Park Service employees we frequently protect and interpret lands that once were inhabited exclusively by Native Americans, so this was an opportunity to be given something sacred, yet applicable to our everyday job. Since undergoing the experience of witnessing the ceremony, I feel more like a stakeholder in the continued preservation of Native American lands, customs and beliefs. I realize now that I was both fortunate and lucky to have been brought into their circle. I have a responsibility to guard this circle and the people it represents.

Mist still evaporated from the ground when our vehicles pulled up to the medicine wheel area on the morning of our ceremony. The sun, to the east, eye-level above the trees and faraway hills of Kansas, burned off the last vestiges of moisture in the warming morning air.

In the circle, a long-haired man bent quietly over the beginnings of a fire, its wispy blue smoke rising to meet the surrounding dawn. The whine of a distant tractor floated in on the warm gold of the dawn. I was solemn, serious and focused. I had been invited to be a part of something special. It seemed ancient, and because of this, my senses were harmonious with the grass before me, the sun above my head and the man in the circle that our group had begun to gather around.

Dark-haired with piercing eyes, a woman emerged to our left holding graceful long feathers. Her look was that of knowing, like she saw be-

Reflections of a Medicine Wheel Ceremony

By David Berry
Fire Island

“Since undergoing the experience of witnessing the ceremony, I feel more like a stakeholder in the continued preservation of Native American lands, customs and beliefs.”

yond us, into our pasts and could, if she wanted, look far into the horizon of the individual futures painted on our faces.

Accompanying her was another woman whom we had met the previous day at the commencement of our week of training. Standing before us in the breeze, she cut an imposing figure against the trees and sky. Her eyebrows, dark chevrons, stood out in thin lines on her forehead and drew one's attention to her challenging eyes, dark and serious. Our attention was hers without asking.

“You are privileged to be asked to take

part in this special ceremony. You have been brought here to take part in our ways, and you must show respect!” She continued speaking only after a long pause, ensuring that we were absorbing and reckoning with every word. “Some who have entered the circle have said that they have seen visions. To each person the circle is different.”

Some in our group watching the woman stood riveted, strapped into the surrounding air as if by invisible thread. I glanced without moving my head at the others witnessing the events unfolding. She continued.

“You will feel tired; the circle does not look big, but your legs may burn as you go around the circle. You must continue and concentrate on the Creator, for it is he who put you here and gives you life, and we must be grateful for this.”

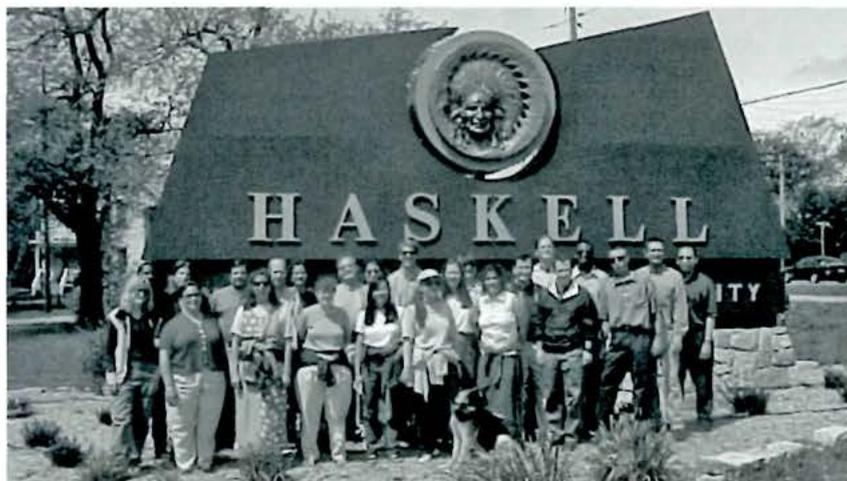
My eyes surreptitiously followed around the circle. Some looked directly at the woman. Many looked at the ground. I guessed that this was out of

respect to her beliefs, and so as not to unbalance the moment. We were about to enter a unique gate: a ceremony similar to ones that we'd only seen in photographs and read about in centuries-old accounts written by explorers and pioneers.

Had anyone in our group done this before? I imagined no, maybe a person or two, but definitely not everyone. This was undeniably different. We were trusted. The humans before us, these modern-day, English-speaking Kiowa people in the middle of Kansas, trusted us enough to forget the sad, the

evil, the sometimes unconscionable past, and share with us a piece of themselves. They were here to give of themselves, to lend us a sliver of their history, to share with us one of the few things in the present day that they could still call uniquely their own: their customs and rituals. Certainly we listened.

So it began. Aloneness was the theme within the circle. “Alone,” our guide



Jim Cheatham

forewarned us, “you come into this world. Alone you shall return to the Creator, and you must deal with him alone, and be receptive to him.” Reflecting on this now as I write, I am reminded of Henry David Thoreau, for whom as a writer solitude and aloneness were constant themes in the reconciliation of one’s existence.

Talking wasn’t allowed either. We entered the freshly cut swaths of grass. From the eye of a bird, the circle probably looked like a Celtic cross, that is, a large ring of cut and trampled-upon grass, internally bisected by perpendicular lines. These seemed like intersecting hairs of a scope. Would we too be sighted in on, a divinely drawn bead aimed at our hearts? Could we, at least for a moment, suspend all disbelief and simply resolve to accept the unknown, the unfamiliar as we stepped forth?

I experienced blindness — a comfortable momentary loss of sight — as I walked in the circle. The smell of the fire filled my nose. The man finished preparing the drum he held. He stood quietly and began chanting.

The chanting ended as it had started, with no warning and trailed by a vacuum of silence, filled in by the subtle rhythms of the surrounding dawn. Facing the man we put our hands forward in the universally understood posture of supplication. We relinquished control to this man; we trusted him fully, resigning ourselves to his care. He moved methodically, scooping up smoke with the feathers in his hand, then waving the feathers in a flicking motion. We were cleansed and blessed now. I imagined that this symbolism was no accident.

When this was finished, as a gesture of goodwill and friendship (and partly in keeping with custom), our training manager stepped forward and offered loose-leaf tobacco and other gifts as a symbol of our gratitude. Without words, we were led out from the circle and back into the world that we inhabit.

Such rituals are dying. Customs fall from humanity everyday. We lose languages from around the world every year to a void from which there is no return. Customs, such as we witnessed in Kansas, are passing from

The NPS Intake Training Program

The Intake Training Program offers an intensive two-year developmental curriculum with the National Park Service. The program’s primary goal is to provide for the future succession needs of the Service while promoting workforce diversity, enhancing employee professionalization and providing greater career development opportunities. Training during the two-year program addresses both universal as well as career-field topics. Employees are assigned initially to a host site during the program and are required to sign a mobility agreement as a part of the selection process. Furthermore, they are required to create an individual development plan and career portfolio, and complete a final project that is presented to the Intake Review Board. Information regarding the program may be obtained at <http://www.nps.gov/intake>.

us. The harmony, the clever and unique symbolism of the circle, the reverence for the Earth, the attachment to the natural world are ideals that are graying and becoming obsolete. As the human race homogenizes and we continue on our path of cultural imperialism, customs like these are but starving dinosaurs: hungry for our protection, walking modernity in search of support, hoping only for a place of their own to graze and proliferate.

So, then, what to do? How can we contribute? Maybe there is no one solution. Maybe, however, with individual effort we can each sleep well at night knowing we’ve contributed, that we’re trying, that we’re not giving up, nor planning on losing anything else entrusted to us within the boundaries of our national parks.

I’m new to the National Park Service, and with my fresh eyes I’ve seen many examples that are keeping vanishing resources alive. I see fish being protected from illegal, selfish fishing practices so that they can grow to a size where they will breed and contribute to the local fish stock. I see a program to cordon off sections of endangered piping plover and least tern beach habitat so that they might regain a foothold in life, so that they may possibly live. And my job, which gives me direct control over contributing to the overall human effort of pitching in and supporting resources, puts me in direct contact with these creatures every day.

Each employee has his/her own testimonial: keeping restrooms nice so that visitors like the parks; then maybe these guests will continue supporting politicians who in turn support NPS funding bills. Or what about the employee who helps foreign governments set up parks in their own countries? The

employee who interprets misunderstood resources to the masses? The employee who keeps other employees warm in the winters by keeping the heat up and running? The employee who slows traffic to a safe speed? Call it plain idealism (some may), but I’m proud to be a part of this. A circle has an infinite amount of

points along its circumference. Won’t it require all of us doing small, good deeds every day to keep the National Park Service running “full circle?”

The Kiowa circle ceremony speaks to each of us in this sense. There is the symbolism of the circle and the manner in which it includes into the group all who stand within it. Moreover, there is the actual Native American presence that speaks to us as an organization, an organization that just so happens to designate us as protectors of things sacred and endangered. Out of what has happened to the Native Americans comes good, *but only if we listen*. Their slowly fading cultures may be encountering their swan songs (though not without a fight) in the 21st century. However, such cultures will prove to be instructive if we’re willing to be taught. By keeping in mind that in the same manner in which we have the power to nearly eradicate people, culture and traditions, we have the same power to preserve, protect and maintain them, too, far into the future for generations — no, millennia to come. □

David Berry has been a National Park Service employee for one year. Currently he is a protection ranger at Fire Island National Seashore. Before his appointment to the Intake Program, he served as an English teacher for the Peace Corps in Kenya from 1996-98.

The Park Service's Mission: Personal Meanings

Ranger magazine asked ANPR members to describe the event in their careers that made them feel the greatest affinity with the mission of the National Park Service. Here are their testimonials:

Your request brought to light just how different being a ranger is from any other profession out there. I thought stories about ranger as a firefighter, ranger as a law enforcement officer, ranger as an EMT and ranger as a naturalist. Definitely a quandary! I had good stories for all of them... but here's the one I landed on (no pun intended).

While working in the Key Largo District of Everglades I contacted two men in the native hardwood hammock behind our housing area on the ranger station. The men had been gathering trash bags full of native leaf litter. Some folks would have said, "What's the big deal, it's just dried leaves," or others would have thought about a CFR violation for preservation of natural features. The men worked for and one was part owner of a local native plant nursery that specialized in orchids. Through educating myself further I learned that the native leaf litter these men were taking was the only median the several native and endangered orchid seeds would successfully germinate in but also it was the only median where a native butterfly laid and successfully hatched eggs. In the commercial horticulture industry, the bags of leaf litter were worth several thousands of dollars. In the world of endangered butterflies, the leaf litter was priceless. Hence, this is how I found myself in a courtroom in downtown Miami educating the court to the life cycle of a butterfly and the importance of the butterflies' existence in the South Florida

ecosystem. We won the case and I remember, "Yep, I'm a park ranger."

