The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

RANGER

Stewards for parks, visitors & each other

Vol. 34, No. 3 | Summer 2018

Career paths in the parks

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Spring 2018

ON THE COVER: Ranger Josh Johnson with a school group at Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky. Photo courtesy of Mammoth Cave

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SEIZE YOUR CAREER

Calvin: My elbows are grass-stained,
I've got sticks in my hair,
I'm covered with bug bites
and cuts and scratches.
I've got sand in my socks
and leaves in my shirt.
My hands are sticky with sap,
and my shoes are soaked,
I'm hot, dirty, sweaty, itchy and tired.

Hobbes: I say consider this day seized!

Calvin: Tomorrow we'll seize the day and throttle it!

– Bill Watterson

The day the original Calvin and Hobbes Carpe Diem strip appeared, I carefully cut it from the newspaper using my miniature straight-razor tool. I taped the strip to the cover of my first *Associated Press Stylebook*.

Over the years, the stylebook became battered by use and the strip turned yellow despite a generous coating of transparent tape. Eventually, I Xeroxed the strip so I could affix a new copy to a binder or portfolio at each new job.

I've used the strip for inspiration over the years whenever I've gone through a challenging stretch of work life. It's most satisfying to read it when I complete a particularly complex and lengthy project that required bushwhacking along the way.

It makes sense to read it again now as we consider career paths in the NPS.

Actually, Calvin might find the description "career path" to be too tame for a 30-odd year commitment to a federal agency. Expedition is more like it.

Who hasn't set off from a trailhead with fresh feet, clean clothes, new sunscreen, dry raingear, and ample water and food, only to find themselves lucky to make it to the final destination with a sunburn, sodden gear and a half-bottle of H2O?

We begin our careers shiny and bright, ready for everything. We know that conditions can change, but we're prepared for anything!

Anything and everything does happen, whether someone goes into the "family business," like Sarah Moore in "A Freeland family retrospective," or takes on an NPS role later in life, like Todd Johnson in "New meaning for boots on the ground" and Rick Thorum in "Being back is like never leaving at all."

In some places, our career trails become imperceptible, in others they are blocked or overrun with other people. They might get flooded, or even surprise us with an unexpected bridge or shelter.

Someone along the way may give us a leg up, or, take a spot we thought certain would be ours.

Regardless, anyone who keeps putting one foot in front of the other over a period of decades in the NPS has reason to be proud.

No matter where you are in your career – just starting out or retired – take a good look at the condition of your boots and smile.

Tomorrow, lace up, seize the day (again). And throttle it.

Ann Dee Allen,
Ranger editor

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Jan Lemons, National Capital Regional Office, President ANPR

ANPR President Jan Lemons and family members.

Greetings

rangers and rangers at heart

I have two families. One I was born into. We travel together and celebrate special events and holidays. I also have my National Park Service family. We also travel together and celebrate special events and holidays. We are there for each other through deaths and divorces and weddings and babies. We house-sit and dog-sit and baby-sit for one another. For a time, my brother worked for the NPS too.

Many retire from the NPS and remark that they will miss the people they worked with. I have worked with some amazing rangers and they have become some of my closest friends.

We are starting a new series of articles in *Ranger* I call NPS in the family. The articles are by and about multiple generations of rangers in the same family. In this issue, Sarah Beth Moore shares her thoughts and memories about NPS in the family and Diane and Dan Moses are featured in the Oral History article.

More ANPR member-writers will follow up with subsequent articles about growing up, living and working in national parks. My father and I will also write about tips and tricks for career success. We look forward to providing excellent, insightful articles for the membership.

Also coming up is Ranger Rendezvous 41 near Mammoth Cave in Bowling Green, Kentucky. It's a chance to catch up with your ranger family and make some new friends.

The Ranger Rendezvous planning team is off and running but could use more help. We are in need of people to assist with the raffle, field trips, programs, sales, photo contest, fundraising, training and other priorities. Volunteers can take the lead or assist with a project, depending on how much time they have to give. Save the dates near Veterans Day Weekend, November 7-12.

The airports nearest Bowling Green are in Nashville, Tennessee and Louisville, Kentucky. Fly in early or stay late to experience all the region has to offer. In the Bowling Green area, check out the Corvette Museum, Rail Park and Train Museum, or take a boat through Lost River Cave.

There are many national park sites within a few hours of Bowling Green, including Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Obed Wild & Scenic River, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Mammoth Cave National Park, Stones River National Battlefield and others. We are planning for training and field trips to Mammoth Cave.

I hope to see you all at Ranger Rendezvous 41 and welcome you back to the East!

Please contact me if I can be of any assistance to you

RANGER ON!!

Jan Lemons, President, ANPR

ANPR, CSPRA FORMALIZE AFFILIATION

On March 6, the Association of National Park Rangers and the California State Park Rangers Association finalized an affiliation agreement between ANPR and CSPRA. The organizations have worked together since 2014 on a variety of projects, including planning the 8th World Ranger Congress held in 2016.

Like ANPR, CSPRA is a professional organization dedicated to supporting its parks and the rangers who work to preserve and protect these special places. CSPRA members include both current employees and retirees from California state parks.

CSPRA was founded in 1964 and continues to support training for California state park rangers, conducts advocacy work on behalf of California state parks, and is proudly affiliated with ANPR, the International Ranger Federation (IRF), and the Park Rangers Association of California (PRAC).

The ANPR Board is proud of this new partnership and excited to see how we can continue to learn from and support each other in the future.

Mike Lynch, president of the California State Parks Ranger Association, and Jamie Richards, Association of National Park Rangers Board member for professional issues, display the agreement between ANPR and CSPRA.

RANGER

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL PARK RANGERS

Vol. 34, No. 3 Summer 2018

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 of all disciplines; to promote and enhance the professions, spirit and mission of National Park Service employees; to support management and the perpetuation of the National Park Service and the National Park System; and to provide a forum for professional enrichment.

In meeting these purposes, the Association provides education and other training to develop and/or improve the knowledge and skills of park 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 business address P.O. Box 151432, Alexandria, VA 22315-9998 , *www.anpr.org*. Members receive *Ranger* as part of their membership dues. See the website or *Ranger* for membership/subscription details.

FINAL DEADLINES

Spring issue ..... Jan. 31
Summer issue ..... April 30
Fall issue ..... July 31
Winter issue ..... Nov. 15

Ranger Rendezvous 41

NEW LOCATION

November 7-12, 2018
Bowling Green, Kentucky
Holiday Inn University Plaza

Exploring New Depths

Mark your calendars and please join us November 7-12 for Ranger Rendezvous 41 in Bowling Green, Kentucky, a gateway to Mammoth Cave National Park.

There will be some great training sessions, engaging field trips to Mammoth Cave, inspiring presenters and more!

Are you interested in offering a training or doing an individual or panel presentation? If so, let us know by emailing Jamie Richards at **anpr.rangerrendezvous@gmail.com**

Interested in joining the Rendezvous 41 planning team? Contact Bill Wade at **treasureranpr@gmail.com**.

JOURNEY UNDERGROUND OR STAY ABOVE!

From Bowling Green it's just a 40-minute drive to Mammoth Cave. The park preserves the cave system and a part of the Green River valley, hill country of south central Kentucky and the world's longest known cave system, at more than 400 miles. Above-ground hiking trails total 84 miles in the backcountry, front country and visitor center areas.

