

Courier

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Yorktown celebrates 200th Anniversary

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When General George Washington and his Continental army were positioned with the French army outside New York City in the summer of 1781, planning to attack British General Clinton's army in New York, they learned that the French fleet they were expecting in New York had sailed to the Chesapeake Bay instead. Washington decided to forego the attack on Clinton and march south to Yorktown, Va., where he would try to trap British General Cornwallis' army which was fortifying a naval base.

Thus the stage was set for the Battle of Yorktown, the last major battle of the Revolutionary War and the one which assured independence for the United States of America. This October marks the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, and Americans all over the United States will commemorate this landmark battle in our Nation's history.

A special 4-day celebration will be held in Yorktown this Oct. 16-19, featuring reenactments of the battle and speeches by international and national leaders. Special events will also take place in other locations throughout the United States.

President Ronald Reagan will soon endorse a resolution passed by Soldiers marching in the early morning mist.



Charles Willson Peale painting of General George Washington.

Congress designating Oct. 19 as a Day of National Observance of the 200th Anniversary of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington. The White House will have a special Yorktown bicentennial exhibit in the East Wing Garden Room. The Smithsonian Institution will also house a special Yorktown exhibit—"Independence With the Help of France"—in the Castle Building in Washington, D.C., from Oct. 9-30. In addition, the Smithsonian will hold a scholarly symposium on Oct. 10 on "European Contributions to the American Revolution".

Approximately 1,100 Americans will reenact the march to Yorktown 200 years ago by George Washington and the French army under General Rochambeau. The "marchers" will leave Rhode Island on Oct. 9 in a car caravan. Dressed in authentic colonial uniform, they will demonstrate 18th-century military tactics as they pass through towns along the way.

They will arrive in Yorktown on Oct. 16, where there will be an opening ceremony led by Virginia Governor John Dalton. Approximately 3,000 Americans in authentic uniform and recreated military units from the 13 original States will set up camp around Yorktown for the next 4 days, along with 1,500 women and children to give a complete

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Photo by Richard Frear

portrayal of colonial military camp life.

On Oct. 17, the armed forces of the United States will demonstrate modern military techniques and display military equipment. On Sunday, Oct. 18, interdenominational religious services will be held on the battlefield. On the final day, Oct. 19, the surrender ceremony will be recreated, and President Ronald Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, and other international and national leaders are expected to attend.

In addition to participation by President Mitterrand, France is sending two modern warships to the Yorktown waterfront—the TOURVILLE and GEORGE LEYGUES—that will be open to the public. France is also sending an infantry detachment, color guard, and military band.

During the 4-day celebration, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will place a bronze tablet on the battlefield to honor the men of the French fleet who died in the important Battle Off the Virginia Capes, which preceded the Battle of Yorktown. The tablet is similar to two placed on the battlefield by the DAR in 1931 to honor American and French soldiers who died at Yorktown.

Also to coincide with the celebration, the Commonwealth of Virginia will conduct an underwater archeology exploration off the Yorktown waterfront. A British ship sunk there 200 years ago is known to be in excellent condition, and divers will recover cannons, casks, jars, coins, and whatever else they find. The public will be able to view this from a specially-constructed dock.

There are a number of other public attractions for the 4-day celebration in Yorktown, including a Colonial fair, sailing ships docked in York harbor from other Eastern ports, sailing races on the York River, and foot races. Regular attractions in Yorktown that the public can visit include the National Park Service visitor center, which overlooks the battlefield; the Yorktown Victory Center, which has a special bicentennial exhibit and film; the Moore House, where the surrender articles were drafted, and the Nelson House, which dates to 1711 and was the home of Thomas Nelson Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence and commander of Virginia militia during the Revolution.

The events of the Yorktown celebration highlight the events of 200 years ago. Following is a brief history of what happened at Yorktown.



American attack on redoubt 10.

History of the Battle of Yorktown

By the summer of 1781, the United States had been at war with England for over 6 years. The first shots had been fired back in April 1775 on the village greens in Lexington and Concord. Keeping an army together had been an accomplishment for the Americans, who did not have much money, food, or clothing. The winters of 1777-78 at Valley Forge and 1779-80 at Morristown had been particularly devastating, with many soldiers freezing and starving to death, and many others giving up and returning to their homes. A deep belief in the cause and an enduring faith in their leader, George Washington, were what kept this army together.

In the summer of 1780, the Americans received a major boost when 6,000 troops arrived from France in Newport, R.I. France had been sending supplies to the United States all along, but after France and England openly declared war on each other in 1778, French King Louis XVI sent troops to the United States to directly engage the enemy.

When the French arrived, the British were operating on two fronts. General Clinton, commander of British forces in North America, was occupying New York City after a largely unsuccessful attempt to control the northern and middle colonies. General Lord Cornwallis was leading an army through the southern colonies that had already captured Savannah and Charleston. The main United States army under Washington was stationed

along the Hudson above New York City.

In the spring of 1781, Washington traveled to Rhode Island to meet with Rochambeau and plan an attack on Clinton. The French fleet was expected to arrive in New York later that summer, and Washington wanted to coordinate the attack with the fleet's arrival. As planned, Rochambeau's army marched to outside New York City in July and joined with Washington's troops. Soon after they learned that the French fleet had changed its plans and sailed to the lower Chesapeake Bay.

Washington's strategy was to convince Clinton that he was going to attack him, and instead sneak away to the south to trap Cornwallis in Yorktown. Washington had his men build big army camps and huge brick bread ovens visible from New York to give the appearance of preparing for a long stay. He also prepared false papers under his signature discussing plans for an attack on Clinton, and let these papers fall into British hands. Leaving a small force behind, Washington and Rochambeau set out for Yorktown in mid-August. By early September they were parading before the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and they arrived in Williamsburg in late September, 13 miles west of Yorktown.

Cornwallis had been ordered by Clinton during the summer to provide a protected harbor for the British fleet in the lower Chesapeake Bay, and Cornwallis had chosen Yorktown, a leading deep-water tobacco seaport on



Admiral de Grasse, commander of the French fleet.

the York River in southeastern Virginia. Cornwallis spent the latter part of the summer fortifying the town and making preparations to spend the winter there.

The French fleet entered the lower Chesapeake Bay in the end of August and disembarked 3,000 French troops to wait for Washington and Rochambeau in Williamsburg. On Sept. 5 they encountered the British fleet in a brief skirmish known as the Battle Off the Virginia Capes. Soon after, the French fleet, commanded by Admiral de Grasse, established a blockade in the lower Chesapeake while the British returned to New York.

By the end of September, 12,000 Americans and 8,000 French were gathered in Williamsburg, while 7,500 British were occupying Yorktown. The British forces included a small number of German mercenaries hired by the British to help fight the war. Clearly the odds were in the allies' favor, and Cornwallis sent Clinton a note asking for help. Clinton responded that a British fleet with 5,000 men would sail for Yorktown from New York on Oct. 5.

Cornwallis had his men construct a main line of defense around Yorktown which consisted of 10 small enclosed forts (called redoubts), batteries with artillery, and connecting trenches. The Americans and French marched from Williamsburg to Yorktown on Sept. 28 and began digging a trench 800 yards from the British defense line to begin a siege. By Oct. 9 the allies' trench was finished and their artillery had been moved up. They began firing at the British continuously, and by Oct. 11 had



Reenactment of Cornwallis' surrender.

Photo by Richard Frear.



The Moore House

Photo by Fred Bell.

virtually knocked the British guns out of action. Cornwallis had the additional misfortune to learn at that time that Clinton's departure from New York was delayed.

During the night of Oct. 11, the allies dug a second trench 300 yards from the British. The next days were spent bringing up artillery and strengthening the new line. The new line could not be completed, however, without capturing British redoubts 9 and 10. On the night of Oct. 14, 400 French stormed redoubt 9 and 400 Americans stormed redoubt 10, capturing them in less than 30 minutes. Nine Americans and 15 French died in this brief and heroic action.

On Oct. 16 the British tried two moves in desperation. Early that morning they attacked the allied center but were easily repulsed. Later that night they tried to evacuate Yorktown by escaping across the York River in small boats to Gloucester Point. A violent windstorm arose at midnight, however, scattering the boats and forcing an abandonment of the escape.

Realizing the situation was now hopeless, Cornwallis sent forth a British drummer boy on Oct. 17, followed by a British officer with a white flag and note indicating surrender. A number of notes passed between Cornwallis and

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Washington that day as they set the framework for the surrender. The next day, Oct. 18, four officers—one American, one French, and two British—met at the Moore House 1 mile outside Yorktown to settle surrender terms.

On Oct. 19, in a spectacle incredible to all who witnessed it, 7,000 British troops marched out of Yorktown between two lines of allied soldiers—Americans on one side and French on the other—that stretched for more than 1 mile. The British marched to a field where they laid down their arms, and returned to Yorktown. They did not know that on that very day, Clinton sailed for Yorktown from New York with thousands of troops.

News of the British defeat at Yorktown spread quickly. Celebrations took place all over the United States. London was shocked. The British prisoners were marched to prison camps in Winchester, Va., and Frederick, Md. The United States army returned to the Hudson River, and the French army remained in Yorktown and Williamsburg for the winter. Clinton and Cornwallis eventually returned to England, where they engaged in a long and bitter public controversy over who was to blame for Yorktown.