— Jan Kirwan, Lake Mead

When I was superintendent at the Home of FDR, we acquired the land between the Home and the Hudson River. We decided that the official, public acceptance of the land called for something more than the usual ribbon cutting. We decided to set it up, and announce it, as a place for teaching school children about the environment. We had a great team working on it including talented people in region; my staff; an extremely knowledgeable, talented (and pushy!) local environmental educator and one other: Anna Roosevelt. Anna, my favorite of the President's children, my top interpreters and I would sit in the living room at the Home and just talk. This was sometimes during hours we were open, with visitors staring across the room at us — with mouths agape when the interpreter on duty told them who Anna was. She not only was a great asset for developing the environmental area, but we got a lot of outstanding oral history at the same time.

Well, with great ingenuity, we decided to call it an Environmental Study Area. It was the first NPS Environmental Study Area, it was a success, and the name stuck. It was the first, but the idea spread through the NPS and it became the model for many others. And I believe it is the epitome of what the NPS mission should be.

— Mike Maule, Retired

Two times: First was at the 1992 Rendezvous in Spokane during the unveiling of the

multimedia extravaganza that the creative folks at the Harpers Ferry Center had developed for the previous year's Vail conference. The images, the music, the power. I was moved and very proud to be part of this family.

The second was last summer, when Director Stanton announced the natural resource challenge at the 100th anniversary celebration at Mt. Rainier. I felt that the NPS mission — the leadership of the NPS — finally recognized what I do as a full player in the pantheon of NPS responsibilities. Sure, we've said resources are important forever, but to hear the Director say it, AND MEAN IT gave me an incredible feeling of warmth and pride.

— Bob Krumenaker, Valley Forge

I was visiting the Virginia Civil War sites with my family and stopped at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. This restored and reconstructed village marking the surrender of the Confederate forces to the Union lies in a rural setting reminiscent of the landscape of 1865. We dutifully walked the streets, listened to the costumed interpreters and peeked in on the parlor of the McLean House. The latter setting presented in such detail it was if the generals had just departed. We finally made our way to the visitor center and watched the orientation film. I was moved by the descriptive words accompanying the film; how on this fine spring day the Union Army and the Army of Northern Virginia agreed to cease hostilities and begin the nation's healing process. How, as the troops dispersed, they passed the civilian farmers preparing their fields for planting; how the spring dogwoods created a white border on the field edges; and how the birds' song carried across the landscape. As we emerged from the theater and stepped onto the gravel lane, I noted the fields being prepared for spring planting, the accompaniment of birdsong among the white-blooming dogwoods and the clouds passing in a blue spring sky. It was only then that I realized that the date was April 9 — a hundred years and more later to the day but a memory captured and communicated so vividly by the Park Service interpretive message that it caused goose bumps to rise on my arms despite the warmth of the day.

— Bill Supernaugh, Badlands

Please share your photos!



Haleakala National Park

Teresa Ford

Ranger magazine would like to print your photos. If you have photos of rangers working in national parks or scenic shots from the parks, please consider sharing them. (No slides, just prints or digital files.) Contact the editor at fordedit@aol.com; (303) 526-1380, or mail to Teresa Ford, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401.

After photos are published, they can be returned if you place your name and address on the back. Please let us hear from you!

In 1976, at a public meeting in New York City during crafting of the draft General Management Plan for Gateway National Recreation Area. The meeting had been tense and testy, with no little skepticism and rather too much hostility from local people who viewed the new park chiefly as a source of jobs and contracts. Many of the speakers pressed the NPS planners and park staff for guarantees of employment for people from the inner city, assurances that could not be given.

After the meeting I was approached by an African American man who would be characterized today as clearly a "senior citizen." He was well beyond the age of most men seeking employment. With no prompting from me, he asked if there would be a place in the new park where he could take his grandson and learn about nature. I told him I was sure there would be many such opportunities in the new park. The old gentleman smiled and slapped both knees. "You will be doing a fine thing," he said. "My grandson will be thankful."

— Dwight Rettie, Retired

One that particularly sticks out is the 50th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor in 1991. My duties included management of military escorts, who directed the veterans to their seats in the outdoor amphitheater. Representatives from all of the military services were there in dress uniform. The veterans had traveled a great distance for this occasion. Some had uniforms, often there were medals earned for duties and valor during WWII. The Park Service team was noticeably maintaining order and taking care of a myriad of activities. I looked across the hundreds of veterans and saw friends; good, dependable, professional rangers doing their duty, but also emotionally involved with the audience, speakers and programs. I had a lump in my throat, the size of Uluruh. It had a great deal to do with our assignment, more personally I was proud of our team and how we worked together as truly dedicated park

rangers. We were not alone, many other disciplines made up our group, but we were the most visible.

— Jeff Karraker, Pacific West Regional Office



The Honolulu Advertiser's front page announced "Pele Reclaims Silversword" back in January or so of 1985. I was a seasonal law enforcement ranger at Haleakala National Park and had responded to a visitor report of another visitor digging up an endangered plant, a plant that grows two places in the world (Maui and Hawaii), a plant that achieves six feet in 20 years before bursting open its stalk of daisy-type flowers (and then it dies).

Only one road leaves Haleakala Crater and I was poised. The car in question passed the headquarters building and I set out to follow it, then pull it over. There were two couples in the car, from New York. "I'm pulling you over because I have a report you have a rare plant in your trunk . . ." The driver opened the trunk and there was four feet of silvery leaves and tangled roots. It is so rare that I am speechless. They didn't understand that what they had done was wrong. I remember asking, "Would you have gone into your neighbor's yard and dug up their rose bush?" Now it was they who were speechless. Tickets were written, an attempted rescue. The plant didn't survive.

— Lisa Eckert, Knife River



Attending Ranger Rendezvous have been a delight of mine since the early '70s. I have always felt close to the mission but never as close as when I sat in the audience at the Spokane Rendezvous where Deb Liggett gave her presentation on the devastation of Hurricane Andrew and the selfless help that had been given to the NPS staff there by their fellows across the service. This bond of extended family is as deeply entrenched within us all as mother nature is in our green blood. This connection was evidenced by the fact there was not a dry eye in the room after her presentation. The camaraderie of the occasion remains even today as a lump in my throat whenever I think about it.

— Marilyne V. Mabery
El Malpais volunteer

What issues would you like to see addressed in the pages of Ranger? Contact Teresa Ford, editor, or Ken Mabery, editorial adviser. Addresses are on the back cover.

Aztec Ruins *(continued from page 11)*

style of archeology at Aztec Ruins this past summer. The stonework crafted by the Pueblo ancestors has stood the test of centuries. Since its exposure to the elements, nature has been getting the upper hand. Year by year, stone by stone, the walls succumb to erosion, the impact of weather, burrowing rodents, and the unintended effect of thousands of visitors. Past efforts to repair its walls have been ongoing and expensive. Today, the monument is being preserved through a creative formula of technique and materials, science and professional partnership. The preservation technique called backfilling that began at Aztec in 1998 is continuing this season. Backfilling is the reburial of rooms with dirt in order to reduce the amount of wall exposed to the erosive forces of weather. This procedure decreases the need for mortar repair and veneer replacement and provides support for standing walls.

As the Aztec Ruins workers continue to backfill portions of the site in order to provide better preservation of the walls, Gary and Beth are busy documenting construction techniques, room features, wall and room measurements, mortar types, general room conditions and factors of deterioration. This process uses record research, field documentation, photography and graphics imagery. Photos and graphics will provide data to create three-dimensional digital maps of walls and rooms. This work creates a baseline of information for preservation, and provides additional information useful in interpreting the site.

Not only do employees at Aztec Ruins work hard to preserve the ruins, they also help visitors to find meaning and value in the site. Aztec Ruins with its kivas, projectile points, painted pots and remains are not merely artifacts, they give voice to the past with an important message of respect. There is no question that Gary Brown and Beth Chambers have found personal value in this site. And thanks to these two hard-working scientists, a part of our nation's past is better preserved. □

Joan Tracy is a seasonal ranger at Aztec Ruins.



Share your news!

We want to hear from you. Take a minute to tell others your news. Use the form on the inside back cover.

Don't perpetuate old ideas about rangers

By Joe Evans

I sat at the feet of Rick Smith as an impressive, young seasonal in the 1970s and have sought his counsel over the years. As such, I have no doubt as to his passion and caring for the National Park Service, as noted in his article in *Ranger* (Summer 2000). There also was a time, when I would have considered his comments about the ranger profession to be an appropriate warning shot across the bow of the profession.

So, it is with a degree of humility that I choose to address Smith's comments. I do so because I believe they perpetuate an old perception about rangers and do not reflect the many positive efforts that have occurred to address the protection ranger's role, particularly in the management of resources. Many of these have been described in various articles in *Ranger* over the last two years.

What I believe frustrates many rangers is the lack of understanding for their resource management/protection efforts and the continued narrow association of law enforcement work with non-resource related issues. Today, the Ranger Activities Morning Report has routine incident summaries describing cases involving resources protection. For example, incident Numbers 00-311 and

312, where Ranger Robert Still managed two excellent ARPA cases at Pea Ridge NMP

POINT/COUNTERPOINT

that resulted in \$48,000 in resource damage. Last year in the Intermountain Region, rangers managed 3,500 resource violations, including more than 80 poaching incidents and 125 ARPA violations. Recently in Yosemite Valley, a protection ranger seized 25 pounds of illegally collected Bracken Fern fronds and issued violation notices to visitors from California.

These efforts are but a snapshot of service wide efforts. On the broader front, colleague Bob Krumenaker recognized the value of resource-oriented law enforcement in his article in *Ranger*, Fall 1999. He also spoke enthusiastically at our "New Chief Ranger" courses. Lastly, there is a proposal in the FY02 NRC package for "resource protection" funding, and protection rangers actually have a seat on the planning group for the Cultural Resources Challenge!

I acknowledge there are pockets or individual protection rangers that lead to quotes as mentioned in Smith's article. However, through many conversations over the years, it is my fundamental belief that it is the higher

calling of protecting resources through the law enforcement tool which continues to attract a majority of rangers to the agency. Ranger Careers did not create "new" rangers. It asks that we ensure rangers have an appropriate understanding of resource issues, the ability to articulate them and to perform basic inventory and monitoring work, as appropriate. This complements and reinforces the work that rangers have done for decades. A chief ranger should be able to address these issues with training each year and to articulate resource-related goals. If they aren't doing this on their own initiative, the superintendent should hold them accountable for it.

