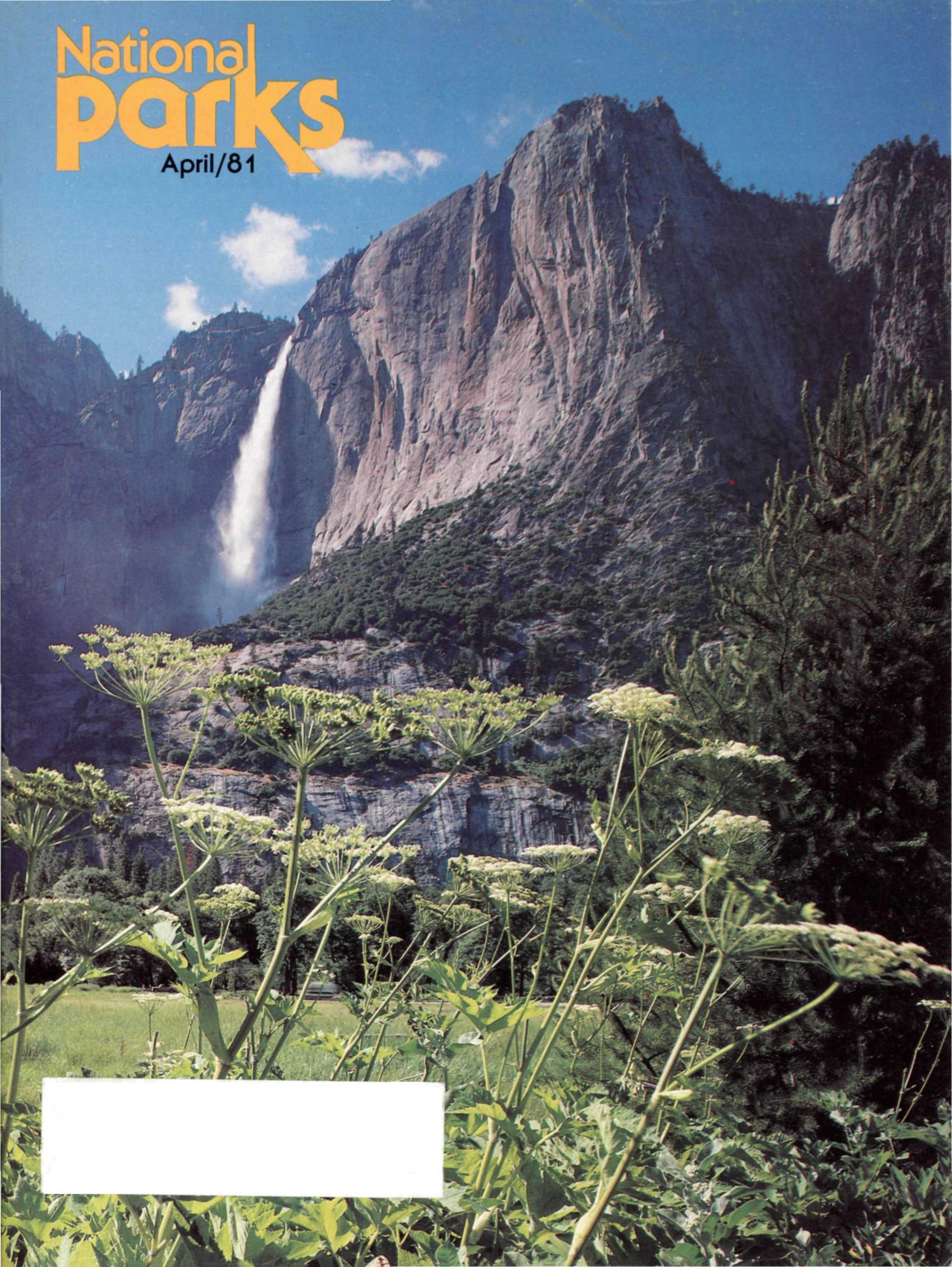


National Parks

April/81



Commentary

Milestone 1980

What makes an organization tick? At base, it is the factor of faith—a clear and uncompromising belief in the organization and its objectives. This is the key to its performance.

For us at NPCA, 1980 was a year in which we deepened our commitment to the prime article of our faith—the national parks. It was a time of decision, upheaval, and eventual renewal. It was a time of transformation.

Architect of that transformation was Paul C. Pritchard, our new Executive Director, who took office on July 1. In close consultation with the Board of Trustees and through the devoted efforts of his staff, he has revitalized the organization—arousing the latent, regenerating the old, giving form and function to the new. Our finances are on the up-swing. The decline in membership has been not only halted but rocketed into a steady climb for the seventh consecutive month. The staff has been cut and honed into a lean, hard-hitting team, imbued with vigor and hope. The magazine projects a new and forward look. Our building interior has been revamped, eliminating space loss and allowing more rentals and closer worker coordination.

Despite the demands of reorganization, NPCA's programs have not lapsed but have even accelerated and expanded. Crucially important was our involvement in the Alaskan Lands issue, in which Destry Jarvis provided powerful leadership in its victorious outcome. Generous foundation grants were made available during the year, and the beneficence of individual donors has been heartening.

Editor's Note

On another front, the need for active engagement of our Panel of Advisors is being addressed. New blood is being pumped into the Board of Trustees, giving it a more diversified mix, wider geographic representation, and an intensified role. Its committees have zeroed in on Board member policy, finances, corporate planning, and awards selection.

Our Associated Organizations Program has caught fire. At last count, there were a baker's dozen of these affiliates across the country—the beginnings of a national network. Thirty more are in the offing.

Most encouraging of all have been the moves to bring you—our members—more closely into the NPCA operation. The successful reception/dinner in November was a step in this direction. We plan to make this event an annual affair, and also to hold yearly field conferences, the first slated for this fall in some western park. We hope to see you there. We hope, too, that you will join our CONTACT program, if you have not already done so. Participation in it has doubled in the past six months; now more than twelve hundred of you are serving as NPCA's eyes and ears out in parks country.

Since Mearl Gallup, as Acting Manager, piloted NPCA deftly through the early stages of its transition a year ago, we have come a long way. Thanks to our new Executive Director, a courageous and loyal staff, the concern and generosity of members, friends, and contributors, the vital support of foundations, and a dedicated and hard-working Board, we have made good progress up the mountain of our difficulties.

—*Gilbert F. Stucker
Chairman of the Board*

Last year was indeed a milestone for NPCA, one of those turning points in the life of an organization or an individual that determines the future course of events. This special issue reports on some of NPCA's challenges and achievements during 1980.

It also reports some preliminary results of a survey of members' interests, attitudes, and expectations that we conducted last fall. We are still evaluating the responses, but we want to thank all the members who took the time to fill out and return the long questionnaire we sent them. The information they sent will be extremely helpful to us in planning for the future.

Finally, just for fun, vicariously join our new assistant editor Jim Jubak for a different perspective of Yosemite National Park than you may be accustomed to—a hiking trip into the backcountry.

Watch for next month's issue. It will be devoted to "parks travel." We hope it will help you as you plan your vacation this summer.—EHC



National Parks

Vol. 55, No. 4, April 1981

The magazine of the National Parks & Conservation Association

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COVER Yosemite Falls, by David Muench

Plunging 2,425 feet to the floor of Yosemite Valley, the upper and lower falls are a familiar sight to the millions of people who have visited Yosemite National Park. The wonders of Half Dome, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Falls in the well-known valley, as well as the rugged scenery of the lesser-known backcountry, share the falls' history of ice, snow, raging water, and primeval mountain building. (See page 4.)

National Parks & Conservation Association—established in 1919 by Robert Sterling Yard with the support of Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service—is an independent, private, nonprofit, public service organization, educational and scientific in character. Its responsibilities relate primarily to protecting, promoting, and enlarging the National Park System, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the National Park Service while functioning as a constructive critic. Life memberships are \$750. Annual membership dues, which include a \$7 subscription to *National Parks*, are \$150 Sustaining, \$75 Supporting, \$30 Contributing, \$22 Cooperating, and \$15 Associate. Student memberships are \$10. Single copies are \$2. Contributions and bequests are needed to carry on our work. Dues in excess of \$7 and contributions are deductible from federal taxable income, and gifts and bequests are deductible for federal gift and estate tax purposes. Mail membership dues, correspondence concerning subscriptions or changes of address, and postmaster notices or undeliverable copies to National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. When changing address, please allow six weeks' advance notice and send the address label from your latest issue along with new address. Advertising rates are available on request from headquarters. *National Parks* is published monthly. Contributed manuscripts and photographs are welcome. They should be addressed to the Editor at Association headquarters and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. No responsibility can be assumed for unsolicited material. Articles are published for educational purposes and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Association. Title registered U.S. Patent Office. Copyright © 1981 by National Parks & Conservation Association. Printed in the United States. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at other offices.

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Remember to dig in with your heels," Robert yelled. Nodding, I clenched the rope more tightly in my hands and kicked my hiking boots into the steeply slanting snowfield. Firmly anchored, I turned to look back at my path. A sharp diagonal of footprints showed where we had moved from the ridge across the deep snow to the edge of a large field of broken rocks. The end of the safety rope was anchored there. I'd come about thirty yards farther down the snowfield, moving to the right, working my way around the rocks so that I would have a clear glide to the bottom. From the ridgeline a thousand feet of snow swept down the mountain in one glittering, frozen mass, past stunted pines to form islands swimming chillingly in the sapphire of Tower Lake. Far below, I saw Mary and Tim peering over the last rise before the lake. With a whoop Tim disappeared over the edge.

Perched on this mountain of snow, I found it hard to remember that it was July. Sunburn and snowballs. Ice and mosquitoes. Spring peepers and numbing streams. Backpacking in the northern reaches of Yosemite National Park offers more than its share of violent contrasts and stark beauty. Each ridge, each turn in the trail provides a new surprise, jolting my settled conceptions of the world.

Moving efficiently on snow requires relearning how to walk. Normal steps—the kind we use on streets or fields—are both tiring and precariously ineffective on snow. Progress slows to a crawl or results in a spectacular pratfall. With practice you skate and pivot, slide and bank. Sometimes your hiking boot must bite into the snow; at other times you can simply glide over the surface as if you were wearing skis.

Using that queer half-walking, half-skiing gait, I too arrived at the rise. Down the mountain Tim was just picking himself up off the snow near the lakeshore. Mary, halfway down the slope with her pack hoisted high on her shoulders, slid on the seat of her pants in Tim's path. Echoing Tim's whoop, I plunged down on my genuine blue-jean sled, spinning, mouth full of snow, to the edge of Tower Lake.

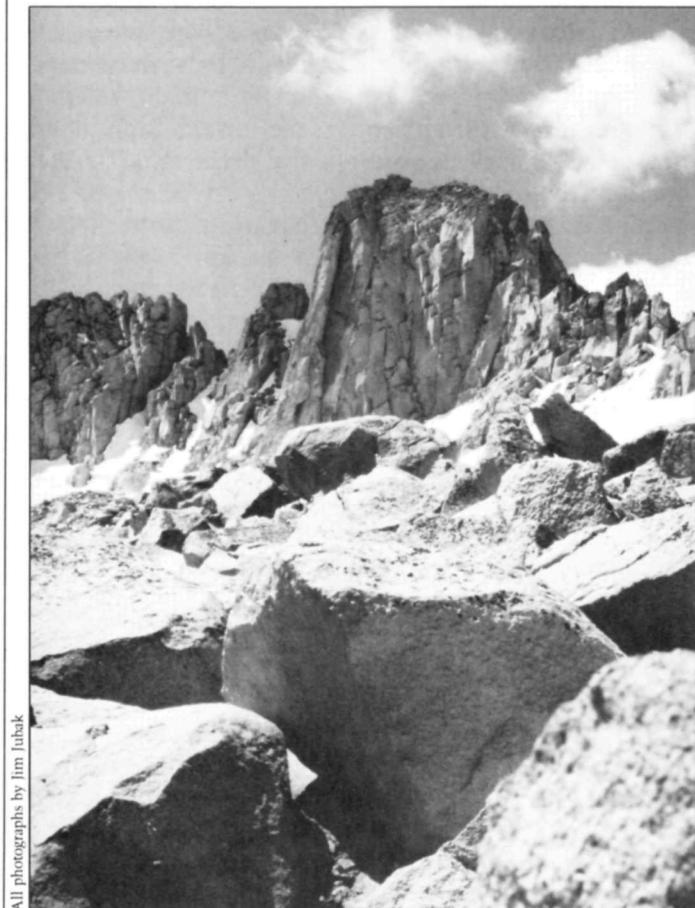
That day we spent climbing Tower Peak and then schussing to Tower Lake exemplifies the *other* Yosemite—the uncrowded Yosemite. At the northern edge of the park, we had backpacked away from the crowds, the concessions, and the automobiles. Standing on boulders and mountain peaks, we could see the lush meadows of the lower valleys and the barren mountainsides of the Sierra Nevada, which hid the main valley of the Yosemite to the south. Nowhere, as far as the eye

Left: Using a rope to prevent a sudden fall, hikers descend a snow field above Tower Lake. **Right:** The crags of Tower Peak rise above a tumble of granite boulders.