RENDEZVOUS 2018

Start and end your Rendezvous with training sessions on Wednesday and Monday. Main conference sessions are planned for Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, with Friday for scheduled field trips or free time for personal exploration.

TRANSPORTATION

Bowling Green is just over a one-hour drive from the Nashville and Louisville airports. ANPR will coordinate a carpool program and shuttle services will be available for those flying into the Nashville airport. Stay tuned!

HOTEL

Holiday Inn University Plaza – Bowling Green

OTHER NEARBY NPS SITES:

- **One hour:** Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Hodgenville, Kentucky.
- **Ninety minutes:** Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
- **Two hours:** Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Dover, Tennessee.
- **Two hours, 40 minutes:** Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area, Oneida, Tennessee.
- **Three hours:** Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, Kentucky.

Keep an eye on www.ANPR.org and the ANPR Facebook page for updates. More information will be coming out in early summer.

2018 ANPR PHOTO Contest

SUBMIT YOUR BEST PHOTOS TO THE ANNUAL ANPR PHOTO CONTEST!

CATEGORIES

1. **People in the Parks** (Ask for consent from subjects before submitting.)
2. **Landscapes**
3. **Wildlife**
4. **Historical & Cultural Resources**
5. **It's in the Details** (close-ups, abstract designs, micro-details)

GUIDELINES

- Contestants must be ANPR members. Memberships will be available at Rendezvous if not already enrolled.
- All photos must be taken within a national park unit.
- Contestants may enter only one photo per category.
- Photos should be printed and unframed. Recommend 8 x 10 inches.

HOW TO ENTER

- Write your name, email address, the location of the photo and the category on the back of each print.
- Drop off photos at the Ranger Rendezvous registration desk upon arrival at the conference. If unable to attend, mail printed photos in one flat, protected envelope to *Ranger* magazine, c/o Ann Dee Allen, 2752 Lefeber Ave., Wauwatosa WI 53210. Photos must arrive no later than November 2 to be included.

Rendezvous attendees vote on their favorite photos. Winners are selected for each category and a Best of Show photo takes the top spot. All winners will receive recognition at Rendezvous and photos will be published in the 2018-19 winter issue of *Ranger* magazine.

By Todd Johnson

NEW MEANING FOR BOOTS ON THE GROUND

Todd Johnson, upper far left, with Bighorn Canyon visitors.

A Chinese proverb

states that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. These words resonated in my mind last year as I left the east coast for my new park ranger job at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming.

After a fulfilling career in the Army and a stint at a financial firm, I decided it was time to pursue my dream of working for the National Park Service. I was incredibly happy when I was offered a position as a park guide at Bighorn Canyon. As I drove across the nation, I thought about my new career and the adventures I would be embarking upon.

It's hard to believe that the end of this summer will mark a year since I started as a ranger. The time has gone by fast and I've experienced many incredible moments.

I've learned some valuable lessons during my short time wearing the green and gray. I thought I'd share my thoughts with *Ranger* readers.

RESEARCH, RESEARCH, RESEARCH

One of the critical things I did early on in my tenure was devote a significant amount of time researching the history of the park and the surrounding area, and visiting the numerous local museums near the park. Not only has researching the area enabled me to have better interactions with visitors, it has led to many local friendships.

Bighorn Canyon was established in the late 1960s and has been a focal point of the community for years. Many residents are eager to share their vast memories about the park, and most important, help new park employees gain an appreciation for the region. Their invaluable insights have served as

Photos by Todd Johnson

Stallions fight to establish dominance on the Mustang Flats. Below: A black bear sow.

a springboard for numerous programs and made me a better communicator.

A significant event during my early days as a ranger was my supervisor going over my employee performance appraisal plan (EPAP). She spent a considerable amount of time conveying her expectations and getting my input. Our positive dialogue has served as the foundation of my achievements to date.

Any time I've had questions about near or long-term objectives, I've referred to the agreed-upon performance measures. They have served as an indispensable guide for what I've needed to get accomplished.

EMPOWERMENT LEADS TO INITIATIVE

Empowerment in any profession is important. This is particularly true in interpretation. During my time at the park I've been given maximum flexibility to pursue projects that have not only benefited Bighorn Canyon but enhanced my skill set as well.

One of my collateral duties is to serve as the social media coordinator for the park. When I broached the subject of creating a YouTube channel with my supervisor, she was very encouraging. Her willingness to allow me to pursue this project kept me motivated as I developed original content. Since developing the channel, we've gained numerous subscribers and hundreds of views.

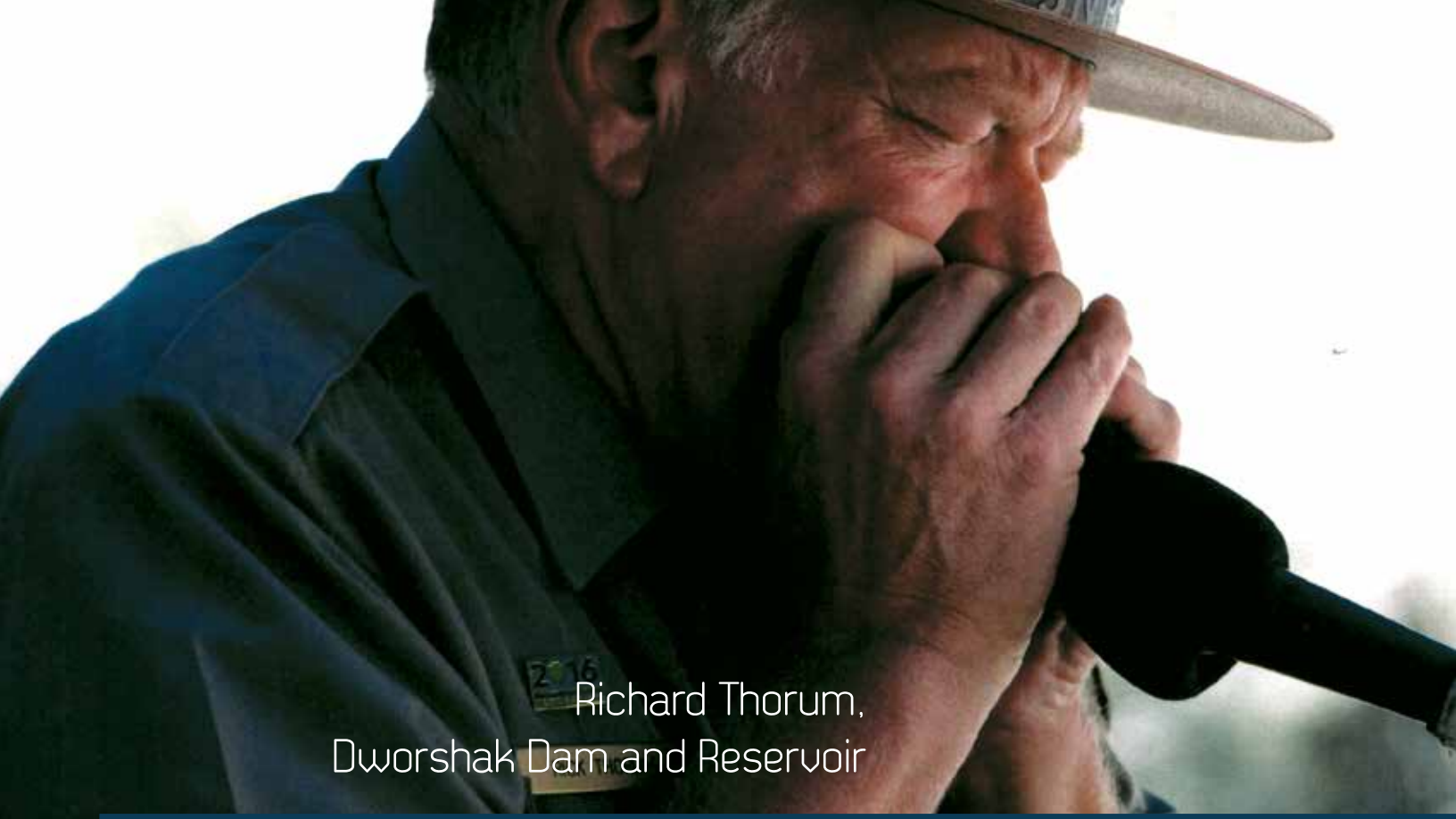
Creating new and exciting posts for our social media platforms can be a challenge. One way my supervisor ensures that we are successful is by creating time in the schedule for interp rangers to explore the park. The ability to spend quality time in the 120,000-acre tract has led to numerous positive visitor encounters and exceptional material for our social media followers.