Threats to park resources are nothing new. If anything, the threats are more complex, devious and profuse. Our defense should be in the combined efforts of all disciplines, as Krumenaker articulated last year in his "resource triangle" column. While there is work to be done, I encourage the agency to understand the "resource protection" efforts that rangers have provided in the past and will continue to provide in the future. □

Joe Evans is chief ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park.

Readers take issue with views; author defends opinions

By Rick Smith

I have received some interesting responses to my article, "Why I Still Care," in *Ranger* (Summer 2000). Several chief rangers in the Intermountain Region believe that I am dealing with old data as far as protection rangers are concerned. They point to the recently inaugurated Chief Rangers' course as a case in point. Evidently this course stresses the resources protection and education component of the protection ranger's job and makes it clear that the chief ranger is the one who is responsible for providing the necessary leadership to assure that this emphasis is translated to on-the-job activities on the part of their division employees. I had heard of this course and I am sorry that I didn't mention it in my article as one of the activities that rangers themselves have launched to highlight the importance of re-

sources protection and education in their routine activities. I am sure that the 60 or so chief rangers who have participated in the course have set new goals and objectives for their protection staffs. Joe Evans, Bob Howard and Steve Frye deserve considerable credit for designing and implementing the course.

Speaking of goals and objectives, another respondent claimed that the superintendent of his park did not clearly identify the resources management goals and objectives for the ranger staff, either for the short or long term. I believe that this is a critical point. The superintendent must be able to clearly articulate his/her resources management goals and not just rely on SFM, GMP or GPRA statements to chart the park's course. This should be part of the ongoing dialogue between the chief ranger and the

superintendent. After the superintendent and his/her senior staff determine what the resources goals and objectives are for the park, the chief should be prepared to state clearly how the protection staff will help the park achieve them. The chief should provide periodic updates on progress toward the accomplishment of the resources goals and objectives so that there can be no confusion by upper management about the resources management activities of the protection staff. If, as the Intermountain chief rangers suggest, this is a perception problem, not an actual one, then the protection rangers need to make sure that superintendents and those in regional and central offices understand clearly what the protection staff is up to.

Finally, I heard from a recent retiree who complained that during a recent visit to a park, he asked a ranger a resources-related

question. He says the ranger replied that he was a law enforcement ranger and that the visitor would have to go to the visitor center to get the information he was seeking. I hope that this is an isolated case. I, for one, would like the term "law enforcement ranger" to vanish from the NPS vocabulary. I prefer the title "protection ranger" to signify the broader responsibilities with which this division's employees are charged. I also hope that the typical protection ranger would be an adequate sidewalk interpreter so that he/she could satisfy the average visitor's curiosity about the park and its major resources.

These are the kinds of issues we hope to deal with during ANPR's 25th anniversary Rendezvous at Jackson Hole. There will be agenda time to deal with protection, interpretation and resources management issues. I look forward to hearing the different points of view about this and other major ranger concerns. For 25 years, ANPR has tried to deal with the topics that matter most to rangers. We'll be at it again in Jackson in October 2001.

I appreciate the interest of my respondents in this issue. This is one time when I would love to be wrong. □

Rick Smith retired from the NPS in 1994. Currently he works as a consultant, primarily on international affairs.

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International Chiefs of Police To Assess NPS Law Enforcement

By **Bill Supernaugh**
Badlands

The tragic deaths of NPS rangers Joe Kolodski and Steve Makuakane-Jarrell in 1998 and 1999, respectively, have raised serious questions about employee safety and preparedness. Park Service Director Robert Stanton has ordered a Servicewide review of the law enforcement program, including training, equipment and staffing levels. The prestigious International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has been chartered to undertake the review and deliver their report of findings to the Director by Sept. 30 of this year. ANPR President, Cindy Ott-Jones, Chief Ranger of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, will provide liaison assistance to the IACP study team as they travel to various locations throughout the country.

Ott-Jones led an evening group at ANPR's last Rendezvous through an update of the IACP review, including her role as team liaison, gathering information on concerns and issues and easing the passage of the study team into park culture. Review locations have been chosen for their cross section of park types and complexity, jurisdiction and travel costs. Site visits began last April to park clusters in Arizona, Florida, California, Virginia and Wyoming. Additional visits to centralized locations may be scheduled as time and travel costs permit, in order to gain the widest representation of interests and issues from program managers and field staff.

A large part of the study will focus on basic safety issues such as training, communications, safety equipment and workload factors. Findings, suggestions and recommendations will likely come on such longstanding issues as the Service's general law enforcement authority, law enforcement jurisdiction, geographic (and social) isolation, interagency cooperation, and budget for hiring and supporting an adequate, well-trained and safely equipped staff. While there is full acknowledgment that the resource protection function includes more than the law enforcement component, the study will focus on that portion of the total protection ranger duties. The United States

Park Police generally are excluded from this study except insofar as they overlap with park rangers in locations such as Golden Gate and sites in the Washington, D.C., area.

The IACP study team will have several important documents available for their use; including the V-RAP staffing and workload analysis, the recently conducted survey of women in law enforcement, and the Service's response to Section 801 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 or "Thomas Act." This legislation called for a review and analysis of the Service's law enforcement capability. Maureen Finnerty, a former ANPR president and then-associate director for operations and education revealed in a following session that the Service was only able to document a small percentage of the Thomas Act needs assessment through existing funding requests that parks had submitted to increase their law enforcement staffing or operations. This discrepancy was attributed to past policies of limiting the number of OFS increase packages that a park could submit and tying those requests to specific funding initiatives, which didn't include law enforcement.

There is general agreement that the study will truly address issues and past practices that have seen a reduction in the number of commissioned rangers and scaled back hours of operation, along with an increasing backlog of training needs and equipment purchases. This is an important opportunity for the Service to articulate fully the costs associated with managing its law enforcement program. It will potentially give us answers to lingering questions such as, "Are we asking for what we need?" and, "If not, why not?" □

Bill Supernaugh is the superintendent of Badlands National Park and a newly elected ANPR board member for internal communications.

LETTERS

Signed letters to the editor of 100 words or less may be published, space permitting. Please include address and daytime phone. *Ranger* reserves the right to edit letters for grammar or length. Mail to **Editor**, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401; fordedit@aol.com.

The Professional Ranger

Interpretation

Why Do Interpretive Planning?—There is a major movement under way in the National Park Service—comprehensive interpretive planning. What is a Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP)? Who should be involved in the process? How does it impact a park, visitors, partners? Who can use it? How can a park get one? Where can I turn for more information?

In 1994 a team of interpretive managers, supervisors and Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) planners began to work on a new planning chapter for NPS-6, the Service's guideline for interpretation. The following year, the chapter was released introducing the CIP—the next step in the evolution of interpretive planning, replacing the Interpretive Prospectus and the Annual Statement for Interpretation. That chapter defined the CIP as not just "an accumulation of information, but a solid blueprint from which the park's interpretive future is built." The CIP became the basic planning tool for interpretation, with three components of the Long Range Interpretive Plan, the Annual Implementation Plan and the Interpretive Database.

The CIP is designed to be flexible, comprehensive and goal-driven. It establishes desired outcomes, analyzes how best to achieve those outcomes and recommends specific actions. This five- to seven-year plan takes into account a wide array of interpretive services, programs, facilities, media and providers. These components work together to facilitate opportunities to meet the park's visitor experience goals and to communicate—in the most effective and efficient way—the park's purpose, significance and meanings through interpretive themes. The CIP identifies multiple audiences and updates the messages that we convey to strengthen opportunities for people to connect to parks.

While the plan itself is of value, benefit can also be found in the process, which involves broad-based participation. The planning process is collaborative and can include a number of people from all park divisions, as well as internal and external partners. Everyone who has some stake in the park's interpretive program, from the front-line interpreter or maintenance em-

ployee to a park neighbor or cooperator, can participate and become invested in the foundation the plan is laying. One chief wrote:

"I viewed the CIP process as an exciting, living work, a chance to be powerful partners in management, leadership and education . . . We wanted the document to serve as more than just a plan, but a living, working document that other managers in other divisions would be compelled to use." (Myra Dec, APIS)

A solid CIP can provide solutions to management problems and provide for preservation of resources, increased visitor understanding, appreciation and stewardship.

It can be useful to employees of all levels in all divisions whether s/he is conducting a monitoring study near an interpretive trail, cleaning up a parking area, restoring a cultural resource site, answering a telephone call, designing a web page, writing a funding request or briefing a visiting legislator.

Any park can benefit from a CIP. In fact, every NPS site is required to have a current one (see *Management Policies*), because it is designed to be fluid and dynamic, it doesn't impose a rigid framework that confines the program.

In previous years, a park would contact HFC and be added to an already long list. Today, a park has many avenues to explore. It can hire an outside planner or enlist the services of HFC, a regional or support office, or it can write it itself. A park can fund a CIP in several ways as well—through ONPS, fee demo, cooperating association or grant funds.

Two courses have been offered nationally on comprehensive interpretive planning. While the first course was offered in 1999, the second was completed Aug. 4 at Mather Training Center. Thirty-two participants, including two from state park systems, participated in the latter.

Many parks are using expertise that other parks have gained. As CIPs are under way and completed across the country, hands-on experience can be shared. Parks can also expect to see the newly completed Director's Orders #6, and Reference Manual #6 (in the works) in coming months. A booklet, which provides a nice overview of the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, will also be reprinted.

One of the founding fathers of the CIP stated, and it is a fitting conclusion, that:

"The Comprehensive Interpretive Plan is

really only a tool for making choices. It helps parks decide what their objectives are, who their audiences are, and what mix of media to use. The product is not the plan, but an effective and efficient interpretive program that achieves management goals and provides appropriate services for our visitors." (Russ Smith, PHSO—NER) □

— Tina Orcutt, Booker T. Washington

Resource Management

On Jan. 7, 2000, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt signed his concurrence with an official NPS interpretation of the 1916 Organic Act and the 1970 General Authorities Act, as amended. It's remarkable that this letter did not get more attention, because it signals an end to the internal tug-of-war waged over whether or not the NPS has a dual mandate to balance resource protection with visitor enjoyment. Hang this from the rafters and proclaim it throughout the land: **the dual mandate is dead**. "This interpretation should end any confusion over whether these laws give the NPS equal responsibilities to provide for the conservation of park resources and values and for their enjoyment. This interpretation makes it clear that, when there is an unavoidable conflict, conserving those resources and values is predominant." Of course, the courts have been saying this for years, but it's nice to see it in writing from the inside. Now, please, let's make sure our own people understand it and our training courses teach it!

