

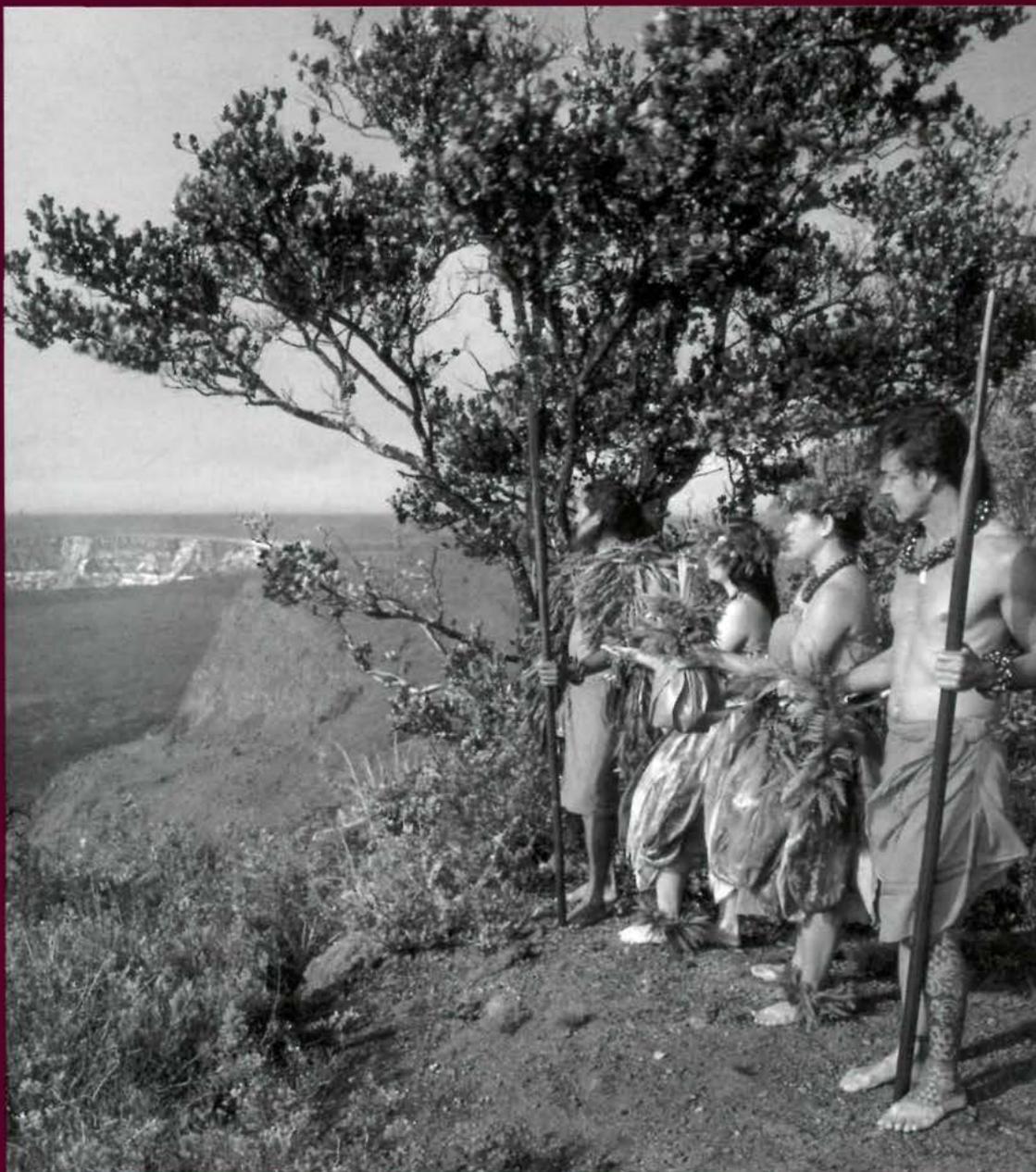
# RANGER

The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

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ANPR  *Stewards for parks, visitors and each other*  
The Association for All National Park Employees

Vol. 23, No. 2 • Spring 2007



Aloha from Hawai'i's National Park Areas

# Letters

## Glaring omission on logo

I didn't notice it on the Rendezvous logo of Idaho when we were at Coeur d'Alene (in November 2006), but seeing it now on the cover of *Ranger* (Winter 2006-07), there are some glaring absences in the NPS areas in Idaho. We might understand the California National Historic Trail, the Oregon National Historic Trail and the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail not being shown, but to have the Minidoka Internment National Monument missing is a huge mistake on the part of whoever designed the logo, and the Rendezvous organizers for not noticing it.

— Bill Wade  
Tucson, Arizona

## Rendezvous organizers respond

We appreciate Bill Wade's observation. We can only wish he would have contacted us sooner. Suffice it to say that designing the logo for the Rendezvous was, at best, a somewhat tedious and tortuous process.

The trails Bill mentions, while not "units" of the System are, in fact, administered by the National Park Service (see *The National Parks: Index 2005-2007*) and are important parts of our nation's cultural and recreational heritage. Likely, therefore, they should have been somehow designated on the logo.

Minidoka Internment National Monument is a different story. Although established in 2001 as a unit of the System, there are no visitor services at the monument. It is being managed out of Hagerman Fossil Beds NM (see [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)); Hagerman is listed, and in a *de facto* sense so is Minidoka.

But the bottom line and simple truth is we have only the Captain Aho defense (see Jerry Harvey's *The Abilene Paradox and Other Meditations on Management*) to offer: we — *no one else*, we — made a mistake. It is a mistake we regret and apologize for. It is especially regretful to us because one of the Rendezvous' organizer's mother was interred by the Japanese during the war. Consequently, the internment story has somewhat of a personal and poignant note to it. We can only promise that should we ever again be faced with designing a logo we will do a better job of checking its contents, and will vet it more thoroughly. (We suspect that the organizers of the 2007 Ranger Rendezvous will include Bill Wade on the logo design team!)

In some small way to make up for our oversight we offer the following information about Minidoka Internment National Monument (taken from the NPS official website

and the Pacific West Region's Public Affairs Office).

The Minidoka Relocation Center was located in Jerome County, 15 miles east of Jerome and 15 miles north of Twin Falls in south central Idaho. It was known locally as Hunt Camp, after the official post office designation for the area, since there was already a town of Minidoka in Idaho, 50 miles east.

The center encompassed 33,000 acres and incarcerated 13,000 Japanese Americans during its occupation from 1942 to 1945. Today, the site is a rural, sparsely populated agricultural community, all developed in the post-war period.

In 1979 Minidoka was added to the National Register of Historic Places. By presidential proclamation on Jan. 17, 2001, Minidoka Internment National Monument became the 385th unit of the National Park System.

The monument's purpose is to preserve and protect the historic structures, objects and the historic landscape. It will provide opportunities for public education and interpretation about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II and how it impacted the lives of those who lived this chapter of America's history.

After the relocation center was closed a large number of the buildings were removed for various uses, including housing, migrant labor camps, meeting halls or for salvage value. The land was divided into small farms. Forty-three of these small farms were allotted in 1947 to World War II veterans whose names were drawn in a lottery. In 1949 another 46 small farms were allotted. Each veteran also received two barracks. Therefore, not much remains of the camp.

Today there is a small gravel parking area, paths and interpretive signs about the internment located at the stone guard house and waiting room beyond the Hunt Bridge. Also commemorated there are the Japanese Americans from the relocation center who died serving in the military during World War II. Nearly 1,000 from Minidoka served in the army; Minidoka had the largest casualty list of the 10 relocation centers.

The monument encompasses nearly 73 acres of the original relocation center. It contains building foundations, the



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historic landscape and remnant features such as the entry guard station and waiting room. There are no facilities or services at the site and the boundaries are not well marked. Many buildings and features that were part of the center are located on private property surrounding the monument.

The general management plan for the monument was completed in June 2006. Among the actions called for in the plan's preferred alternative are: a name change to Minidoka National Historic Site to be more reflective of the park's historic value; a land purchase and boundary expansion to include areas where barracks historically stood, in order to relocate a complete residential block; a change in the park's purpose to allow farming practices to continue in certain parts of the park where

(continued on page 28)



*Ranger* (ISSN 1074-0678) is a quarterly publication of the Association of National Park Rangers, an organization created to communicate for, about and with National Park Service employees; to promote and enhance its professions, spirit and mission; 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 parks professionals and those interested in the stewardship of national parks; provides a forum for discussion of common concerns of all employees, 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.

ANPR's official address is 25958 Genesee Trail Road, PMB 222, Golden, CO 80401. Members receive *Ranger* as part of their membership dues. Consult the inside back cover for membership and subscription information.

### Submissions

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### Deadlines

Spring issue .....Jan. 31  
 Summer issue .....April 30  
 Fall issue .....July 31  
 Winter issue .....Oct. 31

Submit copy to editor in Microsoft Word format or Rich Text Format as an attached file to [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com) or on computer diskette to the address above.

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**Cover art:** Hawaiians on the rim of Kilauea Caldera overlooking Halema'uma'u Crater, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Photo by Brad Lewis.

## President's Message

The Board of Directors meetings held at the Ranger Rendezvous in Coeur d'Alene last November resulted in some of the biggest changes ANPR has experienced, perhaps in the last 15 years.

Satisfaction with the business office had decreased over several years and forced the board to decide to end our relationship with the office in Kansas. ANPR treasurer Liz Roberts and *Ranger* editor Teresa Ford have taken on many of the business functions. Teresa's contract to perform these functions will run over the next year at which time the board will make a decision on the next step to make. The goal of these changes is to increase service to the membership while reducing the operating costs of the operation.

Another major decision the board needed to make was a restructuring of the dues system. For years, the association had offered membership to seasonals and some permanent employees at rates below what is necessary to service that membership. The board had to face the reality that ANPR can no longer continue that practice. The old structure was also very confusing because it had multiple categories depending on an employee's grade and status. These have now been simplified. Unfortunately, this means a dues increase for many of our members, but the board could not find another avenue that would allow the association to function properly.

A major topic of the dues restructuring concerned what to do about new life memberships. For many years ANPR has offered

life memberships at rates that have been as low as \$200 years ago, to \$750 most recently. When the board explored the possibility of hiring an association management company last year, many of the prospective companies advised ANPR that having life memberships for organizations like ours was not sound fiscal sense. At the same time many members feel that having the option of life membership is important to reward dedicated, longtime members and gives them a special status and recognition for their loyalty.

The board decided to take up the discussion about life memberships later this year while temporarily suspending new life memberships. All current life memberships will be honored. If it is eventually decided to no longer offer new life memberships, all those who already have that status will continue uninterrupted.

I would like to use this opportunity to ask members who want to help the organization to think about taking on some very important duties. Dan Moses has served as Rendezvous coordinator for years and would like to hand those duties to a new generation. If anyone is interested in taking on these duties, contact Dan or me (contact details on back cover).

In addition, the association is also looking for individuals to take on the job of handling ANPR logo merchandising. If interested please let me know. 

*La S. Herst*

### ANPR Calendar

*Ranger* (Summer issue)  
 deadline ..... April 30

*Ranger* (Fall issue)  
 deadline ..... July 31

Ranger Rendezvous XXX..... Oct. 6-10  
 Park City, Utah

**Coming next issue:** Climate Change in the National Parks

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# Epic Journey

By Dominic Cardea

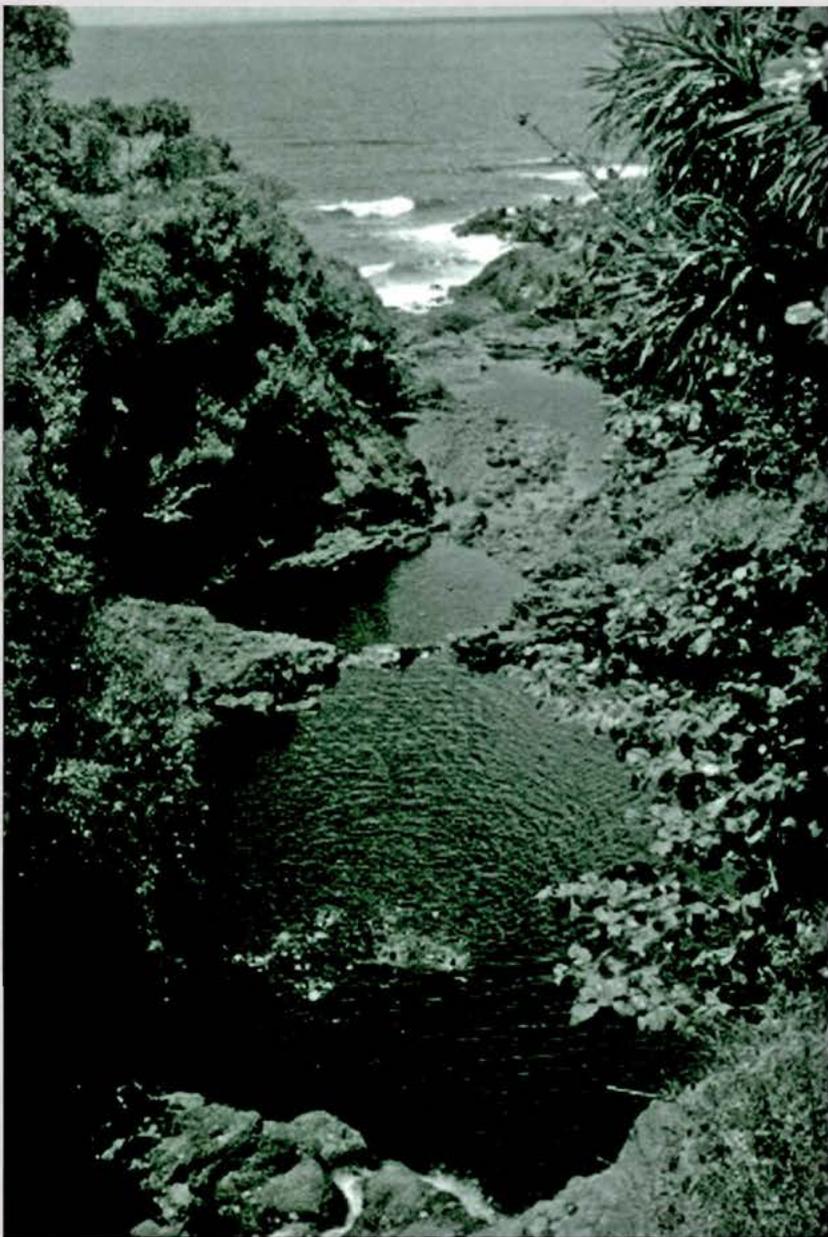
Haleakalā

**H**awai'i is a collection of small rocks in a vast ocean, more isolated than any other land mass in the world. Like pilgrims from distant lands, everything must undergo an epic journey to finally arrive on the rocky slopes of these wondrous islands. And like any great pilgrimage, the traveler is forever changed after the journey has ended.

The national parks of Hawai'i preserve the journeys of people, plants and animals. In many cases, we are protecting the ability for those journeys to continue. It is the mix of cultural connections, physical beauty, history, and absolute rarity and uniqueness that is the real treasure of Hawai'i.

The rocks and lava flows that formed Hawai'i traveled from deep inside the earth to escape into the ocean and transformed into great mountains 14,000 feet high. Each island then moved away from the hotspot, eroding and melting into the ocean depths with time. The diary of the trip is written in the shapes and contours of the land. To read the geologic story one need only visit the national parks of Hawai'i — birth at Hawai'i Volcanoes, erosion and youth in Haleakalā, old age with low mountains and a deep natural harbor where the *USS Arizona* lies in state.

Life arrived to these rocks via three methods — wings, waves or wind. The trip was long and dangerous. Plants required pollinators, and animals required at least one mating pair. The odds were not good. It is estimated that it took 35,000 years per species to establish on the islands. Yet once here, opportunities abounded in the form of no predators, no competitors and environments as diverse as traveling from Mexico to Canada. Life flourished and metamorphosed. If Darwin had traveled to Hawai'i, the Galapagos would be a footnote in the story of evolution. One or two finch species evolved into as many as 52 honeycreepers. Raspberries lost their spines, violets became gigantic and mints lost their mint. Much of that primal Hawai'i exists only



Haleakalā National Park

within the borders of parks including the extensive reefs and green

sea turtle habitat of the three historical parks of west Hawai'i Island: Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau, Kaloko-Honokōhau and Pu'ukoholā Heiau. Terrestrial environments ranging from rainforests, swamps, bogs, deserts and subalpine are preserved and protected in Hawai'i Volcanoes and Haleakalā national parks. Native fish congregate along an artificial reef created by a sunken battleship at USS Arizona Memorial. The national parks of Hawai'i are a living laboratory for science and, in most cases, the last refuge for rare and endemic species.