Though the British still had 26,000 troops in North America after Yorktown, their resolve to win the war was nothing like it had been before Yorktown. The war had been costly, and replacing Cornwallis' captured army was a questionable proposition. Also, the British were engaged in military struggles in India, Gibraltar, the West Indies, and Ireland. Thus the



Reenactment (top left), of the Battle of Yorktown.

Yorktown Monument, (top right).

During the Revolution (center), a soldier's wife would often become a "camp follower" to be near her husband and help him. Interpreters at Yorktown Battlefield demonstrate such a husband-wife relationship.

British Parliament in March 1782 passed a resolution saying the British should not continue the war against the United States. Later that year commissioners of the United States and Great Britain signed provisional articles of peace, and in September 1783, the British Parliament formally ratified a treaty ending the war and acknowledging American independence.

The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War. Though it was not the bloodiest battle of the war, it did involve much human sacrifice, for 28 Americans, 60 French, and 156 British lost their lives there, and many hundreds were wounded.



This October in Yorktown

The celebration in Yorktown this Oct. 16-19 is expected to be heavily attended, thus cars will not be allowed. People will drive to a certain point and be transported into Yorktown by shuttle bus. Extra National Park Service rangers and interpreters will be there to help with logistics and answer questions.

The celebration in Yorktown has been planned over the past 2 years by representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, York County, and the National Park Service. The Park Service manages Yorktown Battlefield, the Moore House, and the Nelson House, all part of Colonial National Historical Park. The park also includes Jamestown National Historic Site where the first successful permanent British colony in America was established in 1607, and Colonial Parkway which connects Yorktown and Jamestown, 23 miles apart.

Commemorating the Battle of Yorktown this October will be a major national event. There is no doubt that the battle is very significant in our Nation's history. It reminds us that our country was born out of a difficult and prolonged fight for political freedom that involved much human sacrifice.

Innovations for international visitors



By Candace Garry
Public Information Specialist,
WASO

There has been an explosion of international visitors in America's national parks in recent years, posing greater challenges and responsibilities for the National Park Service.

Millions of people from other countries flock to Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon and other national park areas, which domestic and overseas travel organizations promote widely in brochures, magazines, and books. Officials at Grand Canyon National Park, for example, estimate that more than 20 percent of the park's 2.6 million annual visitors are from other countries. In 1981 more than 23 million international visitors are expected to come to the United States for recreational purposes, with many of them likely to visit national parks.

For many visitors from other countries, the national parks seem to symbolize America. "Most first time international visitors feel they have not seen our country, really seen it, unless they have been to the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Park," observes Patricia Duricka, director of Communications for the Travel Industry Association of America. This country's historic sites and battlefields and monuments preserve and interpret much of America's rich history. The large natural parks intrigue millions of international visitors, many whose homelands lack huge tracts of unspoiled, spectacular parkland. Some of these visitors' wildest dreams about western adventure and frontier America spring to life in national parks, through

the programs, people and resources of the parks.

Director Russell E. Dickenson stresses the importance of accommodating visitors from other countries. Unfortunately, multilingual Americans are a rarity, and this presents challenges for both visitors and their American hosts. "Multilingual services will become more and more important as the increase in international tourism continues," says Dickenson. Park Service employees are working to overcome communication barriers so they can aid in personal emergencies like accidents, illness, and lost possessions or persons. "Employees skilled in other languages will help visitors understand park regulations, safety messages and interpretive materials and signs.

Services and concern for non-English speaking visitors are common in the National Park System. Independence National Historical Park, offers interpretive programs in several languages. The park offers folders in French, Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish and Dutch. Tapes and films also are available in foreign languages. Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon and several other national parks, including the National Capital Parks, offer brochures and programs in many languages. French and German-speaking visitors can be welcomed in their own languages at Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.

In addition, since about 60 percent of the Grand Canyon National Park's international visitors are Japanese, Japan recently loaned one of its national park rangers to the park. Masahira Ohta will be at the Grand Canyon for a year,

giving lectures, translating brochures, and helping Japanese visitors. He also will travel to other Park Service sites to help personnel evaluate how they can better serve Japanese guests.

Last winter Director Dickenson convened a special task force to determine ways to improve services for non-English speaking visitors. In cooperation with the NPS Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Ed Pilley of the NPS Western Regional Office and Joan Anzelmo of Yellowstone teamed up to develop recommendations. Many of these, including more multilingual publications, signs, and self-service audio tapes, may be tested in a pilot program at one or more heavily visited parks. The task force recommended also that lists of bilingual employees and area residents be posted for emergency situations, and that hiring criteria for seasonal park employees be based partially on bilingual ability, where appropriate.

Solving the very basic, operational and logistical problems for non-English speaking visitors in national parks is clearly a high priority. "The practical needs of these people must be met while we are trying to understand cultural differences that exist," says Roy Graybill of the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services in WASO. Knowing what countries' nationals will visit which park areas is an increasingly important issue to park officials. "Forecasting will help us to plan for international visitors before they arrive," Graybill adds.

Such forecasting will, in part, be the responsibility of Priscilla Baker, newly appointed special assistant to the NPS Director. She will also work with international travel organizations to ensure that current information about the parks is available in foreign countries. Baker stresses the importance of providing visitors with accurate information about services, regulations, and foreign language capabilities at various national parks **before they embark on a trip to the United States.**

Park Service officials say the Service has a vital role in fostering fruitful international relationships through contacts with millions of foreign visitors each year. And, says Director Dickenson, "how we receive and assist them is critical to the general impression these visitors will have of the United States and take back to share with others at home."

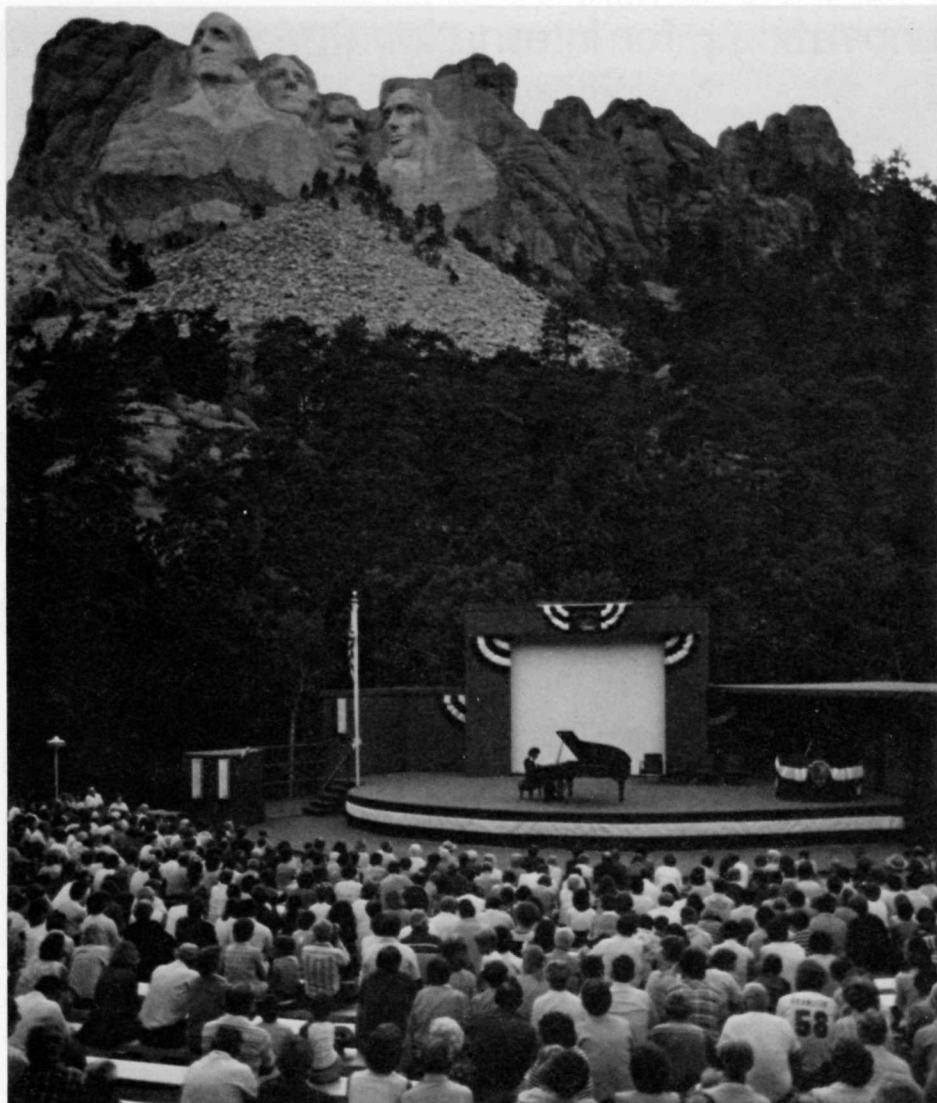
Mount Rushmore's 4th was a classic

More than 20,000 visitors came to Mount Rushmore National Memorial on July 4 to celebrate the Nation's 205th birthday in grand style. Fourth of July activities included a keynote address by South Dakota Congressman Clint Roberts, a speech by Rocky Mountain Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer, performances by the Hill City Fife and Drum Corps, and a piano concert by the renowned Marden Abadi.

During the afternoon the Hill City Fife and Drum Corps paraded its colonial colors and sounds on the Avenue of Flags. The group—made up of 20 volunteers age 15 to 75—played music dating from the Revolution through the Civil War on fifes and rope tension drums that are modern versions of the late 18th-century instruments. Their costumes, authentic reproductions patterned from the Washington Guard of 1776, were so colorful that visitors could not resist photographing them.