While the House of Representatives has proposed \$9.4 million for the FY 2001 component of the **Natural Resource Challenge** (NRC), the Senate has offered \$10.8 million. Curiously, each chamber favored very different elements of the NPS budget proposal, which means that the upcoming conference committee could be very good for us if they choose to complement one another, or very bad if they agree on just the parts they both liked. Neither body wanted to fund either California desert or Alaska natural resource projects, which were Interior-added components not originally part of the NPS proposal. We have to keep remembering that without the NRC effort, we would not likely receive *any* of these increases. So even though the Congress is funding this initiative at lower levels than we are requesting, we are still doing very, very well.

While the NPS natural resource inven-

FY 2001 NRC Component	Administration Budget	House Budget	Senate Budget
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	\$1.60 million	\$1.60 million	--
Natural Resources Data Management	\$1.25 million	\$1.10 million	--
Air Emissions Inventory	\$0.20 million	\$0.20 million	--
Vital Signs Monitoring	\$4.20 million	\$4.20 million	\$ 3.50 million
Native and Exotic/ T&E Species	\$3.40 million	\$2.29 million	\$3.40 million
Vegetation Mapping	\$1.75 million	--	\$1.75 million
Water Resource Protection	\$0.83 million	--	\$0.50 million
Water Quality Monitoring	\$1.28 million	--	
Learning Centers	\$0.90 million	--	\$0.90 million
Resource Assessments for Planning	\$0.50 million	--	--
Resource Restoration/Protection Act	\$0.50 million	--	--
California Desert Restoration	\$1.50 million	--	--
Alaska Project Funding	\$0.55 million	--	--
Total	\$18.46 million	\$9.39 million	\$10.75 million

tory and monitoring program converts over to the "vital signs" model being funded in the NRC, we're still a long way from having good indicators of resource condition for each park. By good, I mean relevant, accurate, up-to-date, and useful. In other words, specific, current information about the most important resources in each park that managers can use when making decisions. I don't mean to suggest that we are not making progress – but it's painfully slow, even if accelerating. In the meantime, the **National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA)** and the **National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)** have teamed up to develop a **State of the Parks** monitoring and reporting system that will hopefully complement our own. These advocacy groups clearly are not in a position to go out and measure park natural and cultural resources, and they acknowledge that they need the NPS to make this work. But what NPCA and NTHP can do better than the NPS is to communicate their

findings to the American public and decision makers in the political arena. They envision a simple report-card system where parks are graded on resource condition, threats to those resources, and (most interestingly), "conservation capacity," which they define as adequate funding and staffing to provide for resource stewardship. To be useful, the indicators have to be both sophisticated and easily measured, which won't be easy. A lot of NPS people at all levels are supporting this project. So far, four parks have been selected as pilots: Point Reyes, Glacier-Waterton, Rocky Mountain and Adams. The Waterton connection also means Parks Canada is involved. Mark Peterson, NPCA Rocky Mountain regional director, is coordinating the four-year project, and Colorado State University has been contracted to provide academic rigor to the effort.

The horrific loss of hundreds of homes in Los Alamos, N.M., due to the escape of an

NPS prescribed burn at nearby Bandelier has been well-documented in the media. The Bandelier staff will never be the same. Superintendent Roy Weaver has retired and other careers may change. I'm not in a position to judge either these people or the decisions they made, but it's a shame that political concerns are more conspicuous than efforts to learn from this tragedy. We've always known that fire is dangerous, but for me this was the first realization that the decisions we make in parks every day can have huge, unintended consequences.

I am sensitive to another side of this tragedy, one that is not being told. Notwithstanding this one fateful and catastrophic prescribed fire, it needs to be said that Weaver, Charisse Sydoriak (former chief of resource management) and the excellent staff of Bandelier, were responsible for one of the most progressive, effective and far-reaching ecological restoration programs ever seen in the national park system. They were doing a remarkable job of integrating natural and cultural resource values and information in park management. I fear it will be decades before that park will be able to regain the momentum lost last spring.

— Bob Krumenaker, Valley Forge

Protection

Note: In this issue Ranger welcomes a new writer, Kevin Moses, to this column.

We Took An Oath — I can think of only a handful of vocations in which personnel must swear to an oath prior to entering their office. Of course, soldiers, marines, sailors and airmen of our Armed Forces and our elected political figures all raise their hand and recite an airy promise to do their best. Several other professions that I have not mentioned require it, too. And then there is us: United States National Park Rangers. We, too, commit to an oath. Why is it that we swear and affirm in the presence of witnesses that we shall do our jobs? Isn't that what performance evaluations are for? Do we take this oath only for the sake of ceremony? I think not. The idea of our swearing to an oath reaches far beyond the scope of obligatory performance evaluations: it tempers the caliber of our attitudes. As U.S. rangers, we hold a position of public trust — a position not for the weak or fainthearted —

(continued on page 28)

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Insulated mug, large, black (20 oz.)	\$6.00			Canvas Carry-on Bag - green with tan lettering (National Park Service)- 19x10x10 with two end pockets	\$29.50		
Insulated mug, small, gray (12 oz.)	\$4.50						
ANPR Tattoo (2 per order) (SALE!)	\$.50			Coozie lined can holder, green with gold ANPR logo	\$3.50		
ANPR decal	\$1.50						
Plastic stadium cups	\$1.00			Leather folder, tan with gold ANPR logo in lower right corner	\$19.50		
ANPR coffee mug (ceramic)	\$6.00						
Pewter key ring (SALE!)	\$4.50			NEW ITEM!	COST	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Brass key ring (SALE!)	\$4.50			Hoofnagle Rangerroom notecards - winter scene, blank inside	10 for \$7.50		
Large belt buckle, brass (3-in.) (SALE!)	\$17.50						
Large belt buckle, pewter (3-inch) (SALE!)	\$17.50			Subtotal			
Large totebag, cream & forest green	\$15.00			Shipping & handling (see chart)			
Penlights (marbled gray only)(SALE!)	\$10.00			TOTAL (U.S. currency only)			
Small Swiss army knife w/ 4 tools, 1 and 1/2-inch blade, (black, red or blue - circle color) (SALE!)	\$15.00			Shipping & Handling Orders up to \$10 \$3.50 \$10.01 to \$20 \$4.00 \$20.01 to \$50 \$5.00 \$50.01 to \$100 \$7.00 Over \$100 \$10.00			
Croakies (eyeglass holder) - Forest Green (SALE!) "National Park Service" "Park Ranger"	\$4.00 \$4.00			Send order form and check — <i>payable to ANPR</i> — to Jeannine McElveen, HCR 82, Box 110, Kimberly, OR 97848. Name _____ Address _____ _____ Phone _____ <i>Questions???</i> Call Jeannine McElveen at (541) 934-2423; jmc004@aol.com			
T-shirts w/ large two-color ANPR logo White - heavy 100% cotton Circle size: M, L, XL, X, XL	\$9.50 \$10.50			Do you have any requests for sales items for ANPR's 25th Anniversary Rendezvous (October 2001 in Jackson, Wyo.)? If so, please contact Jeannine by e-mail or regular mail.			
Rendezvous T-shirts from Ft. Myers Six-color screenprint on forest green, heavy 100% cotton; (SALE!) Circle size: Large only	\$2.00						
Rendezvous T-shirts from Tucson Tan with dark green imprint heavy 100% cotton; (SALE!) Circle size: M, L, XL and XXL	\$2.00						
Rendezvous T-shirts from Knoxville White with multi-color design heavy 100% cotton; (SALE!) Circle size: M, L, XL and XXL	\$2.00						
Cloisonne pin with ANPR logo	\$2.00						
Ball cap (beige) with embroidered ANPR logo (SALE!)	\$10.00						

ANPR Reports

From the Hill

During the second session of the 106th Congress, the committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over the National Park System in both the House and the Senate have been busy with legislative and oversight matters pertaining to the parks.

In the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation has held hearings on over 40 bills pertaining to the National Park System. Most of these measures concern the authorization of new area studies, boundary adjustments at individual parks, the designation of wild and scenic rivers and national heritage areas, or other park-specific actions. Over half the bills have been marked up and reported, and either await action on the Senate floor or have already passed. Action in the House has been generally similar, with the Committee on Resources having held hearings and mark-ups on many of the same or similar measures. A few bills have passed both the House and Senate and become public laws after being signed by the President.

Oversight hearings have been held on a wide variety of issues in both the House and the Senate, including the proposed fiscal year 2001 budget, concessions management, the use of off-road vehicles, access concerns, and fire management. On May 25, oversight hearings were held in both the House and the Senate on the recent announcement by the Department of the Interior and the NPS concerning the plan to prohibit the use of snowmobiles in most areas of the National Park System. The hearings also focused on the winter use planning effort currently underway in Yellowstone and Grand Teton, and the implications for the use of snowmobiles in those parks. Many members of Congress were alarmed by the announcement on snowmobiles, viewing the issue in the broader context of access to public lands in general.

On June 7, the House held an oversight hearing on fire management on federal lands, precipitated by the catastrophic Cerro Grande Fire in New Mexico. The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held a hearing on the same issue on July 27, receiving testimony from the General Accounting Office concerning their own investigation of

the circumstances surrounding the fire. The major federal land management agencies also testified concerning fire management policies in general. The GAO's findings were generally consistent with those of the investigation made within the Department of the Interior shortly after the fire, but suggested a few changes in fire policy and its implementation.

Because of space limitations, unfortunately this article can do little more than provide a very brief and superficial account of the actions in Congress that affect the National Park System and NPS employees. But if you have an interest in gaining an understanding of the role of Congress with respect to the national parks, you might want to watch for the vacancy announcement for the Bevinetto Fellowship, which should be on the street about the same time as this issue of *Ranger*. This two-year program is an outstanding developmental opportunity in which the incumbent spends the first year working for the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The second year is spent as a Legislative Affairs Specialist in WASO. The experience provides an opportunity to work directly with members of Congress and their staffs, and with the leadership of the NPS and the Department of the Interior on issues and legislation pertaining to the National Park Service. If you have questions about the program, please feel free to contact the author at (202) 224-7555, or second-year Bevinetto Fellow Randy Turner at (202) 208-7676.

— Gary Pollock
Bevinetto Fellow

Elections

ANPR members have elected these candidates for Board of Directors' positions:

Education and Training — Max Lockwood, WASO's Youth Programs Division

Internal Communications — Bill Supernaugh, superintendent at Badlands National Park

Strategic Planning — Ed Rizzotto, the New England Cluster's housing management coordinator, Boston Support Office

Retirement

Facts about Individual Retirement Accounts and 401(k) Retirement Plans — Which Plans Are Best for You?

Retirement planning involves several knotty issues concerning the right plans presenting the best returns with the least tax consequences. The Government's Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) is, of course, the best used to build tax-deferred savings. However, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) provide additional growth. But which IRAs should be used?