Polynesians traveled and settled in Hawai'i 1,500 years ago. Both the places and the objects preserved and fostered in the national

## PERSPECTIVE

parks of Hawai'i are tangible extensions of a world view and

culture that itself is unlike any other in the world. The journey was remarkable, but the culture that evolved and lived here — still lives here — is nothing short of astounding. In every park, names and stories are strewn about the land. Struggles, triumphs, defeats and celebrations are marked by descriptive phrases, archeological sites, place names, structures and petroglyphs. All the parks share this common treasure of cultural links. The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail on Hawai'i Island ties the parks together like a lei. Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau, the place of refuge, is a living tribute to the life ways of the Hawaiian people and their spiritual connection shared with all

of us. Kaloko-Honokōhau demonstrates how the people of Hawai'i managed the resources of the ocean for hundreds of years in a sustainable system that is a model for modern management. Pu'ukoholā heiau preserves the sacred war temple of Kamehameha the Great, while serving as an ignition point for cultural revival and the Hawaiian renaissance. Hawai'i Volcanoes is the home of a goddess, Pele. Haleakalā is where the demigod Maui slowed down the sun. The people who originally came to the islands were from the Marquesas and Tahiti. Distance, time and the land made them Hawaiian.

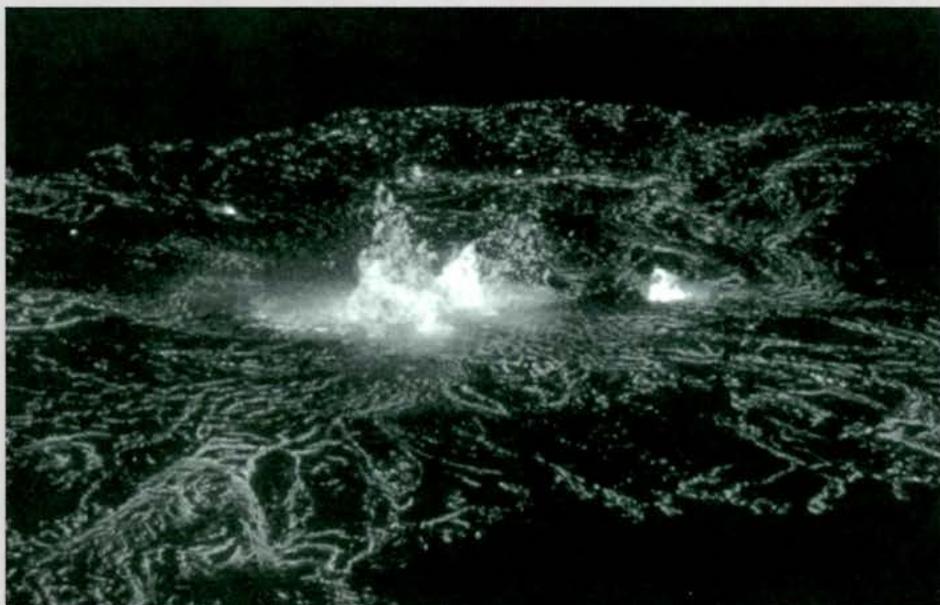
On Dec. 7, 1941, the United States was drawn into the global conflict that defined the 20th century. World War II changed America and the world. Every year millions of people from around the world come to the USS Arizona Memorial to reflect and contemplate the impact of the events of Dec. 7.

However, all of the parks in Hawai'i share the story of the conflict. Troops were stationed atop Haleakalā. Beaches and coastlines were secured and patrolled. Marines stormed cinder cones at Hawai'i Volcanoes to practice for the assault on Iwo Jima. Rangers became soldiers and everyone waited for the assault. This past year marked the 65th anniversary of the attack, perhaps the last time the survivors will gather as a group. A symbol of how far we have come is that the honorees at the 2006 service included not only the American soldiers and sailors, but Japanese servicemen of that same conflict.

The transformational journey is preserved and protected within the national parks of Hawai'i. However, we are also changed as we pursue our goals and realize that those goals are changing too. Along the way we are challenged by riddles and puzzles.

Hawai'i's parks share the same National Park Service challenge of preserving and protecting while allowing access and enjoyment. The paradox of Hawai'i is that the plants and animals are so unique and rare that they attract people from all over the world, and these people bring pieces of that world with them in the form of invasive species. All the studies and inventories in Hawai'i have amounted to being able to identify what an invasive species is in Hawai'i and determine when it happened. We cannot do much to prevent or mitigate that species from doing damage. A new species arrives to the islands about every 20 minutes. What changes will they bring?

A related paradox with the unique species here is that most of the plants and animals that people associate with Hawai'i — big flowers,



Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

exotic fruit — are not from here. Thus, a bamboo forest walk to a waterfall is incredibly moving to our visitors, but the forest they see is not what we want to protect. How do we get visitors to slow down and understand the *real* Hawai'i and value the authentic?

Authenticity is challenging when dealing with perception of culture. The hula show with plastic skirt and coconut bikini top is what the tourist gets at the hotel luau. Contrast this with quiet ceremonies that commemorate life for the people of Hawai'i. How do you avoid objectifying the host culture? Even the idea that there is “one” Hawaiian culture is problematic. The people of K'aū in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park were politically, socially and ideologically opposite the people of the Kohala district and Kamehameha, commemorated in Pu'ukoholā Heiau. We need to remind ourselves that it is a living, changing culture with many perspectives. Even our language approach needs to be considered. It is not “Hawaiians were, Hawaiians did, Hawaiians said,” but “Hawaiians are, Hawaiians do, Hawaiians say.”

As the vestiges of the 20th century have given way to the 21st century, we struggle with relevancy of a conflict with which most of us had no direct relationship. Times change and so do values. Is the leaking oil from the bunker of the *USS Arizona* the tears of a ship or the harbinger of an ecological disaster? The ship is disappearing. There will come a day when the only thing left in the park will be the memorial structure. Is there memory when the object is gone? Will the historic parks of the west coast of Hawai'i become so inundated with

surrounding development that they lose their sense of time and place? It is a real possibility that once-remote natural areas could become urban parks.

Our challenges are many and our journey not ended. The original ideas that led to the creation of Hawai'i National Park in 1916 — geologic wonders — have transformed into heritage restoration. Heritage implies the natural and cultural resources, and having meaningful things to pass along. Many visitors spend days to get to Hawai'i and spend only hours in our parks. Yet the power of the journey and the compelling nature of the destination leave us changed. Our desire is to foster that change and make it stay with the visitors. Not just about the wonders of Hawai'i, but as part of a national system with values and ideas worth discussing, being passionate about, and preserving. Our journey has just begun. 🏞️

*Dominic Cardea is the chief of interpretation at Haleakalā. He has worked for six years in the islands, three at Haleakalā and three at Kaloko-Hōnokohau. He served as the Pacific Island network representative to the Interpretive Ranger Advisory Council for three years.*



# A Promise *of* Preservation

By Eric Andersen

Haleakalā

Although little known as a conservationist, Charles A. Lindberg encouraged the addition of Kīpahulu Valley to Haleakalā National Park in the late 1960s. This gesture perhaps reflected on his own life and reverence for the earth as he neared the end of his own evolutionary passage.

Maui's fertile Kīpahulu *abupua`a* (district) is anchored to the ancient sentinel of Pōhaku Pālaha, standing 8,100 feet above sea level. From this point, East Maui stretches out in all directions; seven *abupua`a* share this sacred ground. This ground, a reminder of the sanctity of the man/nature balance sought by Hawaiians, stands for the tenet of Malama Aina: to care for that which feeds and sustains all life. At this source of Kīpahulu, a lush valley of dark forest and olive green drape before the beholder. Sharp angular ridges, raised like massive gates, guard this pristine Hawaiian valley. As the eye traces a path above treeline, the valley splits into upper and lower halves; splashes of silver and gold reflect from the streams, waterfalls and marshy bogs — evidence of this rainforest. The gaze of the traveler gravitates toward the central pali; the ridges knife and dogleg; the view is bathed in the turquoise blue-green of the great Pacific

Ocean. Fingers of Maui reach into the sea, both blackened, eroded lava escarpments and green-gold, windswept communities, meeting in an embrace, an age-old clasp of honor.

Usually, to remember a place of value and honor is to return to it time and again, and find it no less than it was. However, a glance at the park map reveals that the Kīpahulu Valley is a “biological reserve, closed to entry.” This label is reminiscent of a do-not-disturb sign placed where privacy and seclusion are warranted. It is also a reminder that the work is not yet done here; for Kīpahulu is continually driven by the forces of creation and evolution. This biological reserve is alive! Here, humanity settles for a chance to merely pass by and observe undisturbed Hawai`i, glad to know that such beauty exists with its community of life, just beyond reach.

However, undisturbed Kīpahulu Valley remains, eternal vigilance is required to stem the pressures of introduced species encroachment and human development. Resource managers and biologists from Haleakalā carefully measure the pristine growth of Kīpahulu in the face of rapidly approaching extinction. There is no substitute for eternal vigilance, which recognizes the frailty of ecological resources and diligently perseveres toward their preservation.

Humankind can hardly add to the wealth of wild beauty that all have inherited, and we recognize that nature, once destroyed, can never be reconstructed. Early Hawaiians recognized this frail valley; they held it in reverence and set in place a style of conservation that we attempt to emulate still. A renowned tropical biologist, Dr. Charles Lamoureux, observed, “...endemic plant communities are like no other, Kīpahulu offers an opportunity not available elsewhere on this planet.”

If we plan well and remain vigilant in our efforts, we may return to Kīpahulu again, on our own evolutionary journey, and find her no less inspiring. 🏠

*Eric Andersen is continuing on the path of his ancestors in Hawai`i. Influenced by his family's centuries-old traditions in Hawai`i and by the continuing maturation of a conservation ethic in the modern world, he lives on Maui, working at Haleakalā.*

Article is reprinted with permission, *Legacy Magazine*, November 2006, Volume 17, Number 6.

Photo above: native naupaka, a coastal plant at Haleakalā, clings to the black lava exposed by the gushing Oheo Stream. All images on pages 4 and 5 courtesy of National Park Service.

Haleakalā is a special place — a “storied” place to renew your spirit of adventure amid stark volcanic landscapes, subtropical rain forest and the unforgettable experience of hiking the backcountry.

‘Ōiwi



## Sacred Defined

By Dominic Cardea  
Haleakalā

The Hawaiian phrase, *wahi pana*, is loosely translated as “sacred site.” However, it is more accurately described as “a storied place.” The location can commemorate a mythic or historic event, describe a key feature of the land, or serve as a placeholder or reminder of a life way. Like most Hawaiian ideas, this concept has *kaona*, layers of meaning, and many *wahi pana* are a bit of all the above and more.

Haleakalā National Park has many storied places within its 30,058 acres — places where deities fought and died, locations where land was won and lost, battles fought, ceremonies conducted, and places where elders taught young. Each of these places has a name and a story, often more than one.

The *po‘e kabiko*, people of old, gave rich and often descriptive names to the unique plants and animals they found in this remote landscape. Language and environment intertwined, creating culture and stories. The place names and the rare species are linked in legend, chant and dance. If a place name vanishes, how much is lost? When a species goes extinct in Hawai‘i, a thousand prayers are silenced. How can you remember the name of something that is gone forever?

The management, protection and sharing of these precious places and

things is the stated purpose for which the Haleakalā exists, but consider the *kaona*, the many layers. The landscape is preserved because it is beautiful and unique. The uniqueness is in both the absence of a comparison anywhere else, and its special link to the *ka po‘e*, the people of Hawai‘i. It is also unique in that it is the last vestige of many of the things that were once common on the island, a collective memory.

Our challenges are linked to the places, the land and the stories. Whose stories are they? Who gets to tell them? Who may listen? Who is protecting them? Who gets access? If we place a sign on a location that gives it a name,

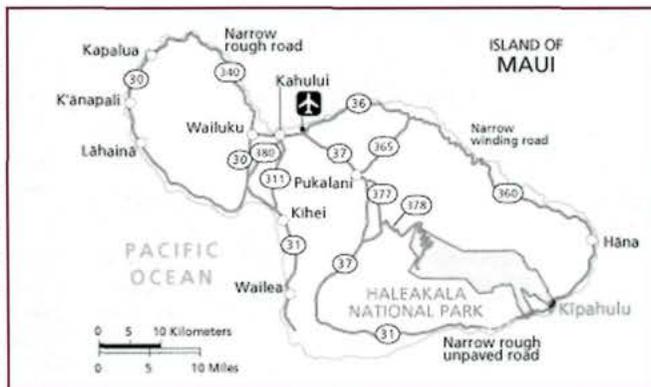
*When a species goes extinct in Hawai‘i,  
a thousand prayers are silenced.*

are there other names that are invalidated or stories lost? What about the events and stories that are happening now at Haleakalā?

A word that describes most of what we are talking about is *ke ola* — life. The ecosystems, places, names, stories and cultures are alive in Haleakalā. Travel the world’s museums and botanical gardens and you will discover specimens and artifacts gleaned from 200 years of collecting all things Hawaiian. But they are frozen in time and nonviable. They are functionally dead. Removed from context, the beauty of the artifacts become curiosities rather than treasures. At Haleakalā they remain alive. Our challenge is to foster that life.

The Hawaiian word for land is *‘āina*, “that which feeds us.” To the Hawaiian people, visitors and park managers, the land within Haleakalā feeds us — our spirits, our cultures, our sense of wonder and our future. A storied place indeed. I can think of very few definitions for sacred that do not match this. 🏠

*Dominic Cardea is the chief of interpretation at Haleakalā.*



## Let's all look forward to Hawai'i Volcanoes' 100th year in 2016

By **Mardie Lane**  
Hawai'i Volcanoes

**H**awai'i Volcanoes National Park was established on Aug. 1, 1916, the 15th U.S. national park in a system that now numbers 390 units. It is both an International Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site.

The park's 333,086 acres encompass the summits and rift zones of two of the world's most active volcanoes, Kīlauea and Mauna Loa. They serve as habitat to endangered plants, birds, bats and sea turtles — a spiritual reservoir for native Hawaiians and a last vestige of Hawai'i as it was hundreds of years ago.

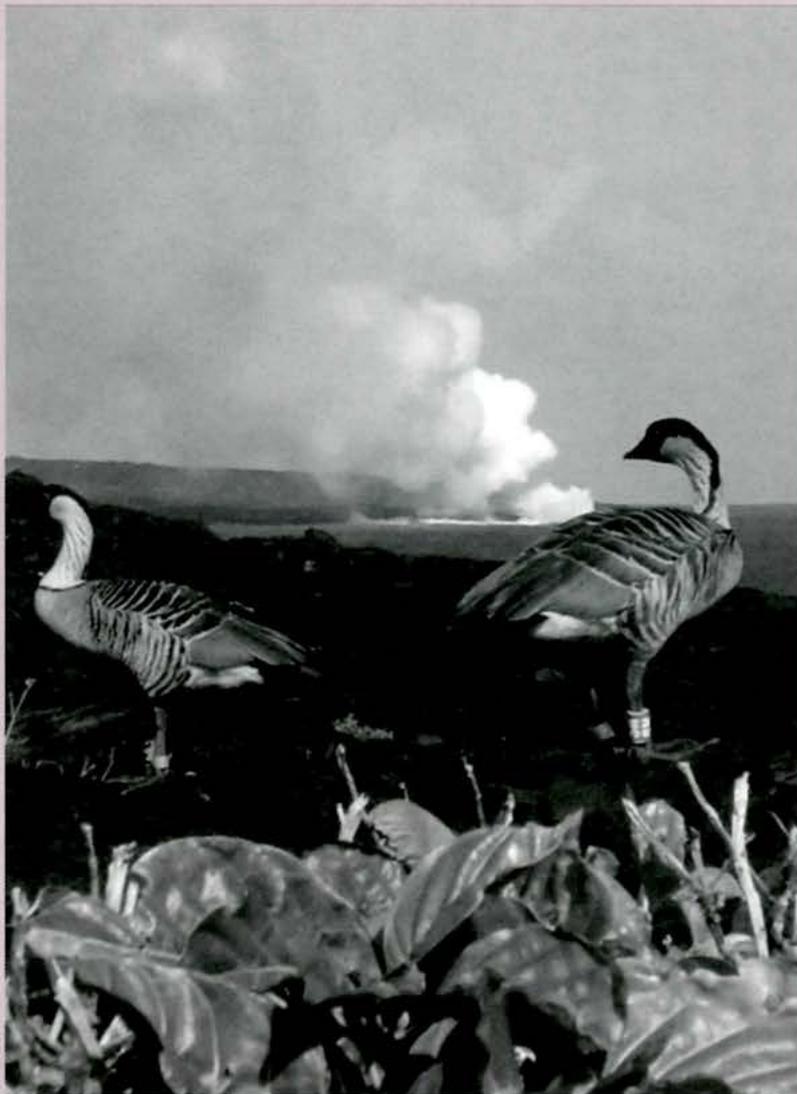
The park recognizes the vital connections that the island's first people have to sacred sites and provides a sanctuary for reclaiming ancient feelings of place. At times throughout the year, the ethereal echo of *pī* (sea shell trumpet) and the heartfelt expression of chant and dance on the edge of Halema'uma'u Crater help reconcile Hawai'i's past with her future and remind us that the culture of Hawai'i is very much alive.