Last year I was lucky enough to capture a photo of a bobcat on the edge of the canyon. My bobcat post reached over 185,000 people, which equates to 70 percent of our visitors in 2017. However, that post would have never happened if I hadn't had time to see the natural wonders of our park.

As my colleagues and I gear up for another busy summer season I find myself very excited for the future. Working in the National Park Service and serving as a steward for the public lands is an incredible privilege.

I can't wait for the next steps in my journey as a park ranger.

Todd Johnson is a national park ranger in the Interpretive Division at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area in Wyoming.



Richard Thorum,
Dworshak Dam and Reservoir

"Please tell rangers your story and what it's like to be back at 66," the editor suggests. I guess that should have been my lead.

Hammering into a new job is always stressful, whether you admit it or not. You realize you're going to be addressed as the new guy for an undisclosed amount of time. No problem. This could work to your advantage, unless you're a seasonal or volunteer working a stint at, let's say, Everglades National Park in Florida, in which case you're probably always the new guy.

Career paths, after all, could be filled with abundantly colorful wildflowers and melodious songbirds along a cool mountain stream, where the weather is always perfect for your skin type.

I DON'T THINK SO.

More likely you find yourself stumbling through a matrix, dimly lit and at times totally dark, with stops and bends, switchbacks and dead ends, blisters and blunders, bad bosses, conniving co-workers, projects completed, suggestions canned and quirks of despair followed by drafts of elation.

Then you remember why you chose this path.

For a chance at a toehold you might drive from somewhere in the East across the country to work a four-month seasonal job at Timponogos Cave National Monument in Utah. You want some heroes? After all, you work in a national park and get paid for what you love. You were hired for your skills, not your gender or age. "You're the best qualified for this job," your boss says.

CUT TO ANOTHER PATH AND DESTINATION.

You awaken to the sound of Mozart, or more apt, Reveille. Your first day, arriving in a new ironed and starched gray shirt (a slight too big), somewhat ironed green pants, name tag, badge and deliberate smile.

You enter the ranger station. Validation as a permanent Park (025) Ranger, not

Rick Thorum at Capitol Reef National Park in 2016. Photo courtesy of Capitol Reef

BEING BACK is like never LEAVING AT ALL

for the National Park Service this time around but rather the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, duty station Dworshak Dam and Reservoir in north Idaho. And as a footnote – this might be important – you just turned 66. Part of a declining group of relics and holdovers from another time.

"Please tell rangers your story and what it's like to be back at 66," the editor suggests. I guess that should have been my lead.

Besides money and self-worth, being back is like never leaving at all – a renaissance of sorts. I see many of the same things that I experienced at my start. Many young fresh-out-of-academia faces like mine in 1974 on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, where I was a seasonal interpretive ranger for nine seasons. Then a jump to the Forest Service for two more seasons.

Before all that were four seasons with the concession while in college. Somewhere in between were three winter seasons at Scotty's Castle within Death Valley's enduring silence. But I'm not there now, and *that's* what is important.

We can't change the past, but we can make a positive imprint on the future, yes?

After the Grand Canyon two more seasons with the Forest Service in Wyoming. Then, finally, a permanent position as a park ranger with the Army Corps in California, and another position after that with the Forest Service.

After a long hiatus, a recent return to seasonal work as a park guide at Capitol Reef National Park and Timpanogos Cave National Monument.

WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE BACK?

It's exciting, even if the world is much smaller. Obviously, there are more folks running around, putting new pressures on our resources and patience. Law enforcement in the parks has ramped up.

With computers and invasive media topping the food chain, it appears that we spend more time in the office. Reminds me of a poem by Richard Brautigan: We are "all watched over by machines of loving grace."

Highly recommended for rehire status ain't what it used to be.

What's it like to be back?

A couple of things hit me upon my return.

The first is the fluvial rise in volunteerism and the vital role volunteers play. Should they have a seat with management? They are the new and future lifeblood flowing through the parks and they're not going away. A few more heroes to add to the chart.

I also see the growth of programs that were fledglings or not even ticking when I started in the Park Service in 1974. Outreach programs like the monthly chantey sings at San Francisco's Hyde Street Pier. The expansion of the junior ranger program and all of its offshoots. Arts in the parks, artist-in residence and other outreach agendas. The list goes on. I am proud.

Here at Dworshak Dam we have a "Walk with the Docs" program, where local physicians donate their time to lead walks and provide advice on fitness and health. The community college also provides an outlet for rangers and staff to share their skills as instructors.

I do cherish my memories of working for the National Park Service. After all it is our flagship. But I am here now, enjoying the path chosen (wherever it may lead) and hoping to see you all at Ranger Rendezvous 2018!

Richard Thorum is a park ranger at Dworshak Dam and Reservoir for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in Ahsahka, Idaho, and a voiceover actor. He has a bachelor's degree in physical geography from the University of Utah.

The author (back row, center right) with the North Rim crew at Grand Canyon National Park in 1975.

A FREELAND FAMILY RETROSPECTIVE
DUTY AND LEGACY
IN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By Sarah Beth Moore

All great achievements start as the seeds of a dream. If we are lucky, forward thinkers bring the dream to fruition, whereupon it can be enjoyed for generations to come.

I see a parallel in National Park Service staff. They are critical assets to making any park run, and their work has allowed others to enjoy our national parks for generations.

I'm so proud that for three generations my family has been part of the larger NPS family, including both great-grandfathers on my father's side, a great-grandmother, my paternal grandfather, my father and stepmother, and a few others besides. My great-grandfather Vernon Aubrey Neasham even submitted the initial design that eventually became the classic NPS arrowhead patch.

While members of my family have been drawn to the parks for many reasons, my father Dixon David Freeland sums up the main reason well when he says: "I get a feeling of tranquility and peace that I've not experienced anywhere else. They are very special spiritual places to me."

While national parks may have remained sacred places over time, they are affected by change. The question is, how? How does the outside world impact parks, and how have they responded?

The answer is simpler than one might think: No matter what happens, the show goes on.

Parks come first

"When I was a ranger, we rode out the changes of each administration," says my grandfather, Dixon Blanchard Freeland. "The work was there to be done, and we were going to do it come hell or high water."

Granddaddy began as a seasonal employee, holding a wide range of positions at numerous parks and historic sites, working as a district ranger in several and as superintendent in others. In all his roles, he experienced the same philosophy among the staff: "The two most important things we do is care for the park resources and care for the public. The only thing that takes precedence over the park resource is the saving of human life."