- ▶ If someone qualifies for a deductible IRA and a Roth IRA, to which should he/she contribute?
- ▶ When should someone convert a deductible IRA to a Roth IRA?
- ▶ What should be the order of preference between saving in a deductible IRA, a Roth IRA, and the TSP with matching contributions?

A person (let's call her Kathy) decides to forego \$1,000 of spending this year to save for retirement in 20 years. She invests in a bond fund with a return of 7 percent a year. She currently is in the 28 percent tax bracket and expects to be in the same tax bracket during retirement.

If Kathy saves in a *taxable* account, she begins with a \$1,000 investment of *aftertax* funds. Since she is earning 7 percent each year but the earnings are taxed at a 28 percent rate, the funds grow at an *aftertax* rate of return of 5.04 percent [7 percent - 0.28(7)]. In 20 years, she will have \$2,674 of *aftertax* funds.

If Kathy saves in a Roth IRA, she would invest \$1,000 of *aftertax* funds — that is, the contribution is not deductible from income in the contribution year — and the funds would grow tax-exempt. She invests \$1,000 and, in 20 years earning 7 percent, is worth \$3,870 after taxes.

If she were to save using a *deductible* IRA, she would be able to invest \$1,389 of *pretax* funds, which is the equivalent of \$1,000 of *aftertax* funds. [In other words, the \$1,389 deductible IRA contribution reduces taxes \$389 (28 percent of \$1,389); by forgoing \$1,000 of spending, which requires *aftertax* dollars, she can invest \$1,389 of *pretax* dollars.] The \$1,389 invested at 7 percent for 20 years turns into \$5,275. If she withdraws the

entire amount, she will owe taxes of 28 percent, for an aftertax amount of \$3,870.

Lessons learned:

- It is important to distinguish pre-tax dollars from after-tax dollars.
- When the tax rates in the contribution year and the withdrawal year are the same, the investor who saves in a deductible IRA effectively earns the pretax rate of return on an aftertax basis.
- When the tax rates in the contribution year and the withdrawal year are the same, the deductible IRA is like the Roth IRA in that it effectively provides tax-exempt returns *per after-tax dollar of original investment*. Based on this framework, it is easy to see why the deductible IRA is sometimes referred to as a front-loaded IRA, while the Roth is called a back-loaded IRA. That is, the deductible IRA gets the tax break in the contribution year, while the Roth gets the break in the withdrawal year. Assuming the same initial contributions, the two investments are equivalent. (However, under current tax law the maximum allowable contributions to each are not equivalent.)

Question 1: *Should an investor convert funds from a deductible IRA to a Roth IRA, thus incurring an immediate tax liability, or retain funds in the deductible IRA?*

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 allows individuals to convert or roll over a traditional, deductible IRA into a Roth IRA subject to an income limitation. Taxpayers with adjusted gross income (AGI) at or below \$100,000 can convert part or all of a deductible IRA into a Roth IRA. The converted amount counts as income for the year, but it does not count against the AGI limit. The

conversion makes sense if and only if the taxes associated with the conversion will be paid from funds in a taxable account.

Other factors could affect the decision to convert and these factors generally favor conversion:

- Unlike a deductible IRA an individual is not required to take minimum distributions at age 70⁺. The funds can continue to grow tax-exempt in a Roth.
- Conversion eliminates the uncertainty of the tax rate.
- Withdrawals from a deductible IRA are part of adjusted gross income and, therefore, may increase taxes on Social Security benefits. In contrast, qualified distributions from a Roth IRA are not considered income and will not have this effect.
- Conversion may reduce estate taxes. Suppose Kathy dies at age 80 and has \$100,000 of before-tax funds in a deductible IRA. Instead, if she had converted the deductible IRA to a Roth and paid taxes at 28 percent from IRA funds, she would have had \$72,000 of aftertax funds in a Roth IRA. Both IRAs present \$72,000 of after-tax funds – which is after income taxes. However, estate taxes do not distinguish between the before-tax funds in a deductible IRA and the aftertax funds in a Roth IRA. Her estate would be worth \$28,000 less if she converted to a Roth IRA.

Question 2: *If someone can contribute to either kind of IRA, should he/she contribute to a deductible IRA or a Roth IRA?*

Each individual can make a maximum contribution to all IRAs – deductible, non-deductible, and Roth – of \$2,000 per year. The deductible and Roth are clearly preferable to the non-deductible IRA.

Rules affecting eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA are relatively simple. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of eligibility requirements for the deductible IRA.

Contributions to a Roth IRA are subject to income limits. For single taxpayers, the \$2,000 contribution limit is phased out between adjusted gross income of \$95,000 and \$110,000. For joint filers, contributions are phased out between adjusted gross income of \$150,000 and \$160,000.

Eligibility rules regarding deductible IRAs depend upon whether the individual (even if his or her spouse is *not* covered by a plan at

work) is an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan (FERS or CSRS).

Singles who are not an active participant in a retirement plan can make a maximum deductible IRA contribution of \$2,000 a year; there is no income level.

Active participants below a threshold level of income may make a \$2,000 deductible IRA contribution. The deductible portion of the contribution is phased out between the lower threshold level and a higher income level, and the contribution is non-deductible above the higher income level. For single taxpayers, the threshold income level for the year 2000 is \$32,000, and the deductible portion phases out between adjusted gross incomes of \$32,000 and \$42,000. The phase out range is scheduled to increase each year until it settles at \$50,000 to \$60,000 for the year 2005 and thereafter. For married filing jointly taxpayers, the threshold income level for year is \$52,000, and the deductible portion phases out between \$52,000 and \$62,000. The phase out range is scheduled to gradually increase to \$80,000 to \$100,000 for year 2007 and thereafter.

Consider now a married couple filing jointly, when one spouse is an active participant but the other spouse is not. Prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1997, the non-active spouse was considered an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan merely because his or her spouse was an active participant. Now, subject to income limits, the couple can make a \$2,000 deductible contribution for the non-active spouse. The phase-out occurs between adjusted gross incomes of \$150,000 and \$160,000. Thus under the new regulations most homemakers can now make a \$2,000 deductible IRA contribution.

As in Question 1 factors favor the Roth:

- In a Roth IRA, an individual is not required to take minimum distributions at age 70⁺, and the funds can continue to grow tax-exempt.
- Qualified (tax-free) distributions from a Roth IRA are not considered income and will not effect Social Security benefits.
- Estate tax considerations also favor the Roth.

Question 3: *Should someone prefer a Roth IRA or a deductible pension with matching contribution?*

ROAD MAP for my heirs

ANPR has prepared a "Road Map" to assist family or friends in handling the many details required when a spouse or loved one dies.

The notebook contains fill-in-the-blank forms for Social Security benefits, insurance facts, bank account information, anatomical gift wishes and much more.

Cost — \$10, plus \$4 for shipping and handling. U.S. currency only. Make check payable to ANPR and send to: Frank Betts, 4560 Larkbunting Drive, #7A, Fort Collins, CO 80526.

Kathy's income level makes her eligible to save for her retirement in any of these retirement accounts: deductible IRA, Roth IRA or 401(k) (the Thrift Savings Plan) with a 50 percent matching contribution from her company. When possible, she should save all she can in these tax-favored accounts. If she can only save enough for one of these choices, which should she choose?

We have already seen that a Roth IRA is usually preferable to a deductible IRA. It is easy to see that a retirement plan with a matching contribution is almost always preferable to a Roth IRA.

In the governments 401(k) (TSP) plan for the FERS employee, the employee receives matching contributions. FERS employees can contribute up to 10 percent of their salary and the government matched 5 percent. For instance, if the employee contributes \$3,000 the government kicks in \$1,500. FERS employees who have trouble putting the maximum of 10 percent in the TSP should always contribute the 5 percent to get the full government matching 5 percent. Then, if funds

become available for increased retirement savings, the Roth is always the best choice. After retirement some tax-free income may be welcome. When saving for retirement, Kathy should save first in the retirement account with matching contribution. Her second choice should probably be to save in the Roth IRA.

Summary

First, should someone convert a deductible IRA or to a Roth IRA? The analysis concludes that individuals should usually convert funds from a traditional deductible IRA to a Roth IRA if the taxes will be paid from a taxable account. Conversion seldom makes sense if the taxes must be paid from the deductible IRA.

Second, should someone contribute to a deductible IRA or a Roth IRA if he can contribute to either IRA? The analysis concludes that individual would usually contribute to the Roth IRA because it allows a \$2,000 investment of *aftertax funds*, while the deductible IRA only allows a \$2,000

investment of *pretax funds*. Thus the Roth effectively allows a larger investment in a tax-sheltered account. The exception exists for individuals who expect to be in a much lower tax bracket during retirement or in a little lower tax bracket and expect to withdraw the funds within 10 years.

Third, should someone prefer to save in a Roth IRA or a deductible pension with matching contribution? FERS employees in the government's TSP have a 5 percent matching contribution. When the employee contributes 10 percent it means the employee begins with a 50 percent larger investment portfolio and, for a given return, will end with a 50 percent larger nest egg. This is too good a deal to pass up. CSRS employees can contribute their 5 percent, even though they have no matching contributions, and then to maximize tax-deferred retirement savings by investing in a \$2,000 Roth IRA.

A good website to check out is <http://www.fedweek.com> □

— Frank Betts, Retired

Letters (continued from front inside cover) be expected.

By the time this decision was made, we didn't have enough time to adequately prepare something for this edition of *Ranger*. So, this letter is to whet your appetite, and to let you know that we will have an article or some other piece in the next edition.

— Bill Wade, Rick Smith, Rick Gale

Reconstruct Cultural Resources

(Note: Dr. Al Dittert, much published Southwestern archeologist and longtime researcher of the Acoma pueblo culture, had hoped to write an article for this issue. Personal commitments precluded him from doing that, and we received this letter instead. We hope that he will be able to contribute in the future.)

When we had the El Malpais National Monument meeting I had suggested that the impact on cultural resources could be lessened and valuable information displayed by building copies of parts of the resources. This went over like a lead balloon. However, the past experience that my students and I have gained by constructing villages (Hohokam, Pima, Apache, Maricopa and others) and the acceptance by the public has shown that it can be a

valuable educational tool. Several archaeological parks have built reconstructions of certain structures so that people can actually experience the habitations without damage to the resource itself. Pueblo Grande here in Phoenix is doing this at the moment.

Quite a while ago, Dr. John M. Roberts came to the Laboratory of Anthropology during a research sabbatical to work on a project termed "The Emotional Involvement of Visitors in Parks and Monuments." I was director of the lab at that time and I became very interested in the program. I was also head of the New Mexico State Monuments and we were trying to bring them to life. Working with John started a friendship that lasted until John died. There were a lot of things that we learned especially about what people think is important about a historic park development. Most of these things can be illustrated in reconstructed units.