Nearly 2 million visitors explore the park each year on 66 miles of scenic roadways and 155 miles of marked trails. There is hiking, bicycling, camping, backpacking, bird watching, lava flow viewing, ranger-guided hikes, and award-winning films and evening programs. There are campsites and trails accessible to people in wheelchairs.

Lace up your hiking boots and venture out across ash dunes, through tropical rain forests and into sulfur-venting craters. You'll find solitude and natural quiet. The forests are alive with the songs of thrushes and honeycreepers and the trill of Hawaiian crickets. Butterflies flutter and happyface spiders nestle in silken threads on fern fronds. Hawaiian hawks circle overhead and white-tailed tropic birds ride the wind updrafts in steep-walled craters. In a step, break through the cool shadows of forest and crunch across steaming lunar-like landscapes. In fact, NASA astronauts came here in the 1960s to train before the Apollo 11 moon mission, and a prototype rover vehicle roamed the Ka'ū Desert before the recent Mars mission.

On park roads and paved trails, bicyclers meander beneath towering tree ferns and chase the elusive rainbows that form in wisps of volcanic steam. The slower pace of a two-wheeler allows visitors to enjoy the more relaxed tempo of island life. Cyclists conserve the natural soundscape. They hear the chorus of birds, the rumble of rockfalls and the echo of traditional drumming during Hawaiian ceremony.

The park safeguards 120,000 acres of wilderness. Three of



Niki Ender



Endangered Hawaiian geese (*nēnē*) watch lava pour into the sea.

Will Ing

Mardie Lane, pictured above with her horse, 'Ōh'ia, has been a park ranger at Hawai'i Volcanoes for 25 years. Kīlauea Volcano has been in near-continuous eruption during that time. She began as a seasonal park ranger, transitioned to a supervisory park ranger, and now is the park's public relations specialist. She served as a firefighter and interpretive skills instructor, and has detailed at parks including Kalaupapa, Kaloko-Honokōhau, American Memorial, War in the Pacific and USS Arizona Memorial. She has a degree in park management from the University of Oregon and enjoys riding horses, snorkeling and foreign travel.



Thomas Bellfield

One of the rarest tree species in Hawai'i, a single *hau kuabini*, was discovered in what is now Hawai'i Volcanoes in 1911. The tree died in 1930, but one cutting taken from it survived. This remaining cutting died in 1940, but not before yet another cutting was taken. This cutting grew to maturity; trees of this species that were propagated and outplanted in the park today are its descendants.

the wilderness beaches — Ka`aha, Halapē and Keauhou — were honored for their cleanliness and environmental quality. The honor recognizes the efforts of park staff who by foot, horse and mule monitor the delicate interplay between wilderness and humans and maintain each beach at its most pristine. It also honors the campers who embrace and practice a Leave No Trace ethic.

The park's staff of 135 men and women is talented and dedicated. Ethnically diverse, most are *kama`āina*, Hawai'i born. They are *`ohana*, family. They enable the recovery of native lifeforms, preserve the cultural and historical scene, and promote and protect a living indigenous culture. They also welcome countless numbers of national and international visitors. Land managers from throughout the world come here to observe and learn how to successfully conserve island ecosystems and communicate their value. They return to their homelands with new outlooks, skills and proven techniques.

The alteration and degradation of Hawai'i's natural environment by invasive animals and plants is the park's overriding natural resource challenge. Before the arrival of humans about 1,500 years ago, Hawai'i had no browsing and

grazing mammals. Thus, native ecosystems lack defenses against large mammals that disturb soil, deplete vegetation, and spread weeds. Resource managers erect fences to keep out feral pigs, goats and mouflon sheep. They set traps for feral cats, mongooses and rats to protect nesting *nēnē* and their goslings. They eradicate invasive weeds and propagate and outplant rare and endangered plants such as *hau kuabini*, a relative of the hibiscus.

The work requires a regional approach to the issues through partnerships with other federal, state and private land managers. The park participates in conservation alliances with Kamehameha Schools, the state's Kūlani Correctional Facility, the state's Department of Land and Natural Resources and Natural Area Reserves, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USGS Biological Resources Division, the Forest Service and The Nature Conservancy.

The park grew by 116,000 acres in 2003 with the addition of Kahuku, a sprawling natural wonder of lava flows and native forests. The land shelters a number of rare and endangered plant species, including the spectacular Ka`ū silversword. Atop

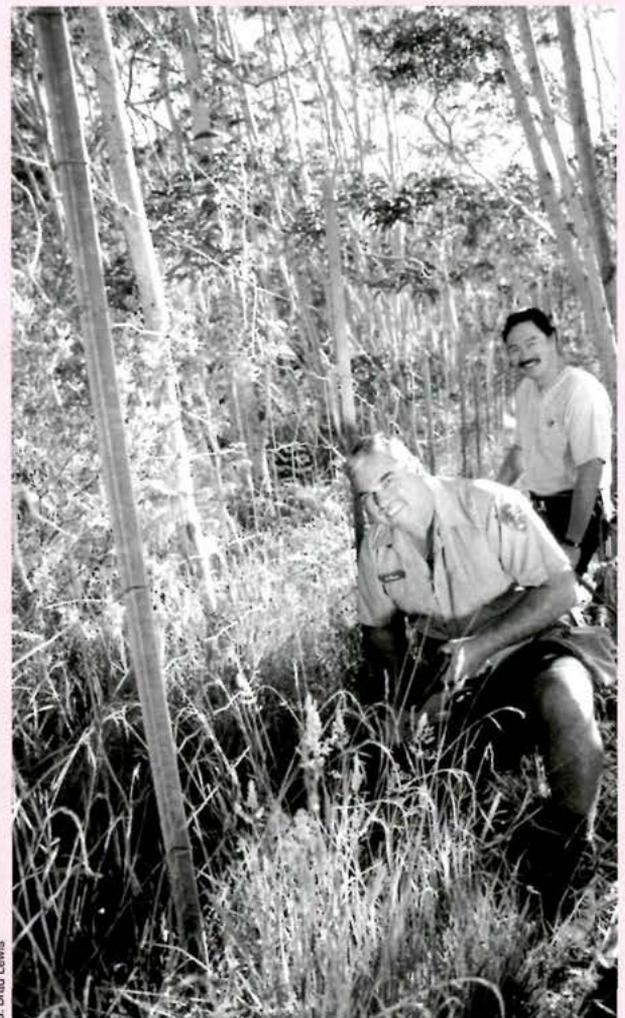
its lava flows are rich archeological sites including trails, *ahu*, religious features and house sites. The park protects these vital links to the past, remnants of prehistoric Hawaiian culture that date back 700 years. The new addition provides important habitat for three species of endangered forest birds: the *ʻākepa*, *ʻakiapōlā`au* and Hawaiian creeper, and the endangered Hawaiian hawk (*ʻiō*), Hawaiian goose (*nēnē*), Hawaiian bat (*ʻōpe`ape`a*). It also provides habitat for five species of globally rare Hawaiian songbirds: *ʻelepaio*, *ʻi`iwi*, *ʻamakibi*, *ʻōma`o* and *ʻapapane*. The upland forest offers potential for the future reintroduction of the critically endangered Hawaiian crow (*ʻalalā*).

The park's 30-year-old master plan has been significantly overtaken by events such as volcanic activity, boundary expansion, increased visitation,

air tour and soundscape management, partnership development and business relationships. To stay in sync with current and future circumstances, needs and directions, the park will define a strategic vision for the next 15 years in preparation for its 100th anniversary in 2016. Implementation of a new general management plan will prepare the park for its next century.

Hawai'i Volcanoes is truly a work of art, both a masterpiece and work in progress. How better to recognize and celebrate its magnificence than for us all to look forward to its 100th year, to *e nānā kākou i ka hanele makabiki o Hawai'i Volcanoes.* 🏠

Two longtime local resource management staffers, Allan Ramos and Howard Hoshide, put up fence through koa forest.



G. Brad Lewis



David Boyle

Pele Hanoa is a Hawaiian elder who serves on the Hawai'i Volcanoes Native Hawaiian Consultation Committee. She is named for the volcano goddess, Pele. She says, "Pele, the sacred living deity of Hawai'i's volcanoes, controls the limitless power of creation through her perseverance, molten strength and unearthly beauty. Her passion emanates from her ancient existence. Revered and honored is the fire goddess. She is my spiritual guardian and forever the heartbeat of my soul, continuously giving life to her land and its people."

## `Ae, Aia Lā o Pele

There was a time in the mysterious past when the air was surrounded with spiritual beings and a thin veil divided the living from the dead, the natural from the supernatural. During that time Pele, goddess of the volcano, came to Hawai'i.

Having traveled for many miles in search of a suitable home for her fire and family, Pele settled in the crater of Halema`uma`u at the summit of Kīlauea Volcano.

Pele is volcanism in all its forms. Her poetic name is *ka wabine`ai honua*, the woman who devours the land. When her molten body moves, the land trembles and the sky is afire with a crimson glow. Those present whisper in awe, "*Ae, aia la o Pele*, yes, there is Pele."

In her presence, our senses are awakened. We smell the sulfur. We feel the heat. Pele's tears hide in the cinder outfall and strands of her golden hair sparkle in rock crevices. A play of sunlight on her ebony rock reveals a shimmering rainbow of color.

Hawai'i's native plants and animals, and prehistoric cultural relics add to the mystical feeling of her extraordinary lava landscape. *Kūpuna*, respected Hawaiian elders, teach *mālama o ka`āina*, care for the land and the land will care for you.

Today, we can protect the integrity of the park and the culture of Hawai'i's indigenous people by leaving everything in its rightful place. At Kīlauea, where the very ground is sacred to the Hawaiian people, remember to *ē nīhi ka bebe*, walk softly! □

### Oil painting of Hawaiian volcano goddess, Pele, by Arthur Johnsen

Johnsen shows Pele with "a staff in one hand to represent her as a destroyer, and cradling an egg in the other, representing regeneration and the fact that new life springs up from lava." The painting is on exhibit in the park's Kīlauea Visitor Center, courtesy of Hawai'i Volcanoes.



## Kalaupapa National Historical Park

### The Power to Heal

Kalaupapa serves as a reminder of a nation in crisis when Hawaiian people were exposed to diseases for which they had no immunities. Options for preventing the spread of contagious diseases were few. Isolation for leprosy

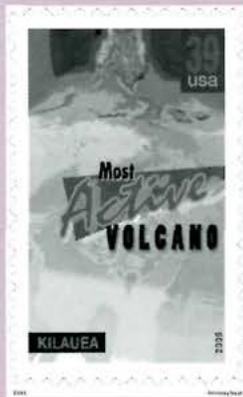
seemed like the best solution but came at a high personal price. Kalaupapa, once a community in isolation, now serves as a place for education and contemplation. It is a place where many families in Hawai'i can reconnect with a grandparent or relative once considered "lost." It is a place where past suffering has given way to personal pride about accomplishments made in the face of great adversity. It is a place where we can reconsider our responses to people with disfiguring disabilities or illnesses. It is a place where the land has the power to heal because of its human history, natural history and stunning physical beauty. □



Kalaupapa NHP — The Power to Heal



# Oh, Wonder of America, Land of Superlatives



The U.S. Postal Service has unveiled its selection of Kilauea as one of the 40 natural and manmade wonders depicted on a new stamp. It is rightly celebrated as America's most active volcano.

Who could have known that the fountains of fire that first lit up the night sky on Jan. 3, 1983, would continue to burn with such

intensity more than two decades later? Unstoppable in its march to the sea, lava has left few tangible reminders of what was.

The park bid a fond aloha to its Waha'ula Visitor Center, as well as tens of thousands of archeological features, including prehistoric temple ruins, house sites and petroglyphs. Kamoamoa Campground and miles of Chain of Craters Road lie entombed beneath 80 feet of basalt.

The eruption continues. Every minute, another 55,000 gallons of molten rock gush from earth cracks on the volcano's flank, enough to pour a lava veneer over Washington, D.C.'s 63 square miles in just five days. But wherever lava spills into the

sea, the island grows. Since 1983, more than 500 acres of new land have been added to the island of Hawai'i. Park acreage increases without political fanfare and without congressional approval.

What elsewhere might seem cliché is a daily affirmation on Kilauea — the only constant is change. And an entry in the Volcano House register rings just as true today as in 1920 when H. T. Collins reckoned, "Nuthin' like it in Oklahoma." □

## Go with the Flow . . . but Beware the Hidden Hazards

Rivers of molten rock cascade down the mountain, ignite trees, bury archeological sites and overrun roads. And wherever lava spills into the sea, steam clouds blast skyward.

During the day, black smoke rises and white plumes billow. After dark, lava glows red, orange and yellow.

Word is out. Flights to Hilo sell out and even standby is hard to come by. More than 3,000 people a day come to Hawai'i Volcanoes to view this incredible spectacle of nature.

Where else does one stand on the edge of creation? Where else does earth's incandescence illuminate the faces and warm the hearts of those who arrive before sunrise or linger after sunset?

It remains a strong management goal to

enable people to get as close as safely possible to flowing lava. Molten rock is mesmerizing; it is also dangerous and unpredictable. Here, in one of earth's most hostile physical environments, the park maintains a superlative safety record.

It attests to the dedication of rangers who work from morning 'til night with one thought foremost in mind, the safety of park visitors. They adjust operations to ever-changing volcanic conditions — heat, fumes and flow direction. They mark trails, put up closed area signs, and run rope as a boundary indicator between old sea cliff and unstable new coastline.

It attests to the good sense of the overwhelming majority of park visitors who take their health and safety seriously. They obey



USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory

signs and heed warnings.

It attests to the self-governing nature of a lava flow at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It's primordial. It beckons, but at the same time warns, "Stay back, I'm hot." □



USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory

## Stay Alert, Stay Alive

It is often the hidden hazards that prove most dangerous to visitors as illustrated by these images of before (left) and after (bottom left) the ocean-entry lava flow.

A 12-acre section of new park coastline collapsed into the sea on Aug. 27, 2005. The occurrence was sudden and catastrophic, and it generated a local tsunami that washed boulders ashore, some more than three feet in diameter. Park management, in consultation with USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory scientists, had closed the area weeks before in anticipation of such an event.

Park management has issued these advisories to visitors:

Don't venture out on the new land created where lava enters the ocean. This new

land is unstable and easily undercut by ocean waves. The land breaks off and falls into the sea without warning. At times, hot lava mixes with ocean water causing huge steam explosions that throw rocks hundreds of yards inland. Scalding sea waves can burn skin.