Glacial terrain,
towering mountains,
and miles of rocky trail
mold the hiking
experience in the

YOSEMITE BACK COUNTRY

Jim Jubak



All photographs by Jim Jubak

could see, was there a house, a road, or even a plume of smoke. Here nature was dominant; civilization a memory. The forces that had raised these mountains and carved these valleys shaped our experience for the nine days of our trip.

I had hiked with my friends from the roadside camp-ground in Leavitt Meadow in the Toiyabe National Forest south across the Hoover Wilderness Area to the Yosemite backcountry. In the six days before reaching Tower Lake we had covered more than forty miles past Roosevelt Lake, over the grassy saddles at Grizzly Meadows, down to Dorothy Lake, across a rocky snowfield to Mary Lake, and finally to Tower Lake. Our plan for the last two days of the trip included a twelve-mile dash back to the lowlands and a short hike out to the cars. In all, we expected to cover fifty-five miles in nine days.

Carl, a veteran of more than three thousand climbs in these mountains, had planned our route to take in as much variety as possible. One day we plunged into the steep canyon cut by the fast-flowing West Walker River, another we stepped with care amid the spongy grasses of open meadows. One day at lunch we stopped to explore sink holes and channels left by long-vanished water and ice. Another break was spent climbing the narrow shoulders and spires of Tower Peak. Stretching my imagination, I could see the unity of glacial ice, wind, and water in this landscape. These forces operating over immense geologic time have shaped not just the rocks, but the trees, the flowers, the animals.

Tower Lake, our campsite on the seventh night of our trip, demonstrated the power of the glaciers that had formed this landscape. Ages ago the great Wisconsin glaciers had met in this basin before pouring down the valley, scouring the granite of the Sierras into new shapes. This classic glacial cirque, almost perfectly round, had once been a sharp-cut valley. Moraines, piles of fractured granite, marked the course of the long-vanished glaciers.

I had felt a sense of recognition when I first saw Tower Lake at the end of my tumbling slide down the mountain. During the trip, I had become familiar with the shape. I understood its history. Days before, the pieces of this terrain were just isolated examples of mountain glory to me. Merely being able to see the resemblance between Tower Lake and the first cirque I had seen made me realize how much my relationship to this landscape had changed.

Three days before, on the fourth afternoon of our trip, I had set out alone to find a small cirque at the shoulder of Forsyth Mountain. Unable to interest anyone else in hiking to the small lake marked on our maps, I started off alone, edging up the narrow valley in which we had camped. Emerging from the pine woods, I met a wall of tumbled granite blocks, like a prison built for a Nordic frost giant. Clambering over boulders, jumping from

rock to rock like a frightened coney, I angled up the rocky face, trying to move higher without becoming trapped in the waist-high plants that grew wherever water coursed amid the rocks.

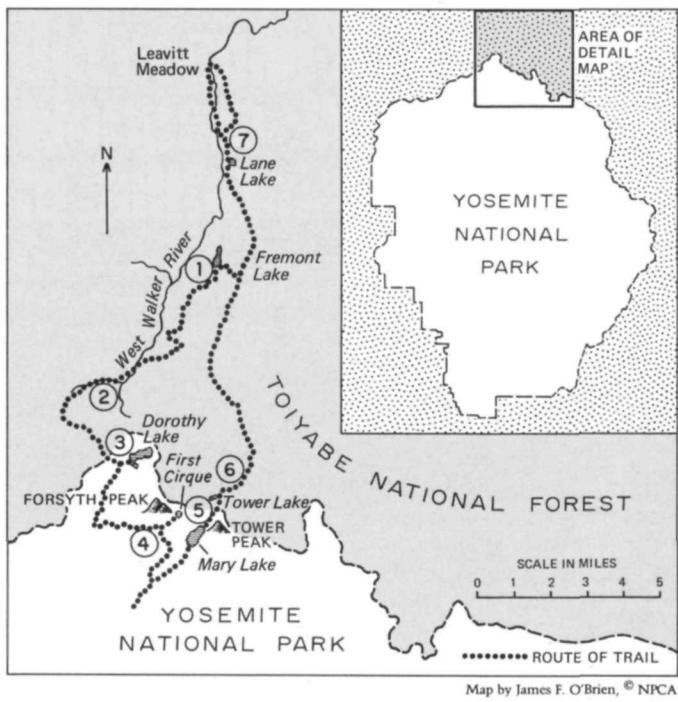
Over the top of the ridge, the landscape tumbled into sterility. Granite in fractured ridges peaked above the melting snow. Ridge after ridge of bare rock, sweeping toward snowfields just faintly tinged with red from microscopic plants, oppressed the eye. The soil had been scraped away by earlier generations of ice, and the constant wind had kept the soil thin.

Even here, though, plants and animals had adapted to this harsh landscape. Heather covered the ground, waves of purple beating against the red of the rocks and the green of tormented pines. Examining the minute blooms, I noticed fascinating evidence of life among these sterile-seeming rocks. In every open patch of soil the ground showed a tangled maze of tunnels, pushed above the ground. Mice and pocket gophers, living a snowbound existence for most of the year, built runways under the snow. The snow provided insulation, guaranteeing warm access to grass seeds and roots during the winter.

Three more rocky ridges climbed, I finally glimpsed the map-promised cirque. Ridge after ridge divided the uplands before the plateau finally sank with dizzying steepness to the icy blue of the lake. Slides of rock, brick-red rock, and dazzling snow piled in contrasting chutes down to the lake, still frozen at the end of July. I felt like an insect in a giant's world. What place did man have in this landscape?

The mountains changed our group. Eight days on the trail built shared histories and new competencies. As a group, we hiked well in the morning, lingered over lunch, and grumbled through the afternoon. As we sat around the now-silent kerosene stoves at Tower Lake, I thought back to the early days of the trip. We had been less experienced and yet more certain of our ability to overcome anything this landscape could offer. We had a misplaced confidence born of good equipment and long acquaintance with tamed nature. We sought to conquer





Stream crossings become an important art in the backcountry.
Below: Tree limbs and snags provide a makeshift bridge across the West Walker River. Below left: Cedar and pine grow in the shallow soils amid the fractured granite.



the landscape. Such hubris brought its punishment on the second day of the trip. Rising early, we had packed our gear on the shores of Lake Roosevelt. The sunshine filtering through the tall pines lifted everyone's spirits. Our first trail breakfast, with more than enough pancakes and Canadian bacon for everyone, contributed to a mounting optimism. We could conquer any trail.

The early terrain did nothing to discourage that confidence. We covered the level ground with surprising ease. Moss and pine needles cushioned each step. The trail skirted small lakes, offering views of pine-shrouded shores, snags caught in the green reflections of pine boughs, and the occasional gnawed evidence of beavers. Every now and again I would catch a glimpse of Tim ahead of me.

A half mile farther on I caught up with the advance party. Robert, who with his long ground-devouring strides was leading this day's hike, had spread his map before him. Somewhere we had missed a turn. We could either retrace our steps to find the right trail, or we could strike off across country, angling to find our route without having to backtrack. In a moment of faith in our own abilities we elected to bushwhack.

For the next hour we whacked bushes, and they whacked back. We climbed boulders only to be forced to climb down and then back up again. Following the course of the West Walker River, we scrambled across headlands and ducked under tangles. Everywhere mosquitoes dogged our path. Gradually I came to realize that Tim's wild hand motions were not constant signals for help or indications of a particularly interesting piece of natural history.

Coming down to one more river crossing, I imagined that I was the only one feeling tired. I plopped down on the bank to undo my boots. Carl had strung a rope between two trees as a kind of handrail in the fast, rushing water. The narrowness of these streams hid real dangers, we had learned even then. Yesterday, we had discovered the full force of these cold mountain streams when Mary, halfway across one of them, had found herself unable to move. As the water rose to her thighs, her greatest efforts only kept her in place. Finally, two of us had reached out from the bank to give her the help she needed to overcome the current.

On the other side of the stream, a heated argument was in process. I wasn't the only one who was exhausted. Some advocated camping exactly where we were by the side of the river. These people seemed immune to the swarms of mosquitoes around us. Another group wanted to strike out for higher, dryer, more open ground—unfortunately a good hike away but almost sure to be free of bugs. Eventually we compromised on a site with the "best of both worlds": it was a long, tiring hike away, and it swarmed with mosquitoes.

Pitching a tent in our chosen camping site required a

disregard for most forms of geometry. Sheets of rock stuck up between the few pieces of open ground not occupied by stunted cedars or tiny blueberry bushes. In many places the soil had washed into gullies in which matted grass grew only in one direction. Most of us were too tired to pay attention to these telltale signs. We were wrapped up in our bickering and the misery of swatting ravenous mosquitoes. In pitching our tents most of us ignored what the land was telling us.

With thick black clouds moving toward us up the valley, our campsite took on an air of added grandeur. Sheer cliffs dove from the rocks holding our tents to the rushing river below. Two narrow paths trickled down between fractured pieces of granite to narrow spits of sand. Looking up the canyon from the water's edge, we could see magnificent pinnacles rising from the water and framing the snow-capped mountains beyond. Beyond that ridge or the next lay the open grassy meadows of Emigrant Pass and the eagerly awaited boundary of Yosemite National Park.

By the time we had pitched our tents, threatening clouds filled the sky. Lying comfortably in my tent, I thought the first few hailstones cute. As the size and pace of the stones increased, my feelings toward them changed. They pounded on the tent and bounced off the ground. I was lying inside a yellow nylon drum. I ducked out quickly to tighten a guy line and came back soaked by the mixture of cold rain and hail. Soon the ground was covered with the white stones, two-deep, three-deep, piled in growing mounds, forming ridges and small dams where the water pushed them downhill. Out the back window, I saw two poncho-cloaked figures scramble out of their tent, pick it completely off the ground, the red nylon flapping in the wind, and go running for a drier spot. Pat seemed to be thrashing around inside her one-person bivouac sack. I wondered whether she had staked it down. I had visions of her floating over rocks inside her sack, head out the top, paddling it like a kayak.

I began to worry about my own vessel as I noticed the puddle standing in front of my tent flap. Donning my once-soaked pants, I went out onto the icefloes. Hail drummed off the hood of my parka and ricocheted off my hands. Using the hail as dams and dikes, I drained the incipient lake and diverted several rivers away from my tent site and down the hill. From her shelter under the cooking tarp, Sandy yelled something about her groundcloth floating as I ducked back into the tent.