— Al Dittert
aedanth@worldnet.att.net

Thanks for Help

Please tell the board members of your organization that Marcelo Segalerba and I are very grateful to ANPR and the National Parks Foundation for the help that will let us

attend next IRF Congress in South Africa. We are especially grateful for the contact of Rick Smith. He showed a true interest in our participation in that congress. Thank you very much. We wish you success in steering your Association so important for the present and future of U.S. parks and their employees.

— Juan Carlos Gambarotta, President
Asociacion de Guardaparques
del Uruguay

Thoughtful Perspective

I enjoyed reading the Perspective column by former park ranger Rick Smith (*Ranger*, Summer 2000). I agree with him that we do still care about one of our nation's best ideas — the protection of America's prime natural and cultural resources. One thing that might help us do a better job in this regard is to once again define both the park visitors and the park employees as essential park resources. We, the public and the employee, may be part of the problem, but we are also part of the solution. Thanks again for a thoughtful Perspective.

— Ron Mackie
Ahwahnee, CA

SUPER CONCERNS

Editor's Note: This is a new regular column in which superintendents will briefly outline their top two or three resource/management issues. Various professional challenges might include such issues as exotic species, endangered species, poaching, fire management, off-road vehicles, vandalism, major special events, ARPA thefts and other critical archeological issues, and visitor use conflicts. Rather than dwell on famous historic events, natural wonders or budget limitations, we hope to offer new insights to individual parks and inform readers of the varied challenges of field management. If you have a suggestion or want to contribute to this column, please contact the editor at fordedit@aol.com.

By **Maria Burks**

Cape Cod

When most folks think of Cape Cod National Seashore they probably picture beautiful ocean beaches, maybe a kettle pond or two and a plate of fried clams. Unless they've worked here. Then they are likely to picture tough public meetings, media articles on topics like local "way of life" and joint town/park planning sessions complete with flip chart and facilitator.

This park is intertwined, both politically and physically, with its neighboring six towns. Our resources are both tremendously varied and very fragile. And, we have more than 5 million visits a year. Several of our neighboring towns own and operate beaches adjacent to ours inside the park, and we share interests in potable water, roadways and kettle ponds. These and other factors combine to make a seemingly bottomless mix of challenges and opportunities in management.

Several of these challenges relate to the unusual pattern of land ownership in Cape Cod. Authorized in 1961, ours was the first park unit created by Congress where no land was yet federally owned open space. Furthermore, more than 600 private residences (most of them summer homes) were inside the park boundary and were allowed by the enabling legislation to remain. However, any new development begun after a cutoff date in the law was subject to condemnation. About 100 property owners chose to risk new development even after the cutoff date appeared in the draft legislation. When the legislation passed as drafted, federal realty specialists began buying their properties.

To ease the blow, Congress allowed an



NPS photo courtesy of Cape Cod

option: sellers, if they chose, could take part of their fair market value selling price in payment at closing, and part in the form of a retained right to use and occupy the property for any period of time up to 25 years. Many sellers chose to retain the home, and have enjoyed up to a quarter of a century of mortgage-free vacations.

Unfortunately, the law of unintended consequences kicked in about the time these "reservations of use and occupancy" began to expire. As some properties were not purchased until 15 years after the park was authorized, up to two generations of children and grandchildren had summered in these homes and the reservors had developed strong ties to them. When the time came to leave, the former owners, united in their distress, also united in their efforts to amend the deal. They challenged the original sales, alleging harassment, doctored appraisals, midnight threats. They and their friends wrote letters to the editor and to their congressional representatives.

We ultimately resolved the issue, although it took two-and-a-half years to work through the options and make a decision that we could all live with. Although we did offer some permits (at market rates) for continued occupancy, we did so only when a series of screenouts showed that resources were not at risk, and that the park could not either use the property or tear it down. In such cases, issuing the permit eliminated a vacant property and the liability associated with it. The costs of permit administration have been completely covered by the permit fees. As the park obtains funds for demolition, permits will be allowed to expire.

Ironically, the 600 privately owned houses allowed to remain have been among the least of our day-to-day management problems. Many of our residents are respectful of park resources and value their privileged posi-

tion. However, to protect the character of the park we are required by law to regulate the ways they use, add on to and remodel their houses, and to prevent them from subdividing and adding a new house. We have a special regulation to effect this, the contents of which must be codified by each town in the form of a zoning bylaw.

The current regulation is dated and seriously inadequate. Under the pressure of the current boom economy, many of the homes inside the park are being remodeled and expanded in ways grossly incompatible with the traditional Cape Cod ambience. We need to rewrite the regulation, and our plan is to try a negotiated rulemaking, in which all the major interested parties are appointed by the secretary of Interior to help the park draft the actual language of the new regulation. This will maximize our chances of writing a regulation that we can all live with.

Our days are shaped by these "neighborly" conversations as often as they are by internal business, our visitors and the technical demands of the resource. Frankly, there are few decisions of importance that we can make without some form of local consultation — if we want the decision to hold up over time, that is. That's why we have a citizens' advisory commission (the first ever in the park system). That's why our communities and we are jointly funding detailed research into use of the sole-source fresh water aquifer we all share. That's why we are looking at a coordinated approach to the siting of telecommunications transmissions facilities. And so forth, issue after issue. Our legislation charged us with "preserving in its present state" the resources and ambience of the park. By definition that is impossible. The nature of life is change. But managing and shaping that change is possible to some degree as long as all of us with a stake in the outcome participate in the process. □

Maria Burks is the superintendent at the Cape Cod National Seashore.



NPS photo courtesy of Cape Cod

IRF Update



By Rick Smith

The International Committee has been active for the last year, getting ready for the 3rd World Congress of the International Ranger Federation, scheduled for Kruger National Park in South Africa. Two years ago at the Tucson Rendezvous, the Board of Directors of ANPR gave the international committee permission to launch a fund raising campaign to seek donations to provide funding for Latin American delegates who would not be able to attend the Congress without some support. Committee members contacted NGOs and Foundations with special interest in international conservation. The committee was able to raise \$15,000; ANPR members had already contributed approximately \$3,000 for the same purpose. With this \$18,000, ANPR will be able to finance the travel and congress costs for these delegates:

Ronald Mora, Costa Rica, IRF representative for the area of Central America.

Juan Carlos Gambarotta, Uruguay, IRF representative for South America

Pedro Prieto, Argentina, official representative of the newly established Argentine Ranger Association

Rafael Gutiérrez, Costa Rica, President of the Costa Rican Ranger Association

Elicer Cruz, Ecuador, official representative of the Galapagos Islands Ranger Association

Marcelo Segalera, Uruguay, member of the Uruguayan Ranger Association.

Your international committee also coordinated the selection of delegates from Latin America who will receive funding from the World Heritage Center in Paris. The delegates must have some connection to a World Heritage Site. These delegates are:

Alejandro Caparrós, Argentina, park ranger in Los Glaciares National Park, a World Heritage Site
Desirée Cruz, Public Information Officer, Galapagos National Park, Ecuador, a World Heritage Site
Lucía Peñuñuri, official in PROFEPA, Mexico's Natural Resources Law Enforcement Agency
Sergio Rusak, Argentina, Fire Management Officer for Argentine Protected Area System

Hopefully, these representatives will carry back to their countries the enthusiasm that all of us have felt who have been fortunate enough to attend one or both of the previous congresses. They will also assist ANPR in stimulating additional country affiliations in

the Western Hemisphere. We presently are negotiating with Cuba, Venezuela and Chile as potential new affiliations with IRF. Yvette Ruan, IRF's representative for North America and an ANPR member, is dealing with the rangers in the Mexican State of Chiapas as potential affiliated members. We also welcomed the Argentine Ranger Association and the Galapagos Islands National Park Ranger Association into the IRF ranks. The list of IRF members continues to grow.

International committee member Jeff Ohlfs took the initiative and designed and had

produced an attractive shoulder patch for the International Ranger Federation. Not only will the patches be a sales item in Kruger, but you can also count on the fact that they will be used as barter items to add to Ohlfs's already legendary collection international ranger uniforms and accouterments.

At the Jackson Hole Rendezvous in the fall of 2001, we will be looking for new members for the international committee. If your vision doesn't stop at the borders of our country and you want to make life for rangers in other countries better, we invite you to join us in our campaign to help rangers in this hemisphere to form national associations and become part of the international ranger family. □

This is a short speech I asked Juan Carlos to deliver on IRF's behalf to the opening of the Argentine Ranger Association Congress. The Congress was a huge success. There were 200 participants from four countries. Many of the important politicians showed up. I believe that our Argentine colleagues were stunned by the response. They call the event historic in the history of Argentine conservation. Nothing like this had ever happened before.

IRF co-sponsored the event and my speech served, I hope, to remind the participants of that fact.

On behalf of the rangers who are members of the associations affiliated with the International Ranger Federation, I send you greetings from the state of New Mexico in the United States. I also congratulate you. The attendance at this, your first meeting, proves once again that rangers can be the catalysts for improving the protection and preservation of the resources contained within the parks and equivalent reserves of Argentina and surrounding countries.

We should be very clear about the urgency of this preservation and protection. The modern world is rapidly closing in on our remaining wild places. Outside our protected areas, we have modified natural processes, harnessing them to meet human needs. In is only in our parks and reserves that the natural world exists as it once did. In that sense, our protected areas serve as a valuable contrast to our daily lives. It is not that our civilization is advancing too rapidly. It's just that if there weren't places like national parks, we would have nothing

against which to measure the speed of the advance.

As guardians, then, of these important places, rangers play an important role in maintaining a healthy human population. We protect the places where people come to get away from the urgent meetings, the important phone calls, the answer-right-now e-mails, and the one thousand other things that create stress in our modern lives. We preserve the places where people can take off their watches, turn off their radios, shut down their cell phones and computers, and live life according to biological rhythms, not the pace of human commerce.

One other service that park rangers provide to their fellow citizens is also very important. It is abundantly clear that if the world is going to survive, its inhabitants must develop an ethic that features respect for the environment in which we exist. Rangers are key people in the web of educators who are helping the world see that humans are not the only passengers on the space ship we call the earth. We share it with countless other creatures which make up the ecology of our planet. Someone has to speak for the wolves and the amoebae of the world. I am proud that it is the rangers who are the speakers.

I hope your congress is productive and challenging. I wish you all the best of luck in your careers. Good luck and God bless you for the work you do.

— Rick Smith
Vice presidente de la FIG

All in the Family

Please send news about you and your family. All submissions must be *typed or printed* and should include the author's return address and phone number.