Stay out of the steam plume. When lava enters the ocean it produces a steam plume that drifts overhead and at times envelops the lava-viewing area. The hydrochloric acid and volcanic glass within the plume is hazardous to health and stings eyes and skin. Pregnant women, infants and children are especially at risk and should avoid volcanic fumes. For those with breathing or heart problems, it can be life-threatening. □

# Excerpts from *A Cultural History of Three Traditional Hawaiian Sites on the West Coast of Hawai`i Island*

By Linda Wedel Green  
Denver Service Center

*Editor's note:* This National Park Service document was developed as an historic resource study for the three Hawaiian units and can be found in its entirety at [www.cr.nps.gov/history/online\\_books/kona/history.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/kona/history.htm)

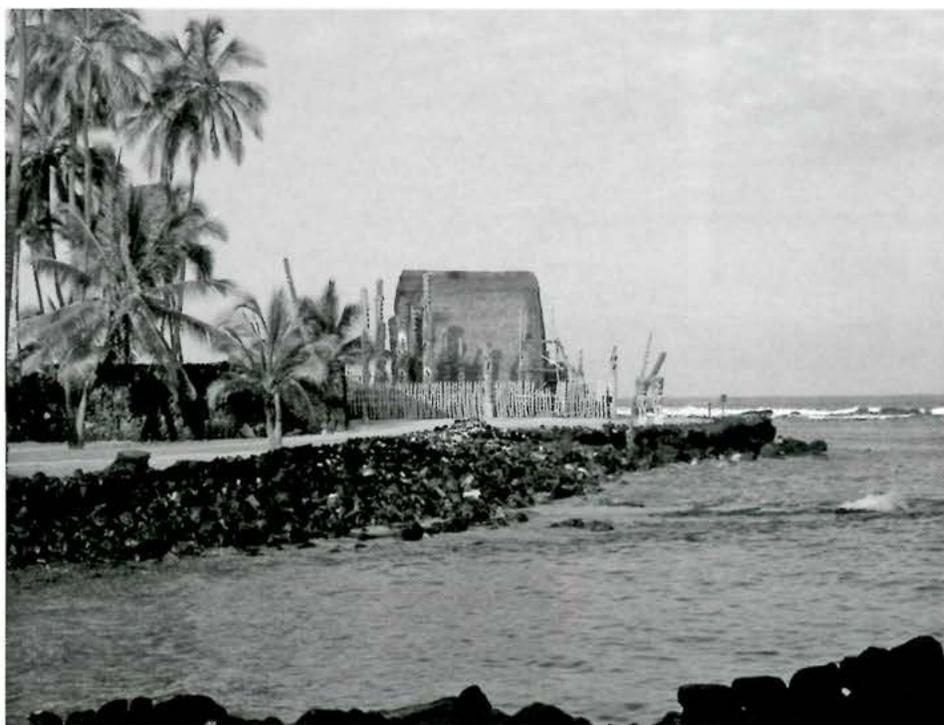
## Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau, "Place of Refuge of Hōnaunau," is located in South Kona, on the west coast of the island of Hawai`i. The park includes the coastal portions of three ancient land divisions: Hōnaunau, Kēōkea and Ki`ilae. Here, as elsewhere along the Kona Coast, lava flows (these from Mauna Loa) are the dominating coastline feature. The refuge is situated on a tongue or small peninsula of black *pāboeboe* lava jutting into the ocean and forming the southwest wall of Hōnaunau (Ke Awa) Bay. Within the curve of the bay nestles the small village of Hōnaunau, once the home of chiefly retainers and commoners, now supporting only a small number of houses.

From here one can see what is perhaps the most spectacular natural feature of the park — the *Keanae`e pali* (cliff), a fault scarp paralleling the shore about one-tenth of a mile inland. The imposing appearance of the cliff, which is arc shaped, more than 100 feet high, and 1,000 feet long, is due to the metallic-hued ancient lava flows frozen in time as they cascaded over the cliff edge toward the sea, creating "festoon lava." The early inhabitants used the numerous cave openings and lava tubes in the cliff face as residences, burial chambers and possibly for refuge from the elements.

Early in the area's prehistory, a ruling chief declared the tongue of black lava flow extending out into the ocean southwest of the bay a sanctuary protected by the gods. There *kapu* breakers, defeated warriors and criminals could find safety when their lives were threatened if they could reach the enclosure before their pursuers caught them. A massive stone wall around the sanctuary marked the boundary, while a *heiau* within the walls afforded spiritual protection. Later a temple was built at the north end of the wall to hold the sacred bones of the ruling dynasty, who would act as perennial guardians of the *pu`uhonua*.

The refuge site today consists of an area



Hale o Keawe and the Great Wall mark the boundary between the Pu`uhonua (Place of Refuge) and the Palace Grounds.

partially surrounded by a 1,000-foot-long wall of *pāboeboe* lava about 17 feet thick and 10 feet high. The north side of the structure is open to the bay and the west side to the sea. Within or next to the enclosure were several significant structures, including the Hale-o-Keawe, the `Āle`ale`a Heiau, the "Old Heiau" and the Hale-o-Papa (Women's Heiau). Other notable features include a *kōnane* stone (*papamii*), a fisherman's shrine and two large stones, one reportedly serving as a hiding place for Queen Ka`ahumanu during a quarrel with her husband, King Kamehameha, and the other used by Chief Keoua. A small enclosure east of Hale-o-Keawe contains two fishponds used by Hawaiian royalty. The Hale-o-Keawe housed the bones of the paramount chiefs descended from `Umi and Līloa, some placed in wicker caskets woven in anthropomorphic shapes. This sepulchre of the very high ali`i lent Hōnaunau its great sanctity. The entire area surrounding the complex was densely settled in aboriginal times and is now replete with significant archeological remains.

Planning for the acquisition of land in the area and the setting aside of the Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau as a national park began as early as the late 1940s. The City of Refuge National

Historical Park was established on July 1, 1961, pursuant to an act of Congress approved in July 1955 after a decade of dedicated study and planning by a variety of interested private individuals, the Trustees of the Bishop Estate, institutions such as the Bishop Museum, and the National Park Service. The area set aside contained the ruins of the ancient *pu`uhonua* and the village of Ki`ilae. It was referred to as the City of Refuge in accordance with the name bestowed by William Ellis.

Within the park's 180 acres stretching southward for about three miles from Hōnaunau Bay are archeological and historical structures and features dating from pre-European contact times to the early 1920s and representing almost all phases of early Hawaiian religious, social, economic and political life. The park is especially dedicated to protecting archeological structures and features associated with the ancient Polynesian practice of asylum. The park's significance stems from the fact that "the archeological remains document various aspects of ancient Hawaiian culture which gave rise to a sophisticated and elaborate socio-political-religious system long before Captain James Cook rediscovered these islands in 1778-79. The lands around Hōnaunau il-



Hikers along the 1871 trail at Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau are treated to spectacular views of the rugged lava coastline.

illustrate a now-extinct way of life — the highly structured society of aboriginal Hawai`i that began disappearing with Cook's arrival in Hawai`i and whose demise was speeded by the abolition of the *kapu* system. That lifeway included the concept and practice of refuge as well as a belief in the god-like status of chiefs and kings, a belief that reached its climax on the Kona Coast as an elaboration of an earlier Polynesian culture. The sites and features in the park also illustrate the rise of one chiefly family to power, their tie to the Kamehameha dynasty resulting in their being rather well recorded in early historical times. The cultural landscape of the park reflects Hawaiian society as depicted by early European visitors, retaining much of the flavor of its ancient setting and purpose.

Excavation and study of park resources has already added much valuable information to regional studies on the archeology and history of Hawai`i Island because all groups of Hawaiian society, including commoners, priests, chiefs and royalty, took part in activities there. Also contributing to the research significance of these resources is their excellent state of preservation. The *pu`uhonua* has survived almost intact compared to similar sites on the island and elsewhere in Hawai`i. This park is an extremely significant component of our national park system.

In February 1976 the Statewide Association of Hawai`i Civic Clubs requested a name change from City of Refuge NHP to Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau NHP. Upon agreement by the regional director, state director and superintendent, the name was changed when

Congress passed and the president signed the National Parks and Recreation Act on Nov. 10, 1978.

### Pu`ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site

Located on the island of Hawai`i, the terraces of Pu`ukoholā Heiau dominate the side of a prominent hill overlooking Kawaihae Bay. Despite the nondescript nature of the early village of Kawaihae, as recorded in the journals of early Euro-American voyagers to the islands, it has played a conspicuous role in Hawaiian history. In both prehistoric and historic times, its spacious natural harbor has distinguished it from the other coastal settlements, making it not only the safest mooring spot in that district, but also one of the best anchorages on the island of Hawai`i.

Long before the time of King Kamehameha I, a socio-political hierarchy deeply rooted in spiritual beliefs developed in Hawai`i. This rigidly ordered class system gave power to a small number of *ali`i nui* (high chiefs) who controlled different parts of an island, a whole island or several islands. Alliances through bloodlines and marriage further complicated and enhanced the relationships among rival chiefs.

To maintain law and order, a *kapu* (taboo) system based on religious and practical beliefs was imposed by the sovereign *ali`i* on all of the population. The *kapu* system was extremely restrictive

and rigid, with severe penalties for those who broke a *kapu*.

Within this social and religious structure, the political rise of Kamehameha I and the construction of Pu`ukoholā Heiau occurred around 1790. *Heiau* (temples) took on many forms, from simple stone markers such as those used as fishing shrines, to massive stone platforms associated with human sacrificial temples. Large *heiau* such as Pu`ukoholā could only be accessed by the priests and chiefly classes.

One explanation for Kamehameha's rise to power is based on the fulfillment of four prophecies that different *keābuna* (priests) decreed would change the course of history in Hawai`i. Each prophecy was directly related to Kamehameha either through his birth or his deeds.

The end of the 1700s was marked by increased visits to the Hawaiian Islands by European explorers. With their trade ships, warships, cannon and military experience, the foreigners were considered assets by the warring chiefs. Kamehameha was particularly astute on this point and took captive two young seamen, John Young and Isaac Davis. Young and Davis proved their courage and loyalty in battle and became close, trusted lieutenants to Kamehameha, aiding in his rise to power. Their relationship lasted far beyond the battlefield and into civilian life, with Young eventually becoming governor on the island of Hawai`i, and Davis on the island of O`ahu.

John Young, the stranded British sailor who became adviser to King Kamehameha, also handled the king's business affairs with foreign traders. As a trusted adviser held in high esteem, the king granted him land at Kawaihae, adjoining Pu`ukoholā, for a home. Young first built a small home near the beach below the *heiau*. Later, he built a larger compound just north of the *heiau*. His plaster-covered stone house was the first Western-style structure in Hawai`i. John Young's homestead is a part of Pu`ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site and is being protected and preserved for future generations.

The multifaceted overthrow of the *kapu* system in 1819 ended the formal worship of gods and ritual use of the large



**Traditions Come Alive:** Each August Pu`ukoholā Heiau hosts the Hawaiian Cultural Festival where visitors experience native customs and traditions. Demonstrations and cultural workshops allow visitors to learn about Hawaiian crafts, dance, music and games.

beian. They were abandoned and many were destroyed or dismantled, with only their stone platforms remaining. Their surrounding lands were used for agriculture, ranching or settlement.

Pu`ukoholā Heiau was designated in 1928 when it was commemorated as a historical landmark by the Hawaiian Territorial Government. In the 1960s, the Queen Emma Foundation and the Queen's Medical Center, the Waimea and other Hawaiian civic clubs, and the local community groups were instrumental in getting Pu`ukoholā Heiau designated as a national historic landmark.

The Queen Emma Foundation donated 34 acres of land in 1972 encompassing Pu`ukoholā Heiau, and the John Young Homestead made it possible for the establishment of Pu`ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site. Through an act of Congress on Aug. 17, 1972, this site became one of the chosen few to be recognized as one of our nation's crown jewels and national treasures, to be preserved and protected for future generations.

### Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park

About three miles north of Kailua-Kona (on the western shore of the island of Hawai`i) lies the rugged lava-covered shoreline comprising Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. The area of broad lava fields north of Kailua-Kona resulting from volcanic flows as recent as the 1800s is called *kekaha*, a name designating a dry, barren and harsh land. This portion of the Kona Coast consists of flat, open areas with scattered grasses among the convolutions of rugged lava. The jagged terrain makes foot travel almost impossible, a problem that the early Hawaiians addressed by means of painstakingly built trails.

The lack of rainfall in this area made large-scale agricultural production impossible, but several other advantages enabled establishment of a settlement that lasted well into the 19th century. These included calm seas with a shallow canoe-landing area, plentiful marine resources, and a variety of plants and flowers that served medicinal and dietary needs as well as furnishing material for making fishnets and for thatching simple shelters erected on the *pāboeboe* and *`a`a* lava flats. Cool, brackish springs provided a sufficient water supply. The use of these pools was dictated by the *kapu* system, which designated some of these for drinking, some for bathing, and others for washing utensils or clothes.

The most important subsistence features of this shoreline, and those that imbued the

area with such importance for the ancient Hawaiians, were its fishponds. Of the three structures within the park, two were originally inland bays converted into ponds by stone walls constructed across their mouths, isolating them from the sea except for controlled water movement through *mākāhā* (sluice gates). The third feature, a fish trap, was formed by arcing a stone wall from the shoreline out to a protruding point of land.

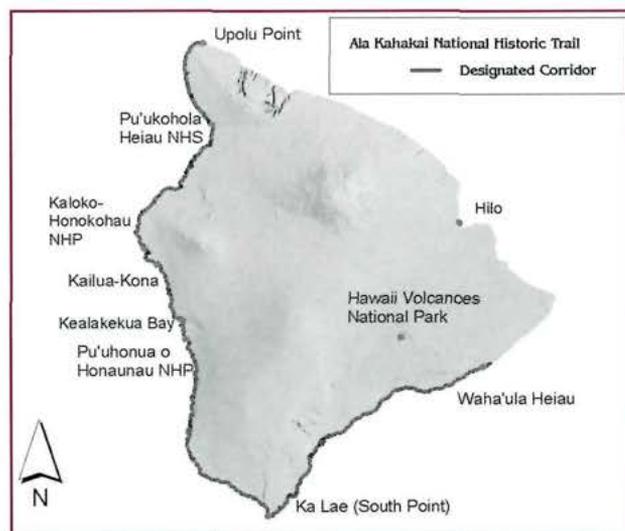
Fishponds are impressive examples of native prehistoric engineering/technological achievements and comprise one of the many effective techniques Hawaiians used in adapting to a sometimes hostile environment. Enabling a larger population by bolstering food resources, these ponds became the focal point of settlement and social organization in the area.

Very few fishponds exist on Hawai`i Island because many are being filled in to create more land for housing developments. The two at Kaloko-Honokōhau, therefore, comprise some of the park's most significant and unique resources. Kaloko is a *loko kuaipā*, or walled fishpond, formed by sealing off a small bay. `Ai`opio Fishtrap was built by constructing a stone seawall arc from the shore to form an enclosed body of water. It is considered a fishtrap rather than a fishpond because it lacks a sluice gate. `Aimakapa Fishpond is a lagoon formed behind a barrier beach. Kaloko Fishpond and `Ai`opio Fishtrap are the only remaining large Hawaiian aquacultural structures with extensive ancient foundation in relatively good condition. In addition, many prehistoric and historic sites associated with them and their use are present.

In 1962 the Honokōhau settlement area, in-



The stone walls extending into the crashing surf mark the boundaries of Kaloko Fishpond. This is a *loko kuaipā*, where the stones are dry stacked without the use of mortar to enclose the mouth of a small bay. At Kaloko Fishpond, walls were angled to diffuse the energy of the powerful ocean waves while allowing new sea water to penetrate through the porous lava rocks and circulate about the fishpond. A large sluice gate (*mākāhā*) allows for further water exchange with the pond and prevents larger fish from escaping.



cluding Kaloko Fishpond, was designated a national historic landmark. Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park was authorized on Nov. 10, 1978, encompassing about the same area as the landmark. It was established to preserve important aspects of traditional native Hawaiian culture and land-use patterns in a location that contained numerous significant prehistoric and historical sites illustrating those activities.