Dad agrees. After starting as a clerk in 1986 and earning permanent status, he worked in parks across the nation – from Independence National Historic Park in Pennsylvania, to Everglades and Biscayne national parks in Florida, to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona, Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and more. He completed his career as the North District ranger at Shenandoah. Everywhere he served, he observed the same mindset.

"Sometimes we should have had six rangers, but we had two and we had the duty to act," my dad says. "And that has been the center post in my career. It just never has mattered what the budget's been, we just continued to do it anyway, regardless of the difficulty or the increased risks."

My great-grandfather Edward Dixon Freeland, also a superintendent in several parks and now deceased, would surely say the same. In fact, he spoke to Darwin Lambert in 1978 for in an installment of the Shenandoah National Park Oral History collection. During World War II, he said, "Maintenance and protection was quite difficult because of our lack of personnel. Lots of people from our organization went into the various military services."

Staffing wasn't the only resource in sharp decline at the time, he said: "In addition to that, we had to give up a portion of our warehouse because the Smithsonian, because of fear of bombing, came out and used the whole main floor of our warehouse at headquarters."

World War II brought other changes. "There were gas and tire shortages, so that patrols had to be curtailed," Granddaddy said. "Lots of times, unless something happened and you had to go out there, you didn't make the patrol."

Even in their personal lives, park rangers make sacrifices, like meeting required-occupancy expectations

that dictate that they live within park boundaries. The beauty of the resource has to substitute for home ownership – and for many, it does.

"That's why a lot of people in my generation joined the Park Service, because how cool is that?" Dad says. "You work for a government agency and you spend your day and experience the evening in a beautiful place."

Politics play a part in NPS life, of course, though not necessarily in a partisan way. For instance, says Granddaddy, "When President Nixon was in, we thought 'oh boy, this is liable to be a hard time.' But interestingly, even though he was a Republican, we accomplished quite a bit under him."

On the other hand, adds Dad, the lifting of gun bans in the national parks occurred under the Obama administration. "For this first time, after all these years, I've been doing law enforcement," he says, "I have to go to work knowing that it's now legal to carry guns into a national park."

That's not all that threatens park units. The Trump administration is now seriously considering reversing the status of Bear's Ears National Monument and Escalante National Monument in Utah, which has serious implications for the parks.

▲ *Christine Helen Freeland and Dixon David at Everglades National Park in Florida.*
◀ *Edward Dixon Freeland at Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota.*

The biggest issue, says my dad, is: "Now what's up in the air is, will it become commonplace for one president to say a national monument will be preserved for future generations, and then the next generation comes along and says we're not going to do that?"

"Fortunately the parks have always had a lot of support and I hope they continue to have it," says Granddaddy, adding that, on the other hand, Congress has failed to keep up with maintenance needs.

What does that mean? Enter my stepmother, asset management specialist Christine Helen Freeland, who currently works for the National Park Service.

"Visitation has been increasing, some to the point of loving the parks to death," she says. "Many park employees appreciate the nature of the parks and the culture of historic sites."

Budgetary restrictions cause frustration, however, she says: "Some things just don't get done, and that rolls into the overall morale of the Park Service. But I think that the Park Service is recognizing these issues and taking steps toward positive change."

Whether the parks move forward or not, the staff abide. Everyone in my NPS family will tell you that the NPS both attracts and helps forge men and women who will do whatever it takes to protect the gift our forefathers and foremothers bestowed upon us. They always have, and as long as the parks exist, they always will.

Sarah Beth Moore is a writer and journalist who grew up visiting national parks with her father and stepmother.

Life Century Club MEMBERS

Life members who contribute $125 to ANPR are recognized in the Second Century Club. Once you are a Second Century Club member, each additional $250 donation will increase your life level by one century. If you are a life member, please consider raising your contribution to the next level!

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- Bill Wade

(updated 4/29/18)

ANPR
Oral History Project

RAISING KIDS IN THE PARKS

Diane and Dan Moses

Top: Diane and Dan Moses with daughter Kristi at Madison Junction, Yellowstone National Park, 1983. Bottom: Dan carries Kristi at Yellowstone National Park, 1983.

interviewed by Lilli Tichinin and Lu Ann Jones

Memories of raising children in national parks are among the warmest – and most humorous and hair-raising – stories that narrators for the Association of National Park Rangers Oral History Project shared. That was true for Dan and Diane Moses when they talked with interviewers Lilli Tichinin and Lu Ann Jones in 2014. The couple met in 1980 in Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and married the next year. A posting to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming followed, and there they discovered that pregnancy and birth could be an adventure.

DIANE: So, there we were, in Yellowstone, with the snow. I had a baby due in February [1983] and we got there in November. There wasn't a hospital or a clinic in West Yellowstone; we snowmobiled in and out to go to the doctor's appointments, me riding on the back of the snowmobile sled, nine months pregnant.

DAN: We still had the hundred-mile trip to go to Bozeman to go to the hospital.

DIANE: That morning [the winter day their first daughter was born], Dan got up and he went to work and about a half hour later my water broke. So I had to call him and tell him to come back home and then drive to Bozeman. Simply getting to town for groceries involved preparation.

DAN: We were quite a scene going out on the snowmobile. When we'd leave, my daughter was small enough – at the time she was only a few months old – I would wear her in one of those snugglies that you attach to your front and zipped her up in the snowmobile suit. We had a little dog, and the dog would sit in front of me. And my wife would stand up on the back of the sled that you took, because you had to have the sled to carry your groceries on. That's how we went to town, 30 miles into West Yellowstone.

Photographs courtesy of Diane Moses

Left: Dan walks with Kristi at Yellowstone National Park, 1986.

Right: Diane Moses rides with Kristi at Yellowstone, 1984.

When their older daughter was ready to start school, the couple transferred from Yellowstone to avoid the commute into town. At their next stop, Dinosaur National Monument in Utah, the family lived in park housing among coworkers who were also neighbors and friends. The Moses daughters, Kristi and Leanna, completed most of their schooling in Utah. Park Service colleagues supplemented Diane and Dan's protection, instruction and care.

We had several kids in the neighborhood there and they would all play together. My kids had an advantage that they could come home on the school bus even though I wasn't there. Dan was 50 yards away and it was only like an hour until I got home.

One of our neighbors – one of her favorite stories is when Leanna was in first or second grade. She said there was a knock at the door and Leanna was there and she said, "There's some water coming out from under the washing machine."

Charlene was like, "Oh, I figured there was a pool of water under there. So we walked over there. We were talking and I asked her how school was and everything and it was fine." She opened the door; the washer and dryer were in the kitchen and the hose has split and there's water spraying out all over the kitchen. She said, "Oh!" [laughter]. So she's trying to turn the water off. Leanna was perfectly calm. No panic here. It was nice to have neighbors like that and there was somebody around when things like that happened.

The Moses kids enjoyed both security and independence.

DIANE: My kids found out later that they were raised with far fewer restrictions than other kids they knew because kids who grew up in town couldn't cross the street, had to stay on one block, could only go to so-and-so's house or whatever. My kids pretty much had free rein of the place.

> "It was fun... the kids learned that way of life... they got to explore."

DAN: Our kids, in the summer, they'd leave the house. They were somewhere. I mean, we didn't necessarily know exactly where they were.