Festivities for the evening continued in the memorial amphitheater which is dramatically located beneath the four faces of the Shrine of Democracy. A bagpipe performance by Paul Smith served as an assembly call. Rocky Mountain Regional Director Lorraine Mintzmyer gave a "red, white, and blue" welcome speech to everyone. Then the Master of Ceremonies, Superintendent Edwin L. Rothfuss, introduced six former workers who worked on the mountain carving of Mount Rushmore, and the 2,000 people in the audience warmly applauded them. Next on the program was South Dakota Congressman Clint Roberts. His keynote address stirred the patriotism of everyone gathered beneath the Shrine of Democracy.

Concert pianist Marden Abadi followed with a 1-hour piano concert of the music of Debussy, Satie, Gershwin, Chopin, De Falla, and Sousa. A native-born New Yorker, Abadi began serious study of the piano at age 9 tutored by his mother, a concert pianist herself. Further polishing came with graduation from Trinity College of Music in London, more study at Tel Aviv University in Israel, and the Julliard School of Music in New York. He has played around the world, and in 1979 he played a concert on the rim of the Grand Canyon in keeping with his philosophy of what music should be. He has said, "I hope to change the outlook of classical music in America. It has been held distant from the people. Art is not an entity on its own and must



Concert Pianist Marden Abadi at July 4th concert in front of the Shrine of Democracy.

always have a direct channel to life itself." Marden Abadi's brilliant concert at Mount Rushmore brought the audience to their feet to give him a standing ovation.

Following the concert the film *Four Faces On A Mountain* was shown. At the

conclusion of the film, Marden Abadi played and the audience joined in singing the National Anthem. As the last note of the National Anthem faded into the night air, the day's celebration came to an end with the floodlighting of the Shrine of Democracy.

Lake Tahoe ranger rendezvous

The 5th annual rendezvous of the Association of National Park Rangers (ANPR) will be held Oct. 21-25 at the Squaw Valley Lodge, Olympic Valley Calif., in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Resources management will be the theme of this year's conference. Speakers, workshops and general discussions will provide updates on various programs and explore new techniques and address common problems.

Near Lake Tahoe, the lodge and its facilities will be open to the exclusive use of attending rangers. Reno is the nearest airport.

Various accommodations are available at very low rates and will be assigned on a first come, first serve basis. Recreational vehicle parking will be available at the nearby (2 miles) U.S. Forest Service campground and also within a few blocks of the lodge. Registration fee will be about \$10-15 per couple, with \$5 additional daily per person.

Arnett's speech to MAR superintendents

Remarks by G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior, at the Mid-Atlantic Region Superintendents' Conference, Shenandoah National Park, Sept. 10, 1981.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am pleased to be here with you at your Mid-Atlantic Region Superintendents' Conference.

Before I begin my prepared remarks, I want you to know that I have a high regard for the National Park Service. I appreciate and respect the job that you have to do. I also appreciate the special responsibilities you have, and the challenges you are faced with. Your dedication and commitment to your work is well known. I share the view held by many that the National Park Service is the premier park management agency in the world.

I see that the theme of your conference is "Coping with Change." That seems to be appropriate. Coping with change is a part of life, but perhaps more so for you as park managers. You are faced with increased responsibilities, and seemingly reduced resources with which to do the job.

One of my responsibilities as Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks is to evaluate existing National Park Service policy, and propose new policy where appropriate. My office is currently reviewing a number of policy issues that directly concern you. I want to discuss these with you tonight. I also want to share with you my views on the Park Service role in the local community.

The policy reviews and changes going on throughout the Interior Department are listed and tracked in a document called "Management-By-Objectives." This document is a road map for what this Administration wants to accomplish.

Those of you who have reviewed copies of the management objectives for my office know that among my objectives is redefinition of the appropriate Federal role in land protection, historic preservation, and recreation. We have convened work groups in all three of these areas. All have produced initial results. Our goal is to formulate and implement new policy in each of these areas.

Three more of my management objectives relate specifically to the National Park Service. They are:

1. Redefine the mission of the National Park Service, taking into

account its absorption of the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service;

2. Improve the management and operation of the National Park System; and 3. Improve Federal and State relationships regarding management of the National Park System. This includes developing an information and assistance network which benefits the National Park System, park visitors, States, local governments, travel interests, and other land management agencies.

Improving management and operation of the Park System requires achieving a number of component tasks which have been identified.

One is to reduce the fire, safety, and health risks for park visitors who use overnight accommodations and other park facilities. This is to be accomplished through a 5-year program, the first year being the 1982 FY, provided Congress continues to agree with us. The Secretary feels strongly, as I do, that we need to take care of the areas already authorized for the System, rather than adding new areas at this time. We need to assure that areas are safe and accessible for public use and that aging buildings, water, sewer and road systems are brought up to a satisfactory standard.

Another task is to improve visitor accommodations and services through cooperative efforts with concessioners. A task force has been established with representatives from the Park Service, concessioners, and the private sector to examine ways for the Park Service and concessioners to accomplish this.

We want to reinforce the partnership role of the Service and concessioners in serving the public.

We also seek to provide a mechanism for financing more timely renovations of overnight accommodations owned by the Federal Government. Options for financing and making improvements to these facilities have already been identified. Proposed legislation is now being considered to implement the financing plan, though the timing has not been agreed upon.

An effort is underway to establish an integrated nationwide reservation system for major units of the Park System, plus neighboring communities and points of interest. We intend to have in the reservation system those park units where frequent overuse occurs, and where the park's design is reasonably adaptable to a reservation system.



Another task, one with which you are all familiar, is to define the core mission for each park unit based on its enabling legislation, congressional intent, and executive actions. The staffing and budget needed to operate each park at a minimum level of acceptability is also being identified. Our goal is twofold: improve the ability of the Park Service to prepare and defend budget requests and justifications, and define the essential services that the Park Service should provide. We hope to have this task completed in early 1982.

These are the management objectives for the National Park Service in my office. I recognize this as a dynamic process. You, the park superintendents, are the ones who will determine whether the process and the resulting policies work. You have the skills, and we're relying on you.

Your objective, not formally stated in the MBO package, is the most fundamental of all. You must constantly focus on professionalism and objectivity, avoiding partisanship and the undue influence of special interests.

While you cannot be swayed by every political wind, and special interest group, neither can you withdraw from the surrounding community. Quite the contrary, you must actively seek out the conflicting views and ideas of those who use your parks, live near them, benefit from them, share in their future. Objectivity is not found in isolation, but in exposure to the full range of relevant thought in the community around you.

I encourage you to, whenever possible, take off your uniform and mingle in the local community. Get to know the local people, and the social and cultural institutions that are present. Meet with the mayor, local

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legislators, local and State officials. These elected officials are representing a broad spectrum of the people.

Business interests, civic leaders, Chambers of Commerce, and service clubs all offer resources to be tapped for common benefit. Take time to seek out these people as well. They can supplement restricted budgets and staffs through the contribution of time, ideas, money, equipment and labor.

A national park too easily can become a Federal colony in a local community. Never lose sight of the fact that your decisions, whether to build or close a road, create a tourist attraction, or hire a concessioner, can have tremendous influence on the lives of the local people. Yet, the park is not directly subject to local leadership, but to leaders in the National Park Service and the Administration. Although local people do not control the park, they are certainly affected by it.

As superintendents, you can do much

to ease local concerns. I know that many of you are already active in your local community. But I want to emphasize this point because it is so basic and so important.

The personality of the park superintendent is the most significant variable to the success of a park.

A good superintendent who takes care of his park's resources and works well with people will have a good park. If this is not the case—believe me—the problem ends up in the Assistant Secretary's office!

It is my opinion that being a good park superintendent is one of the most demanding professions, and also one of the most rewarding. You must be prepared to experience the tremendous pain of failure, and also be able to partake the joys of success with controlled self-satisfaction. Plumbers only have to deal with pipes, but you have to deal with people and emotions—and not all people are nice. In fact, there are, unfortunately, some

really rotten people. And I have no doubt that all of you have been required to meet that challenge.

The rapid growth of the National Park System has now stopped. We do not have enough money to adequately manage what we have, much less to acquire new resources. We are working to get more money for the National Park Service to take care of what it has. Remember that the Park Service is the only Interior Department bureau expected to get new money in this Administration's budget. We have requested a 16 percent increase over the Carter budget.

I believe that the changes we are making will improve the National Park System. They will also make it easier for you to do your jobs. We need your help to make these changes work. I look forward to working closely with you as together, we shape the future of our national parks.

Arts and crafts society receives award

On July 21 Arthur L. Sullivan, superintendent of Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo., presented an Appreciation Award to the Carter County Arts and Crafts Society.

The award was signed by Director Dickenson and was given in recognition of the Society's "outstanding work in presenting a native Ozark Arts and Crafts Festival."

On hand to receive the award were President Fara McSpadden, Arts Administrator Susan Keller, Vice President Mary Stewart, Board Member Roy Koenig and Treasurer Jan Martoglio. McSpadden commented they were "pleased as punch" about the Award.

The Society has organized the festival for several years now with help from other local volunteers, and plans are already being made for a 1982 festival.