The resources of Kaloko-Honokōhau possess esthetic, cultural, historic, economic, scientific and emotional values for the Hawaiian people. The discussions centering around establishment of this park emphasized that it was necessary to view and evaluate its fragile resources through a sensitive and sympathetic understanding of the culture that had shaped them. Although many details of the Hawaiian religion, language, crafts and other cultural aspects were recorded upon the creation of a written language, there is much tradition that was not recordable, but that is intangible, a part of the personal and private Hawaiian cultural makeup that is transmitted best through expressions, action and the spoken word. It is clear that the significance of the resources in

this area must be judged not only in the context of their obvious importance to the study of early Hawaiian culture but also in relation to their emotional value, their relationship to prevailing cultural attitudes that have been shaped by the experiences of the past. □



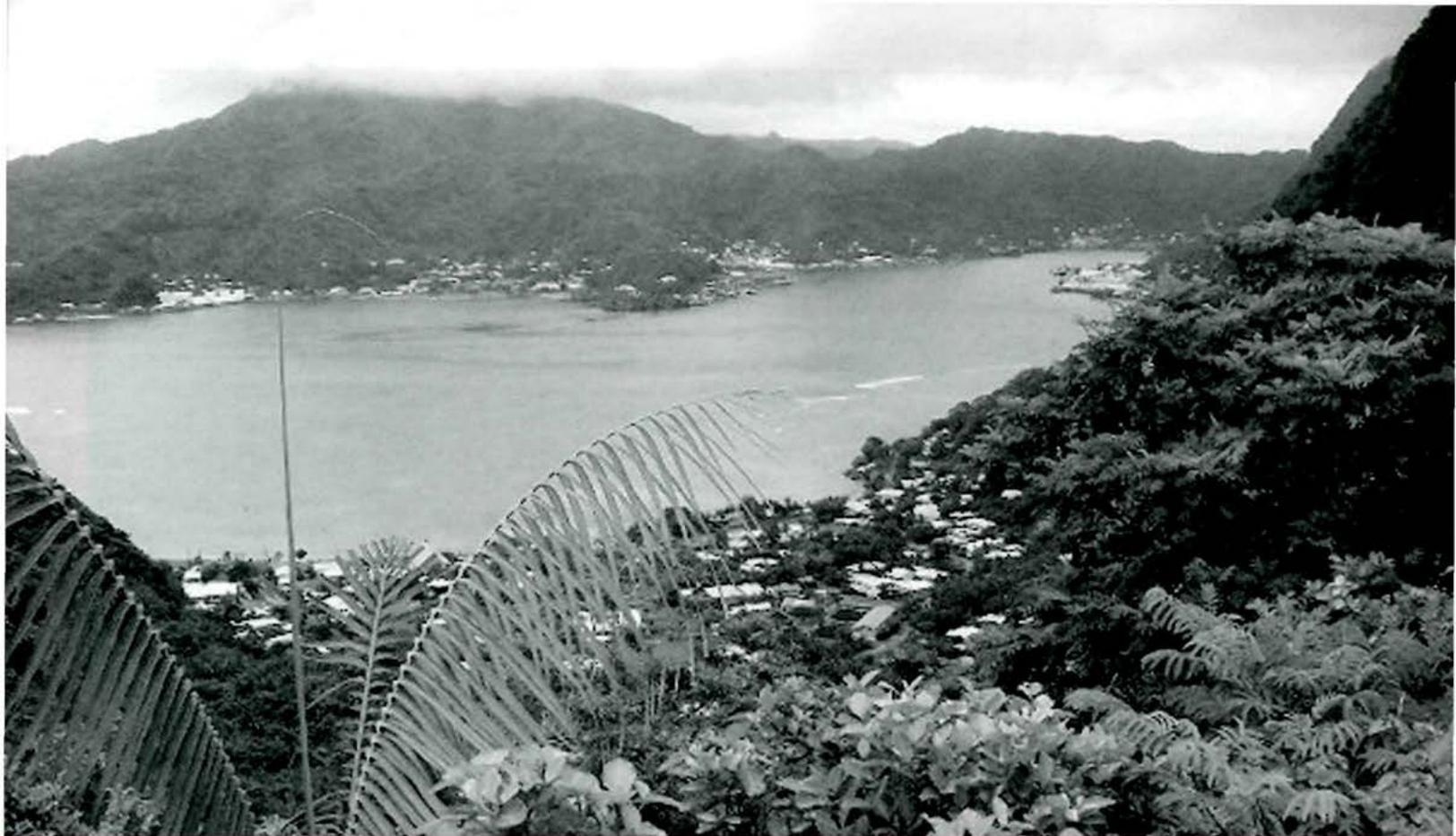
### Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail

Established for the preservation, protection and interpretation of traditional native Hawaiian culture and natural resources, the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail was designated by Congress late in November 2000. It is a 175-mile corridor full of cultural and historical significance. The trail traverses through hundreds of ancient Hawaiian settlement sites and through more than 200 *ahupua`a*, or traditional sea to mountain land divisions. Cultural resources along the trail include several important *heiau* (temples), royal centers, *kahua hale* (house site foundations), *loko i`a* (fishponds) *ko`a* (fishing shrines), *kei i pōbaku* (petroglyphs), *hōlua* (stone slide), and *wahi pana* (sacred places). Natural resources include anchialine ponds, *pali* (precipices), nearshore reefs, estuarine ecosystems, coastal vegetation, migratory birds, native sea turtle habitat, and several threatened and endangered endemic species of plants and animals.

The Ala Kahakai is not currently open as a national historic trail, although some sections can be unofficially accessed within the four national parks on the island of Hawai`i, including Hawai`i Volcanoes National Park, Pu`uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park and Pu`ukoholā National Historic Site. Otherwise, the section of the Ala Kahakai under state Na Ala Hele jurisdiction is open for public use. □

— from the NPS website on Ala Kahakai





Tavita Togia, American Samoa

## On Assignment to American Samoa

By John Broward  
Hawai'i Volcanoes

**R**ugged, sharp mountain peaks, thick with lush vegetation and eroded by time and weather, tower above the harbor of Pago Pago. These steep, ancient remnants of an extinct volcano brought me to American Samoa.

This isolated United States territory south of the equator is made up of five islands. It is closer to New Zealand than Hawai'i is to the continent of North America. Sixty miles to the west lay the two much larger islands that form the nation of Independent Samoa.

American Samoa has a population of 60,000 people and a land area of just 76 square miles. The main island of Tutuila is the most populated of the territory and also hosts the headquarters of the National Park of American Samoa. This unique 10,500-acre park was authorized in 1988 and officially established in 1993. The park is spread out through three islands and protects the only mixed-species paletropical rainforest in the United States. It also includes a pristine coral reef system that accounts for 2,500 acres of the park area.

My first major contact with Samoan culture came in October 2004. I was assigned as a squad boss on a 20-person fire crew of eager

and hardworking members of several villages from within the territory. Most of the members of the crew had never been on a wildland fire before and only a few had ever been to the mainland. All were trained by National Park Service and Forest Service professionals in Pago Pago, thanks to a program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

My introduction came just days after the fire management officer from my duty station of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park asked me if I was interested in this assignment. Together with other staff from several of Hawai'i's national parks, we formed a strike team and spent three weeks fighting fire and performing pre-suppression projects in the El Dorado and San Bernardino national forests of California.

**P**rior to my fire assignment I had only met a handful of Samoans in Hawai'i and knew little about their 3,000-year-old culture. However, I became fascinated by their traditions and came to respect their hard work and love of life. While working with the fire crew I was approached by Mino Fialua, an employee of NPSA. He told me about the need to train members of the park staff in a variety of skills, particularly technical rope and search and rescue. Through these discus-

sions emerged the idea to come to the park and teach. Not only would this give them an opportunity to increase the efficiency and safety of their program, but it would also give me a better understanding of Samoan culture, language and history.

**I**n the spring of 2005 I began to search for funding to make this project a reality. With the approval of my supervisor and the NPSA superintendent, I applied for an Albright-Wirth grant. Funded by the National Parks Foundation, the grant is awarded to NPS employees to fund beneficial projects that might not otherwise be provided with normal government accounts. Once I was awarded the grant I began making plans to not only teach SAR skills, but to learn as much as I could about American Samoa and its diverse national park.

After speaking with superintendent Doug Neighbor, terrestrial ecologist Tavita Togia and Fialua, I evaluated the types of training they

.....  
**Photo above:** Samoa, a chain of mountainous islands clothed in tropical rainforest, is ringed with rugged cliffs, glistening beaches and biologically rich coral reefs. The Samoan village leaders and the U.S. Congress have set aside the finest samples of the islands' land and seascapes at the National Park of American Samoa.

would need. We agreed that my time would best be spent teaching ropes skills for two different projects. The first was for the invasive plant control crew supervised by Togia. The second was for the park's newly forming search-and-rescue team headed by Fialua. I made my plans and was soon on my way to American Samoa for a two-week detail.

Because of the steep and hazardous terrain, efforts to eradicate several species of exotic plants were being slowed. To gain access to some remote areas, the park's plant crew must use ropes and other technical equipment. During the early part of January I conducted a three-day formal class with the NPSA vegetation crew. This team was made up of approximately eight members, and I had worked with several of them on my fire assignment. Despite a slight language barrier (most Samoans speak English but Samoan is the first language for many of them), they eagerly absorbed the material and hands-on skills at a quick rate. As native fruit bats occasionally swooped overhead and the smell of the local fish cannery (the islands' largest employer) filled the air, we set up, used and broke down a variety of systems.

Through heavy rainstorms and extreme heat we trained at a location that was similar to the terrain they would be working in, but not too difficult for the beginners in the group. Each class member had several opportunities to descend and ascend a muddy, partly vegetated 80-degree slope that was 20-30 feet above the hard, asphalt parking lot. At the top of the hill stood a 15-foot diameter open *fale* (Samoan for structure or house). This provided a good place to escape some of the occasional heavy rain showers and provided cooling shade when the hot sun rays were beaming down on us. Some of the concrete columns that supported the structure made excellent anchor points. By the third and last day I allowed the participants the chance to



Members of the NPSA search-and-rescue team join members of the local EMS crew to learn litter evacuation on easy-to-moderate slopes.

set up the anchors and rigging while I watched to make sure it was done correctly. Despite the convenience of the *fale* the class was challenged to find suitable natural anchors such as trees. Though it was hard work, I was rewarded with the positive attitude displayed by this dedicated team, and I was impressed by the rapid pace they absorbed this knowledge. In addition to the three-day formal class, I also helped the park set up their equipment cache and conducted training in the Incident Command System, Leave No Trace ethics, and NPS history and mission.

The sheer cliffs and potentially dangerous terrain that presented a risk to the plant crew, also posed some interesting challenges to the NPSA SAR team. This group is made up of the same resource management staff that I taught the first week along with members of the local emergency medical service providers. If an employee or visitor falls off a cliff or gets stuck in a precarious position, it might take hours to work through vegetation so thick it would be faster to clear it with a machete than try to walk through it. Some mountain slopes are so full of lush plant life that the edges of cliffs or other terrestrial hazards can't be seen, making it easy for a hiker to misplace a footstep and take a scary plunge. For this reason technical rope skills are critical to reach a stranded patient. During my second week I taught another three-day class that was focused more on the search-and-rescue aspect and the technical skills needed to evacuate an injured patient from the park's rugged backcountry.

During this session I was joined by Kealii Bio, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey working out of the Hawai'i Volcanoes field office. He assisted me with teaching the core nine-person NPSA SAR team and nine members of the local EMS crew. Although three days isn't enough time to become efficient in the skills needed for complex SAR incidents, they quickly acquired the basic knowledge to perfect simple evacuations from moderate terrain and set the foundation on which to build their program. Hopefully I or someone else will be able to return to Samoa to check on their progress and pick up where I left off.

Going to Samoa and working with community members was a lasting and rewarding experience. It was good to know I was teaching skills that would help preserve the park's natural state for future



John Broward and his trainees pause briefly for a photo in front of the visitor center at National Park of American Samoa.

generations. They could use these skills to safely rescue someone from imminent danger and maybe even save a life.

As I headed to the airport I looked out over the rugged mountain peaks that loomed above the island like some mystical guardian. I thought about my diverse experiences with this interesting culture. I was glad this remote island in the Pacific Ocean existed and that there was a national park that would ensure something of its unique ecosystem and history would remain intact for future generations. 🏠



John Broward became interested in a national park ranger career while working as a technician/diver conducting underwater archeological projects at Biscayne during the summers of 1983-84. Since earning a bachelor's degree in archeology from Florida State University in 1985, he has worked at Everglades, Canaveral National Seashore, Crater Lake and now Hawai'i Volcanoes, serving as the search-and-rescue coordinator. He has worked for the NPS as a firefighter, resource management technician and law enforcement ranger. He enjoys SCUBA diving, backpacking, skiing and spending time with wife Jeanette and daughter Fiona.



The sweeping architecture of the USS Arizona Memorial graces the sky in remembrance of a fallen crew of 1,177 sailors, marines and officers. The memorial, dedicated in 1962, grew out of a wartime desperation to establish some sort of remembrance at Pearl Harbor to honor those who died in the attack. *Photo by David Thoresen, Impact.*

## Peak Moments

By Eric Andersen  
Haleakalā

Ensign Francis M. Falge was attending a church service with his young family on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, in Kaneʻohe, Oahu. Just a few miles away, a day of infamy was beginning to unfold upon the world. Ensign Falge served the U.S. Navy aboard the battleship *USS Arizona*, flagship of the U.S. Pacific Fleets, Battleship Division.

On this day he had the fortune to be on shore leave enjoying a weekend with his wife and young family. As the attack on military installations throughout Oahu ensued, his call to duty overcame him. He quickly grasped his family and ensured their safety before turning to face the uncertainty of war. He drove the distance to Pearl Harbor Naval Station, recalling the actions he would take upon reaching his duty station aboard the great dreadnought. His battle station was a five-inch starboard deck gun, just aft of amidships, aboard the

*USS Arizona*, one of nine battleships in port in Pearl Harbor that Sunday morning.

As Falge entered the naval station, chaos reigned. His great ship rested on the bottom of the harbor, her bowels ripped open, fire raging hundreds of feet into the now darkening, smoke-filled skies of Honolulu. Disbelief and confusion entangled him as he attempted to make sense of what had been a beautiful, peaceful sunny morning in paradise. Falge never made it to his duty station, never to his ship, never to serve alongside his shipmates — until April 26, 2000.

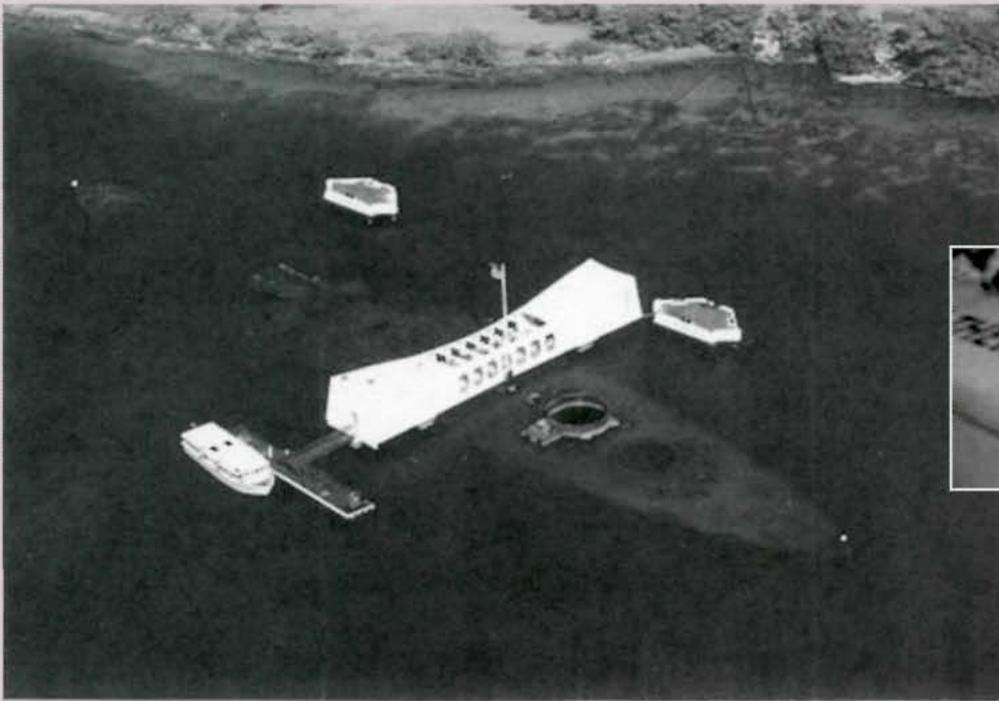
Falge had lived on after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and Oahu. He served his country throughout World War II, completing his military duty to a grateful nation. The thought of his shipmates was always in his mind and heart. He cared and provided for his family throughout his long life, participated in his children's growth, and enjoyed the freedom of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He passed away Jan. 21, 2000.

On the afternoon of April 26, 2000, upon the dock of the USS Arizona Memorial, I

looked into the eyes of his son, Roger Burton Falge. He was just a boy of 11 on that fateful day in 1941, but now a grown man of 70 years, he clutched the ashen remains of his father. For an instant our eyes met, both welling up with tears, as he fulfilled his father's last wish and I ensured this highest honor and reverence for another of our specie. In a ceremony for former soldiers and sailors of the stricken ship *USS Arizona*, we together assured Ensign Francis M. Falge's eternal wish, to fulfill his service to his nation and to his shipmates. We looked on together as his remains, in an ornate urn, were placed within the battleship mere feet from his assigned battle station.