We had a shuttle bus that ran from our visitor center at the base of the hill up to the museum. They'd go over and ride the shuttle bus up and down the hill, up and down the hill. The guy that was the shuttle bus driver, they loved him to death. He'd bring them candy bars and stuff. He'd let them ride the bus up and down. They'd do that for hours. Listen to the tape that was on the shuttle bus. My older daughter may have been 7, 8 years old. She could have probably recited and given [visitors] the tour on the way up. But it was that kind of life.

DIANE: It got to the point where I got one of those old-fashioned triangle dinner bells and I hung it from the tree outside because I had no idea where they were when I would ring the bell for them. [laughs]

DAN: They would come and they'd be home for dinner. Then they'd have all the stories about who they had talked to that day. It was fun. I mean, the kids learned that way of life. There weren't any sidewalks. But they got to explore. They knew places that I didn't know up in the rocks above the house. It was fun. I think they had a good life.

DIANE: They have rather fond memories of living out there.

DAN: I don't know that they could have had any better life growing up.

In 2005 Dan ended his NPS career at North Cascades National Park in Washington. Diane served as an administrative assistant with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 10 years and with other public agencies. They retired and started a business in New Bern, North Carolina.

Lu Ann Jones, staff historian with the Park History Program in Washington, edited this narrative. Lilli Tichinin, a former intern with the Park History Program, is the program coordinator for Folk Arts, Art Projects and Accessibility with New Mexico Arts in Santa Fe.

An audio production based on interviews with Dan and Diane can be found at https://soundcloud.com/npsoralhistory/diane-and-dan-moses-raising-kids-in-the-parks.

PARK PARTNERSHIPS:

Building better relationships with local communities

Add a step in your planning process or Planning, Environment and Public Comment document preparation: Reach out to local communities – your partners in preservation.

By Kristine Brunsman, Mark Rodman and Seth Tinkham

What the heck is a CLG? It's a question we hear a lot. The answer is fairly simple. A CLG, or certified local government, is a community that has voluntarily and directly partnered with the National Park Service to take ownership in saving its local history.

CLG status demonstrates a commitment to preserve, protect and increase awareness of our unique cultural heritage for future generations. In becoming a partner, a community passes a local preservation ordinance and takes an active role in Sec. 106 and NEPA processes, while gaining access to financial and technical assistance from the NPS.

To date, there are nearly 2,000 CLGs in all 50 states. More than 80 percent of these communities are gateways to our national parks, seashores, recreation areas, battlefields and so on. While gateway communities may be more familiar, the high overlap between these communities and CLGs means planners and resource managers need to ensure that appropriate outreach and coordination is occurring not only to gateway communities but also to CLGs.

New data visualization tool

At Ranger Rendezvous in 2017, we presented a data visualization tool to help NPS employees and local government staff better understand the connection between NPS unit boundaries, gateway communities and CLGs. This tool uses geospatial data to show the NPS units and CLGs within an adjustable distance buffer laid out on a map.

The goal of the project is to facilitate opportunities for better collaboration between NPS units and their surrounding communities, particularly those that are CLGs. This relationship building is significant because NPS units are required to involve a CLG on National Register nominations that are within the municipality's boundaries.

We started this project because place matters – everybody lives somewhere. Communities within parks, adjacent to parks, or even a long distance from parks face similar pressure and challenges. The CLG map helps facilitate a holistic sense of the interaction between federal land management decisions and communities that have demonstrated their interest in preservation. Creating new, easier ways for park and community planners to make good resource management decisions and connect with the right staff person or subject matter expert at the right time is a win-win.

As an added bonus, because CLGs are eligible to compete for NPS grants, the leaders of these communities can help park resource managers use federal dollars more efficiently and effectively to plan or complete preservation and conservation projects.

The new web-based app can be used at an interdisciplinary team meeting, a city council meeting, or a casual conversation with a town planner. By combining National Register of Historic Places data, other federal agencies' land data, park data and CLG data, people can make decisions about prioritizing transportation corridors, emergency response and special events; add contextual information to interpretive programs; and discover and collaborate with other state or local partners.

Masonry education project at Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia. NPS photo

***Kristine Brunsman** is an administrative assistant for the Resource and Visitor Protection Division at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. Before joining the NPS, she worked for the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Department of Mineral Sciences and Mount Vernon's Historic Preservation and Collections Department.*

***Mark Rodman** is chief preservation programs officer for History Colorado, where he oversees the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the State Historical Fund and works with Colorado's Certified Local Government Program. Prior to joining History Colorado, he was operations manager for rehabilitation of Revolution Cotton Mills in Greensboro, North Carolina and executive director of Colorado Preservation, Inc.*

***Seth Tinkham** is a grants management specialist in the National Park Service's State, Tribal, Local, Plans & Grants Division. He administers more than $30 million in technical assistance and capacity building grants to state and local governments. Before joining NPS, he worked for the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.*

***Lucia Wang**, **Rebekah Lawrence**, and **Ben Mejia** also contributed to data analysis and compilation for the tool, with the assistance of NPS CR GIS staff.*

For more information, please visit www.nps.gov/clg.

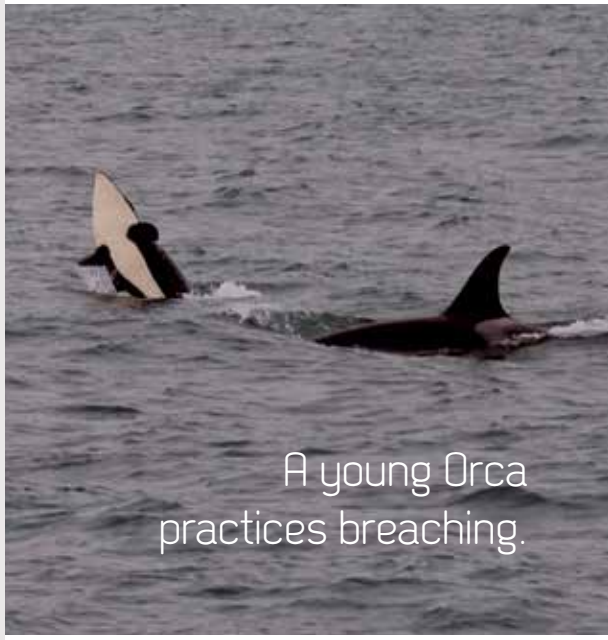
Orca, fin whale, humpback whale, Dall's porpoise, mountain goat, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, Pacific white-sided dolphin, brown bear, black bear, porcupine, coyote, beaver, moose and 191 species of birds all call the park home.

Times, for now, are good, but for some the margin of error is narrow. Glacier-carved canyons filled with sea water create thin bands of opportunity from the mountains to the sea floor. For the mountain goats, life on a narrow ledge is normal. For another species, the abundance of Kenai Fjords belies a hidden threat.

Sea otters are generalists and master predators, but in Kenai Fjords they survive on blue mussels almost exclusively. To be sure, they eat the occasional urchin, clam and crab. But year after year, the majority of their diet (some years 80 percent) is mussels.

The narrow, rocky fjords provide little habitat for clams, which require sandy, muddy beds. The depth of the bays keeps much of the sea floor out of the reach of diving otters. The otters are left to harvest the near-shore communities of mussels. And they don't seem to mind.

Otter populations have recovered greatly after depletion by both Russian fur trappers and the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Their recovery is due in part to their adaptability. Their adaptability is what makes them apex predators. They wield tremendous influence over their habitats and ecosystems.



A young Orca practices breaching.