Send via e-mail to fordedit@aol.com or write to **Teresa Ford, Editor**, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401. Changes of address should be sent separately to the ANPR Business Manager, P.O. Box 108, Larned, KS 67550-0108.

Jeff Bransford (PAIS 99) is a seasonal visitor use assistant. A student at Texas A&M University, he also is president of the student branch of National Recreation and Park Association. He hopes to find an internship in the summer of 2001 and a permanent position. Address: 8822 Rustling Breeze, San Antonio, TX 78254-5505; (210) 681-2026.

David Brennan (SEKI 80-85, DENA 85, SEKI 86-90, YOSE 90-93, GRCA 93-00) now is the chief ranger at Crater Lake. Previously he was the South Rim district ranger at Grand Canyon. Address: P.O. Box 143, Crater Lake, OR 97604.

Catherine Burns (GRSM 99) is a law enforcement ranger at Glacier. Address: HCR 72, Box 3-22, St. Mary, MT 59417.

Tom Graham (BLRI, DEWA, FLETC, LAME, OZAR, FLETC/UMES, Retired 95) and **Peggy** have made the final move. Tom has spent 12 years in pastoral ministry, five full time, and is now is pastor of the Odenville United Methodist Church in Odenville, Ala. Peggy gets to take care of one of their three grandchildren five days a week. Permanent address/phone: 605 Third Ave., Odenville, AL 35120; (205) 629-6624; rrrrtom@yahoo.com

Julius Lang — Volunteer Extraordinaire

Julius Lang stepped down from his National Park Service seasonal position in 1995, but he continues to volunteer his time to the parks he loves.

After a long career as a salesman and international management consultant, Lang's NPS career began as a volunteer in 1990. A year later he was hired as a seasonal park ranger at Acadia. He then worked seasonally at Casa Grande, Saguaro, Death Valley, Ozark Riverways and San Antonio Missions. In addition, volunteer work sites included Fort Sumter, Joshua Tree and Washington state parks.

A stroke in 1995 interrupted Lang's ranger work until he recovered enough to walk and get around. Then he worked as a volunteer at Texas state parks, White Sands and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Lang, a native of Independence, Mo., and his wife, Billie, decided to "hang up the keys" and stop their wandering in 1997. They now have settled in San Antonio. Lang continues to volunteer three days a week at San Antonio Missions where he reports he is "still going strong" at age 81.



Shortly after ANPR members **Sue** and **Bob Hansen** moved to Padre Island, Bob was hit by a drunk driver near the entrance station. He suffered a severe injury resulting in the amputation of one foot. By mid-July Bob was transferred to a rehabilitation center, working on regaining his strength and learning to do what he needs to do to come home. He was anticipating to be discharged by mid-August. He also will be fitted with a prosthesis that best fits his needs. The man who hit Bob was charged with a third degree felony and will go to trial sometime after Aug. 31. Get well wishes can be sent to Bob at 14721 Whitecap Blvd., #246, Corpus Christi, TX 78418; hansen@smart.net

Jim Houseman (GATE, CURE, BITH, GLCA) has left his position as a criminal investigator

at Glen Canyon and is now a special agent with NOAA Fisheries in Roseburg, Ore., working on endangered salmon and steelhead. **Beth Houseman** (GATE, CURE, CHIS, BITH, GLCA) has left her position as facility management assistant at Glen Canyon and is busy getting daughters **Rachel** and **Rebekah** settled. Their new address is 109 Frontier Court, Sutherlin, OR 97479; betjam@aol.com

Bob Howard (YOSE, GRTE, EVER, ROMO, SWRO, LYJO) and **Cherry Payne** (NCR, CHOH, GRTE, EVER, WASO-WRD, YOSE, LODI, SAAN) are relocating from Texas to South Florida. Bob will be management assistant and Cherry will be chief of interpretation at Everglades. Daughter **Kate**, 14, is excited to start high school, and Charlie the dog is, as usual, oblivious to it all.

Jeri Mihalic (YOSE, INDU, BAND, YOSE, CACO, NOCA, SERO) joined husband, **Dave Mihalic**, in Yosemite in February. She continues to work with WASO and Albright on implementation of the MAXIMO maintenance management program along with other spouses with permanent-intermittent status. P.O. Box 426, Yosemite, CA 95389.

Faye Walmsley (CHAM 85-86, MORU 86-92, MACA 92-97, CHOH 97-00) is a district interpreter at Gulf Islands NS, Mississippi District. Previously she was a district interpreter at C&O Canal NHP. Address/phone: Gulf Islands NS, 3500 Park Road, Ocean Springs, MS 39564; (228) 875-9057. □

Give a friend an ANPR membership

The Association of National Park Rangers has been an organization looking out for your interests for 21 years now. As a member, you have access to many benefits. Included are:

- ▶ Quarterly *Ranger* magazine with professional information & updates
- ▶ Special rates on distinctive ANPR promotional items
- ▶ A way to keep in touch with friends and colleagues
- ▶ Major medical and term life insurance for seasonal & permanent employees (Call toll-free at 800-424-9883 for details)
- ▶ Facilitated mentoring program
- ▶ Discounts on Rendezvous registration & ANPR-sponsored training courses

For more information on these programs, contact:

Mike Caldwell, Membership Services
33 William St.
New Bedford, MA 02740

Prospective members, see the membership form on the inside back cover of *Ranger*.



Going Home?

Tolani Holmes, an associate segment producer for a new television show called "Going Home," is interested in finding people to participate in the show. She hopes to find someone returning home to a national park (where they once resided).

The show follows people back to their hometown for special events. She is particularly interested in finding a family with children who have moved away and now are returning for a special event.

"Going Home," on Home and Garden Television, is a half-hour program that follows real-life people returning to their hometowns and their childhood homes. If you are chosen, the producers will pay your airfare.

"Going Home" turns the spotlight on the emotional experience of journeying back to a person's hometown and childhood beginnings. Each segment captures the sentiment of what returning home means to people as they travel back to their hometown for a special event, perhaps a high school reunion, a milestone birthday celebration, a family reunion or a childhood friend's wedding. You also could be returning home to take part in community celebrations (festivals, parades and carnivals), the holidays or renewing wedding vows.

"Going Home" is shooting through April 2001. If you know of anyone who is going home (domestic travel only), please contact Holmes at (323) 851-2333, ext. 286; tholmes@pietownprods.com □

Ranger Academy to Graduate 100th Class in December

The Ranger Academy at Santa Rosa Junior College will graduate its 100th class Dec. 20. The ceremony is scheduled for 3 p.m. in the Petaluma Community Center, 320 N. McDowell Blvd., Petaluma, Calif., 94954.

Former students, graduates, instructors, evaluators, role players and staff members associated with the academy over the past 22 years are invited to attend.

The academy was designed and developed primarily for students interested in working for the National Park Service. The original 200-hour program has evolved to 290 hours, offered three times a year in seven-week segments.

The placement rate for seasonal ranger
(continued on page 28)

Rendezvous for "ANPR at 25" in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in 2001

Weather permitting, and if you allow yourself to be distracted from the important business in the general session meeting room, you'll be able to gaze through the windows at the magnificent backdrop of the Teton Range trailing away on either side of "The Grand." Such is the location and view from the Snow King Resort, in Jackson Hole, Wyo., site of ANPR's next Rendezvous.

It will begin the morning of Monday, Oct. 29, 2001, and will conclude Friday, Nov. 2.

Because it will celebrate ANPR's 25th year, a special program is planned. Three of ANPR's past presidents — **Maureen Finnerty, Rick Smith and Rick Gale** — are coordinators. The general theme will be "what we were, what we are and what we can be."

"We are going to take a look at the future of protection, interpretation, and cultural and natural resources," said ANPR member Rick Smith. "What kinds of challenges will rangers of the future face and what kinds of skills and abilities will they need to meet these challenges? We are also going to look at the future of ANPR. What kind of organization do we need to become to attract the loyalty of the next generation of rangers? Of course, none of this future-gazing will be

possible without a look back at where we have been, both in our professions and in our organization. Sure, we will have fun—we always do—but there is some serious work to be done and we can't postpone it any longer."

A special effort will be made to get as many as possible of the original 32 attendees at the first Rendezvous to return for some tributes and to share stories.

Snow King, the site of the first Rendezvous in 1977 and revisited for Rendezvous X, has a variety of lodging opportunities. The ANPR group rate for the standard lodge room will be \$85 per night (single and double). Additionally, condos are available in various configurations, ranging from studio (at \$100 per night) to four-bedroom (at \$220 per night). Similar to Tamarron Resort in Durango, Colo., in 1994, these condos are ideal for friends of varying numbers to stay together and cut the per-person cost.

Questions can be directed to the resort at **1-800-522-KING**, or check the website at: www.snowking.com.

Future issues of *Ranger* will provide additional information about the program, social activities, pre- or post-Rendezvous training opportunities and other details. □

— Pat Quinn
Petrified Forest

Welcome (or Welcome Back) to the ANPR Family!

Here are the newest members of the Association of National Park Rangers:

Brad Bennett Grand Canyon, AZ
Paul Bignardi San Francisco, CA
Jeff Bransford San Antonio, TX
Sally E. Griffin Germantown, MD
Carol Kruse Flagstaff, AZ
Mary Loan Bishop, CA
P.G. McKenna Vienna, VA
Richard Moore Lake Powell, UT
Jamie Osburn Las Vegas, NV
Janice Richmond Van Belair QC, Canada
Jeff Roberts Arcata, CA
Irene Rosen Oceanside, NY
Molly N. Ross Arlington, VA
Kevin Schneider Yellowstone NP, WY
Turner Stokes Leesburg, VA
Roger Trick Walla Walla, WA
Allen Vaira Yellowstone NP, WY

Missing ANPR Members

ANPR has lost touch with these people. If you know their whereabouts, please send the information to ANPR, P.O. Box 108, Larned, KS 67550-0108.

Ann Belkov New York, NY
Matthew Day Yamhill, OR
Stephen R. Dodd Strongsville, OH
Linda R. Emerson Hopkinton, MA
Cynthia Fret Moran, WY
Haywood S. Harrell Savannah, TN
Carin L. Harvey Tucson, AZ
Craig Johnson Bettles Field, AK
Jack Kane Altoona, PA
R.J. Marsh Yosemite, CA
Jeffrey D. Mow Bettles, AK
Richard F. Ryan S. Wellfleet, MA
Phil Voorhees Washington, D.C.
C. Faye Walmsley Germantown, MD
Peter J. Ward Washington, D.C.

Thanks to Rendezvous helpers!

Many people donated their time and energy to stage the successful Rendezvous last March in Knoxville, Tenn.. Thank you to these organizations and people for their efforts:

R&R Uniforms for providing reception with exhibitors

Friends of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the **Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association** for sponsoring an evening reception at the Gateway Visitor Center.