I was honored to participate in this important event and the moment will stay with me. For all that we do as conservers of our many places and stories, it is our service to a nation, to humankind and to our world that fills my peaks and valleys. 🏠

*Eric Andersen lives on Maui and works at Haleakalā.*



The majority of the *USS Arizona's* crew went down with the ship; however, 337 crew members survived. Today, interments for deceased *USS Arizona* survivors are conducted on the ship. To date more than 25 interments have been conducted on the *USS Arizona*.

This aerial view shows the ghostly shadow of the remains of the great battleship *USS Arizona*. Spanning the wreck is the graceful *USS Arizona Memorial*. A tour boat rests at the pier that allows 150 visitors the experience of paying their respects to the dead of the *USS Arizona*. The loss of 1,177 sailors, marines and officers represents the greatest loss of life of any ship in American naval history. *Photo by John Wagner, Impact.*

## *In Memoriam*



NPS

# Scenes *from* SCOTLAND

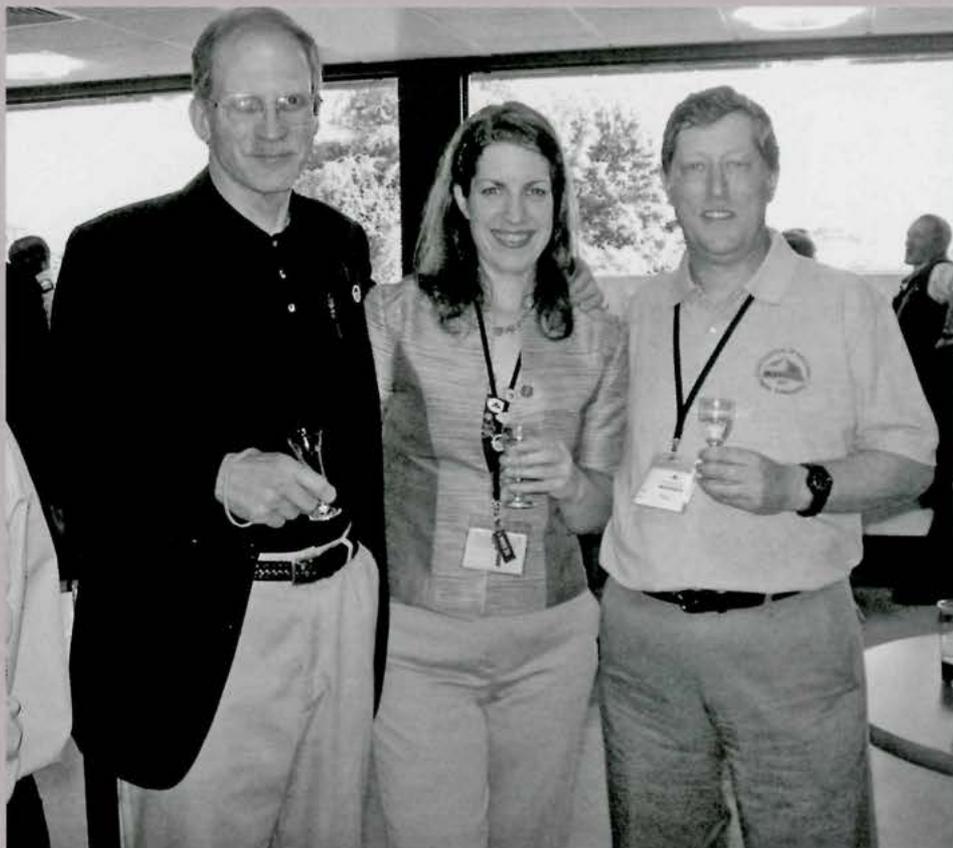
Article and photos by Emily Murphy  
Salem Maritime

A ranger from the Democratic Republic of Congo related his experiences with the mountain gorillas and the terrible toll that regional unrest is taking on the animals and people for which he cares. A Latin American ranger stood in front of the assembled Congress and said with a smile that he has no money, no help and hundreds of thousands of acres to protect, yet he has the best job in the world.

These are moments I won't soon forget as a participant of the 2006 International Ranger Federation World Congress in Stirling, Scotland, in June 2006. Here are several things I learned:

- Rangers are the same wonderful people all over the world.
- Rangers face similar issues all over the world.
- I have the best job in the world. (I knew this already, but it's nice to have it confirmed).

Regarding the first point, I assume that my sample is skewed, because like ANPR, the IRF Congress tends to attract those rangers who are the most dedicated to their jobs. However, I have attended many conferences and the IRF Congress rates as one of the best. The energy level of the conference never dropped over the course of the week, and it was absolutely incredible to be with a group of people with similar passions about conserving the world's special places, all of whom were eager to hear



Left to right: Tony Sisto, Emily Murphy and Lee Werst, ANPR's president, sample some of the Icelandic Rangers' contribution to the IRF Congress. Emily was the scholarship recipient of ANPR's Muir Fund (established by Sisto), which paid her registration to the Scotland event.

about other rangers' work, and all of whom were eager to tell you why their park was the best park in the world. I had never visited Scotland, and it was a great opportunity to have the additional treat of spending several days seeing some of the parks and listening to the members of the Scottish Countryside Ranger Association talk about their responsibilities and the way their parks operate.

One of the major issues that all ranger services are dealing with is the so-called graying of the profession. At the previous IRF World Congress in Durban, South Africa, the congress formally recognized the importance of young people to the preservation of special areas. During the breakout sessions at the Scotland congress, a group of young rangers, most just beginning their careers, joined with a few experienced rangers to brainstorm about how IRF can help ranger ser-

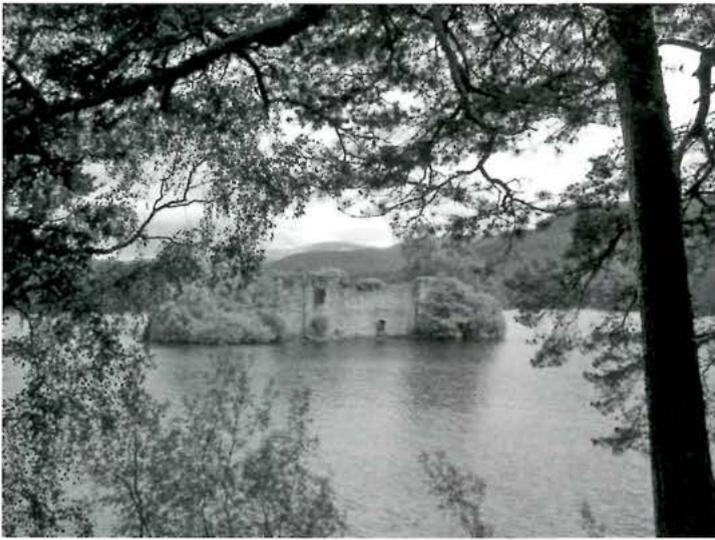
vices worldwide to encourage young people to become rangers or stay in the profession. Session leaders Cassie Wright of Australia and Marius Fuls of South Africa asked what IRF could do to improve the lot of younger rangers. We pointed out that in an ideal world, IRF (and national ranger associations like ANPR) could provide a basis for a network of communication between young people, assist with both international and regional exchange programs, provide mentors, organize training, and generally contribute to the ongoing professionalization of rangers.

Additionally, we pointed out that young rangers have enthusiasm, energy and knowledge of the latest technologies, all of which are important if we want to make today's young people tomorrow's adult stewards of the world's national parks. On the down side, however, are the realities that young rangers are often low paid, they generally aren't in decision-making positions, and there often isn't a lot of possibility for career advancement.

However, at the end of the session, we identified three main areas to work on at the local level to encourage young rangers. First was career development: asking for and encouraging the development of training and



ANPR's Bruce McKeeman, left, and Cliff Chetwin take a tea break. Just about everyone was smiling like that all week!



The author participated in a full-day field trip to Cairngorms National Park, with a stop at the Rothiemurchus Estate. This private estate owned by the same family for 500 years is the home of the first private ranger service in Scotland. Loch an Eilean, with its 600-year-old ruined castle, is the centerpiece of the estate.

I brought home  
a new appreciation  
for the role of  
the ranger in  
conservation.

mentoring programs, and helping to write best practices for career development. Second, we came up with several ways to raise the profile of younger rangers. For example, the media could promote work done by young rangers, and conservation organizations and governments could involve young rangers in decision making. Finally, we identified networking as a way for young rangers to communicate with each other and with other organizations

in order to help improve morale, assist in creative problem solving, and simply create connections between younger rangers all over the world.

When I returned from Scotland, I brought home a new appreciation for the role of the ranger in conservation. I remembered my conversation with the ranger from the Democratic Republic of Congo about his experiences with the mountain gorillas, and unrest in the

region; the Latin American ranger who smiled when he said he has no money, no help and thousands of acres to protect, yet he has the best job in the world. I learned how rangers in Denmark are educating children about nature and the world around them.

These moments have stuck with me and have made me proud to have chosen this profession. We in the National Park Service are lucky to have such a strong network of support, and hopefully those of us in the next generation of leaders can work hard to strengthen the network within this country and reach out to expand that support to rangers around the world. 

*Emily Murphy has worked in museums and historic sites for almost 20 years, beginning when she was 13. She began working for the NPS in 2001 with a season at Independence. Currently she participates in the Student Career Experience Program at Salem Maritime, and is completing a Ph.D. in American studies at Boston University. Anyone interested in talking about young professional ranger issues is welcome to contact her at [eamurphy@bu.edu](mailto:eamurphy@bu.edu).*



Some of the attendees of the Young Professional Rangers session gathered for a group photo. They included rangers from Argentina, Brazil, India, Wales, Scotland, Italy, Poland, Romania, Australia, South Africa, England and the United States.

## The Professional Ranger

### Administration

**National Park Service Acquisition Function** — The U.S. Government Accountability Office issued a report in September 2005 entitled “Framework for Assessing the Acquisition Function at Federal Agencies.” To review the GAO framework, visit <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05218g.pdf>. The Department of the Interior is using this framework when conducting acquisition and financial assistance reviews in all of the bureaus. The NPS had an acquisition review in April 2006, and a draft report was issued in September 2006.

Like many federal agencies, the NPS increasingly relies on contractors to help accomplish our mission. Because of the amount of money spent each year on goods and services, it's essential that the NPS handles acquisitions in an efficient, effective and accountable manner.

The GAO and the department continue to identify systemic weaknesses in key areas of acquisition. Many acquisition functions have been identified that have great vulnerability to fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement. When the final report is issued, we may see some sweeping changes to our acquisition function.

The GAO framework identifies four fundamental elements that are essential to an efficient, effective and accountable acquisition process:

- organizational alignment and leadership
- policies and processes
- human capital
- knowledge and information management.

Similar to other administrative operations, the NPS acquisition function is basically decentralized. Contracting employees at parks are hired and supervised by either superintendents or administrative officers. Contracting personnel at parks are generally hired with little or no input from, or coordination with, the NPS procurement chief or regional contracting chiefs.

As stated in the GAO framework:

“An acquisition function that is successful at effectively and efficiently meeting the agency's missions generally reflects a consistent, cross-functional and multidisciplinary approach. This approach requires engagement by all relevant stakeholders, including representatives from program offices, contracting officials, financial managers, human capital officials, information technology officials and other appropriate participants. An integrated approach helps agencies better define their needs and identify, select and manage providers of goods and services.”

Top NPS executive leadership commitment is needed to successfully manage the contracting function. Our leadership must establish and maintain an environment that fosters a positive and supportive attitude toward internal

control and risk mitigation. Management must support full, open and effective communication throughout the contracting function, especially as it relates to internal control and continuous improvement in the way in which the NPS acquires goods and services.

As reported by the NPS to the Federal Financial Assistance Awards System, the Service awards an estimated four percent (nearly \$120 million) of the approximately \$2.7 billion in grant and cooperative agreement obligations awarded by the Department of the Interior annually. It accounts for more than 11 percent (1,900 actions) of DOI's annual grant and cooperative agreement award actions (an average of 17,000 actions).

In fiscal year 2005, new definitive NPS procurement awards, as reported to the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG), exceeded \$487 million, more than 14 percent of DOI's over \$3.3 billion in procurement obligations. The new definitive actions (i.e., excludes follow-on actions, modifications) accounted for more than 17 percent (10,975 actions) of the department's 62,493 total actions awarded.

As reported to FPDS-NG, in fiscal years 2003 through 2005, the top products/services (as measured by total dollars awarded) acquired by NPS included:

- commercial and institutional building construction
- water, sewer and pipeline construction
- highway, street and bridge construction
- all other heavy construction
- architectural services
- engineering services
- other apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing
- radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment
- security guards and patrol services

As of April 2006, NPS employees held an estimated 27 percent (431 warrants) of the more than 1,600 contracting officers' warrants issued departmentwide.

The final report of the 2006 NPS review is sure to change the acquisition function Servicewide. As you can see, it's one of many complex administrative operations in our agency. □

— Heather Whitman, Yosemite

### Why write for *Ranger*?

- Shares ideas; say it where 1,200 readers will see it
- Viability for your thoughts and issues
- Improves your writing skills (peer reviewed)
- Adds “published writer” to your resumé
- Be creative beyond day-to-day government writing style
- Professional recognition among your peers

### We are looking for good articles/ideas in these areas:

- Philosophical/ethics discussion
- “News you can use” events from which we all can learn
- Topics of interest to park employees (i.e. housing)
- Travel of interest to park employees
- New technology/new ways of doing business
- Special places — discoveries you've made
- Photos, photos and more photos!

Contact the editor or editorial adviser for more information or with your ideas:

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## Interpretation

**Sharing our best techniques** — It was a relief to see the memorandum in January from NPS Director Mary Bomar about her belief in an interpretive renaissance. I feel like a corner has been turned. As interpretation continues to grow and philosophically establish itself as a bedrock function in parks, I started thinking about something I'd been pondering to help interpreters help each other.

Have you ever thought up an interpretive technique, used it and found that it worked? Isn't that a great moment? You invented a tool that you used deftly to effect a change in the perspective of a park visitor. Did you share it with other interpreters or keep it secret? Hopefully you shared your technique. Would it help if a mechanism was in place to store and disseminate it to all interpreters?

To support the renaissance, we need a professional interpretive library. The cornerstone of this library would be a digital database, not dusty books. Interpreters would log in and post proven methods they develop. These would be free for other interpreters to use. This library would archive and protect not only interpretive knowledge but also field experiences such as harrowing, on-the-spot interpretive challenges that were resolved with skilled techniques.

While we have the InTouch forum on InsideNPS, we need to develop a more sophisticated, searchable interpretive library and then use this library often. Guidance from Ph.D.s in information handling, such as science, psychology, politics, theology, propaganda, debate and journalism, could hone the various components of the interpretive arts, since what we do includes a little of all of the above. They would help us understand why what we do is effective and how to enhance

that effectiveness.

The military uses something similar. It keeps records chronicling battles, both successful and failed. Military students study those techniques for the challenges they will face one day. We should do the same because we are in a battle with visitors' relationships with park resources. Parks have inherent values that need stewardship. Visitors have both the potential to bring indifference and a capacity to exploit. Our challenge is to facilitate a successful contact between visitors and parks. We need to better the visitor and protect the park.

What interpretive techniques protect parks? To answer this, we could study the effective techniques of other interpreters if such a collection of ideas existed. We've fought a lot of interpretive battles in parks through the years and have mastered those challenges. Let's save our creative energy to deal with new challenges that the NPS is facing. No sense wasting our precious time reinventing the wheel.

Thinking about the interpreters I've worked with, I seldom see us share our interpretive concepts, meanings and connections. We freely share tangible facts or steal a joke that warms up the crowd, but we keep our slam-dunk interpretive techniques to ourselves.

I think this has been an instilled value by default. Our predecessors didn't share concepts, and often today neither do we. Do we think that it is our job to create our own ideas? Are secondhand ideas an anathema? We've got to change how we see the ideas of our colleagues. They are tools to be shared. If you were holding a walnut, would you pass up the offer of a nutcracker just because someone else found the tool, not you? It would be absurd to say "No thanks, I must find a new way to crack this open."