Narrow abundance

LIFE ABOUNDS IN KENAI FJORDS, ALASKA

In areas outside of Kenai Fjords, the otter-urchin-kelp dynamic is well studied and documented. Otters' key role in the ecosystem makes them one of 12 "vital signs" monitored by the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program of the Southwest Alaska Network (SAN).

A PRECARIOUS FUTURE

In the early 1900s, only 1,000 sea otters remained in the wild. Today, the waters of Kenai Fjords alone support twice that number. The story is undoubtedly a success. But that success may be resting on a razor's edge.

Heather Coletti, marine ecologist for SAN, told me that in Kenai Fjords the otters' destiny is uncertain. Their overdependence on a single food source, blue mussels, makes them vulnerable to changes and influences that science can't yet fully predict.

Blue mussels reproduce by tossing their sperm and eggs into the melee of the sea, where they hopefully find one another and grow into larvae. The larvae also swirl in the sea for weeks or months before attaching to a suitable surface.

A host of changes pose potential threats to ocean chemistry that may affect the blue mussels. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, surface waters of our oceans have increased in acidity by 30 percent since the industrial revolution – a trend that is likely to continue.

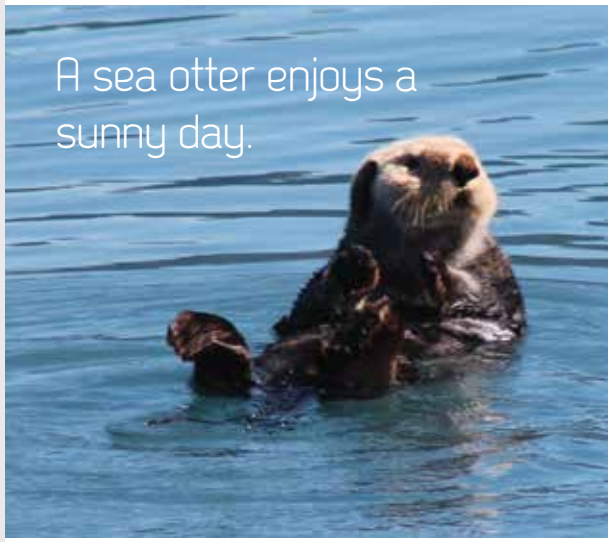
The scientists and managers at Kenai Fjords National Park and SAN also worry about acute incidents such as another oil spill and waste from increasing shipping in the area.

According to Coletti and Ben Pister, director of the Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center, the long-term concern is the otters' undiversified food source within the park.

"The otters are walking on an edge," Coletti said.

For now, the population is stable for a community that always lives on the edge.

PT Lathrop is a supervisory park ranger in the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services at Arches National Park in Utah



A sea otter enjoys a sunny day.

By PT Lathrop, Arches

Photos by Paul Lathrop

Julius Rosenwald, 1917, Harris & Ewing Collection, Library of Congress

CULTURAL RESOURCES

A national park for Julius Rosenwald

Julius Rosenwald was one of the most famous Americans of the early 20th century. A self-taught business leader with an uncanny ability to craft and implement innovative sales and marketing practices, he turned Sears, Roebuck & Co. into a retail powerhouse.

The growth of Sears made Rosenwald a millionaire. He used much of his fortune to support philanthropic causes, which ranged from agricultural programs for Midwest farmers to Admiral Richard Byrd's 1928 expedition to the South Pole. It was Rosenwald's money and vision that helped create Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, which opened in 1933 – one year after Rosenwald's death.

Rosenwald also had a profound impact on the course of African American education. His friendship with Booker T. Washington eventually led to the construction of 5,300 rural schools for African American students in 15 southern states. During the period of separate and *unequal* education, Rosenwald schools provided the first permanent educational facilities many of these communities had ever known.

Rosenwald's approach to philanthropy was that a benefactor should provide a hand up, not a handout. His support for the school construction program that bore his name was no different. It was his practice to donate one-third of the money required to construct a school. The remainder would be raised by members of the community or from state and local resources.

Success was not guaranteed. African American communities in the rural south in the early 1900s were not bastions of wealth. But the members of those communities understood the value of educating their children. They organized fundraising events, and land, labor and time were donated to support school construction.

The impact of permanent education facilities on these communities was immediate; the benefits of Rosenwald schools on the country were significant and long lasting. Rosenwald schools helped instill a sense of pride in their pupils.

By 1930 one-third of all African American elementary age students in southern states were being taught in Rosenwald schools. More important, many of those students would go on to serve as change agents, advocates and cultural leaders in the 1950s and '60s.

Famous Rosenwald alumni include renowned author Maya Angelou, United States poet laureate Rita Dove, Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Eugene Robinson and civil rights icon U.S. Rep. John Lewis.

Rosenwald's support for black education sprang from two places. The son of German-Jewish immigrants, Rosenwald was acutely aware of the impacts that bigotry and intolerance had on both Jews and African Americans. The denial of primary education for blacks in the American south struck him as being a very fixable wrong. He was also motivated by the Jewish concept of *tzedakah*, an obligation of the faithful to do good by aiding others.

How is it possible then that a man whose life and work benefitted so many remains so poorly remembered? Probably because Rosenwald never desired the kind of fame many benefactors seek. He stubbornly refused to have buildings or programs named in his honor. Grateful African American students, teachers and parents – not Rosenwald – coined the term "Rosenwald schools."

Rosenwald also adhered to a "give while you live" policy. The foundation he started in 1917 had strict instructions to spend down his wealth within a decade of his death. By the 1950s the endowment that had financed Rosenwald's philanthropy had been exhausted.

Progress also helped push Rosenwald's legacy into the wings. In the 1950s, school integration shuttered most Rosenwald schools. Some were converted to other uses and many fell into disrepair. According to the Trust for Historic Preservation, only 10 percent of the original 5,300 Rosenwald schools survive today.

The National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) and Trust have launched a campaign we hope will restore due luster to life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald. We're working with allies in Congress, state historic preservation offices in 15 states and our National Park Service colleagues to determine the most suitable and feasible way to commemorate the life of a man we're all beholden to but know almost nothing about.

We want a new national park for Julius Rosenwald.

— Alan Spears
National Parks Conservation Association, Washington, D.C.

Interpretation, meh. PLACE WINS!

When we interpreters think about our jobs, do we first think about the processes and outcomes of communication? Or do we think about the spectacular places where we work – the sites of the most awe-inspiring scenery, intricate ecological relationships, compelling human stories and admirable people who did extraordinary things there?

These questions are worthy of thoughtful and honest consideration on a regular basis. More often than not, the place itself wins.

I have recently completed a Ph.D. dissertation in which I studied informal interpretation in five National Park Service sites. Specifically, I looked at what we have been calling two-way interpretation – an approach to communication that puts visitors first, is based in their real-world experiences, and calls for active, extemporaneous dialogue between the interpreter and the visitor.

Methodology

I observed informal encounters between park rangers and visitors at Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Cape Cod National Seashore, and North Cascades, Shenandoah, and Zion National Parks. A narrative description of each informal encounter was created from extensive field notes.

The elements and skills of two-way interpretation as defined by Knapp & Forist were identified in each narrative description. Based on the inclusion of the skills/elements of two-way interpretation – knowledgeable, extraverted, presence, openness and emergence – each encounter was categorized as "mostly one-way" or primarily presentational; a "combination of one-way and two-way;" or "mostly two-way," a true dialogic interpretive encounter.