We threaded out of camp the next morning to the counterpoint of futile slaps at squadrons of mosquitoes and the squish of soggy boots. Leaving one benighted landscape, we weren't ready for the Eden that greeted us on the other side of the ridge. Grizzly Meadows was still partially covered with snow. Streams undercut snow banks, making fantastic tunnels and arches, usually

strong enough to hold our weight. The meadow itself was green and open, cut by small brooks. Amid the snow and frigid water we heard an incongruous sound. Spring peepers filled the air with their riotous celebration. Here at 10,000 feet it was spring at the end of July.

As I lay awake at Tower Lake five days later, I thought back to that day's landscapes and those around me now, to that day's events and to our descent to Tower lake. I thought about why I go backpacking and why I need areas like this part of the Sierras.

Viewing this Yosemite landscape and trying to live within it for a few days reinforced an important lesson. I am not the center of this world. Pelted by hailstones, I remember that nature does not move to fit my whims, that patterns exist in the world to which I must fit myself, and that forces beyond my control, vastly indifferent to me, made this landscape. This wilderness world keeps my own life, our civilization, in perspective. The wilderness here lifts me beyond the customary, the day to day.

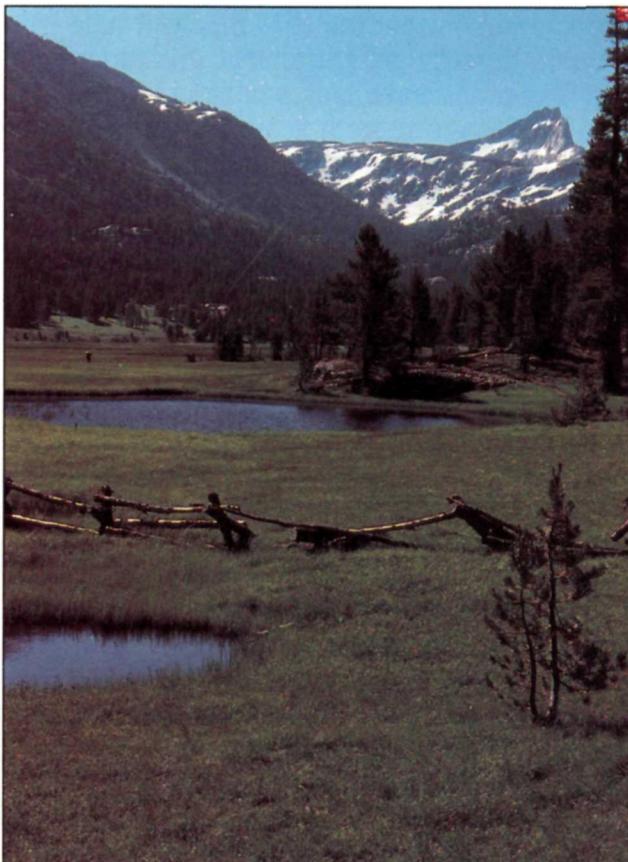
On any long trip I start out feeling out of step with the natural world. My body aches from the unaccustomed weight of the backpack. I'm too tired on the trail to pay enough attention to my surroundings. I spend more time thinking of what I've given up, left behind, than I do thinking about what I've gained.

As the days pass, that feeling changes. I adjust to the rhythms of the trail. The principles that govern the natural world confront me. I gain a rudimentary understanding of why this world is the way it is and how I fit into it. My perspective shifts.

I wasn't alone in these thoughts on that night at Tower Lake. After dinner no one showed any signs of going to bed. We sat around the lantern—a small paper bag weighted with sand and holding a single candle—for an hour. Even after everyone had finally turned in, I lay awake. The rock slab under my foam pad still retained some small part of the sun's warmth. I was grateful for the extra heat; I'd decided not to put up my tent. This would be my last chance to sleep in the open and watch the stars.

If I could stay awake long enough, I was almost certain to see a shooting star. Battling sleep, I let my eyes roam over the peaks we had crossed and those that beckoned with promises of places yet unseen. The stars wheeled overhead in their unending course. The bright band of the Milky Way and the few constellations I knew burned intensely. Gradually my eyes tired from the glare of the day's snow. As I tumbled over the edge of sleep, a star blazed behind one of the western peaks and was gone. □

Jim Jubak, assistant editor of National Parks, first hoisted his backpack in the wilds of New Jersey.



Above: It's sometimes difficult to tell whether you're coming or going on a rocky slope. Here two groups disagree on the direction of the trail. Below left: Open meadows offer striking views from 7000 feet. Distant snow emphasizes the emerald and sapphire of the grasslands and conifers. Below: Wildflowers grow in abundance near snow-fed streams.



NPCA 1980 Annual Report

Statement by Executive Director

Our annual report for 1980 is a very important statement on our past and a precedent for our future. It is particularly important because 1980 was a year of change, a year of financial realignment, and a year of surprising success despite anticipated financial distress.

More importantly, this report is a means of communication to you, our members. We have tried to summarize a number of the important aspects of your organization beyond the traditional financial statement that accompanies every annual report. We have prepared for the first time an assessment of our membership, extracted from a recent survey, which we think you will enjoy reading. And we have included a summary of what we achieved during the year in terms of the protection of the National Park System and the expansion of that system.

I hope you find this report of value. We welcome your thoughts about how we can better serve in protecting and improving the quality of life for all Americans.



Paul C. Pritchard
Executive Director
National Parks & Conservation Association

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of the National Parks and Conservation Association:

We have examined the balance sheet of National Parks and Conservation Association as of December 31, 1980 and 1979 and the related statement of revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances and of functional expenditures for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. The practice of McGinley, Roche & Mallory, who examined the financial statements of National Parks and Conservation Association for the year ended December 31, 1979, has merged with Thomas Havey & Co.

In our report dated February 15, 1980, we expressed an opinion that the 1979 financial statements did not fairly present financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance because of a departure from generally accepted accounting principles in that the Association carried its real estate and building at appraisal values, and provided for depreciation on the basis of such values. The Association has restated its 1979 financial statements to conform with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 1979 financial statements as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of National Parks and Conservation Association at December 31, 1980 and 1979 and the results of its operations for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis after restatement for the change, with which we concur, in the method of accounting for the real estate and building discussed in the preceding paragraph.



Thomas Havey & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

Washington, D.C., January 22, 1981

National Parks & Conservation Association

Balance Sheet

Assets		Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	December 31, 1980	December 31, 1979 (Restated)	December 31, 1979 (Restated)
Cash			
Checking account	\$ 52,105	\$ 37,929	\$ 52,276
Interest bearing accounts	155,210	..	Notes payable (Note 3) 503,294 60,000
Receivable from broker.....	23,154	..	Employees' payroll taxes withheld 1,395 2,766
Inventory.....	2,769	357	Accrued expenses 4,682 2,015
Investments—at book value (Note 1).....	193,314	87,878	Total liabilities 602,615 117,057
Prepaid expenses.....	16,442	6,030	
Fixed assets (Note 2).....	264,185	265,903	FUND BALANCES
Other assets.....	12,172	..	Unrestricted fund 40,610 197,357
			Restricted funds 76,126 83,683
TOTAL.....	\$719,351	\$398,097	Total fund balances 116,736 281,040
			TOTAL..... \$719,351 \$398,097

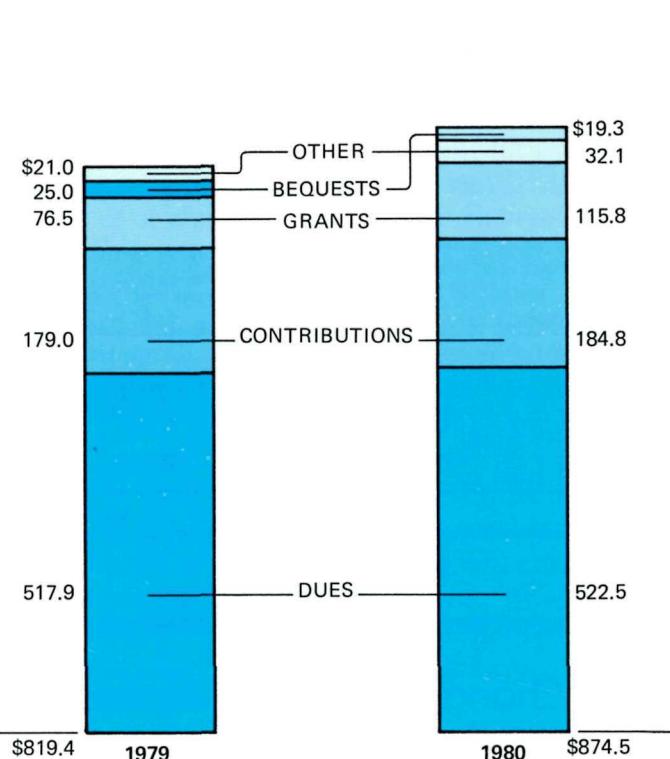
Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances

	Year Ended December 31		
	1980		1979
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	(Restated) Total
REVENUE			
Membership dues.....	\$522,491	\$..	\$ 522,491 \$517,931
Other operating income.....	14,881	..	14,881 13,983
Investment income.....	8,626	..	8,626 6,988
Gain on sale of investments.....	8,557	..	8,557
Contributions, bequests and grants.....	240,921	78,975	319,896 280,490
Total revenue.....	795,476	78,975	874,451 819,392
EXPENDITURES			
Program services			
Parks and conservation.....	116,989	45,016	162,005 113,923
Urban regional parks and land use planning.....	39,957	13,516	53,473 76,223
Immigration and population.....	27,870	28,000	55,870 54,117
Information services.....	370,417	..	370,417 373,242
Supporting services			
Management and general (Note 5).....	158,954	..	158,954 59,245
Fund raising.....	42,412	..	42,412 44,350
Membership solicitation.....	195,624	..	195,624 272,959
Total expenditures	952,223	86,532	1,038,755 994,059
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES.....	(156,747)	(7,557)	(164,304) (174,667)
FUND BALANCES JANUARY 1.....	197,357	83,683	281,040 455,707
FUND BALANCES DECEMBER 31.....	\$ 40,610	\$76,126	\$ 116,736 \$281,040

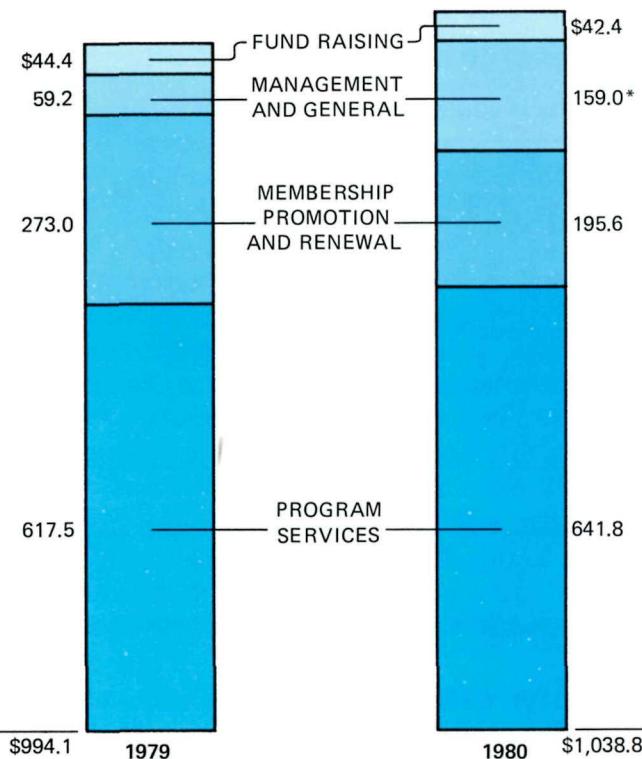
See Notes to Financial Statements, page 13.