(Left to right) Riverways Superintendent Arthur L. Sullivan; President Fara McSpadden; Board Member Roy Koenig; Vice President Mary

Stewart; Treasurer, Jan Martoglio; Arts Administrator, Susan Keller and Riverways Management Assistant Dean Einwalter.

Jazz flautist entertains Gateway

Internationally known jazz flautist Herbie Mann attracted a crowd estimated at 5,000 to kick off Gateway National Recreation Area's summer showcase concert series at Jacob Riis Mall. The weekday night series featured well-known and local talent throughout the summer. Posing with Mann, third from right, prior to his concert, were, (left to right), Gateway Outreach Chief Jim Reinhardt, Assistant Superintendent Jim Laney of the Jamaica Bay Unit, and Superintendent Herb Cables (far right).



Pony Express recreates old West



Rider headed to Fort Laramie.

By Park Technician Bob Lineback
Fort Laramie NHS, Wyo.

The sun pokes its orange head above the buttes beyond the North Platte River. Echoing hoofbeats signal the approach of a lone rider through the hills west of Fort Laramie. A boy in western clothing holds his nervous, fresh mount near the Hitching Post outside the Post Office located in the Sutler's Store. The lone rider gallops across the grassy river bottom, jumps off his winded horse at the Hitching Post, pulls off the tattered leather mochilla (mail bag) and gives it to the boy who slaps it on his saddle. Quickly he mounts up and takes off through the post grounds, past the laundress tents and K Company garden. After making a tricky ford of the Laramie River, he is off trotting again and horse plus rider disappear through the cottonwood trees headed east. Another switch of horse and rider has occurred as the U.S. Mail heads from the frontier toward the nations "settled regions."

What's this, a page torn from 1860 when the Pony Express provided transcontinental mail service? Almost. Except the date is June 17, 1981, as members of the National Pony Express Association recreate the romance of those days in their 9-day commemorative "re-ride" traveling from Sacramento, Calif., to St. Joseph, Mo. The 1981 trip followed the historic route as closely as property owners allowed, and took from June 10-20. Programs like this are another example of how volunteer organizations and the NPS can cooperate to create an informative, entertaining spectacle for visitors and participants. Events put on by responsible organizations can lessen the effects of eroding budgets and manpower. No extra NPS manpower was used for the Pony Express Re-ride

at Fort Laramie. Members of the Wyoming division of the National Pony Express Association completely planned the event, checking the exact route ahead of time. The only thing the NPS did was to have the park technician on the security shift open the main gate before dawn to let in approximately 80 spectators and members of the press. Also, a wire fence used to contain NPS horses was dropped and a gate opened to let the eastbound rider leave the Government land.

Fort Laramie was just one of 157 relay stations along the 1,960 mile route used by the Pony Express. Few riders were stationed at Fort Laramie, probably because there was little trouble in the immediate vicinity due to the military presence. Also, Russell, Majors, and Waddell, (the owners of the Pony Express) made all their employees sign a pledge not to fight, drink, or cuss. Since avoiding these things was virtually impossible at a Western army post, they probably felt the fewer

employees stationed here, the better.

Originally each rider was issued a pistol and a rifle. These were later left behind to save weight as it was decided a lone rider was better off running than attempting to fight Indians or robbers in the middle of nowhere. Riding was a risky profession as 17 riders were killed during the year and a half that the Pony Express operated. Many of the riders were lightweight, orphaned teenagers. Buffalo Bill Cody, as he was later known, was stationed northwest of Fort Laramie and rode 322 miles at age 15 after a relief rider died. (How about matching that, NPS horse ranger?)

Although the Pony Express lasted just 18 months, it caught the admiration and imagination of Americans. Previously, the mail took at least 6 weeks to cross the country. The first transcontinental telegraph, which also passed through Fort Laramie, rendered the Pony Express obsolete. It lost at least \$200,000 during its short life, despite postage of \$4.60 per letter. Maybe 18¢ isn't so bad after all!

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site dedicated



Mid-Atlantic Regional Director James Coleman, Jr., speaking at dedication ceremonies.

The raven watched as Superintendent Hobie Cawood presided over dedication ceremonies June 18 for one of the newest units of the National Park System, the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site, Pa.

Featured speakers at the dedication ceremony included former Congressman Joshua Eilberg, who introduced the legislation that brought the Poe House into the National Park System, and NPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., who said that the

ceremony "officially (brought) into the National Park System another site commemorating an important figure in our history."

Also taking part in the ceremony was Mrs. Sally Taussig, daughter of the late Colonel Richard Gimbel, who was a Poe scholar and collector, and who purchased the Poe House complex through a foundation in 1933. He maintained it as a museum until his death in 1970.

Continued next page.

Following Colonel Gimbel's death, the Richard Gimbel Foundation for Literary Research donated both the Poe House and Gimbel's extensive Poe collection to the City of Philadelphia. From 1971 to 1978, the city administered the property through the Free Library of Philadelphia, which continues to maintain Colonel Gimbel's collection of Poe material.

The Deputy City Representative of Philadelphia, William McLaughlin, represented Mayor William J. Green, Jr., at the ceremony.

Following the dedication, the program participants and the audience of more than 100 invited guests were given guided tours of the Poe House by the interpretive staff. They saw new exhibits depicting Poe's life and times (1809-1849), his family, and his literary contemporaries, as well as a slide program about Poe.

With beautiful weather, the guests enjoyed refreshments in the Poe House yard provided by the Friends of Independence National Historical Park.

The celebration continued throughout the weekend. Noted actor Conrad Pomerleau brought his one-man show "Poe in Person" to the Poe House to celebrate the 138th anniversary of the publication of Poe's "The Gold Bug." During this unique show, Pomerleau assumed the character of Edgar Allan Poe, and reminisced about his (Poe's) life using readings from Poe's literary works as points of reference.

"The Gold Bug" was published in 1843 while Poe lived in the house that is now the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site. "The Gold Bug" is significant because it was the prototype of the "Buried Treasure/Pirate Adventure" story that was later popularized by Robert Louis Stevenson.

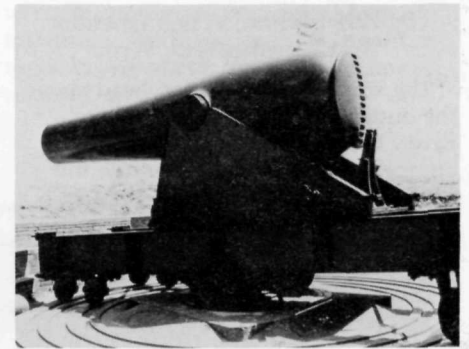
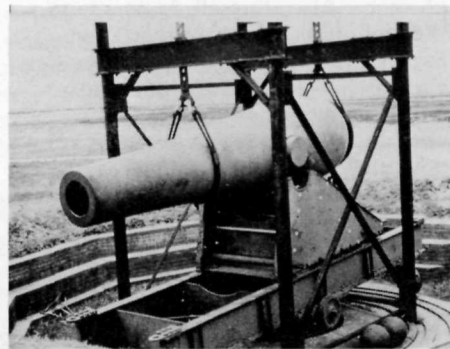
Overall, the years Poe spent in Philadelphia were his most productive. The particular significance of the Edgar Allan Poe site is that it is the only surviving structure in which Poe lived during the 6-year period he resided in Philadelphia, a time in which he reached the apex of his literary career.

During part of this time, he worked as editor for several literary magazines. Under his editorial direction, the popular *Graham's Magazine* became the largest-selling magazine in the United States. His duties included not only editorial work but also writing, literary reviewing, investigating scientific information, and sponsoring a contest to solve cryptograms that his readers submitted. Some of his stories published during this time include "The Tell-Tale Heart," "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "The Black Cat," all of which continue to fascinate and horrify us over 130 years later.

History preserved through cooperation



The cannon carriage being transported across the Mississippi Sound.



The cannon, carriage and sling (left) before and (right) after restoration.

By Park Technician Tom Robbins
Gulf Islands NS, Miss.

An excellent example of cooperation among Government agencies has been taking place on the Mississippi Coast. The National Park Service, the Air Force, and the Mississippi Army National Guard have been working together during the past 2 years to preserve a bit of history—a 15-inch Rodman cannon carriage.

The cannon is mounted atop Fort Massachusetts on the west end of Ship Island, a unit of Gulf Islands National Seashore which lies about 12 miles off the Mississippi Coast. The fort was constructed in the 1860s as part of the country's coastal defense system, and the huge Rodman is the only remaining piece of armament.

In 1979 it was discovered that the cannon's carriage was beginning to buckle under the weight of its 50,000 pound barrel. A temporary metal frame was constructed by the seashore staff to support the barrel until more permanent steps could be taken to stabilize the carriage.

Last year personnel from Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Miss., and from the Park Service's Southeast Regional Office

examined the cannon to determine what could be done to preserve the massive artifact. Arrangements were made for the cannon's carriage to be moved from the fort to the air base for testing and repair. In preparation for the move, maintenance personnel from the seashore's Mississippi district separated the carriage from the barrel and stabilized the pieces for their 12-mile trip across the waters of Mississippi Sound.

Since the pieces to be moved weighed about 18,000 pounds, two CH-54 Skycrane helicopters from the 2348th Transportation Company (Heavy Helicopter) of the Mississippi Army National Guard were used to transport the pieces from the island to the mainland in July, 1980.

During the past winter Air Force personnel from metal processing, machine, and corrosion control shops of Keesler's 3380th Field Maintenance Squadron, along with Park Service Coordinator Adrian Harden, worked together cleaning, repairing, and fabricating new pieces for the carriage.