Host superintendents - assistance and field trips

Phil Francis, Great Smoky Mountains
Pat Reed, Chickamauga & Chattanooga
Reed Detring, Big South Fork

Paul Stevens - exhibits

All workshop presenters

Lisa Eckert, Scot McElveen - post-Rendezvous training course

Susan Beth Lindsay of the Friends of the Great Smoky Mountains NP - T-shirt design

Lisa Eckert - Fun Run, judge

Scot and Jeannine McElveen - Super Raffle

Erin Broadbent - registration and pre-registration; assistance from Dawn O'Sickey

Diane and Dan Moses - regular raffle and silent auction

Jeannine McElveen - ANPR promotional sales items

Blanca Alvarez Stransky - program chair

Bill Wade - hospitality room and overall Rendezvous coordination

Help Needed!

Are you looking for an opportunity to support ANPR and its traditions? The Super Raffle has been an integral part of all recent ANPR Rendezvous, and we need a volunteer to carry on this important tradition.

Please contact Rick Jones at the address on the back of *Ranger* for more information.

Protection *(continued from page 19)*

and with it comes many and varied duties, responsibilities and obligations to the citizenry of this great nation. Moreover, our office invariably gives rise to calls requiring action "above and beyond" that normally asked. How often do we place ourselves in harm's way? Our office often requires difficult decision-making in the face of intense pressure; decisions which might directly affect the welfare of others. And, because our office carries with it power and authority, it simply insists that a higher code of conduct be adhered to and not abused. By taking an oath, we subscribe to a higher ethic. Indeed, ours is a weighty promise to shoulder.

It is all of these attributes that together set our profession apart from most others, thereby presenting the need to swear to an oath. Given the nature of our work and the demands it places upon us, it is fitting that we swear to serve; swear to stoically go that extra mile; or, to quote the oath verbatim, swear to "support and defend." It would be so easy to not tackle some of the tougher jobs. But with the oath comes that inner voice that will not allow us to shirk a task. By taking it, we ascend to a more principled place in our own hearts and minds. It becomes part of our sub-conscience. We remind ourselves, without ever realizing we're doing it, that, yes, we have a standard of service to provide. Unlike so many others in this world, we rose our right hand. We took an oath.

This was true for me as a young paratrooper in our Army's 82nd Airborne Division,

for which I took an oath. I remember thinking what awesome responsibilities our country expects from soldiers so young. And I remember reminding myself of it often, which helped me keep my crosshairs on that higher standard of service. My platoon sergeant ensured that we kept our oath fresh in our minds by giving us little cards that displayed the "Infantryman's Prayer" on one side and our Armed Forces Oath of Office on the other. On duty, I carried that card close to my heart and I still have it today.

That brings me to another point: I do not recall ever seeing our oath in the printed form. I have never seen it displayed on ranger station walls on tea-stained paper in finely-crafted frames, although I have seen the NPS mission statement displayed...ahem...in such manner and by such means. Nor have I seen it distributed at any training event on wallet-size cards. It is not even included on our commissions.

This is a situation we should amend immediately. If we did periodically see this oath that we so fervently swore to, we might further ingrain it into our consciences. We might remind ourselves of it more often. And we might aspire to that higher standard of service... on every call. This is a quick and easy fix. It needs not approval from OMB or OPM, presidential proclamation, or the filing of a work order in triplicate. We, individual rangers, can type up our oath and have it printed on parchment, or make little wallet cards to give to fellow rangers. We can respectfully display it in our ranger stations in a place where all rangers can read it and remind themselves of what it means to wear

the Stetson.

I have included its text here in order to help facilitate this quick fix. Take a moment now and read our oath. Read it with a sense of pride, honor, and thanksgiving, for we are privileged to have the opportunity to take it. Think about what it means; its language was chosen thoughtfully. And then swear to it a second time. □

Oath of Office — National Park Service

"I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

— Kevin Moses
Great Smoky Mountains

Academy *(continued from page 27)*

positions is nearly 100 percent. Some 2,438 students have graduated from the academy since 1978.

In order to get an idea of the number of guests planning to attend the graduation ceremony and reception, the staff welcomes a note, fax, phone call or e-mail:

Santa Rosa Ranger Academy

609 Tomales Road
Petaluma, CA 94952

Phone: (707) 776-0721

Fax: (707) 776-0814

www.santarosa.edu/publicsafety

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION — Association of National Park Rangers

Renewal or New Membership Date _____ Park Code _____ Region _____ Retired?

Name(s) _____ Office phone _____
 Address _____ Home phone _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip+4 _____ Home e-mail address _____

Important Notice

In order for ANPR to be an effective, member-oriented organization, we need to be able to provide board members with lists of members by area. It is, therefore, vital that you enter the park and region four-letter codes before submitting your application.

Dues are based on annual income. Please use current income level to determine your payment.

Type of Membership

(check one)	Individual		Joint	
	One year	Two years	One year	Two years
Active (all NPS employees and retirees)				
Seasonal	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75
Under \$25,000 annual salary (GS-5 or equivalent)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35	<input type="checkbox"/> \$65	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$95
\$25,000 – \$34,999 (GS-7/9 or equivalent)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> \$85	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$115
\$35,000 – \$64,999 (GS-11/14 or equivalent)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$115	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> \$145
\$65,000 + (GS-15 and above)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> \$145	<input type="checkbox"/> \$90	<input type="checkbox"/> \$175
Associate Members (other than NPS employees)				
Associate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> \$85	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> \$115
Student	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25	<input type="checkbox"/> \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75
Corporate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 500			
Supporting	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000			
Life Members (May be made in three equal payments over three years)				
Active	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750		<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000	
Associate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$750		<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000	

Library/Subscription Rate (two copies of each issue of *Ranger* sent quarterly) \$100

To help even more, I am enclosing an extra contribution \$10 \$25 \$50 \$100 Other

Return membership form and check payable to ANPR to:
Association of National Park Rangers, P.O. Box 108, Larned, KS 67550-0108
Membership dues are not deductible as a charitable expense.

Administrative Use

Date _____
 Rec'd \$ _____ Check # _____
 By _____

- ANPR may publish a membership directory, for distribution to members. May we publish your:
 - e-mail address? yes no
 - home address? yes no
 - home or office phone? yes no

- To assist the ANPR board in planning Association actions, please provide the following information.
 - ___ Do you live in **park housing**?
 - ___ **Number of years** as a NPS employee
 - ___ **GS/WG level** (This will not be listed in a membership directory)
 - ___ **Your job/discipline area** (interpreter, concession specialist, resource manager, etc.)



Share your news with others!

Ranger will publish your job or family news in the All in the Family section.

Send news to:

Teresa Ford, Editor
 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road
 Golden, CO 80401
 or e-mail: fordedit@aol.com

Name _____

Past Parks — Use four-letter acronym/years at each park, field area, cluster (YELL 88-90, GRCA 91-94) _____

New Position (title and area) _____

Old Position (title and area) _____

Address/phone number (optional — provide if you want it listed in *Ranger*) _____

Other information _____

Directory of ANPR Board Members, Task Group Leaders & Staff

Board of Directors

President

Cindy Ott-Jones, Glen Canyon
P.O. Box 390, Page, AZ 86040; home: (520) 608-0820;
fax: (520) 608-0821 • rcoj@page.az.net

Secretary

Dawn O'Sickey, Grand Canyon
P.O. Box 655, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
(520) 638-6470 • dosickey@grand-canyon.az.us

Treasurer

Lee Werst, Carlsbad Caverns
lswerst@aol.com

Education and Training

Max Lockwood, WASO
3420 16th St. NW, Suite 102,
Washington, D.C. 20010

Fund Raising

Rick Jones, Glen Canyon
P.O. Box 390, Page, AZ 86040; home: (520) 608-0820;
fax: (520) 608-0821 • rcoj@page.az.net

Internal Communications

Bill Supernaugh, Badlands
HC 54, Box 103 • Interior, SD 57750
(605) 433-5550 • bsuper@gwtc.net

Membership Services

Mike Caldwell, New Bedford Whaling
33 William St., New Bedford, MA 02740
(508) 996-3379 • Mike_Caldwell@mail.aspaonline.org

Professional Issues

Erin Broadbent, Kings Mountain
128 Montcliff Drive, Kings Mountain, NC 28086
(704) 739-4052 • ebroadbent@aol.com

Seasonal Perspectives

Melanie Berg, Badlands
HCR 54 Box 104, Interior, SD 57750
(605) 433-5580

Special Concerns

Scot McElveen, John Day Fossil Beds
HCR 82, Box 110, Kimberly, OR 97848
(541) 934-2423 • jmc004@aol.com

Strategic Planning

Ed Rizzotto, Boston Support Office
P.O. Box 407, Hingham, MA 02043

Past President

Deanne Adams, Columbia Cascades Support Office
1420-A Washington Blvd., The Presidio,
San Francisco, CA 94129-1146 • (415) 386-3032
anpradams@aol.com

Task Group Leaders

Budget and Finance
vacant

Elections
vacant

International Affairs

Rick Smith, Retired
2 Roadrunner Trail, Placitas, NM 87043 • (505) 867-
0047; fax: (505) 867-4175 • rsmith0921@aol.com

Mentoring

Bill Supernaugh, Badlands
HC 54, Box 103 • Interior, SD 57750
(605) 433-5550 • bsuper@gwtc.net

Promotional Items

Jeannine McElveen, John Day Fossil Beds
HCR 82, Box 110, Kimberly, OR 97848
(541) 934-2423 • jmc004@aol.com

Rendezvous

Pat Quinn and Tessy Shirakawa, Petrified Forest

Retirement

Frank Betts, Retired
4560 Larkbunting Drive, #7A, Fort Collins, CO 80526
(970) 226-0765 • frankbetts@prodigy.net

Work Life

Nate Card
dranger18@yahoo.com

Ranger Magazine Adviser

Ken Mabery, WASO, Ranger Activities
850 N. Randolph St., #1210, Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 812-5888 • maberyken@aol.com

Advertising

Dave Schafer, Lyndon B. Johnson
Route 1, Box 462, Blanco, TX 78606
(830) 833-1963 • dschafer@moment.net

Staff

Editor, Ranger

Teresa Ford
26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401
Office & Fax • (303) 526-1380 • fordedit@aol.com

Business Manager

Jim VonFeldt
P.O. Box 108, Larned, KS 67550-0108
(316) 285-2107 • fax: (316) 285-2110 • anpr@larned.net

Visit ANPR's website at www.anpr.org



Association of National Park Rangers
P.O. Box 108
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