National Parks & Conservation Association

Revenues in Thousands \$



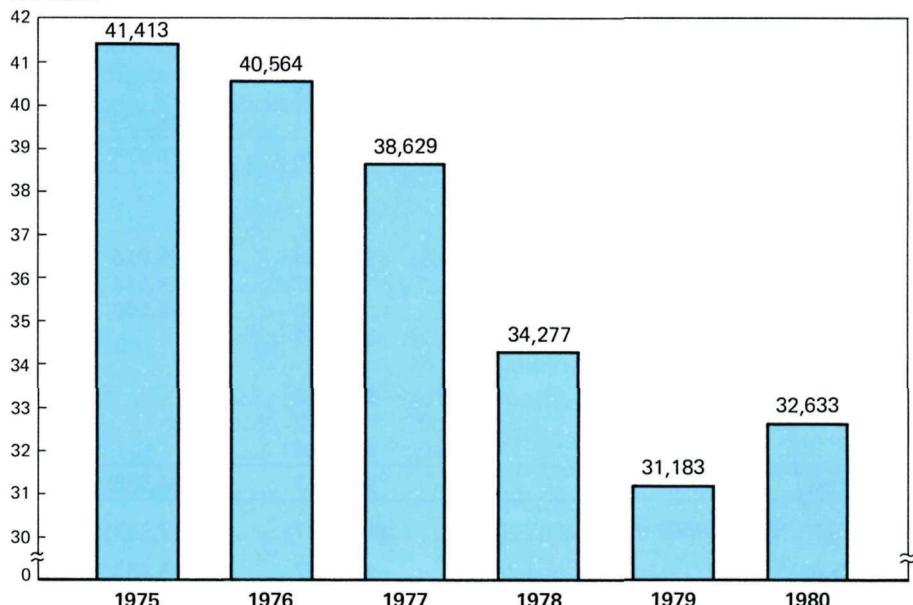
Expenses in Thousands \$



*Includes extraordinary item; see Note 5 to Financial Statement, opposite.

END OF YEAR MEMBERSHIP COUNTS

Number of members
in thousands



Notes to Financial Statements

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Method of Accounting: Assets, liabilities, income and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.

Investments: Investments are carried at cost or at market value on the date received from the donors. Fair market value at December 31, 1980 and 1979 is approximately \$236,609 and \$72,100, respectively.

Depreciation: Depreciation of fixed assets is computed on the straight-line method at rates calculated to prorate the basis of the applicable assets over their useful lives.

Membership Dues: Membership dues are recorded as income in the period received.

2 FIXED ASSETS

Original cost and accumulated depreciation of fixed assets at December 31, 1980 and 1979 are as follows:

	1980	1979
Land	\$ 66,470	\$ 66,470
Office Building.....	263,860	260,480
Office Furniture and Equipment.....	64,835	59,769
	328,695	320,249
Less: Accumulated Depreciation.....	130,980	120,816
	197,715	199,433
Fixed Assets—Depreciated Cost	\$264,185	\$265,903

Depreciation charged to operations for the years ended December 31, 1980 and 1979 was \$10,165 and \$10,356, respectively.

3 NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable at December 31, 1980 were as follows:

<i>Mortgage Note:</i> Payable \$6,307 per month, including interest at 14.75%, secured by a deed of trust on the Association's land and building.....	\$499,838
<i>Equipment Note:</i> Payable \$144 per month, including interest	3,456
<i>Total</i>	\$503,294

4 PENSION PLAN

The Association has a non-contributory pension plan covering all full time employees and it is the Association's policy to fund the cost as it accrues, which was \$29,653 and \$26,662 for 1980 and 1979, respectively.

5 MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES

Management and general expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1980 includes \$100,000 for settlement of the former President and General Counsel's employment contract.

Comments on 1980 Annual Report

Revenues in 1980 increased by approximately 6.7 percent over 1979. This increase in income was accompanied by an increase in expenditures of only 4.5 percent. Reflected in the accompanying graph is the fact that substantial reductions were made in all expense areas concerned with revenue generation. If the extraordinary item, a one-time settlement expense of \$100,000, were removed from the Management and General category, the reductions in ordinary expense would be far easier

to discern. A brief examination of the Membership Promotion and Renewal category will illustrate our progress clearly. Promotion expenses were reduced by 28 percent, or \$77,400. A fine tuning of our promotion efforts resulted in an increase in revenue of \$4,600, about 1 percent; and, more importantly, for the first time in many years our membership has increased. These are very positive results in all directions!

Contributions to the general operations of NPCA increased by 14 percent over 1979. This increase was largely due to the increase in unrestricted foundation grants. Dur-

ing the last six months of 1980, NPCA received three restricted grants. We were funded for a two-year project to obtain public and private support to further acquire and properly manage tallgrass prairie-lands. A six-month grant has enabled NPCA to build a grassroots constituency to counter opposition to the National Park Service management plan for Cape Lookout National Seashore. Assistance from another foundation is providing the funding for a major conference on national park planning in 1981. □

1980 Survey answers the question—

Who Are NPCA's Members?

As part of our efforts to know more about our members in order to serve them better, we surveyed a random sample of 1,200 NPCA members in the fall of 1980. More than 400 of the questionnaires have been returned, and we have begun to analyze the responses.

Though our review is far from complete, one of the clearest messages in the responses analyzed thus far is that our members use the National Park System and believe that preserving it is essential. Nearly 100 percent of those responding stated that it is "very important" to preserve natural areas, and almost as many—94 percent—believe that protection of wildlife habitat is a "very important" reason for the existence of national parks. Although a somewhat smaller number—67 percent—noted that the preservation of historic areas is "very important," an additional 31 percent believe this is "somewhat important." Thus, nearly every respondent believes the preservation of historic areas is important.

We also found that our members are big users of the National Park System. During 1979, 85 percent visited a nature-oriented unit of the System at least once, and 71 percent visited an historic unit at least once. Most people reported more than one visit.

While our respondents were in the parks, their most frequent activity was going to the visitor center. A close second was hiking on short trails or in the backcountry. Our members, however, are involved in a wide variety of other activities in the parks, including—in order of frequency—driving on an auto tour of the park, visiting museums and historical sites, attending ranger talks, camping, and picnicking.

Of great interest to us, we found that many members (76 percent) believe that the Park System units are overused, with 23 percent of this group stating that they are "very much overused." There was a wide range of opinion about the best way to deal with this problem. The most commonly mentioned solution (38 percent) favored a permit system based on advance registration. Eighteen percent thought the preferable solution would be more National Park System units near overused areas. Nearly as many respondents (16 percent) favored giving more information about nearby non-NPS recreational lands. Only a small number (8 percent) favored increased user fees.

One of the most important questions in the survey had to do with involvement in the National Park Service's general management planning process. Slightly more than 40 percent of respondents reported that they had sent letters to Congress or the Administration; but few members had ever attended a hearing or a workshop, and only 5 percent had testified at a hearing. One of NPCA's major goals is to get our members more actively involved because member involvement is one of the best ways we can help preserve all the units in the National Park System. We hope that more of you will respond to our appeals in the magazine and through the CONTACT program to become involved.

Cutting the federal budget seems to be on everyone's mind these days, yet not one person who answered the questionnaire believes the government is spending too much on the National Park System. Eighty percent believe that not enough is spent, whereas 20 percent believe that just about the right amount is spent.

Some of the most interesting answers came in response to general questions about the environment.

We found that during 1979, 87 percent of our respondents avoided purchasing environmentally damaging products at least once, and more than one-third did this ten or more times. Forty percent became actively involved in at least one local or regional environmental issue.

We were also interested in obtaining some basic demographic information. Sixty percent of those who answered the questionnaire are male, and 40 percent are female. Slightly more are married (56 percent) than single (44 percent). Our members are somewhat older than the national average, with 55 percent being 46 years of age or older. They also have more years of education. Eighty-five percent had attended college or graduate school. Half live in the suburbs, with 29 percent living in urban areas and 21 percent in rural areas. More than 50 percent reported family incomes of at least \$20,000.

These are just the initial findings of our member survey. In the months ahead we will be doing more analysis and giving you a more detailed report in the magazine. We wish to thank every member who took the time to complete the questionnaire. It helps us to know more about your interests and concerns, and it helps us as we make decisions on how best to preserve the National Park System and other outstanding areas. □

1980 NPCA Member Survey

	Percentage of Respondents
Age	
18 or younger	1
19 to 25	10
26 to 35	23
36 to 45	12
46 to 55	17
56 to 65	17
Over 65	21
Sex	
Male	60
Female	40
Marital Status	
Married	56
Single	44
Area of Residence	
Urban	29
Suburban	50
Rural	21
Education Attained	
Grade School	2
High School	13
College	45
Graduate School	40
Occupation	
National Park Service	3
Other professional in conservation, preservation related field	5
Other professional	29
Management, administration	12
Technical/skilled	6
Farm	2
Clerical	3
Homemaker	6
Retired	19
Other	15

Nineteen-eighty was a banner year for the National Park System and for NPCA in many respects. The passage of a comprehensive Alaska Lands Act, the initiation of an important study of National Park Service management priorities, many small victories over various threats to our national parks—all of these accomplishments are actions that NPCA members can be proud of. The following report

describes in detail some of NPCA's achievements during 1980. Some of the projects described have come to fruition—through new legislation, policy changes, or local action—but many issues remain unresolved. Through the constant awareness and continuing support of members, NPCA will remain an effective force in protecting our natural and cultural heritage throughout 1981 and years to come.



Lake Clark National Park, Alaska

During the past year NPCA worked for many bills that established new national parks and expanded existing ones. One of those bills, the Alaska Lands Act, designates millions of acres of spectacular new parklands.

1980: A BANNER YEAR FOR NPCA PROGRAMS

A Landmark Victory

Without question, the greatest accomplishment of the year was the doubling of the National Park System's acreage by passage of the Alaska Lands Bill, which protects more than 100 million acres of breathtaking wildlands in new parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers. (See *National Parks*, March 1981 special issue on the new Alaskan parks.) NPCA played a leading role in the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487, serving as one of the five national organizations that directed the Alaska Coalition and lobbying hard for passage of a good law. Although the final Act is not everything we had hoped for, it is still a major achievement, of which the conservation organizations and NPCA members can rightly be proud.

A Key Report

During 1980 NPCA was in the forefront of one of the most significant actions by the National Park Service in its sixty-four-year history—the preparation of its first *State of the Parks* report to Congress. NPCA's "Adjacent Lands Survey" in 1978 (NPCA magazine, March 1979) had



Dall sheep gambol in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska

alerted Congress to the many threats to units of the National Park System. Subsequently, the House Parks Subcommittee asked the Park Service to survey all threats to park resources. The resulting report released in May 1980 cited thousands of existing and potential threats to park resources from both inside and outside park boundaries.

The report, drawn from a survey of all park superintendents, serves as the justification of a major expanded effort by the NPS in the area of resource management.

During preparation of the report, NPCA served on a working committee with NPS resource management professionals to review drafts of the report and advise NPS on its recommendations.

Shortly after release of the report, the House Parks Subcommittee asked the NPS to begin work imme-

dately on a mitigation/prevention report, to assess whether the National Park Service has the capability and commitment to solve existing problems and to head off potential ones. Again, NPCA served on a working group to prepare this report. Released in late December 1980, the new report, entitled "State of the Parks: A Report to the Congress on a Servicewide Strategy for Prevention and Mitigation of Natural and Cultural Resources Management Problems," outlines a plan to solve resource problems on a long-term basis and serves as the principal justification for an increase in the NPS budget for resources management in FY 1982.

Solving Park Management Problems

During 1980 NPCA Director of Federal Activities, Destry Jarvis, participated in a number of NPS training sessions for park superintendents from throughout the system, giving these top Service leaders our views on the resource management problems facing the system.

Also in the past year, an eight-year planning effort for Yosemite National Park finally resulted in the approval of a general management plan for the park that includes many NPCA recommendations—most notably the relocation of park and concessioner facilities from the Yosemite Valley to an area just outside the western park entrance at El Portal, and the replacement of the private automobile in the Valley with public transportation.

Finding the \$100 million to fund the new management plan may be difficult. NPCA supports amending the 1965 Concessions Policy Act to establish a public benefit corporation with the authority to raise capital funds for such relocation and construction projects.