In April of this year the carriage was flown back to the fort. The cannon has been reassembled and is once again "ready for action."



INDEPENDENCE NHP—More than 250 people recently attended ceremonies marking the reopening of historic Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia after a year-long interior restoration project. Built in the early 1770s by the

Carpenters' Company, the hall was the site of the First Continental Congress in 1774 and served as the office of the first U.S. Secretary of War Henry Knox in 1790-91. It is still owned by the Carpenters' Company.

THE MALL, D.C.—The U.S. Fine Arts Commission has approved construction of a memorial dedicated to the veterans of the Vietnam War. The monument, which has been designed by a 21-year-old Yale University architecture student will be located on 2 acres of parkland on The Mall near 21st and Constitution Ave. Funded by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, the memorial will cost \$7 million. More than 1,420 competitors submitted plans for the design of the memorial. The winner was Maya Ying Lin, a native of Ohio. Her design calls for two walls of polished black granite, each 200 feet long and coming together in the shape of an open V.

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER, D.C.—Director Russ Dickenson accepted the American Legion Freedom Bell at dedication ceremonies held July 22 at Columbus Plaza in front of the National Visitor Center. The bell is double the size of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. The 8-ton bell is a gift to the Nation by the American Legion on behalf of America's young people. The bell, which by the way can be rung, was cast in the Netherlands by the Petit Fritzen Foundry in Aarle-Rixtel in 1975. It toured the Nation on the Bicentennial Freedom Train in 1975-76. The Legion paid the \$320,000 cost for the bell and its support structure.

ZION NP, UTAH—The Environmental Protection Agency rejected a proposal by several western power companies to build a 500,000-kilowatt, coal-fired electric generating plant near the park in southwestern Utah. The proposed plant, to be part of the \$4 billion Harry Allen-Warner Valley electric generating system could damage air quality and increase sulphur dioxide levels in the park. Companies participating in the project include the Nevada Power Co., Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The companies can appeal to the EPA.

CARTER BARON AMPITHEATRE, D.C.—A variety of programs, ranging from country music, jazz, rock, gospel and operetta to performances by the U.S. Air Force Symphony Orchestra, highlight the 1981 season which began June 27. In addition special youth shows are planned featuring mimes, jugglers, singers, dancers and dramatic skits. Every Sunday in August, the Air Force Symphony performs. Other performers in the series include Andrea McArdle, original star of the Broadway musical, "Annie," and the John Hall Band.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP, N.Y.—TV Star Alan Alda (of M*A*S*H fame) has donated \$11,000 to buy the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Seneca Falls, N.Y. Stanton, a women's rights leader, and Susan B. Anthony pushed for equal voting rights for women. "The work of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation is an excellent example of the kinds of private efforts which can help the National Park Service achieve its goals," according to Director Dickenson.

GLACIER NP, MONT.—Carrying an umbrella, Dave Reynolds, an experienced hiker from Martin City, Mont., recently repulsed an attack by a female grizzly bear. Shortly after sighting the bear and her three cubs, the female charged, sending Reynolds' three companions into the trees. Reynolds stood his ground and when the bear reached him, he opened his umbrella and crouched behind it. Later his friends told him that when the umbrella sprang open, the bear stopped, walked slowly to it, sniffed and suddenly turned and ran away, followed by the cubs.

Teamwork pays off at Whiskeytown



Involved in the rescue were (left to right, foreground to back), Park Rangers Larry Ames and Cathy Osborn being assisted by emergency medical and fire department personnel. Operating the rescue vehicle are Maintenance Workers Frank Richards and Mark Lomill.

By Rich Ginkus
Management Assistant
Whiskeytown Unit,
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA

It is late morning on June 10. A pick-up truck pulling a loaded boat trailer is westbound on California Highway 299, which skirts the north shore of Whiskeytown Lake. On the Shasta Divide downgrade, the boat suddenly slides off the trailer and sideswipes an oncoming pick-up truck forcing it backwards off the road and down a 150-foot embankment to the water.

Before the boat skids to a stop on the pavement, Recreation Activities Ranger Rix Callaway happens on the scene, radios for a full fire/rescue brigade response, and begins controlling traffic on the busy, two-lane highway.

The headquarters fire cache is less than a mile away and, within minutes, Resource Management Ranger Kevin Dempsey has scrambled down to the vehicle which is sitting upright on a ledge in 3 feet of water. The two occupants are shaken up but have only minor cuts and bruises.

Meanwhile, other members of the brigade are arriving from around the park and assisting with first aid, traffic control and fire prevention.

A radio-dispatch system which is integrated with local cooperating agencies has dispatched a back-up fire/rescue unit from the nearby town of

Shasta and a life support unit (LSU) from a Redding hospital. A State road crew which had been working further down the highway has moved up to handle traffic control.

The evacuation problem is readily apparent to rescuers and onlookers alike. For considerable distance in both directions from the half-submerged vehicle, the undulating shoreline is made virtually inaccessible by the great height of the steep slope and its covering of loose rocks, gravel and dense brush.

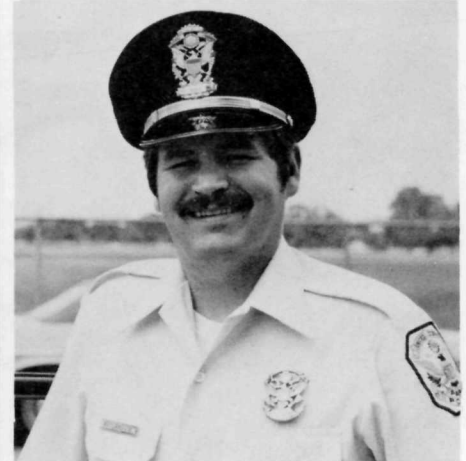
Among the brigade members on the scene is Maintenance Foreman Walt Frost who, earlier that morning, had sent Maintenance Workers Frank Richards and Mark Lomill out on the flat-topped work barge for regularly scheduled shoreline trash collection. A quick radio call from Walt brings the barge to the side of the wrecked vehicle.

The backboards bearing the two victims are then loaded on the deck of the barge and ferried a quarter mile to a much gentler stretch of shoreline where the LSU is able to meet the barge.

LSU Paramedic Jerry Plummer treated the victims and later described the rescue as "fantastic."

Superintendent Ray Foust commended all personnel involved in the rescue for once again showing the fruits of our ongoing efforts toward a coordinated, multi-resource response to emergencies.

USPP praised



By Carolyn Harris
Public Affairs Specialist, WASO

Officer James W. Wayland, Jr., of the United States Park Police, received a letter of commendation from Secretary of the Interior James Watt in May which said, "Your daring arrest on April 24 of three robbery suspects, who were armed and involved in an earlier shooting, gave me a great sense of pride in the conduct and training of the United States Park Police. . . . I commend your heroic efforts in the midst of heavy traffic to protect innocent citizens. . . . I join your fellow officers in extending our appreciation for your devotion to duty and congratulations for a job well done."

That April afternoon, a sunny Friday, Officer Wayland was helping a motorist in Washington, D.C.'s Rock Creek Park when a driver pulled over to say he was following a car that he thought held three robbers of a Georgetown jewelry store. Wayland followed the car, which after several blocks surged into high speed. Wayland gave chase, at times traveling 70 mph. The chase lasted for three miles and included a 65-mile-an-hour zip through the crowded plaza of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

At about 3 p.m., the first car became bogged in traffic at K and 17th Streets, the heart of Washington's busy commercial district. Between 200 and 500 bystanders were at the scene.

Wayland blocked the car with his cruiser and pulled the woman driver from it while holding a gun on the two men remaining in the car. One of the men, while complying with Wayland's order to move out of the car, rammed the cruiser in an unsuccessful attempt to escape. Wayland then pulled that man out of the car, still aiming a gun at the

other man, who was armed. Then backup police officers arrived. All three alleged robbers were taken into custody.

Of the incident, Wayland says, "It's really rewarding to have an opportunity to save the lives of innocent people." After the incident he spent 3 18-hour days doing background investigations and processing papers in the case and has been to court six times to testify.

A long-time resident of Alexandria, Va., Wayland studied forestry 2 years at the University of Florida, served as a combat engineer in the U.S. Army and once sold life insurance. He has worked with the United States Park Police 7 years.

He was assigned to the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C., 4 years and spent 2 years with the special equipment tactical teams—USPP's SWAT teams. For the last year he has been assigned to Washington's central district substation, which serves the area of the major Federal monuments.

Wayland says he always wears a six-pound bullet-proof vest while on duty. He also practices shooting at a target range once a month. Like all Park Police officers, he is armed at all times and is re-certified in weapons handling every 6 months. During the last year he has been involved in "three or four" high-speed chases and has made "40 to 50" arrests. He has worked as a special events officer, meeting with individuals and groups who wish to use Federal park areas. In this job one of his duties was to "set up detail"—schedule all police work hours and assignments during a demonstration, celebration or other special event. He has been assigned to "old clothes"—undercover work—many times over the years. He also has taken many special assignments such as going to New York to help prepare for the Pope's visit, spending 6 weeks in Florida to help with the Cuban refugees, helping during Iranian demonstrations, and performing internal security work in several jurisdictions.

Wayland says he enjoys his work and is particularly pleased to serve as a field training officer. In this job he introduces recent graduates of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to all aspects of USPP work.