The practice of interpretation is usually a solitary pursuit. We craft programs on our own, write interpretive text alone and deal with the masses alone. It is tough asking for help when we struggled in our early years to become confident and self-reliant. This lone-ranger mentality is a double-edged sword. While it may cut through visitor indifference, it cuts the cords that could connect colleagues. We see interpretive skill as exclusively self-generated. We pass up opportunities to help others because of how we view our job and how we came to master it. It's a vanity thing.

I get a rush when I design an effective interpretive moment. Every so often, I serendipitously hear an idea from someone else I just have to use. But, how often do we intentionally seek out points of view and the successful techniques of others in our profession? Our isolationist tendencies inhibit our individual professional growth. When we quit doing a program or retire, our tools get thrown out instead of saved. This holds us back.

I want to see a library one day full of ideas from interpreters. I want themes, interpretive techniques and philosophical concepts readily available and freely read. I want to see the ideas adopted by others and used in new ways. I want interpreters to expect that this library exists. It should be a performance standard to contribute to this network of ideas. We should all take time to share ideas with others. At your park, carve some staff time out of the week to discuss your interpretive successes, mistakes or challenges. It can only make us stronger and do more to support the renaissance in interpretation. □

— Jeff Axel, Tumacácori  
Send your ideas and comments to him:  
iceagecaver@yahoo.com

## Protection

**Infantry Skills during Deadly Force Encounters** — I have long been intrigued by the parallels between rangering and soldiering. On any given day, park rangers are faced with situations that require a command of skills that novice infantrymen have mastered. Marksmanship, cover and concealment, land navigation, radio communications, and even something as basic as wearing the uniform well are all skills that both park rangers and soldiers must be able to perform expertly.

It would benefit us to educate ourselves in infantry training methodologies so that we will be as well-equipped as possible when a situation requires such skills. One area where

this applies full-on but is rarely taught and practiced in the National Park Service, is the use of individual movement techniques (IMT) in the event of a deadly force encounter.

Specifically, I'm referring to the three staples of IMT drilled into troops in any military basic infantry training:

- the low crawl
- the high crawl
- the three- to five-second rush

It's an almost instinctive thing for most folks to hit the ground whenever shots are fired in their general direction. But then what? In seasonal academies and in FLETC we're taught to seek cover as quickly as possible and return fire if we have positive target acquisition. But

when I went through both, they didn't go into great detail on *how* to seek cover, especially if it is located a fair distance away.

That's where IMT becomes an indispensable skill. The problem is that IMT is *not* instinctive. It must be learned, and the NPS needs to begin teaching it.

Here is a primer.

### The Low Crawl

Use this technique whenever hostile fire is imminent and cover is not too far away. Of the three, it's the slowest but the lowest. It works best whenever you have a fellow officer who can cover your movement with suppressive fire (the right way to do this is

a subject for another time).

Hit the ground and get as flat as you possibly can. Visually locate the closest cover and point yourself in that direction. Put your left ear on the ground, and I mean *on the ground!* Dig it in. Get dirty. **If not, you will be shot.** Keep your eyes open so you can see the threat as well as the cover you're about to move to.

Resist the urge to lift your head, even for a second, for any reason. Anyone who has seen the movie *Band of Brothers* will remember the scene where a troop got capped in the head when he looked up just a few inches to communicate with another soldier.

With your right hand, grasp your rifle by its sling at the front sight post. Bend your arm 90 degrees, laying the rifle across your forearm and bicep. This keeps the weapon out of the dirt. If you only have a pistol, carry it flat in your right hand. Reach your left hand as far out in front of you as you can and claw the earth. Cock your right leg toward your right elbow as far as you can get it, then purchase a good foothold with the inside edge of your right boot. Now, you're ready to move.

Stay flat! Pull with your left hand and simultaneously push with your right foot. This action will move you toward the cover. Repeat this action moving as quickly as you can until you arrive at the cover. Remember you are only using your left arm and right leg to move yourself. Your right arm is only a platform for your long gun and your left leg just drags behind you.

### The High Crawl

This technique is best applied to situations

where cover is a little farther away and you have to move a little faster. It is the middle-speed/middle-silhouette of the three.

Hit the ground. This time, raise your head and chest up just high enough so that you can rest on both your elbows. Cradle your rifle flat inside the crooks formed between your biceps and forearms and wrap your hands overtop the pistol grip, magazine and carrying handle.

Cock your left elbow as far forward as you can, and do the same with your right leg, once again gaining a good foothold with the inside edge of your right boot. Visually locate the cover that you seek. OK, ready to move.

Pull with your left elbow and push with your right boot at the same time. The next step is to repeat the action with the opposite arm and leg. The difference here is that you will use both arms and both legs to move yourself forward. Continue this alternating action until you reach cover. Yes, this one hurts a bit, but not nearly as much as hot lead.

### The 3- to 5-Second Rush

The final IMT is the fastest, but it comes at the price of being the most highly silhouetted. It is used whenever cover is a long way off and there is a lull in the firing. Covering fire is almost a necessity with this technique.

After hitting the ground, tell your buddy to cover you while you move. Eyeball cover that you know you can reach in three to five seconds and face it. From the prone position, place your rifle on the ground under the flat of your right hand and palm the earth with your left hand. Cock your right foot forward, with its heel raised (and you thought the agility run would never have real-life value). Ready to move.

*Thrust* yourself upward and forward into a sprinting position and do exactly that — sprint or “rush” toward the cover carrying your rifle at port arms. Resist the urge to rush for longer than 3 to 5 seconds, since this is about how much time it will take the enemy to acquire you in his crosshairs. To keep your time down, repeat out loud the following mantra as soon as you get on your feet: “*I’m up, I’m moving, I’m down!*” By the time you say the word “down,” you had better be back on the ground.

Upon reaching cover, hit your knees, orient your rifle vertically, muzzle up and fall forward breaking your fall with the rifle's buttstock. Immediately assume the prone firing position, gain good shoulder and cheek welds, and acquire your threat. Now cover your buddy while he does the same thing.

Lastly, with all of these, remember a couple core tenets of IMT:

- The only reason to leave cover is to seek better cover.
- These techniques can *save your life*. Master them.
- Each of these works best when coupled with covering fire from a buddy.
- Any time you can use cover *while* you are moving, such as a ditch, berm, fallen log, do so.
- You will not be too smooth at any of them right away. Each requires practice.
- And finally, never intentionally draw fire . . . it irritates all those around you. □

— Kevin Moses  
Big South Fork

## Resource Management

At long last more American voices are emerging from the wilderness of denial to talk about global climate change. (I recall earlier this decade being cautioned to use that term in uniform and “not global warming.”) Even without yet having seen the documentary, *An Inconvenient Truth*, I perceive a groundswell of attention to the issue some scientists have been touting for years — the warming of the technologically advanced Earth at a pace quite atypical of the long-term average — and that’s “long” as in geologic time.

Recent news stories have featured real or potential changes in distribution of species in parks and other refugia, from coastal redwoods and whitebark pines to polar bears and alpine chipmunks in the High Sierras. The glaciers

of Glacier are melting; the last decade has seen sea level rise two to four times that of its average rate of change over an 18,000-year period. Communities, such as the one nearest to me, are challenging businesses and residents to become “carbon-neutral” by increasing their energy efficiency, their use of renewable energy and their efforts to plant trees.

Critics say that facts are still in question; over the long span of Earth ice packs and sea levels and climates show many changes (those petrified trees in Yellowstone include magnolias and subtropical species). Skeptics say the actions are too little, too late or missing the big-ticket changes in modern human behavior needed to make a real difference. Perhaps the most prudent thing to do is assume the worst

and take positive action accordingly.

In a partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Park Service has launched a new “Climate Friendly Parks” program in which participants commit to a program to reduce the park’s greenhouse gas emissions and criteria air pollutants while also educating their staff and visitors about climate change and what all can do to practice improved resource stewardship. So far, seven parks have signed up.

Can ANPR, as an organization, or through the power of its individual members, contribute to the vigorous environmental leadership that many citizens of our nation and world likely attribute to us? Perhaps this is a place

*(continued on next page)*

## Health insurance now available to ANPR members

Interested ANPR members may sign up for health insurance through a special program secured from Aetna. The Aetna PPO Affordable Health Choices<sup>SM</sup> is attractive particularly to seasonal park workers, fire crew members, volunteers, park partners and others who may not receive insurance benefits through their employers.

This limited accident and sickness insurance plan is an affordable option and provides participants with access to the Aetna network of health care professionals, about 735,000 nationwide. Check for medical provider availability at [www.aetna.com/docfind/custom/aabc](http://www.aetna.com/docfind/custom/aabc)

Here are several features of the plan:

- Affordable rate of \$18.35 per week (\$79.52 per month) for an individual, payable in advance for a six-month or 12-month period, through ANPR. (The monthly rate for spouse + one is \$198.76 and for a family is \$284.68.)
- Five doctor's office visits annually, copayment of \$10 per visit; emergency room benefits
- Maximum coverage annually of \$10,000 for inpatient care
- Prescription drug coverage (\$10 copayment for generic, \$20 for brand)
- Wellness coverage for preventive care
- Eyewear discount program

The health insurance can continue year-round as long as the plan is paid in advance and the enrollee remains an ANPR member. Read more on the ANPR website ([www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org)) for additional information.

To request an enrollment packet, contact the ANPR business office at [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com) or 25958 Genesee Trail Road, PMB 222, Golden, CO 80401.

## Resource Management

(continued from previous page)

for us to start. I'm sure there are other ways. As the organization looks to reinvigorate itself, might we consider taking on this mission as well as those, worthy though they have been, to improve our individual lot (through enhanced pay, retirement and housing conditions)?

— Sue Consolo Murphy, Grand Teton

Are you a resource manager interested in becoming a columnist in this space? Please contact the editor at [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com).

# ANPR ACTIONS

## Actions by Association President

Over the past few months Lee Werst, ANPR's president, has worked on these matters:

- Set up and presided over two ANPR Board of Directors conference calls.
- Represented ANPR at the Outdoor Retailers Winter Market in Salt Lake City.
- Networked with various nonprofit groups to facilitate partnerships in common projects.
- Made initial contacts with several corporations to establish a relationship that may lead to sponsorship of the association.
- Worked with various board members concerning details for shifting the business office functions to the association's new structure.

## ANPR Reports

### Membership Services

#### KUDOS LIST

These ANPR members have either given a gift membership to a new member in recent months or recruited a new member or an old member to return to ANPR. Thank you for your membership help.

Deanne Adams	Fred Koegler
Mike Anderson	Jim Lee
Kale Bowling-Schaff	Dick Martin
Tom Bowling-Schaff	Mary Martin
Rachelle Daigneault	Marianne Mills
Steve Dodd	Ed Rizzotto
Gregg Fauth	Stuart Schneider
Leslie Green	Dale & Judy Thompson
Andrew Harrison	Meg Weesner

### New Board Members

Newly elected members to the ANPR board of directors are:

**Scot McElveen**, president elect until Jan. 1, 2008, when his three-year term as president begins

**Gregg Fauth**, board member for membership services, term runs through Dec. 31, 2009

**Debra Hughson**, board member for fundraising activities, term runs through Dec. 31, 2009

### Retirement

Frank Betts' column will resume in the next issue of *Ranger*.



### ROAD MAP for my heirs

This ANPR-produced "Road Map" can assist family or friends in handling details when a spouse or loved one dies.

This notebook has fill-in-the blank forms about:

- your desires about final arrangements
- civil service, military & Social Security details
- insurance facts, bank accounts and more
- synopsis of life, obituary & family history
- list of disposition of personal items
- anatomical gift wishes
- examples of durable power of attorney

\$10 per book, plus \$4 for shipping and handling. U.S. currency only.

Make check payable to ANPR.  
Send to: Frank Betts, 1326 Catalpa Drive  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

## ANPR Challenge Task Group

**Progress Report, Part 2** — The ANPR Challenge Task Group has moved ahead aggressively to prepare and issue an online questionnaire for National Park Service employees. The idea was to follow up on the Turner Foundation Challenge to ANPR at the last Rendezvous to determine the concerns, hopes and aspirations of current NPS employees.

By the time you read this the task group should have some preliminary, but not yet reviewed, data. The results of this survey will be used by ANPR to develop programs, partnerships and proposals that will benefit employees and NPS. By having programs that are of interest to NPSers today and the foreseeable future, ANPR will be able to enhance its commitment to support NPS employees, the NPS and parks. It should also help ANPR build a stronger, vibrant membership base.

You will recall that Mike Finley, an ANPR founding member and past president, issued a tight time-frame challenge to ANPR. Finley, now president of the Turner Foundation, challenged ANPR to determine the attitudes and matters of concern of today's NPS employees. This challenge included a time limit of 90 days.

The Challenge Task Group partnered with American Park Network to compile a database of 18,000 NPS employees. The database was acquired from publicly available sources that any citizen could access. Because of the short time allotted, the task group decided that an informal approach was more appropriate than attempting to pursue a structured process. Using a survey company a questionnaire was e-mailed to 15,000 NPS employees. The task group thought that a return level of about 200 would be sufficient for statistical viability. By late February we had received about 1,150 responses.

The challenge has been successfully met. American Park Network has been a major partner and supporter in this process. ANPR considers the response level to be more than adequate from a statistical standpoint. Although IT security concerns prevented many NPS employees from responding to the questionnaire, the response level exceeded what ANPR needs for future decision making. ANPR is considering whether to work for a formal process through NPS channels.

A formal process could have some benefits such as additional involvement, more input, ANPR marketing and partnership-building. Such a process would likely take consider-

able time, potentially have added costs and probably provide limited statistical value.

The next steps for the task group are:

1. Review the data and compile it into a usable format.
2. Interpret the data and provide it to the board of directors.
3. Assist the board with understanding and conclusions.
4. Help develop ANPR strategies for the next few years.
5. Assure that the data and ANPR's value are appropriately marketed to NPS employees.
6. Support accomplishment of the approved strategies.

On behalf of ANPR and the members of the task group, we want to express our great gratitude to the Turner Foundation and American Park Network, and to all others who helped us meet this challenge.

Obviously, the job is not yet over. We will work with Lee Werst, ANPR's president, and board members on the steps above.

— Dick Martin  
Chairman of Challenge Task Group

## IRF Update



### European Ranger Seminar Planned

— Planning is well underway for a five-day European ranger seminar. Efforts are being headed up by IRF European representative **Rigmor Solem** from the **Norwegian Ranger Association**, working with her contacts in Romania. Tentative plans are for a Sept. 17 – 21 seminar in Retezat National Park, Hunedoara, Romania, in the southern Carpathians (<http://www.retezat.ro/en>). An IRF business meeting will be conducted there on Sept. 21. **Deanne Adams**, current IRF vice president, will probably attend (as will this writer). I will provide more information in a future issue of *Ranger*.

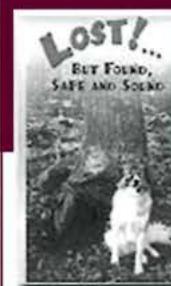
**IRF Support for Park Twinning** — Last October Sequoia-Kings Canyon hosted His Excellency Mok Mareth, the Cambodian minister of the environment, and other members of

a Cambodian delegation. It was the first phase of establishing a sister-park relationship with Samlaut Protected Area. This effort is being assisted by the The Maddox Jolie-Pitt Project. IRF vice president **Deanne Adams**, on behalf of IRF president **David Zeller**, delivered a letter to His Excellency congratulating them on the twinning arrangement, and providing our support for and encouragement of park twinings between countries.

Just before Christmas, **Jon Jarvis**, Pacific West regional director, and **Holly Bundock**, regional public information officer, traveled to Cambodia for the reciprocal signing ceremony establishing the five-year twinning agreement. Congratulations to the Cambodian National Protected Areas and the NPS for their work.

Travel well.

— Tony Sisto, International Affairs



ANPR's award-winning 'Lost . . . But Found, Safe and Sound' video

Now available on DVD!

Designed to show children, ages 4-12, what to do if they become lost in remote areas such as parks or forests.



DVD: \$12 for ANPR members, \$17 for others; Video: \$7 for members, \$12 for others; also available in CD-ROM PowerPoint presentation; quantity discounts available; credit card payment (Visa/MC) accepted

Order online at [www.anpr.org/lost.htm](http://www.anpr.org/lost.htm)

Questions?

Contact ANPR's business office:  
25958 Genesee Trail Road, PMB 222  
Golden, CO 80401 • [ANPRbiz@aol.com](mailto:ANPRbiz@aol.com)

## 30th anniversary RENDEZVOUS 2007

**P**ark City, Utah, is the place to be for the 30th anniversary Rendezvous Oct. 6-10. The Yarrow Resort and Conference Center will serve as the venue. Join your colleagues in this historic town where the old meets the new — Western character and modern Olympic venues.