The control of off-road vehicles use in the parks became a major issue in 1980, with the development of proposals to limit over-sand vehicles on the beaches of Cape Cod and Cape Lookout national seashores, and to restrict the use of snowmobiles in Grand Teton National Park to unplowed roads and frozen lakes. In all three cases, NPCA led

conservation actions to gain greater control over these vehicles within Park System units.

As one of only two national conservation organizations represented in the membership of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Interior, NPCA played a major role in 1980 in management planning and funding, and agency decision-making for the Appalachian Trail. NPCA had been intimately involved in passage of the 1978 Appalachian Trail amendments intended to ensure protection of the trail corridor. Our 1980 activities focused on ensuring that the intent of Congress was actually carried out—in an aggressive, but sensitive, fashion—so that the integrity and continuity of the trail corridor would be guaranteed for future generations.

In 1980, a management plan was approved for Redwood National Park, including plans for rehabilitating the upstream and upslope lands added to the park in 1978 that had previously been clearcut by timber companies. Provisions of the plan supported by NPCA would make the park more easily accessible to visitors, while protecting northcoast resources—fragile prairies, coastal forests and beaches, and majestic stands of sequoia. Specifically, NPCA supported plans to move visitors through the park to trailheads via shuttle buses, and to reroute por-

tions of U.S. Highway 101 to pass outside the park, because the heavy commercial traffic on the current route detracts from the visitor experience.

Another long-standing issue that concerned NPCA in 1980 is the Grand Canyon National Park/Colorado River Management Plan. For some ten years conservationists have sought the phase-out of motorized boats on the river and replacement with oar-powered craft, arguing that the visitor to the Grand Canyon ought to have the best quality experience possible, and that motors detract from the opportunity to enjoy all the sights and sounds of this unique river environment. Early in 1980 NPS issued a plan, supported by NPCA, calling for a five-year phase-out of motors, with a concomitant increase in visitor days allocated to both noncommercial and commercial uses. Unfortunately, the plan was fought bitterly by many of the concessioners, who convinced congressmen and senators from Utah and Arizona that the plan should be altered. An amendment was added to the FY 1981 appropriations bill that prevents the National Park Service from reducing motorized boat use during that fiscal year. As a result, the National Park Service has begun to revise its management plan for the river and will issue an amended version for public comment in mid-1981. That version is likely to propose continuation of motorized use of the river.

NPCA fought threats to the parks, including proposed deletions of lands from Acadia National Park. NPCA's new representative in the Southwest initiated a movement to designate the Eastern Mojave Scenic Area.



T. Destroy larvis
Isle au Haut, Acadia National Park, Maine

Establishing New Parks and Boundaries

During the past year, NPCA worked to facilitate legislative changes in Rocky Mountain National Park's boundaries, so that they would follow topographic lines—ridge tops and other easily identifiable natural boundaries. The process involved additions and deletions, resulted in a more defensible park boundary, and provides the NPS with better control over access points to the park.

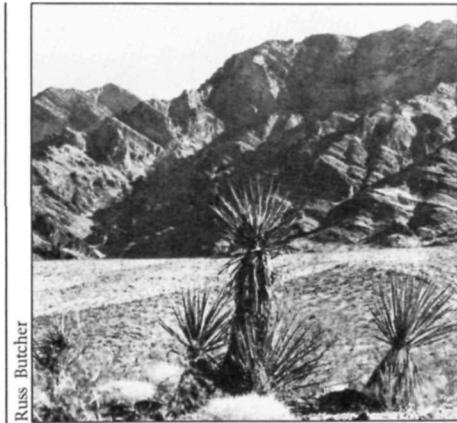
Designation of the first national seashore wilderness at Fire Island National Seashore in New York was another major accomplishment during 1980. The 1,347-acre barrier island wilderness, though clearly qualified for designation, was nevertheless a hard-won victory. That victory would not have been possible without the personal efforts of Joe Zysman, president of the Fire Island Wilderness Committee—one of NPCA's associated organizations—and the many members of NPCA and other conservation organizations in New York who convinced Congressman Bill Carney and Senators Moynihan and Javitz that the legislative action was meritorious.

In early 1980, President Carter signed into law an act to enlarge the Channel Islands National Monument in California and redesignate it a national park. NPCA had worked closely for more than a year with congressional leaders and conservationists to ensure passage of this bill. Four islands comprising 124,500 acres were added to the park. Each island in the park has distinctive ecological features and each provides a protected habitat for seabirds, sea lions, and various rare or endangered species.

Battling Threats to the Parks

NPCA waged a defensive battle in 1980 to protect lands that proposed legislation would have deleted from several national parks. Several congressmen and senators proposed deletion of certain lands from Everglades, Olympic, Voyageurs, and Acadia national parks. All of these proposals failed to pass in the 96th Congress but may be reintroduced in 1981. NPCA, which led oppositions in all four cases, believed that none of these proposals was well thought out and that each proposal would have resulted in a net detriment to the affected park.

After years of effort to protect the fragile environment of Mammoth Cave National Park, in 1980 NPCA persisted in pursuing its lawsuit aimed at forcing closure of several sewage lagoons that are polluting the cave system. In addition, NPCA has continued to seek removal of the abandoned Lock & Dam 6 on the Green River, which flows through the park and floods several portions of the cave system. Removal of the dam and release of the impounded waters would restore the river to a free-flowing condition, permitting a return to family-oriented recreational boating and canoeing in the park. Removal of the dam would also aid in preserving critical habitat for the blind cave shrimp, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering listing as an endangered species.



Russ Butcher
Eastern Mojave National Scenic Area, California

Also in the past year, NPCA actively opposed the location of the Allen-Warner Valley Energy System project just outside Zion National Park. The project would include construction of a 500-megawatt coal-fired electric plant as well as extensive coal strip mine operations just outside Bryce Canyon National Park to fuel the plant. In addition, a second coal-fired plant would be located north of Las Vegas, with the bulk of the power slated for use in California. The Interior Department was asked to make a decision on its first "petition of unsuitability for strip mining" for the Alton Hills areas within view from Bryce Canyon National Park. Late in the year, Interior Secretary Andrus issued a compromise decision, ruling that only a portion of the Alton Hills area was unsuitable for strip mining, and that it could proceed elsewhere in the vicinity. The Secretary cleared the way for approval of the Harry Allen Plant north of Las Vegas, and deferred a decision on the Warner Valley Plant adjacent to Zion. New Interior Secretary James Watt will be asked to decide on the latter power plant.



Chaco Canyon National Park, New Mexico

Planning for Cultural Resources

During 1980 many new cultural parks were established and added to the National Park System with NPCA involvement and support. Some of the newly established areas include the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site in Georgia, the Georgia O'Keefe National Historic Site in New Mexico, the Kalaupapa National Historic Site in Hawaii, the Women's Rights National Historic Park in New York, the James A. Garfield National Historic Site in Ohio, and the Boston African American National Historic Site in Massachusetts.

In addition, numerous existing cultural units were expanded, including Gran Quivira National Monument, which was renamed the Salinas National Monument. Although NPCA supported the establishment of all the new areas and the expansion of existing areas, our greatest efforts were focused on the expansion of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Chaco Canyon National Monument, and Mound City Group National Monument.

Enactment of the bill to expand Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, was considered the victory of the "Third Battle of Manassas." NPCA had worked for the past eight years on various legislative proposals to expand the park. The additions to Manassas include Stone Bridge, where the first shots of the First Battle of Manassas were fired on July 21, 1861, and the Brawner farm, where Jackson ordered the charge for the Second Battle of Ma-

nassas, which opened the way for Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North.

On December 19, 1980, legislation was enacted to enlarge Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico, and redesignate it as Chaco Canyon National Historic Park. The new law, PL 96-550, protects sites of the prehistoric Chacoan culture representing some of the most significant archeological areas in North America. About 13,000 new acres were added to the park. NPCA and the Archaeological Conservancy, an associated organization, worked very closely on the passage of a bill to protect this important cultural resource.

NPCA also actively supported the bill to expand Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio. This national monument contains burial mounds of the Hopewellian Indians that existed between 300 B.C. and 600 A.D. Although the provisions of the enacted bill were not as comprehensive as those NPCA was proposing, a study provision was included. This provision requires that a study be transmitted to the Congress within two years listing potential additions to the monument. Several Hopewellian mounds near the existing monument should be protected as part of the enlarged monument.

NPCA shared a major success in 1980 with the seventy other groups that formed the American Heritage Alliance. The Alliance was coordinated by NPCA to promote passage of the National Heritage Act, which eventually became the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. The provisions in this act constitute a major modification of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act by requiring more local

NPCA pushed to establish and expand many cultural parks—Chaco Canyon, among others—and coordinated the American Heritage Alliance, which promoted important measures for historic preservation.

participation in the National Register designation process, extending the Historic Preservation Fund through 1987, specifically authorizing the National Historic Landmark program, and many other positive changes.

The staff at NPCA began in late 1980 to assemble a list of individuals and groups that share our concerns for cultural resources in the National Park System. Such grassroots supporters will help NPCA achieve the type of visibility and recognition of cultural resources that is necessary for their proper preservation and use.

With active support from NPCA, in 1980 the National Park Service began two studies dealing with cultural resources. One study would document threats to the cultural parks, and the other study would consider the question of existing boundaries and whether they are adequate to preserve the resource.

Protecting Special Areas

Throughout 1980 NPCA helped lead the major effort by conservation groups to complete a plan that would result in the preservation of the New Jersey Pinelands. (See related story in NPCA Report, p. 22.)

In the closing days of the 96th Congress, legislation was passed to help protect the deteriorating resources of the Lake Tahoe Basin. One of the truly spectacular areas in the country, it has been hurt by too

In 1980 NPCA helped strengthen management plans for Yosemite, the Appalachian Trail, the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, and Redwood National Park.

much development in the wrong places. NPCA had worked closely on this issue with the League to Save Lake Tahoe, the local conservation group that spearheaded the effort to preserve the Basin.

During the past year, NPCA was involved with virtually all major conservation groups to focus more attention on the unwise development of barrier islands. (See July 1980 *National Parks* magazine.) Many of these fragile islands would qualify for inclusion in the Park System, but they have not been acquired for lack of funding. The issue received a great amount of attention, but Congress failed to pass legislation to cut off federal subsidies to develop disaster-prone barrier islands.

Planning Wildlife Policy

In 1980 NPCA commented on a report on Park Service fisheries policies and practices prepared by a Fish and Wildlife Service task force. In general, NPCA found that the report made several accurate observations on the inadequacies of NPS fisheries management, such as the lack of a useful resource information base. The task force, however, made several recommendations that NPCA believes are contrary to the purpose of natural areas management, such as reclassifying long-term exotic species as "naturalized." The NPS is presently reviewing the task force report and its fishery management policies and practices.

During 1980 the Fish and Wildlife Service quietly began drafting a National Fish and Wildlife Policy for eventual release as an executive order and as possible legislation. The first draft of the policy concentrated on federal-state relations, yet was woefully ignorant of existing re-

sponsibilities and laws. In particular, it could have required the Park Service to seek state permission before banning hunting in units of the Park System. NPCA criticism and comments resulted in the addition of language that specifies that the policy will not allow hunting, fishing, or trapping in Park System units except where authorized by Congress.

NPCA, along with the National Wildlife Federation and the Izaak Walton League, successfully intervened on behalf of the National Park Service in lawsuits seeking to halt burro removal programs in Bandelier National Monument and Grand Canyon National Park. NPCA's support of removal of the burros from these Park System units is based on scientific evidence that the burro is extremely detrimental to these protected areas. Its aggressive nature and destructive foraging habits have resulted in the decline of many native species of plants and animals in these parks—the most notable being the already scarce Desert Bighorn Sheep.

In both Park System units the Park Service is first permitting live-trapping of the burros. After a sufficient time period, the burros that have managed to elude the traps will be shot by Park Service employees.