Visitors who chose to participate in the study were then interviewed by phone between three and 36 months after their visits. A transcript of each interview was compared with the narrative of the interpretive encounter.

The strength of the match was noted. It was expected that the interpretive encounters, particularly those that were more two-way than not, would have an impact on the visitor's connection to the park.

Low recall about interaction

Interestingly, in only one of the 44 interviews was there a strong match between the encounter and the visitor's recall. What visitors did talk about, often in vivid detail, was the park, its scenery, its story and its meaning to them. It appears, according to this study, that the place itself and the natural and cultural resources protected there are at the very center of the visitors' recall.

In essence, the study's results indicate that what we interpreters say or how we say it is far less important to the visitor than the resource-based experience.

If what interpreters say during encounters with visitors is overshadowed by the site itself, perhaps we can find ways to highlight aspects of the place that have a strong voice. This would require us to focus our attention on the site and the visitors, not on ourselves. Interpretation may be more about focusing visitor attention on the place than capturing it in a presentational format. By moving from the foreground to the background, we might let the place itself win.

— Brian Forist
Indiana University, Bloomington

Reference: Knapp, D., & Forist, B. (2014). A new interpretive pedagogy. Journal of Interpretation Research, 19(1), 33-38. (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/295852265_A_New_Interpretive_Pedagogy)

INTERPRETATION

When tomorrow becomes today:

The future of interpretation and standards for good practice

By Todd Bridgewater and Emily Jacobs, National Association for Interpretation

When you consider your professional future, how far down the road do you look? Six months? A year? Five years or more? Does planning your career path feel like an open road to success or a series of twists, turns and detours?

When you think about your professional work, how do you know you're accomplishing or demonstrating best or most effective practices? How have our visitors (and therefore their interpretive needs) changed over the last 20 years?

These and other questions recently guided the National Association for Interpretation (NAI) in a review of its interpretive standards. The result is a composite of three years' work.

First, NAI formed a think tank – aptly named the Interpretation Standards Committee (ISC) – to assess the growth and direction of our profession. We sought subject matter experts to perform heavy lifting and thoughtful planning in an effort to answer the question: "What does good interpretation look like?"

For example, what does a good "newbie" (someone who's been in the field less than three years) interpreter need to know and do? What does a professional interpretive planner need to know and do?

The ISC then posted open invitations to NAI members and nonmembers and made room at the table for people who wanted to serve as stakeholders. These individuals provided their insights and contributed by means of focus groups and professional interviews. They also submitted numerous job descriptions from various zoos, parks, museums, independent consultant firms, etc. from across the profession.

The goal is to release the final standards at NAI's National Conference in New Orleans in November.

The ISC then entered all the collected documents using an online qualitative tool called Dedoose. This research software sluiced nuggets of wisdom, sifting data into common denominators for further analysis.

The committee also reviewed the standards/competency work of other entities, including the American Alliance of Museums, Bureau of Land Management, Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council, National Park Service, etc., to validate findings and uncover any gaps in discovery.

From these documents and codes, draft standards for professional practice were created in late spring 2018. The result of this work is now available at **www.interpnet.com/standards**.

FEEDBACK NEEDED

NAI is asking its members and interested individuals, including Association of National Park Rangers members, to provide feedback on the drafted standards. For the purpose of this comment period, the standards are categorized as General Interpretation, Interpretive Media, Interpretive Management, Interpretive Planning, Interpretive Training and Other.

In late August, the ISC will review all comments, make necessary revisions, and coalesce the standards using one voice. The goal is to release the final standards at NAI's National Conference in New Orleans in November.

This process is intended to bridge the distance between what has always been and what will be. NAI's current certification and training programs can take people where they want to go, but they've been on the road since 1998. They needed a tune-up. They're now being checked against current theory and practices in the field.

What interpreters take from and create with these standards will shape the way they engage visitors and colleagues, with the end goal of continual improvement. This applies to individuals in their everyday work, how organizations and institutions pursue their visions and missions, and how interpreters communicate with and learn from one another.

Make your mark by sharing feedback to benefit the entire field of interpretation. Help shape what is happening right now, because the future of interpretation is ever present.

Todd Bridgewater is vice president of programs and Emily Jacobs leads the certification and training program for the National Association for Interpretation.

Buffalo National River ranger Dale Johannsen uses a training prop to disable his shooting hand. Photo by Kevin Moses

PROTECTION

Hitting the bull's eye with firearms training

My park recently acquired some fancy new turning target frames that are electronic, programmable and remote-controlled by the range master. Wow! Turning targets! I expected such technology at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, but here, at a humble in-park range? This was a pleasant and unexpected addition.

These gadgets are pretty slick – cutting-edge even. Having been in this business for 25 years, reflecting upon my early-day firearms training, I thought: We've come a long way from the Weaver stance and "cup and saucer" technique.

Our new targets are just the latest example of excellence in firearms training throughout the National Park Service. Here are 10 more improvements I've seen in firearms training over the years:

1. Transition drills. We might have to switch from a handgun to a long gun, or vice versa, in the blink of an eye. If this is an unpracticed movement, it will likely not go well, or quickly. In a gunfight, slow equals dead, so we have to be fast. We practice these actions through transition drills in which we learn how to drop our long guns onto their slings or holster our handguns, immediately take up the other gun and continue the fight – in one to two seconds. Drills such as these also help us fine-tune our equipment to fit our personal needs as perfectly as possible.

2. Immediate action drills. Jammed round, misfeed, dud, other mechanical failures, you name it, it can happen during a gunfight. Thus, we train for such inevitabilities; we train to take immediate action. We memorize mantras like "tap, rack, ready." We do dummy round drills where we can't predict when the malfunction occurs but can react appropriately. As a young Army infantryman, I had S-P-O-R-T-S hammered into my brain as immediate action for a malfunction with my M-16 rife, and I could perform it in an instant.

3. Shooting from inside and around vehicles. This is one of the best improvements I've seen. We shoot through windshields to mimic what it might be like to engage a threat from the driver's seat. Through these exercises, I learned that I have to create a hole with my first bullet and then shoot through that hole. We fire from underneath vehicles with 10 inches of clearance. We fire into and through vehicle doors with different caliber rounds to compare their effects. We glance rounds off the sides of vehicles to track ricochets and trajectories and determine which parts of vehicles can be depended on as cover.

4. Shooting and moving. Accuracy is challenging when I'm standing still, so trying to hit a target while I'm moving is downright daunting. With enough training, it can be done. With an instructor holding onto my belt for control, we walk from left to right while I engage the targets. We also incorporate the use of cover and individual movement techniques such as the low crawl, high crawl and three- to five-second rush.

5. Shooting from variety of positions. In these drills we move well beyond the standard positions seen in our qualification

courses of fire. We shoot from our sides, we shoot from our butts after simulating that we've been knocked down, we shoot from our backs at a threat towards our feet and we even shoot from our backs at a threat toward our heads. Think about that last one: It requires us to shoot *upside down*. Sound unrealistic? The point of those drills is to think outside the box. In a real gunfight, we never know what we might have to do.

6. TEMS and shooting with a simulated injury. These are some of my favorite drills. If we're in a real gunfight, we may become injured. In such cases, we'll have to continue the fight. One common scenario simulates a gunshot wound to the shooting hand, which forces the use of the non-dominant hand. We exchange magazines and lock our slides back using only one hand. Ever tried that last one? It's tricky, but by using a rigid duty belt or boot heel it can be done. We also apply skills we learn in Tactical EMS (TEMS) seminars while we're at the range, such as packing a wound and applying tourniquets using only one hand.