If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it.

—Abraham Lincoln.

Yosemite wins mule-packing world title



Rodeo Homecoming Queen Leah Kretschmer presenting the award to (left to right), Fraser, Ruble, Jones and Garcia.

In its 10th year of participation in Bishop's Mule Days, the National Park Service at Yosemite accumulated enough points to earn the 1981 title, "World Champion—Government Packing Team."

On horseback, Superintendent Robert O. Binnewies led the first of four NPS parade entries, all of which won awards. The "Single Pack Load Display" was awarded first place; the "Government Pack Trains," the "Comedy Pack Load Display," and the "Government Working Pack Teams" each placed second.

During the arena events on May 23 and 24, the NPS team earned 19 ribbons and enough points for the Government

World Championship. Herb London of the Rock Creek Pack Station won the World Championship for commercial packing.

Yosemite National Park has participated in Mule Days every year since 1970, except 1973, when a barn fire destroyed NPS property. This year's packers were Leon Garcia, Dan Jones, Brad Ruble and Dan Fraser.

Funding and support for NPS to take part in Mule Days came from a variety of sources this year. NSP packers held a fund raising party in 1980; this year donations were made by NPS employees, the Yosemite Lions Club, Yosemite Ranger Association, and the Yosemite Natural History Association.

Secretary Watt visits Great Smoky Mountains NP



Interior Secretary James Watt talking to staff at Great Smoky Mountains National Park on July 24. Seated at the table is Superintendent Dave Beal and at the far right, seated in the audience, is Southeast Regional Director Bob Baker.

'A-76' brought 40 to Mather

The Stephen T. Mather Training Center, at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was the site for a training course in implementation of "A-76" cost and comparison procedures. Participants represented all Regions and both Service Centers, numbering 40, with guest representatives from the major Service Divisions in Washington. This training event was one of the largest presented at the Center this training year. Arrangements were made, through the standard contract process, for a training organization to present the 40 hours of instruction in this important subject. The contract was awarded to Resource Consultants Inc., of McLean, Va. Many hours were devoted to the development of a curriculum that would properly address the various subjects required, including the vital preparation of the Statement of Work. Bernie Deming of the Office of Contracting and General Services was the key person in the course content development.

The first morning featured a presentation by Ken Gerkin of the Office of Management and Budget. The balance of the week was designed

Training Contractor Bob Burns lecturing to the class.

Instructors (left to right), Bernie Deming, Barbara Woyak and Jim Stewart.



around small workshops and subsequent critiques.

A dozen warranted contract officers were represented in the group, along with civil engineers, chiefs of Maintenance, Budget and Accounting, and production personnel.

The training represents a major effort on the part of the National Park Service in addressing the President's wishes to use the most cost-effective means of accomplishing tasks, as well as

providing products and services required by the Park Service.

The NPS is well past the beginning in the execution of this Government policy. Barbara Woyak, chief of Contracting and General Services observed that "we have started but we have to do more."

Workshops of this nature, held from time-to-time, will provide the skills, as well as the internal support, necessary to comply with this policy thrust.

Law enforcement training at North Cascades

Representatives of Las Vegas' SWAT Team, Seattle Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Park and Regional Law Enforcement personnel provided instruction during 5 days of the most interesting law enforcement refresher training experienced to date by Pacific Northwest ranger personnel.

Captain Lloyd Hill, park police law enforcement specialist assigned to the Pacific Northwest Region, arranged the training schedule. He was assisted by Victor Lewis, North Cascades law enforcement specialist.

All topics covered during the 5-day session were video taped by Robert Beauchamp for future training uses. Topics covered in the training dealt with evidence, sex crimes, crime scene search, General Authorities Bill, special arrest techniques, current management thrusts, tactics, searches, hostage negotiations, environmental protection laws, physical fitness, disposing of court evidence, tort claims, and a special presentation by an Assistant U.S. Attorney that dealt with perspectives on



law enforcement.

Trainees in attendance at this session came from the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oreg., Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oreg., Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Wash., Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Wash., Nez

Perce National Historical Park, Idaho, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash., North Cascades National Park, Wash., Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wash., and Camp Cascades YACC.

For the second year in a row, training was held at the Camp Cascades YACC facility in Sedro Woolley, Wash. Camp Cascades, now being closed, was the largest (400 enrollees) YACC Camp in the Nation.

Rangers train with U.S. Army aviators



By Gerry Tays
Nisqually District Ranger
Mount Rainier NP, Wash.

National park rangers from Mount Rainier National Park and members of the 243rd Aviation Battalion (USA) from Ft. Lewis, Wash., have recently entered into a cooperative training program designed to give both parties "hands on" experience in high altitude mountain search and rescue (SAR) techniques.

The 243rd frequently provides air support for Mount Rainier rangers in SAR missions at elevations in excess of

10,000 feet using CH-47s, a twin-rotor helicopter commonly known as a Chinook. This aircraft, manufactured by the Boeing Company, gained fame as a troop transport in Vietnam. They are among a small select group of aircraft that can operate safely at the high altitudes generally involved in Mount Rainier SAR missions. The 243rd recently found itself in the unenviable position of having no pilots trained in high altitude SAR due to transfers and other similar administrative actions.

Park rangers from Mount Rainier, until recently, never had the opportunity to work with the new pilots and crews of the 243rd nor did they have the opportunity to work with the specialized equipment on board the aircraft. Some give and take was necessary to meet the rigid safety requirements of both groups. As an example, flight crews were apprehensive when rangers talked of wearing crampons inside the thin-skinned aircraft. A small carpentry job quickly remedied the hazard to the ship and assured rangers that they could exit the aircraft fully equipped for glacier travel.

Training exercises included interfacing NPS and US Army communications systems, raising and lowering rangers from the hovering helicopters on "jungle penetrators," rigging and raising litters, and familiarization flights for both rangers and flight crews.

Mount Rainier stresses the use of ground teams in SAR activities for a variety of reasons. Certainly the "minimum tool" concept of wilderness management places heavy emphasis on non-mechanized solutions to problem solving. Weather, as variable and unpredictable as it can be on the mountain, is often not conducive to air evacuation and may unduly jeopardize both rangers and flight crews during a mission. Finally, the pervasive philosophy at Mount Rainier is that humans trained to do the job are more reliable than machines which tend to subscribe to Murphy's Law. However, when human life is clearly at stake and time is a critical factor, helicopter crews are requested. It is under these mentally and physically strenuous conditions that actions must be automatic. Training programs such as this one will go a long way toward that end.

Arnett lauds NPS employees

Visitors surged into the National Park System in record numbers this year and one veteran outdoorsman likes the way that park employees have responded.

He is G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. The national parks are one of Ray Arnett's Departmental responsibilities. He takes pride in them and he is as impressed by the work of park employees as he is by the record attendance.

"In park after park," Arnett said, "the staff has been magnificent in meeting this flood of visitors. That goes for the seasonals as well as for the permanent, full-time men and women. I am repeatedly impressed by the dedication of park employees to the Service and to their work."

Arnett noted that park attendance was up 7 percent through July with a record total of more than 300 million visits predicted for the year.

"Despite this heavy tide of visitors," he said, "NPS staffers have provided a consistently high quality of service to the public. They do their job with quiet competence and professionalism, often

under very difficult circumstances."

The Assistant Secretary had recently returned from Grand Canyon National Park. He said it was a proud moment to see Grand Canyon dedicated as a World Heritage Site, and especially to see how the park employees handled arrangements for the occasion.

"From Superintendent Dick Marks to the road maintenance crews, they took care of this important event with skill and precision," Arnett said. "We had numerous foreign visitors there, so it was doubly gratifying to see the park employees in their trim attire going about their duties so competently in the presence of our park friends from abroad."

Arnett said he found out later that Grand Canyon recreation visits were running 20 percent higher than a year ago and were approaching the 2-million visit mark.

Other parks showing sizable increases in recreation visits through July are Golden Gate National Recreation Area, up 10 pct.; Yosemite National Park, up 8 pct.; National Capital Parks, up 72 pct.; Gulf Islands National Seashore, up

39 pct.; Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, up 23 pct.; Acadia National Park, up 5 pct.; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, up 69 pct.; Cape Cod National Seashore, up 9 pct.; Glacier National Park, up 22 pct.; Yellowstone National Park, up 24 pct.; Lake Mead National Recreation Area, up 8 pct.; Statue of Liberty National Monument, up 7 pct.; Grand Teton National Park, up 10 pct.; Natchez Trace Parkway, up 9 pct.; Colonial National Historical Park, up 41 pct.

Areas showing declines include the Lincoln Memorial, down 20 pct.; Mammoth Cave National Park, down 6 pct.; Gateway National Recreation Area, down 22 pct.; Blue Ridge Parkway, down 2 pct.; Chickasaw National Recreation Area, down 20 pct.; Washington Monument, down 4 pct.

Ken Hornback, chief statistician, estimates a 5 percent increase in recreation visits for the year: 230.3 million compared to 220.4 million in 1980 and 222.2 million in 1978. A 5 percent increase in total use would result in 331.5 million such visits in 1981.



E&AA News and Notes

George Wright and the Society: dedicated conservationists



By Jean Matthews
Pacific Science Editor, Oreg.

The George Wright Society, dedicated to the protection, preservation and management of cultural and natural parks and reserves through research and education, held its D.C. chapter organization meeting in June and asked Ro Wauer, chief of the WASO Natural Resources Management Division, to coordinate plans for future meetings and activities. Dick Russell, Fred Packard, Bill Supernauth and Rob Milne completed the coordination committee.