In both suits, the District Courts handed down summary judgments in favor of the Park Service's program. An appeal was filed over the Bandelier decision, but the Grand Canyon case is considered closed.

Working for Appropriations

Like virtually everyone, the Park Service has been squeezed by inflation. As the System has grown, money to run it has not kept pace, with predictable results on the resources of the parks. In 1980 particularly, NPCA devoted much effort to appropriations for the Park System. The work thus far has met with mixed results. Appropriations have increased for maintenance but have declined for land acquisition and construction for public health and safety projects.

The biggest appropriations battle during 1980 was over land acquisition funds. The original Carter administration budget for the Land and Water Conservation Fund was \$580 million. But that quickly dropped to \$233 million in the March budget revisions. Congress finally settled on \$379 million, but the Park System received little of the increase. NPCA led the efforts among national conservation organizations to obtain this increase in funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. (See NPCA Report, page 22.)

Organizing on the Local Front

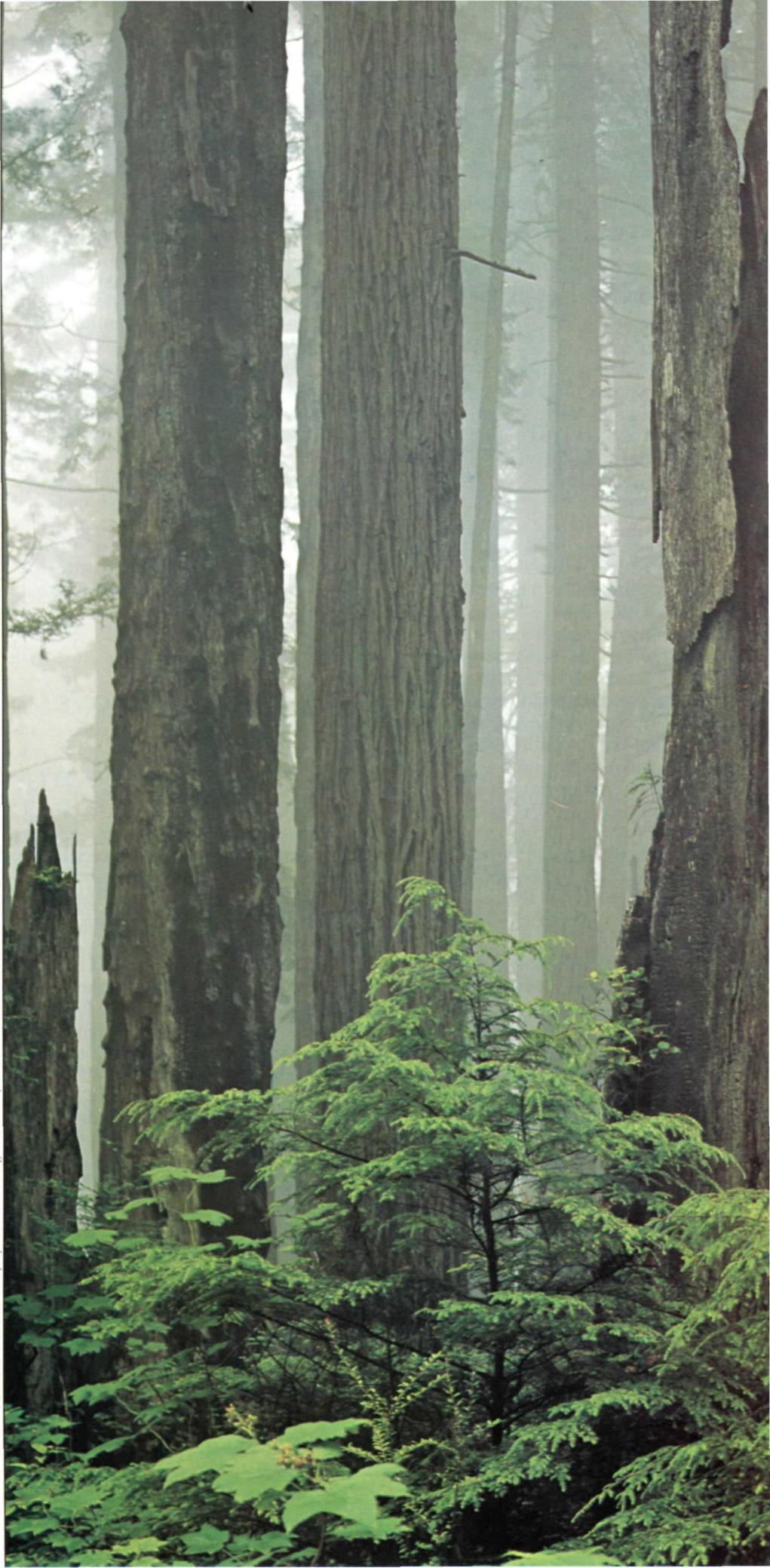
The number of NPCA Contacts has doubled from 450 to more than 1,200 in the past year, indicating a resurgent interest among NPCA members in working to protect the national parks. Contacts are active members who help NPCA in its work on issues by writing letters and attending meetings. Through bulletins known as "npcAlerts," Contacts are notified of critical issues that require immediate action and are advised how they can help.

Some of the issues Contacts were involved in during 1980 were the Grand Teton National Park snowmobile plan, Class I visibility regulations, Lake Tahoe preservation, Pinelands Reserve Management planning, Cape Lookout National Seashore ORV/wilderness planning, Voyageurs wilderness planning, and the Grand Canyon National Park/Colorado River motorboat phase-out plan.

Late in 1980, for the first time, NPCA began to establish regional offices to work on Park System and related issues in the field. Russell and Pamela Butcher now represent NPCA in the desert states of the Southwest, including New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and portions of California, Colorado, and Texas. Stephen Burr has opened an NPCA office in Kansas, covering that state and Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas, but working primarily on the preservation of the tall-grass prairie. Steve has been active in the organization of a prairie coalition and serves in a leadership capacity. Russ has been particularly involved with the California Desert Conservation Area Plan. He played a major role in the December 1980 decision by Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus to designate a 2-million-acre East Mojave National Scenic Area in the most beautiful and ecologically unique portion of the California desert.

NPCA has accomplished much in the past year, but we can't rest on our laurels; 1981 promises to be a year of equal, if not greater, challenge.

Redwood National Park, by M. Woodbridge Williams, National Park Service



Park Budget, Up in Carter Proposal, Faces Reagan Cuts

The outgoing Carter Administration included some needed increases in the Fiscal Year 1982 budget for the National Park System. Overall, there was an 11 percent increase amounting to \$51 million dollars in the operating budget. This increase, although appearing fairly large, unfortunately does not even keep pace with the rate of inflation much less the growth in the Park System.

The acreage in the National Park System has more than doubled in the last two years largely as the result of huge additions in Alaska. Visitation is also increasing, though at a reduced rate due to the increase in gasoline prices.

Some of the more important increases in the operating budget include \$11 million for the Alaskan areas, \$2.5 million for air quality monitoring and research, and \$4.9 million to mitigate and prevent threats to park resources. Unfortunately, there has been a reduction of \$2.5 million in maintenance funding. This reduction will receive close scrutiny by Congress. A recent GAO report shows the need for large increases in maintenance and rehabilitation funding.

The construction budget has also grown. The increase is \$18.3 million, 42 percent above the FY level of \$43.4 million. However, the budget is still drastically lower than the FY 1978 high of \$159.1 million. In comparison to the public health and safety needs facing the Park System, the \$61.6 million in the FY 1982 budget is much too low.

The biggest gain is in the land acquisition budget, which increased to \$233.7 million from a level of \$80.2 million in the FY 1981 budget. Overall, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is up \$141.8 million to \$520.4 million, but it is still well below the authorized ceiling of \$900 million. Because land prices continue to increase and many of the parks have large acquisition needs, this increase is definitely needed. Several units are scheduled to get \$10 million

or more—the Appalachian Trail, Big Cypress, Chattahoochee River, Congaree Swamp, Cumberland Island, Olympic, and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

At press time, the Reagan Administration had not announced its budget cuts. Undoubtedly, the land acquisition budget will suffer cuts in excess of 50%. Because the Park Service received the largest share of the LWCF, it will almost certainly face the biggest cuts. The operating budget is also likely to be cut somewhat, but not nearly as drastically.

YOU CAN HELP. As the budget is cut, each agency and program will have to take its fair share. But it is likely that land acquisition funds will be cut much more than most programs. Please write your Congressman and Senators today and ask them to make sure that no Park Service program is singled out for extensive cuts.

Andrus Approves Pinelands Plan, Challenges Begin

Culminating years of effort, departing Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus approved the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan four days before the end of the Carter Administration. Preserving the Pinelands has been a major goal of NPCA.

Prepared by the Pinelands Commission during 1979 and 1980, the plan was approved by New Jersey Governor Byrne in late 1980. Governor Byrne has been instrumental in the effort to preserve the southern New Jersey Pinelands.

The plan strictly limits development in a 368,000-acre core area, the Preservation Area, and provides some control over a 730,000-acre outer ring, the Protection Area.

The plan proposes a variety of techniques to preserve the area including land use controls, fiscal programs, and land acquisition. Municipalities have one year, until late 1981, to bring their local land use plans into compliance.

The Pinelands Commission was authorized by federal and state law in 1978 and 1979 respectively. The com-

mission is composed of one federal, seven state, and seven local representatives.

If implemented correctly, the plan will permit substantial growth while preserving many of the area's most outstanding natural and historic resources. The thick sandy soil of the Pinelands covers one of the most productive and fragile aquifers in the East. Small towns and the remains of the Revolutionary War era iron industry dot the area.

Although NPCA has serious reservations about some of the weakening amendments adopted by the Pinelands Commission, it was unlikely that a stronger plan would be approved by the Reagan Administration.

Even though the approval of the plan is a major step forward, the real work still lies ahead. The plan itself does not protect the Pinelands; only if it is carried out correctly will the area be preserved. Decisions must now be made, especially by the localities and the state, to ensure that the plan is followed.

In addition, the plan is still under attack. There are lawsuits against the plan in both federal and state courts. NPCA has joined with other conservation groups in opposing these lawsuits.

For the past three years, preserving the Pinelands has been a major project at NPCA. NPCA's involvement in the preparation of the Pinelands Plan reaches back to 1978 when staff members testified on the legislation then before Congress and were instrumental in ironing out the final details of the federal act. NPCA staff members offered early support to the work of the Pinelands Commission, and submitted written comments on the work plan and the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Some of the Association's 1,400 New Jersey members lobbied their state representatives on this issue.

Protecting the Pinelands will continue to be a major goal of NPCA. It is a unique and beautiful area with outstanding natural and historical resources. The signing of the plan is one more positive step—but several more steps are necessary before the area will really be protected.

Three New Marine Sanctuaries Join National System

In one of its last acts the Carter administration added three new areas to the National Marine Sanctuary System: Gray's Reef off the Georgia coast; Looe Key, a submerged coral reef in the lower Florida Keys; and Point Reyes-Farallon Islands in California. The marine sanctuary program selects particularly valuable ocean sites for special federal protection.

Gray's Reef includes more than sixteen square miles of productive live bottom limerock reef. The Looe Key sanctuary will protect one of the few remaining well-developed living coral reefs off the U.S. coast. The Point Reyes-Farallon Islands sanctuary encompasses 948 square miles of irregular coastlines and submerged intertidal areas. The sanctuary will complement the Point Reyes National Seashore, the Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and state parks and refuges in the area.

The 1972 marine sanctuary program provides for comprehensive management without prohibiting traditional activities such as recreation. The law does not prevent oil and gas drilling except in cases, such as Point Reyes-Farallon Islands, where it would severely damage the area and its wildlife. The marine sanctuary system faces reauthorization in this session of Congress. Hearings are expected sometime before May 15.