Park City is less than one hour from the Salt Lake City airport. It's also just a day's drive to many national parks, including Zion, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, Timpanogos Cave, Glen Canyon, Arches and Canyonlands.

Room rates at the Yarrow will range from \$79 to \$129 a night for either deluxe rooms, studio rooms or parlor suites. **ANPR's room block will be held until Sept. 5.** To reserve a room call the Yarrow Resort at 1-800-927-7694 and give the name, ANPR Ranger Rendezvous. For additional details about accommodations go to [www.yarrowresort.com](http://www.yarrowresort.com).

An ANPR board member will help to find roommates and carpooling for interested people.

Cordell Roy of Utah has agreed to serve as a program co-chair for the Rendezvous, and the board is looking for someone to help him. These program co-chairs will shape the annual event, from workshops to keynote speeches to other presentations. Past programs have included sessions on interpretation, formal and informal mentoring, and leadership training opportunities.

As the year progresses, check [www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org) for information about the agenda and program.

Warren Bielenberg will coordinate the exhibit hall again this year. Please help him by sending your ideas for possible vendors to display products, equipment and services of interest to park employees and friends. He can be reached at [web9272@msn.com](mailto:web9272@msn.com). 



Courtesy of Mark Maziarz / Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau

SAVE  
THE DATE  
Oct. 6 – 10  
■ ■ ■  
Park City,  
Utah



Courtesy of Mark Maziarz / Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau

### Rendezvous contacts

Cordell Roy, program co-chair  
[cordandjudy@comcast.net](mailto:cordandjudy@comcast.net)

Dan Moses, overall Rendezvous coordinator  
[mosesdd@aol.com](mailto:mosesdd@aol.com)

Stacy Allen, raffle organizer  
[stacydallen@botmail.com](mailto:stacydallen@botmail.com)

Warren Bielenberg, exhibitors  
[web9272@msn.com](mailto:web9272@msn.com)

Dave Anderson, super raffle  
[npsdlaatk@botmail.com](mailto:npsdlaatk@botmail.com)

Teresa Ford, photo contest  
[fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com)

## All in the Family

Please send news about you and your family. All submissions should include the author's return address and phone number.

Send via e-mail to [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com) or write to Teresa Ford, Editor, 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road, Golden, CO 80401. You also can send All in the Family submissions and/or update your address/home phone/personal e-mail by visiting ANPR's website: [www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org). Go to the Member Services tab.

**Bert Dunkerly** (STRI, GETT, COLO, GEWA, KIMO) has transferred from park ranger at Kings Mountain to chief of interpretation at Moores Creek. He is scheduled to release his fourth book on the Revolutionary War this spring. Address/phone: 524 N. 2nd St., Apt. 202, Wilmington, NC 28401; 912-672-4632; [bd1754@yahoo.com](mailto:bd1754@yahoo.com)

**Philip B. Jenny**, a longtime ANPR member, died Nov. 24, 2006, in Las Cruces, New Mexico. He was 67. He retired from the National Park Service in 1995, and had been a park ranger at different sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He began his career as a park guide/ranger at Carlsbad Caverns. A graduate of the University of Wyoming, he was a team member in archeological digs by the National Geographic Society. He was interested in Indian culture and natural history, and also had an extensive library that he shared with others.

**JoAnn Kyril** (MWRO, GRTE, ROMO, BUFF, FOSM, SCBL/AGFO, MISS) retired Aug. 22, 2006, after 38 years of service, with 27 of those years as park superintendent. She and her husband, **Joe Meyers**, moved to Loveland, Colorado. Thanks to the hard work of Realtor Bobbie (Pettit) Tilmant, a former NPS employee (WICA, BIBE, EVER, DENA, ISRO), they found a beautiful home in a new subdivision that has trail access across the street from their front door. They walk and bike to Boyd Lake State Park to the east and also take the trail to the south when it's time to visit the grocery store and bank. They can be reached at [jok\\_joem@juno.com](mailto:jok_joem@juno.com).

**Ken Mabery** (CANY, BLM, THRO, CHCU, ELMO, SWRO, PECO, FOUN, ELMA, OLYM, CAVQ, WASO, PWRO-NFP, FONE/FRHI, FOST), has moved back to the West. In November 2006 he became superintendent of Scotts Bluff National Monument in

(continued on next page)



**TOP HONORS** — This photo of volunteer fire lookout Tim McNulty observing the Big Beaver fire at North Cascades, was the first-place finisher in ANPR's annual photo contest. It was taken by Kelly Bush, wilderness district ranger at North Cascades. In the Winter 2006-07 *Ranger* the image was credited to the wrong photographer. The photo was submitted by the NPS Fire Management Program Center without Kelly's knowledge, so she was surprised to learn of the award. She eventually heard the news through the grapevine and was encouraged to contact *Ranger*. Congratulations, Kelly, and thanks for your contribution.

### Attention, photographers —

Display your best park-related photos (those with park employees or scenic landscapes) at ANPR's annual photography contest at the Rendezvous. Prizes will be awarded to the top three photographers.

Send your prints (or paper prints or files of digital images; no slides) — any size, color or black and white — to *Ranger* editor Teresa Ford (address on back cover). Selected photos become the property of *Ranger* magazine and may be used in the publication.

### Welcome to the ANPR family!

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

Patricia Aaby .....	Ashford, WA	William Kruger .....	Gustavus, AK
Glenn Bailey .....	Wallace, ID	James C. Lee III .....	Raleigh, NC
Anna Barney .....	Tucson, AZ	Rick LeFlore .....	Davis, CA
Laura & Steve Bolyard .....	Tucson, AZ	Lori Lundquist .....	North Branch, MN
Jaelyn Brown .....	Salisbury, MD	Bryan Muroski .....	Groveland, CA
Jeff & Mary-Kate Chalup .....	Empire, MI	Eric Pelletier .....	New Hartford, CT
Pete Cowan .....	Sedro Woolley, WA	Stuart Schneider .....	Valentine, NE
James Culpepper .....	Montezuma, GA	Amanda Schramm .....	Seattle, WA
Rachelle Daigneault .....	Snow Hill, MD	Richard Schwab .....	Boise, ID
Michelle Fidler .....	Atlanta, GA	Antonio Solorio .....	Thousand Oaks, CA
Michael Fitz .....	Death Valley, CA	Harry Steele .....	Coeur d'Alene, ID
Katharine Goodenough .....	Baker, NV	Heather Tassin .....	Fairhope, AL
William Hackett .....	Ocracoke, NC	Nicole & Greg Ver .....	Three Rivers, CA
Kristy Hajny .....	Valentine, NE	Jeff Wallner .....	Tucson, AZ
Andrew Harrison .....	Groveland, CA	Randolph Watkins .....	Petersburg, VA
Michael Hinchberger .....	Groveland, CA	Cidney Webster .....	Oakland, CA
Kristina Johnson Bell .....	Wheatland, WY	Emily Weisner .....	Falls Church, VA
Regina Jones-Brake .....	Rehoboth Beach, DE	Warren White .....	Sausalito, CA
Steve Knispel .....	Valentine, NE		

## In Print

**The Last Season**, Eric Blehm, Harper Perennial, February 2007, paperback, \$14.95, ISBN: 0060583010

This award-winning book by Eric Blehm recently was released in paperback. It includes a new dedication to avid mountaineer Patty Rambert, who was killed in an accident on Mount Mendel in the High Sierra on May 31, 2006. The paperback also includes a never-before-published essay by Randy Morgenson, as well as new insights, interviews and more from the author.

On July 21, 1996, backcountry ranger James Randall Morgenson grabbed his radio and backpack and walked into the wilderness on patrol. He never returned.

Author Eric Blehm takes us inside the mind of Randy Morgenson and meticulously recounts one of the most intensive search-and-rescue operations in NPS history. Morgenson worked in California's High Sierra Mountains for nearly three decades and was a legend within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, but he was also human with inherent flaws. The solitary man was keeping a few

secrets — secrets that led those searching for him to suspect that maybe he didn't want to be found.

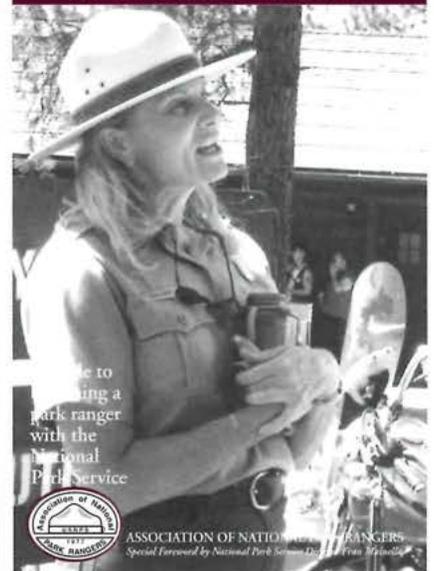
Blehm goes deep into the heart of the High Sierra to chase the ghost of Randy Morgenson, weaving haunting details about the ranger's life with the story of those risking their own lives to search for a missing friend. What emerges is a portrait of a complicated, thoroughly original and wholly fascinating man, and a look at what can happen when one lives a life without compromise.

Was Randy Morgenson murdered? Did he take his own life? Or did he just walk into the woods one day intent on wiping the slate clean and starting anew? *The Last Season* offers us the adventure, romance and human emotion, and reminds us that no matter how deep we venture into the wilds, we can't escape ourselves.

*The Last Season* won the 2006 National Outdoor Book Award and other honors last year. It also has been optioned for film by ATB Entertainment in Hollywood. Blehm was a speaker at last year's Ranger Rendezvous. ANPR has a few hardcover, autographed copies of the book for sale (see next page). □

## Live the Adventure

Join the National Park Service



Now in its 6th printing!  
Stock it in your park bookstores — and refer prospective parks employees to this informative publication. Go to [www.anpr.org/publications.htm](http://www.anpr.org/publications.htm) for single copies or bulk ordering details.



### Jot it down!

Ranger welcomes short submissions for:

- **Humor in Uniform:** NPS humorous anecdotes
- **Quotable Quotes:** pertaining to the national parks

Send your submissions to:  
Teresa Ford, Editor, [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com)  
or to 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road  
Golden, CO 80401

### Missing Members

Please help us find these two life members!  
Send information to [fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com).

John Krambrink ..... Eatonville, WA  
David Parker ..... Saint Augustine, FL

### ALL IN THE FAMILY

(continued from previous page)

Nebraska. The position also supervises the developmental superintendent position for Agate Fossil Beds National Monument. He and fiancée **Jean Morris** have settled into a house with a guest room for ANPR visitors. Previously Ken was superintendent at Fort Necessity NB and Friendship Hill NHS in Pennsylvania. □

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## Letters . . . & response

(continued from inside front cover)

historic features are not located; and a boundary adjustment and transfer of the relocation center's historic landfill from the Bureau of Land Management to the NPS.

At the visitor center at Hagerman Fossil Beds, a display includes historic and modern pictures, information, literature and brochures about Minidoka.

Again, we appreciate Bill's observation and calling this mistake, for which we apologize, to our attention. Keen and critical observations such as his help us do a better job. □

— John Townsend and Flo Six  
Program Planning Committee



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about advancing  
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Whether you want to be a protégé or a mentor, the first step is filling out an application. You will find the forms on ANPR's website at [www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org). Go to the link under Membership Services. It's easy to sign up online.

For more information about the program, contact [ANPRweb@aol.com](mailto:ANPRweb@aol.com).



## ANPR BOOKSTORE

All books are autographed by author

Title	Price	Quantity	Total
Eric Blehm: <i>The Last Season</i>	\$22.50		
Butch Farabee: <i>National Park Ranger: An American Icon</i>	\$15.00		
Jordan Fisher Smith: <i>Nature Noir</i>	\$20.00		
Wayne Landrum: <i>Fort Jefferson and Dry Tortuga National Park</i>	\$18.00		
Barry Lopez: <i>Resistance</i>	\$15.00		
Nancy Muleady-Mecham: <i>True Stories from a Ranger's Career in America's National Parks</i>	\$12.00		

Send book orders to address below. Shipping on books is free.

## ANPR promotional products

Visit [www.anpr.org/promo.htm](http://www.anpr.org/promo.htm) for color images of products

ITEM	PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Large belt buckle, pewter, 3-inch	\$28.50		
Small belt buckle, pewter, 2-inch	\$25.00		
ANPR ballcap, khaki	\$17.00		
T-shirts from past Rendezvous events (inquire about colors, sizes)	SALE: \$5		
Long-sleeved polo mesh shirts Men's M-L-XL-XXL • Ladies S-M-L-XL Colors: gray heather, white, honey gold (circle size & color)	\$35.00		
short-sleeved polo mesh shirts Men's M-L-XL-XXL • Ladies S-M-L-XL Colors: gray heather, steam heather (beige), white (circle size & color)	\$30.00		
ANPR coffee mug (ceramic)	\$4.00		
ANPR decal	\$1.00		

**Shipping & Handling (orders sent insured mail)**  
 Orders up to \$25.....\$6.00  
 \$25.01 to \$50.....\$7.50  
 \$50.01 to \$75.....\$9.00  
 \$75.01 to \$100.....\$11.50  
 Over \$100.....e-mail for cost  
 Orders outside U.S.....e-mail for cost  
 (ANPRbiz@aol.com)

Subtotal	
Shipping & handling (see chart)	
<b>TOTAL (U.S. currency only)</b>	



Send order form and check — payable to ANPR — to ANPR, 25958 Genesee Trail Road, PMB 222, Golden, CO 80401

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Questions? Contact [ANPRbiz@aol.com](mailto:ANPRbiz@aol.com)

# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION — Association of National Park Rangers

New Member(s)      Renewing Member(s): please wait to receive your prorated bill in 2007      Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of ANPR member we may thank for encouraging you to join \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 4-letter code of park / office where you work \_\_\_\_\_

(Retiree=RETI, Former NPS Employee=XNPS, Student/Educator=EDUC, Park Supporter=PART)

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Home phone \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip+4 \_\_\_\_\_ Personal e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

ANPR will use e-mail as an occasional – but critical – communication tool. We will not share your information with any other organization. It is our policy not to conduct ANPR business via NPS e-mail or phone.

## Type of Membership (check one)

NOTE: The annual membership renewal notification will be each fall, beginning in 2007, with an annual membership running from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Renewals in 2007 will be handled on a prorated basis until all members are on the same schedule.

### Active Members

current & former NPS employees or volunteers

#### Individual

#### Joint

- Seasonal/Intern/Volunteer       \$45       \$85
- Permanent or Retiree       \$75       \$145

### Associate Members

not an NPS employee or representative of another organization

- Sustaining       \$70
- Full-time Student       \$45

### Life Members

This category is temporarily suspended while ANPR studies revisions to life memberships.

**Gift Membership**       \$35 (please gift only a new member other than yourself, one year only)

Name of person giving gift \_\_\_\_\_

### Library / Associate Organization Membership

(two copies of each issue of *Ranger* sent quarterly)       \$100

It costs ANPR \$45 a year to service a membership. If you are able to add an additional donation, please consider doing so. Thank you!

\$10       \$25       \$50       \$100       Other \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL ENCLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

Return membership form and check payable to ANPR to:

Association of National Park Rangers, 25958 Genesee Trail Road, Golden, CO 80401

Membership dues are not deductible as a charitable expense.

### Payment by Visa or MasterCard accepted:

Visa \_\_\_\_\_ MasterCard \_\_\_\_\_

Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_

Name on Account \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

I want to volunteer for ANPR and can help in this way:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Fund Raising
- \_\_\_\_\_ Membership
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rendezvous Activities
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mentoring
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other (list: \_\_\_\_\_)

### Special Supporters

Contact the president or fundraising board member for details on special donations, or check the website at [www.anpr.org/donate-ack.htm](http://www.anpr.org/donate-ack.htm)

### Send news to:

Teresa Ford, Editor  
[fordedit@aol.com](mailto:fordedit@aol.com) or  
 26 S. Mt. Vernon Club Road  
 Golden, CO 80401  
 or visit ANPR's website: [www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org) and  
 go to **Member Services** page



## Share your news with others!

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

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*

Lee Werst, Women's Rights  
604 Ellington Court, Camillus, NY 13031  
(315) 487-0842 • ANPRpres@aol.com

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