Vernon C. "Tommy" Gilbert, president of the Society, outlined the objectives as they were framed at a charter meeting May 6 at the Grosvenor Center in Maryland, with Gordon Fredine and Dan Beard of the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation as hosts.

Gilbert explained that the Society had arisen from a need for a common forum of park professionals at the local, State, national and international levels. The Society takes its name from the man who first conceived the need for orderly scientific definitions of the national parks and continuing research and education based on their contents.

His daughter, Pamela Wright Lloyd, is one of the Society's founders.

George Wright is remembered with uncommon affection by many NPS alumni as one of the most appealing, selfless, tireless, determined pursuers of scientific research and education the

Service has ever known. It was his efforts, almost solely, that brought science into the management picture. He authored the first of the NPS Fauna Series—one that continues today as "scientific monographs."

Bob Linn, a former chief scientist, now retired, is secretary and publisher of the George Wright Forum—the Society's publication. His address is P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930.

Editor's Note: Ben Thompson, one of the early, sturdy pillars of the National Park Service and a friend and colleague of George Wright during his brief, sparkling career, supplied the material here condensed.

George Wright's enjoyment of nature set his brief life course. He began instructing in natural history at age 14 at a Boy Scout summer camp, back-packed extensively along the rugged coast north of San Francisco, and majored in forestry at the University of California under Professor Walter Mulford, minoring in vertebrate zoology under Dr. Joseph Grinnell. In the summer of 1926, he and Joseph S. Dixon, economic mammalogist on Dr. Grinnell's staff, spent 72 days collecting in Mount McKinley (now Denali) National Park, Alaska. There George found a surfbird nesting on a rocky ridge 1,000 feet above timberline. Previously the surfbird's nest and eggs had never been discovered. Thus knowledge grows.

In 1927, at the age of 23, Wright joined the NPS and was assigned to Yosemite as assistant park naturalist. He and Carl P. Russell, park naturalist, often discussed wildlife conservation and the presentation of park wildlife with the public. Problems abounded even then in Yosemite, but the Service had no full-time staff or program for field research—something Wright and Russell agreed was necessary as a basis for better wildlife management and interpretation.

In 1929, Wright proposed establishment of a wildlife survey office and a program for the Park Service—to be funded from his own pocket until its value could be demonstrated and the program funded as a regular part of the Service.

Director Horace M. Albright approved the proposal and strongly supported it.

Personnel at that time consisted of Dixon, Wright, myself as research associate, and Mrs. George Pease, secretary.

George was a productive, orderly, systematic person, and he acquired and arranged for quick retrieval of the first research notes and photographs the Service had ever had. Preliminary surveys of the status of wildlife and its urgent problems in the national parks began in 1929. In the first 3 years, the survey group studied most of the existing national parks and several of the large monuments, with special attention to rare and endangered species. The first of the Fauna Series—"Fauna of the National Parks of the United States, a Preliminary Survey of Faunal Relations"—was published in 1932.

In 1934, George and his family spent several months in Washington, D.C., working with Assistant Director Harold C. Bryant to strengthen the wildlife research program. By then it was being supported almost wholly by public funds and was designated the Wildlife Division, Branch of Research and Education. That summer, the NPS was assigned the national responsibility for preparing a report on recreational use of land in the United States and Wright headed the group. Among his co-workers were Herb Evison for state parks; Roger W. Toll, superintendent of Yellowstone, for national parks; L. H. Weir for city parks and recreation. Many of the areas later established as local, state and national parks were recommended in that report and nationwide planning for public parks and recreation areas was greatly strengthened. The voluminous report was due Nov. 1, 1934, and the group worked all night the last day, with Mrs. Wright serving midnight snacks and coffee. In the morning, George carried it by hand to the National Resources Board—finished and on time.

George worked with "Ding" Darling (then chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey), Roger Toll and me to arouse interest and eventually to secure the Red Rock lakes region in Montana as a trumpeter swan breeding area. George also was part of a December 1932 reconnaissance trip to St. John Island in



This 1916 photo was taken during the Mexican border trip of the Commission to formulate plans and policies for forest reserves and wildlife refuges. George Wright is at far left, next to Dr. Ball of the Biological Survey (later the Fish and Wildlife Service.) To his left is Mexico City Forest Service Ranger Galicia, former NPS Director Connie Wirth, Roger Toll, Mexico City Ranger Ibarra, and on far right, Forest Ranger Trexenia of Chihuahua, Mexico.

the Virgin Islands with Dr. Bryant, Roger Toll and Oliver Taylor, that determined St. Johns to be of national park quality.

In 1935 the Service's wildlife studies program had grown to the point it was considered desirable to have the division chief based in D.C., so George again moved his family there and continued to work toward strengthening the national parks as ecologically sound wildlife sanctuaries.

In February 1936, George was named to a "Commission to represent the U.S. in conferences with a Mexican Commission" to formulate plans and policies for a border approach to forest reserves and wildlife refuges. In addition to Wright, the U.S. Commission consisted of then Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth, chairman; Roger Toll, Yellowstone superintendent and chief investigator of proposed national parks; Frank Pinkley, superintendent of Southwest National Monuments; Herbert Maier, regional officer of Region Eight; Lawrence M. Lawson, International Boundary Commission, U.S. and Mexico, and Ira N. Gabrielson, then chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Near Deming, N. Mex., after the group left Big Bend National Park, Tex.,

an oncoming car blew a tire and crashed head-on into the car in which Toll and Wright were riding, killing them both.

George was an unusually effective champion of his cause—idealistic, hard working, highly sociable, keenly perceptive of other people, always generous and unconcerned with personal status.

A proud past

The early years of the National Park Service are filled with illustrious names and shining examples of creative commitment to mission ideals—a roster of honor to which present day Service men and women can point with pardonable pride. Yet even within this inspired and inspiring company, George Wright stands out.

The niche he carved for himself was informed by singular vision, looking ahead to the inevitable day when perpetuation of the Nation's crown jewels would demand every ounce of information and wisdom we could muster.

Science was George Wright's chosen path, and the network of dedicated research personnel who operate throughout the System today is a direct outgrowth of George Wright's precognition.

I welcome into being the Society that bears his name and its implications for fruitful scientific exchange throughout the entire range of parklands—historic and cultural as well as natural and extending from local to the worldwide scene.

Such interaction fosters new insights and discourages redundancy of research effort—a clear plus for economy, efficiency and good management.

—Russell E. Dickenson.

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Alumni-Thomas Tucker

HFC
Employee-Richard Russell

Southeast
Employee-Vern Ingram
Alumni-George Fry

WASO
Employee-Pat Smith

NCP
Employee-Sandra Alley
Alumni-Ted Smith

Midwest
Employee-James L. Ryan
Alumni-Raymond Rundell

North Atlantic
Employee-John C. Raftery
Alumni-Nash Castro

Rocky Mountain
Employee-Frances Reynolds
Alumni-Richard Hart

Southwest
Employee-JoAnn Kryal
Alumni-Tom Ela

Alaska
Employee-Vacant

Pacific Northwest
Employee-Don Jackson
Alumni-Victor Dahlberg

Denver Service Center
Employee-Norman Reigle

Orientation on the 'MEMPHIS QUEEN'

On May 1st, the happy group were aboard THE MEMPHIS QUEEN enjoying an evening outing plying down the Mississippi River. They were in Memphis to participate in an "Orientation of NPS Operations." Guest instructors included Terry Wood, congressional liaison specialist from WASO, who lectured on the legislative process. She is pictured at lower right, seated. Terry is also the Executive Secretary for the E&AA.



NPS only had two cars

(Editor's Note: An excerpt from Horace M. Albright, second Director of NPS follows.)

Dear Naomi:

I've just been reading the July COURIER and find it most interesting. Of course, I look forward to the August number, appearing 65 years after that great day in Washington when President Wilson signed the Park Service bill. What a different Washington that day compared with now! It was a hot day, there were few people in town, Congress in a sort of adjournment, few autos in those days, and almost no cabs. Street cars were our greatest need and believe me we used them. The Department had two autos; one exclusively for the Secretary, and the other for all the rest of the Department executives. What a task it was to get your name on that second auto for a high public purpose. My movements that day were not considered important enough to get the use of that second car. All my movements had to be by streetcar, and on the Capitol trips they seemed to move so slowly! Our offices then were at 7th and F in downtown Washington, and I had to change streetcars to get from 7th to Pennsylvania Avenue and change to a car to the Hill!

—H.M.A.

To be or not to be

Although Stephen Mather and Horace Albright were a matchless team in organizing and administering the National Park Service during its early years, there were occasions when Horace had to take issue with his boss and stand his ground. Those instances were sometimes due to Mather's determination to have his own way, which was not invariably the best way; at other times they simply reflected a man's enjoyment of his well-earned distinction.

An amusing happening in the latter category is described in Robert Shankland's biography, "Steve Mather of the National Parks," published by Alfred A. Knopf. It occurred when Mather decided to play ranger on one of his visits to Yellowstone National Park at the time that Albright was superintendent. One day the Director left the park headquarters to have a look around. A little later Albright was informed that complaints about the actions of a tough ranger were coming in from visitors at Camp Roosevelt. When the flow of complaints continued without let-up, Horace went out to investigate.