Cultural Parks Report on Threats Now Due in April

The National Park Service is expected to complete its report, "Threats to Cultural Resources of the Parks in the National Park System," sometime in April 1981. This report is a spin-off of the "State of the Parks" report submitted to Congress in mid-1980. Preparation of the separate cultural resources report began when it was determined that the "State of the Parks" report did not adequately consider the various threats that

are peculiar to the cultural units of the system.

The questionnaire used to compile the information for that report reflected a greater emphasis on threats to the natural than to the man-made environment. The survey that resulted did not completely address problems in protecting the cultural resources within the National Park System.

This additional report, like the original report, was requested by the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs and is expected to itemize threats to artifacts, specimens, structures, historic scenes, and cultural landscapes located within the National Park System.

1200 A.D. Ceremonial Center Acquired by Conservancy

The Archaeological Conservancy, an NPCA Associated Organization, has acquired the famous Menard-Hodges Site near Arkansas Post, Arkansas. The Mississippian ceremonial and civic center was a flourishing community from 1200 A.D. until its abandonment sometime in the Eighteenth Century. The site is believed to be the location of a village described by companions of Hernando de Soto as "the largest town in Florida." According to the Conservancy, though, only further research can confirm that supposition.

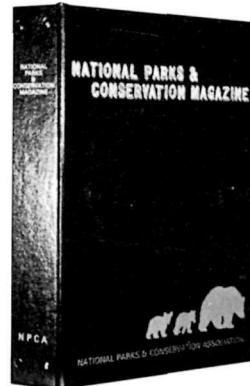
Five California Rivers Added to Federal System

Five California rivers with state protection have been added to the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Acting on the request of California Governor Jerry Brown, outgoing Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus approved the Klamath, Trinity, Eel, Smith, and lower American rivers for federal designation. The first four rivers are all on California's rugged North Coast; the lower American flows through Sacramento.

State designation would have protected the rivers in most instances, but

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not from a major federal project such as a water diversion to the water-hungry southern part of the state. Carefully balancing competing positions, Brown's request for federal designation followed closely upon his signing of a bill providing for state participation in the Peripheral Canal, which many in the north of the state see as the first stage in a major water diversion to the south. The federal designation of the northern rivers limits the use of the canal for diverting water south.

Volunteers in AHS Program Work on Forest Projects

The American Hiking Society is looking for volunteers to spend two weeks during the summer working with the National Forest Service. Volunteers will be doing such things as building new trails, maintaining existing ones, marking blazes, and repairing shelters. Some volunteers work from a base camp although others change campsite each day. Volunteers should be in good physical health and able to perform two weeks of outdoor manual labor. Workers must be experienced backpackers able to supply their own equipment. The Forest Service provides work supervision, hard hats, and tools, but volunteers must furnish their own transporta-

tion to and from the assigned area. All food and travel expenses are tax deductible.

Four sites have been finalized at this time; plans for one additional area, Yellowstone National Park, are still under discussion. Volunteers will work this summer in Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona, in Superior National Forest in Minnesota, in Flathead National Forest in Montana, and in the Absaroka portion of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area in Montana. A July work party in Yellowstone National Park may be added to the volunteer work schedule.

Volunteers who feel they can positively commit themselves to the summer program are urged to contact the American Hiking Society, Volunteer Conservation Corps, attention: Kay Beebe, 116 Captain Peirce Road, Scituate, Massachusetts 02066.

NPCA Recommends Changes in Plan for Guadalupe NP

Speaking for NPCA, Southwest Regional Representative Russell Butcher has urged the superintendent of Guadalupe Mountains National Park to include several acquisitions and policy changes in the park's master plan supplement. NPCA recommended round-

ing-off existing wilderness areas, the acquisition of protective scenic easements, and careful controls on vehicular traffic in the area.

The highlands of Guadalupe Mountains National Park rise from 3,000 feet near Carlsbad, New Mexico, to reach the 8,751-foot crest of Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas. El Capitan, a sheer thousand-foot white cliff, dominates the park and the views from surrounding highways.

In two cases the Park Service should pursue the willing-seller acquisition of important scenic areas, NPCA commented. Purchase of a complex of unusual gypsum and red quartz dunes would add a geologic wonder to the park. NPCA believes the Park Service should make a special effort to win the landowner's approval for the creation of a buffer to protect the extraordinary views of El Capitan from the highway.

NPCA favors permitting continued visitor use and performing *modest* upgrading of the existing dirt road from U.S. Highway 62/180. Traveling the road aids the visitor's understanding and appreciation of the Chihuahuan Desert and provides a magnificent panorama of the massive limestone cliffs in the area. The existing four-wheel-drive road in the same area should be kept closed to public vehicular use, however, NPCA has recommended.

For more information on Guadalupe Mountains National Park, see this month's Bookshelf.

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Bookshelf

***The Amateur Naturalist's Handbook**, by Vinson Brown. (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1980. 420 pages, illus., \$6.95, paper.) A classic, first published in 1938, revised and expanded for the 1980 edition. This handy nature guide is for everyone from the curious Sunday sightseer to the avid naturalist. It covers natural sciences such as botany, ecology, geology, zoology, and meteorology, and teaches us how to live with and learn from nature. Throughout the book, Vinson Brown stresses the importance of respecting nature's cycle of life. Detailed, yet easy to understand, it is illustrated with over 100 diagrams and drawings of plants, animals, and ecosystems.

The following three books are part of THE GATEWAY SERIES, dealing with the westward expansion of the United States, published by the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association and the National Park Service. These three are published by the Association, with two others, *The Pioneer Migrations* and *Exploring the American West, 1803-1879* published by NPS. The first three are available from the Association at 11 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102.

Westward to the Pacific, by Ray Allen Billington. (1979. 113 pages, illus., \$3.95, paper.) A comprehensive study of the United States expansion to the West Coast, focusing on the reason for the movement west and its consequences for Americans as a people. Billington tries to understand what this unique event in history tells us about the American national character. Well documented and illustrated with paintings and photographs.

Indian, Soldier, and Settler, by Robert M. Utley. (1979. 84 pages, illus., \$3.95, paper.) A book of facts, not of empty romanticizations. Robert Utley assumes the point of view of a historic figure from each group to describe life during that period. Each one relies on documented case histories. He gives us stories from both the Indian and the settler's perspectives, showing how each was wronged and suffered tragically. After a while it becomes clear that the events are too complex to

make out the good guys from the bad. He has also included a handy traveler's guide to important historical sites of Indian-White encounters in the West.

The Old Courthouse, Americans Build a Forum on the Frontier, by Donald F. Dosch. (1979. 129 pages, illus., \$3.95, paper.) This is must reading for anyone considering a visit to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. It describes a changing and growing St. Louis from 1826, when construction began on the Courthouse, through the years of the westward migration when rapid growth prompted the modification and expansion of the Courthouse. Today the building is preserved for the public by the National Park Service.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, by John Barnett. (Carlsbad: Carlsbad Caverns Natural History Association, 1980. 34 pages, illus., \$1.75, paper.) Stunning color photography helps John Barnett, former naturalist for the National Park Service, tell the story of the founding and development of Guadalupe Mountains National Park in New Mexico. The guide is available from the Association at 3225 National Parks Highway, Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220.

***Switchbacks**, by Andy Holland. (Seattle: The Mountaineers, 1980. 156 pages, illus., \$6.95, paper.) In 1929, Andy Holland decided to follow in the footsteps of his boyhood idol and become a forest ranger. *Switchbacks* is a recollection of his subsequent fifteen years as a fire lookout, ranger, and recreation guard in the American Northwest. Mr. Holland relates his misadventures with humor and insight, captivating the reader from the first page to the last with stories like that of his near fatal appendicitis attack in 1932, twenty miles from help, alone, high in a lookout post. His vivid prose recreates the events of his life for us, as we relive with him the good times and the bad.

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	Very Interesting	Somewhat Interesting	Not Interesting	
COMMENTARY <i>(inside front)</i>	1	2	3	
EDITOR'S NOTE <i>(inside front)</i>	1	2	3	
YOSEMITE <i>(p. 4)</i>	1	2	3	
ANNUAL REPORT <i>(p. 10)</i>	1	2	3	
NPCA MEMBERS <i>(p. 14)</i>	1	2	3	
BANNER YEAR <i>(p. 16)</i>	1	2	3	
NPCA REPORT <i>(pp. 22-24)</i>				
Park Budget	1	2	3	
Pinelands Plan	1	2	3	
Marine Sanctuaries	1	2	3	
Cultural Parks	1	2	3	
Ceremonial Center	1	2	3	
California Rivers	1	2	3	
AHS Projects	1	2	3	
Guadalupe NP	1	2	3	
BOOKSHELF <i>(p. 25)</i>	1	2	3	
FEEDBACK <i>(p. 26-28)</i>	1	2	3	
THE LATEST WORD <i>(p. 30-31)</i>	1	2	3	
How would you rate the cover?	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
	1	2	3	4

Additional comments _____

You may publish these comments
Your name and address (optional):

Feedback

Education the Key

The key to the future of the environmental movement will be to educate the general public on the benefits of a healthy environment. Humans are part of nature, and as we destroy the earth, we are destroying a little of ourselves each day. I work with children who are shocked when I tell them that I vacation at a lake that I can stick a cup in and drink out of. These children are so used to pollution they cannot conceive of water that is clean enough to drink without adding chemicals to it. Shouldn't clean air and water be a right of all humanity?

Our parks are becoming a last bastion of a healthy environment, and even the most remote of these are being threatened by contaminants. The time is now for strong, concerted action!

*David Dvorak, Jr.
Cleveland Heights, Ohio*

An Editor's Comment

I have just received my January issue of National Parks. I think it looks really great. And, I think the material in it is very interesting. You are to be congratulated on the improvements you have made in the magazine.

*Bill Kemsley
Greenwich, Connecticut*

We especially value Bill Kemsley's comments, because, as former editor and publisher of Backpacker, he understands what is involved in producing a magazine.

Letter for Teton

I want you to know I don't mind filling out each one of your interest surveys, but I don't like to cut up my magazine, sometimes deleting articles on back of the surveys. Why don't you place them on back of some advertising, which we don't mind cutting up? Thank you.

I like the new name and I guess I like the new length book. I've always loved the pictures!

Below is a copy of a letter you asked us to write. Just thought you might be interested.

"Superintendent Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170, Moose, WY 83012. Dear Sir: I am firm in my

belief that the Park Service needs to have broad and strong support for a plan to control the aircraft noise emanating from Jackson Hole Airport. I feel that control of this noise is important not only to the resources therein, but to visitors to Grand Teton Park. The noise has been there for a long time—now it's time for us quiet-loving citizens to have our 'innings' to enjoy all those wonderful sights without being disturbed by those bombarding noises. Thank you."

*Louise Davis
Largo, Florida*

Thank you for writing in support of the Teton plan. Following your suggestion, we're making a renewed effort to put the reader survey form on the back of ads. Another possibility: Xerox the form to send us.

The Corps Replies

I refer to your editorial comment in the December 1980 issue of National Parks magazine on Oregon Inlet: "the outrageous proposal of the Corps of Engineers."

Despite some inaccuracies, Mr. Brezina's article generally does a good job of reflecting the "point-of-view" differences between the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior. It is too bad that you use your mighty pen to poison the well of mature exchange. Noting Mr. Brezina's comments on David Hale and Bob Herbst's comments on the Oregon Inlet problem, you should know that both I and the Chief of Engineers have talked to both of them. Further, David Hale and I have been trying to sit down again together to discuss the engineering aspects or disagreements on the Corps' approach.

There is strong state and local support for this project. The project has been modified to accommodate some of the Department of the Interior's concerns and we believe that the current design will result in a project with minimal adverse environmental impact.

*E. R. Heilberg, III
Major General, USA
Director of Civil Works
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

NPCA believes that the Corps' proposal to stabilize Oregon Inlet by building two jetties nearly four miles in length will seriously disturb the natural dy-

namics of Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge and Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The plan could also diminish the production of marine organisms in the wetlands of Pamlico Sound.