7. Non-lethal training ammunition. Nothing is more real in gunfight training than actually getting shot at and *hit* with simulated bullets! Nothing serves as a stronger incentive to get good with one's firearms than getting shot at by the instructors or role players. Such exercises are also effective at demonstrating the value of cover. As a kid, I learned this incentive while playing paintball. In the Army, we called it MILES gear. In law enforcement, we call it non-lethal training ammunition. By any name, it is one of the best training tools available. This equipment is not cheap, but most NPS regions have caches that can be shipped to a park overnight. All you have to do is ask.

8. Moving targets/multiple targets/realistic targets. Each of these targets makes us step up our game well above simply engaging one motionless, paper target. Skeet and trap are traditional methods used by hunters to keep their shotgun skills honed for birds in flight. We, too, can use these tools to simulate threats on the move. Three-dimensional, graphic targets make training seem more real, plus they can help us practice "shoot/don't shoot" decisions. Other worthwhile drills involve setting up numerous targets and having the instructor yell out which one to engage. When we couple non-lethal ammunition with multiple "assailants," we raise the training bar even higher.

9. Technological advances. Night vision, gun-mounted lights, red-dot sights, high-tech holsters – the list goes on. Firearms training is like any other discipline in that technological advances are seemingly unending. Parks that have dedicated firearms instructors and chains-of-command will allow the time, money, personnel and creativity to get the most out of these advances.

10. Good old-fashioned marksmanship competitions. Rangers are often more inclined to invest fully in training if it's fun, and what's more fun than trying to out-shoot our teammates? Buy a few "dueling trees" and run a tournament where only one shooter remains as champion. If your park can't afford the trees, pin up some balloons and see who can shoot them all first. Skeet and trap come in handy here, too.

There are dozens of ways to strengthen a firearms training program. The most important ingredients are support from above; devoted, energetic firearms instructors; and imagination.

Oh, and bullets...
we'll need lots of bullets!

— Kevin Moses
Central District Ranger
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

The 2018 International Association of Women Police Conference will be held in Calgary, Alberta, August 26-30. The conference will focus on the policing world and how officers can lead change in their communities and workplaces. Topics include: organizational culture; respect and harassment; investigative strategies and case studies; recruiting, employment and retention; leadership; community engagement; working with partners; wellness; and diversity and inclusion.

Featured speakers include a Canadian hockey Olympic gold medalist; kidnapping survivor and author; founder of the Sheldon Kennedy Child Advocacy Centre; and a well-known Canadian police chief. Information is available at **www.iawp.org**.

WELCOME TO THE ANPR family!

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

(updated 4/29/18)

- Amy Bracewell, *Ballston Spa, NY*
- Kyle Branham, *Jber, AK*
- Kelle Carbone, *Brooklyn, NY*
- Richard Cohen, *Freehold, NJ*
- Kimberly DeVall, *Jemez Springs, NM*
- Maureen Docker, *Sea Girt, NJ*
- Michele Drucker, *Coral Gables, FL*
- Vernon Frazier, *Grand Lake, CO*
- Andrew Garcia, *Newark, DE*
- Matthew Gorentz, *Battle Creek, MI*
- Robert Herrmann, *Austin, TX*
- Joshua Hughes, *Mechanicsville, MD*
- Kimberly Loomis, *Kennesaw, GA*
- Crystal Muzik, *Moab, UT*
- Bjorn Ostling, *Bainbridge Island, WA*
- Savannah Rose, *Morgantown, WV*
- Wendy Ross, *Medora, ND*
- Alan Scoggins, *Kenai, AK*
- Benjamin Taylor, *San Marcos, TX*

All in the Family

Photo by K. Wood, William Howard Taft

Jeanette Meleen is now a permanent employee of the National Park Service!

After 10 years of NPS service in six parks, she is the new administrative assistant at William Howard Taft National Historic Site in Ohio. Meleen was a seasonal NPS employee for 12 seasons and served in a term positions for two years.

Jeff Ohlfs has been selected by the California State Park Rangers Association as the recipient of the CSPRA Honorary Ranger for 2018.

The award will be presented at the CSPRA Annual Membership Meeting & Retirees Rendezvous in Lee Vining September 26. Ohlfs retired from the NPS in 2016 as chief ranger at Joshua Tree National Park. A third-generation Californian, he grew up visiting state parks, worked for the parks as an intern and has visited every state park unit and historical landmark site. He was co-chair with CSPRA President Mike Lynch in many CSPRA 150th anniversary activities, including the Yosemite Conference in 2014. Ohlfs is a CSPRA Benefactor and is on the Board of Directors of the CSPRA Ranger Foundation. The honor recognizes work focused on the ideals and mission of CSPRA and environmental issues.

ANPR Life Member Scott Pfeninger retired on April 1 after serving 36 years with the National Park Service.

Pfeninger worked as a park aid, park technician, protection and interpretive park ranger, district and chief park ranger, chief of park operations, deputy superintendent and superintendent. His assignments included work at Mount Rainier National Park, Wrangel St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Cape Cod National Seashore, Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island (twice), National Mall and Memorial Parks, Fire Island National Seashore, Buffalo National River, Thomas Edison National Historical Park, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Virgin Islands National Park and Coral Reef National Monument, and Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. He held a law enforcement commission for 34 years, was an NPS SCUBA diver, active in technical rescue, the National Ski Patrol and was a Georgia Aquarium volunteer. Pfeninger and his spouse Allyson will retire to coastal Westport, Massachusetts and reside near his boyhood home. He can be reached at **smpfen@hotmail.com**.

Yosemite Mafia:
The Turbulent '70s:
Ranger Challenges and Park Changes Jim Brady, 2017

By Rick Smith

Jim Brady was the Yosemite Valley District ranger in the early 1970s. It was a time of profound change in the park. Yosemite was just beginning to recover from the effects of the July 1970 Stoneman Meadow incident, when young visitors refused to disperse when so ordered and the ensuing confrontation between them and the Yosemite rangers did not go well for the park.

A new management team, including the author of the forward for this book, Jack Morehead, was sent to the park with the mission of making it a place for all ages to visit. Everyone knew the Valley would be the key to accomplishing this mission, and Brady was brought in from Yellowstone National Park to lead the effort.

He had help. Many new rangers transferred to Yosemite. They were a different breed: Their hair was a little longer and they related better to the younger visitors, many of whom came to Yosemite to smoke their first dope and hang out with the opposite sex.

Many of the new rangers climbed with the resident Valley climbers, thereby easing tensions that had existed between the two groups. The rangers began jokingly referring to themselves as the Yosemite Mafia.

Mafia member J.T. Reynolds probably explained best what it meant to those of us in Yosemite at that time: "The Yosemite Mafia became a name I soon discovered meant brother and sisterhood, folks of all colors who cared for and really liked each other."

What makes Brady's book unique are the personal recollections of 22 rangers, one ranger's spouse and Brady's daughters, who lived and went to school in the Valley. Although I know all of these people and most of the stories included in the book, their accounts were fascinating to me. I think you will find them fascinating as well.

Rick Smith is an ANPR life member and former president of ANPR and the International Ranger Federation. He is retired from a 31-year career with the National Park Service.

Kudos List

These people have either given someone a gift membership to ANPR or recruited a new member. Thanks for your help and support!

- Marin Karraker
- Rick Mossman
- Kayla Sanders
- Bob Krumenaker
- Bjorn Ostling

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