When he arrived at the site he discovered that the "ranger" whose abrasive manner had given rise to the complaints was none other than

Mather, who was stopping cars for the slightest infraction of a park rule, moving them from place to place, lecturing the drivers, and in general causing rising tempers in frustrated park visitors. He explained to Horace that he simply hated to see the rules broken. "There's no reason for complaints," he insisted. "All I'm doing is keeping traffic in line and moving."

Here was a delicate problem for Horace. How should he handle the boss in such a situation? He quickly made one of the soundest judgments of his career, ordering Mather to cease and desist at once. "You don't have any authority to do it," he bluntly informed the Director.

This was a line Mather was not at the moment prepared to buy. "Now see here," he countered, "you can't tell me what to do."

But Horace was ready for that. "Not as Director of the National Park Service, no. But I can tell any ranger in Yellowstone Park what to do. Do you want to be a ranger, or Director?"

It didn't take Mather long to realize that Albright had him on a spot. "All right, then," he decided. "I'll be Director."

The flood of complaints from Camp Roosevelt about Yellowstone's tough ranger subsided.

—Jim Kieley.



People on the move

ANTONICH, Dale J., Park Tech., Golden Gate NRA, to Park Ranger, Santa Monica Mtns NRA.

BABOS, Lydia G., Procurement Agent, Navajo Lands Grp, to Same, Yosemite NP.

BANTA, Alford J., Park Mgr., Perry's Victory & Internat'l Peace Mem., to Same, Scotts Bluff NM.

BURCHILL, John J., Concessions Mgmt Spec., Yellowstone NP, to Park Mgr, Lowell NHP.

CARLSON, Edward R., Supv. Park Ranger, Joshua Tree NM, to Same, Pinnacles NM.

CASEBEER, Loren B., Supv. Park Ranger, Rocky Mtn NP, to Same, Aniakchak NM & Preserve.

EGBERT, Elizabeth B., Librarian, Longfellow NHS, to Museum Spec., Frederick Law Olmstead NHS.

FARNSLEY, Brenda J., Admin. Tech., Pinnacles NM, to Budget Analyst, San Antonio Missions NHP.

FEES, Michael W., Architect, DSC, to Same, MWRO.

FORESTER, Donald E., Park Tech., Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Same, Buffalo Natl River.

GALLAHAN, Robert B., Maint. Worker, NCR, to Plumbing Worker, NCR.

GRIDLEY, Lewis E., Jr., Civil Engineer, DSC, to Safety Engineer, DSC.

GRIMMETT, Gary, Gardener, NCR, to Voucher Examiner, NCR.

HEGER, John J., Park Ranger, Lowell NHP, to Same, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Btld Mem. NMP.

HUYCK, Barbara J., Admin. Tech., PNWRO, to Voucher Examiner, PNWRO.

JACKSON, Pamela L., Position Classification Spec., NARO, to Personnel Mgmt Spec., WRO.

MALLORY, Eddie A., Exhibits Spec., MWRO, to Same, Cuyahoga Valley NRA.

MANGERS, Diana L., Clerk-Typist, NCR, to Admin. Clerk, G W Mem Pkwy.

MARRAMA, Alfred W., Motor Vehicle Opr, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP, to Warehouse Worker, Gateway NRA.

MC HUGH, Brian J., Chief Ranger, Lowell NHP, to Same, Cuyahoga Valley NRA.

NIGHTINGALE, Sarah E., Secretary, MWRO, to Admin. Tech., Lava Beds NM.

PEREZ, Matty M., Budget Clerk, SWRO, to Secretary, SWRO.

RETTIE, Dwight F., Program Mgr, WASO, to Program Analysis Ofcr, WASO.

SAJI, Benjamin, Equal Opportunity Spec., WASO, to Procurement Analyst, WASO.

SCHILLIZZI, Christopher K., Lead Park Tech., Gateway NRA, to Park Ranger, Gateway NRA.

SPENCER, Harold J., Concessions Mgmt Spec., Yosemite NP, to Same, Lake Mead NRA.

TIBBS, Stafford W., Road Maint. Foreman, NCR, to Engineering Equipmt Opr Foreman, NCR.

WATSON, Kim W., Park Tech., Everglades NP, to Same, Pictured Rocks NL.

WOODY, Robert E., Supv. Park Ranger, Joshua Tree NM, to Same, Cape Hatteras NS.

BRANSFORD, Mary F., Procuremt Asst, WRO, to Mgmt Asst, WRO.

CARLSTROM, Terry R., Supv. Outdoor Rec. Planner, DSC, to Same, ARO.

ELKINTON, Steven, Landscape Architect, DSC, to Same, Cuyahoga Valley NRA.

ELMS, Wallace B., Park Mgr, Petersburg Natl Btld, to Same, Valley Forge NHP.

FINNERTY, Ann Marie, Clerk-Typist, NARO, to Admin. Clerk, NARO.

FOLLIS, Angelina M., Admin. Clerk, NARO, to Secretary, NARO.

GIDDINGS, Roger E., Mgmt Asst, Grand Canyon NP, to Park Mgr, Hot Springs NP.

GLICKSMAN, Laura, Park Tech., NCR, to Same, Pea Ridge Natl Military Pk.

GREGORY, James L., Supply Ofcr, NCR, to Ofc Asst, NCR.

HOOKE, Sandra K., Secretary, G W Mem. Pkwy, to Admin. Clerk, G W Mem. Pkwy.

HOSE, William L., Carpenter, C & O Canal NHP, to Same, DSC.

HOWARD, Robert J., Park Tech., Grand Teton NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Everglades NP.

KNAFLA, James W., Jr., Maint. Worker, Lake Mead NRA, to Sewage Treatmt Plant Opr, Grand Canyon NP.

KOPCZYK, Thomas W., Park Tech., G W Mem. Pkwy, to Park Ranger, Fire Island NS.

MARTIN, Stephen P., Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP, to Supv. Park Ranger, Yellowstone NP.

MATIN, Deborah, Park Tech., WRO, to File Clerk, Golden Gate NRA.

MERRILLAT, Joan M., Admin. Tech., Fort Frederica NM, to Budget Asst, WASO.

MOREY, Kenneth R., Carpenter, Biscayne NP, to Same, Yosemite NP.

NOBLITT, Philip T., Supv. Park Ranger, Canaveral NS, to Same, Fort Frederica NM.

PAYNE, Cherry F., Park Ranger, Grand Teton NP, to Same, Everglades NP.

ROBBINS, John C., Architect, Manhattan Sites, to Same, Touro Synagogue NHS.

ROUSH, Don A., Supv. Concessions Contract Analyst, WASO, to Park Mgr, NCR.

SLABINSKI, Anne Marie F., Clerk-Typist, MARO, to Acting Tech., MARO.

SPALDING, Donald M., Park Ranger, WRO, to Admin. Ofcr, WRO.

SUMMERLIN, John M., Park Tech., Carl Sandburg Home NHS, to Park Ranger, Fort Davis NHS.

TUNISON, John T., Park Tech., Castillo De San Marcos NM, to Same, Pictured Rocks NL.

TURNER, Harold R., Maint. Mech., Everglades NP, to Same, Kennesaw Mtn Natl Btld Pk.

WILEY, Dorothy C., Secretary, SERO, to Same, Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS.

Obit

Harold K. Nelson



Harold K. Nelson, a site specialist at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, N.Y., died July 12 in Northern Dutchess Hospital. He was 58.

Mr. Nelson had worked at Hyde Park since 1952 and during his career led world leaders such as Krushchev, Tito and Vice Premier of China Bo Yibo on tours of the home.

Trained as a commercial artist, he did pencil drawings for NPS publications, including "Wood Trails" and a brochure on the FDR home. He also designed a booklet especially for children entitled "The Boy Franklin."

He is survived by his wife of 33 years, Eleanor, his mother, two sisters and a brother.

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Grand celebration marks 65 years for NPS

On August 25, nearly 300 NPS employees, alumni, Interior officials and members of cooperating associations gathered at the National Geographic Society Membership Building in Gaithersburg, Md., to commemorate the signing of the National Park Service Act which occurred 65 years ago from this date. Among the celebrants were Interior Secretary James G. Watt, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks G. Ray Arnett, Director Russell E. Dickenson, Deputy Director Ira J. Hutchison, Former Directors George B. Hartzog, Ronald H. Walker, and Conrad L. Wirth, and Bertha "Betty" Mather McPherson, Jr., daughter of Stephen T. Mather, and her family. Featured are special moments during that special evening.

Photos by National Geographic Society.



Director Dickenson presenting an "honorary park ranger" certificate to Bertha "Betty" Mather McPherson, Jr.

(Left to right) Alumnus Frank Harrison talking with Alumni Editor Jim Kieley during the celebration.

Gordon Fredine taking roll call of the various regional directors through a special telephone hookup connecting them with Horace M. Albright and WASO.



Stephen Mather's family, (Left to right) Betty Mather McPherson, Jr.; Stephen Mather McPherson, Jr., Betty's son; Stephen Mather McPherson, Jr., Betty's grandson; Storm Nickerson, also a grandson; Anne McPherson Tracy, Betty's daughter, and Jane McPherson Nickerson, also a daughter.



Park Service employees, alumni and Interior officials gathered in the National Geographic Society auditorium for the Founders Day program. (Left to right) Director Russell E. Dickenson, Mrs. Watt and Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt, and in the immediate background, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad L. Wirth.



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