Inspiring Feedback

I have just finished reading the February 1981 issue of *National Parks*. I find the magazine to be informative, well written, and constantly improving. However, what moved me to write was the letters to the editor (Feedback). The letters written by Paul Fleishman, Randy Ingersoll, Eric Johnson, and others show a great love for our national parks and outdoors in general.

I am proud to be part of NPCA and to know that so many others feel the same way I do about preserving and improving our national parks. We must be aware that the years ahead will be difficult ones for our cause. The political climate in the country has changed under the new administration, and we must redouble our efforts to preserve

Continued on page 28

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GOING HIGH: THE STORY OF MAN AND ALTITUDE by Charles S. Houston, M.D.
Published by the author and The American Alpine Club. 200 pages, illustrated, paper.
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Feedback

Continued from page 27

our environment as free from other interests as possible.

After reading the letters to Feedback, I am more confident that with other people who think as I do, and with your wonderful magazine keeping us informed and bound together, we will achieve our goals for the national parks.

Alexis Rangel
Chesterfield, Missouri

An Offer of Help

I have just finished reading the February issue of our magazine. I have been a member of NPCA for only two months, and I am very pleased with your work and your magazine.

If I can help your (our) cause in any way, let me know. I don't want to lose the national parks, as I do enjoy their beauty. Also I want to have the chance to see all of them as they are, not "as they were."

Keep up the good work.
Larry Sullivan
Plymouth, Massachusetts

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NPCA BENEFIT WHITE WATER RAFT TRIP MAY 29

Join NPCA on May 29 for a day of exciting whitewater rafting on the New River—the *oldest* river in the Western Hemisphere and one of the newest additions to the National Park System. From Thurmond, West Virginia, the trip will travel through the New River Gorge, a section of the river NPCA was instrumental in preserving. You can choose to run a section of the river where rapids in classes I through V sweep through steep-walled can-

yons, over massive boulders, and past magnificently forested headlands. Or you can travel a calmer, less adventurous section. Whichever section you choose, each raft party, guided by the experts of Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited, will enjoy craggy vistas on one of America's great wild rivers.

Wildwater Expeditions will donate all proceeds from the

day's trip to NPCA. Not only can you meet other NPCA members and Association staff while running one of the most exciting and beautiful rivers in the East, but also you can contribute to NPCA's important projects.

Price for the entire one-day package is only \$55 per person. For more information and a reservation form, send in the coupon below *immediately*, as space is limited.



WILDWATER EXPEDITIONS UNLIMITED
P.O. Box 55
Thurmond, WV 25936

Please send me more information and a reservation form for the National Parks and Conservation Association raft trip on May 29.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Latest Word

INITIAL REAGAN BUDGET PROPOSALS THREATEN PARKS' LAND ACQUISITION FUNDS

budget cuts proposes a massive 91 percent reduction in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the major source of money for land acquisition for federal and state parks. The proposed Reagan cuts clearly demonstrate that the preservation of additional land, in many cases land within park boundaries already authorized by Congress, is not a priority of the new administration. (Approximately 85 percent of the money in the fund comes from fees oil companies pay to drill on the outer continental shelf.) The outgoing Carter administration had proposed a budget of \$520 million for the LWCF, still well below the authorized ceiling of \$900 million. However, under the Carter proposal the largest share of the funds--\$233 million--was recommended to go to the National Park Service for land acquisition at over forty units. The Reagan proposal changes this situation drastically. The current administration is proposing only \$45 million for the entire LWCF. This sum will limit federal land acquisition "to the amount necessary to close current court awards, emergency land acquisition efforts and administration." It appears that the NPS would receive more than two-thirds of the \$45 million under the proposal. None of the money would go to the state matching grant portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, effectively killing that program. The state matching grant program provides funding for states and municipalities to use in purchasing and developing park land.

1981 Budget Also Faces Cuts The administration's proposal for a reduction in funding and a redistribution of dollars does not end with the 1982 fiscal year budget, however. The proposed budget would rescind \$250 million already appropriated for FY 1981, which began on October 1, 1980. The cuts would eliminate \$145 million from state programs

The initial round of Reagan administration

and \$105 million from the federal side. Approximately \$75 million of this would come from cuts to the Park Service's budget for land acquisition.

In order to make the cuts more palatable, the Reagan administration has proposed using the \$105 million removed from the FY 1981 budget to provide needed improvements in the National Park System. Presumably the funds would be used primarily to correct public health and safety problems. The LWCF Act would have to be amended by Congress to allow these funds, currently limited to land acquisition purposes, to be used for other activities. Federal agencies currently face a huge \$3 billion backlog of authorized land acquisitions for which appropriations have not been made. The Park Service's share of the backlog is nearly \$900 million. LWCF funds are vitally necessary to preserve nationally significant natural and cultural areas already designated by Congress. NPCA supports more appropriations from general revenues to correct public health and safety problems in the parks in addition to funding for important land acquisitions. NPCA and other conservation



NPCA's Southwest regional representative, Russell Butcher, presented a two-hour slide program to more than 130 people at the Glendora, California public library on February 23. Above from left to right: Marylou Saylor of Friends of the Library; Russell Butcher; and Linda Gold, president of Friends of the Library.

organizations are totally opposed to amending the LWCF Act as proposed.

Reductions Mean Immeasurable Losses Major reductions for land acquisition will have disastrous results. Thousands of acres of land within authorized boundaries will be lost forever to development, clearcutting, or other incompatible activities. Other thousands of authorized acres will become immeasurably more expensive to purchase. Land in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, for example, is appreciating in price at a rate of more than 30 percent a year. Without sufficient land acquisition funds in the current budgets, several units will never be completed. Areas such as the Appalachian Trail, the New River Gorge National River, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Jean Lafitt National Historic Park, Channel Islands National Park, and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area are particularly vulnerable. The administration is proposing "to round out the federal conservation estate" through an aggressive program of land exchanges as an alternative to federal purchases. Such programs have an unproven track record, especially with small landowners and in the National Park System. The administrative and bureaucratic problems of arranging land exchanges with the thousands of individuals who own land within Congressionally authorized National Park System boundaries are truly staggering.

We Really Need Your Help Write your Representatives and Senators and ask them to work actively to stop these large and inequitable reductions in the LWCF. The Park System should take its fair share of the Reagan budget cuts, but not the massive 91 percent proposed. Time is short. Please write this week.

**NCAQ REPORT RECOMMENDS
SCRAPPING RULES THAT
KEEP CLEAN AIR CLEAN**

Quality recommends that clean air standards for thirty-seven pristine National Park areas be retained, but that regulations preventing the significant deterioration (PSD) of air quality in all other

areas, including most other National Park System units, be scrapped. The PSD program, designed to keep clean air areas clean, is under attack from industry for causing costly and confusing delays. NPCA maintains that problems with the PSD procedures can be remedied by simplifying and streamlining, not scrapping, the program. The Commission, which included representatives of business, state government, environmental organizations and other groups, also called for eliminating certain national deadlines for improving air quality and easing carbon monoxide emission standards for vehicles. The two-and-a-half-year study called acid rain a "serious and genuine" problem and urged that federal efforts to control acid rain be stepped up by significantly reducing sulfur dioxide emissions in the East.

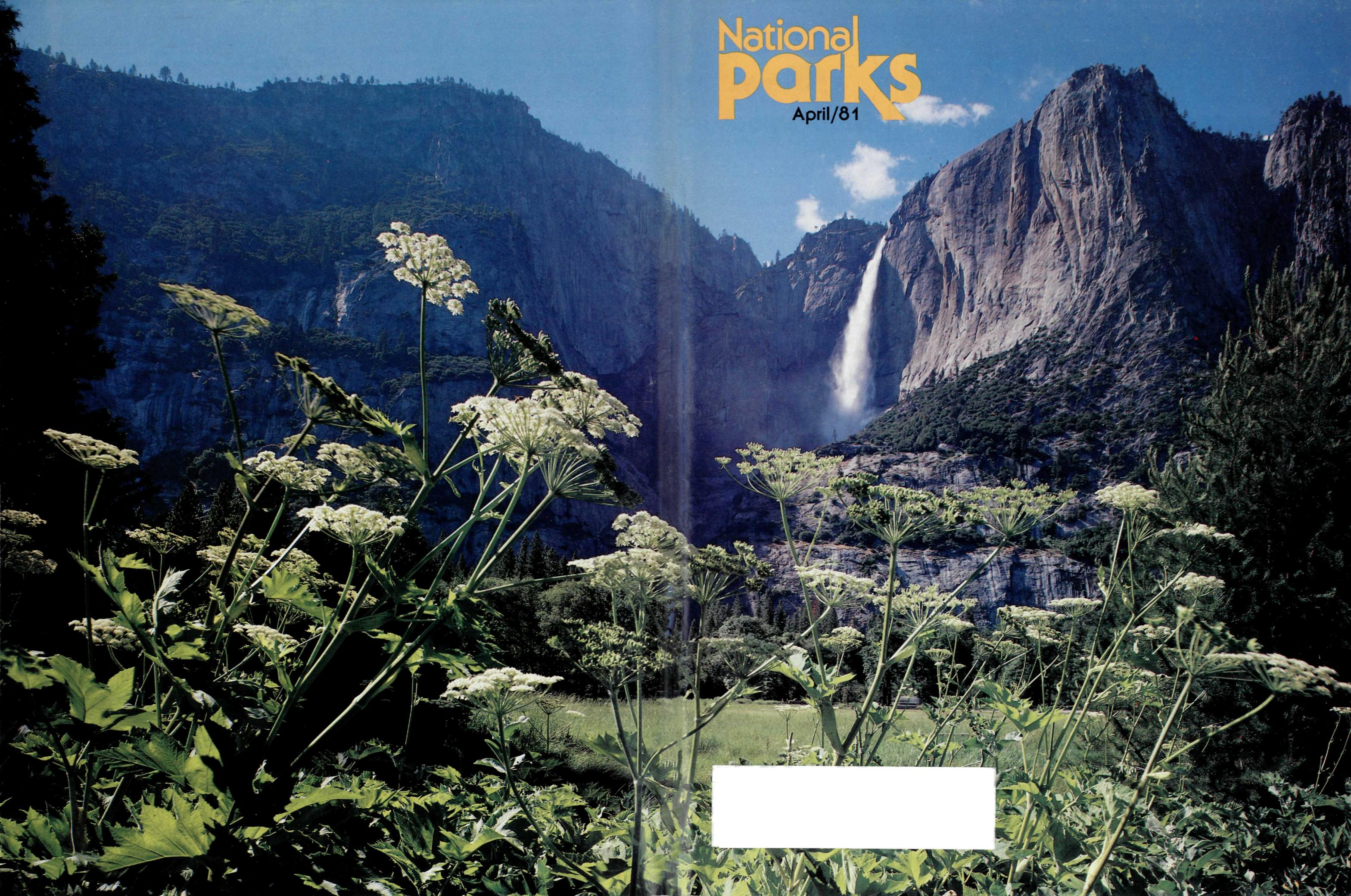
**FAA APPROVES JETS
FOR JACKSON HOLE AIRPORT**

Despite strong opposition by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Interior Department, NPCA, and several other conservation organizations, the FAA has opened the Jackson Hole Airport in Grand Teton National Park to commercial jets. Ignoring the indepth analyses of noise experts at EPA, the FAA contends that the present commercial carrier, Frontier Airlines, could convert all of its nine daily flights from the current Convair 580 turboprop to Boeing 737s, with only a one decibel increase in the noise levels in the vicinity of the airport. The FAA has limited jet access to two years pending study of alternative sites for the airport. Renewal of the commercial jet access permit for the airport would only be given if solid progress has been made toward relocating the airport. It is probable, however, that Congressional refusal to grant FAA money to study alternative sites would merit an exemption and allow continued jet use of the airport.

CORRECTION

We regret a typographical error on page 15 of the March issue in Rep. Don Young's quotation. The sentence should have read, "We Alaskans love our land and we take a very dim view of those who would damage it."





National Parks

April/81