

National Parks

July/Aug 86



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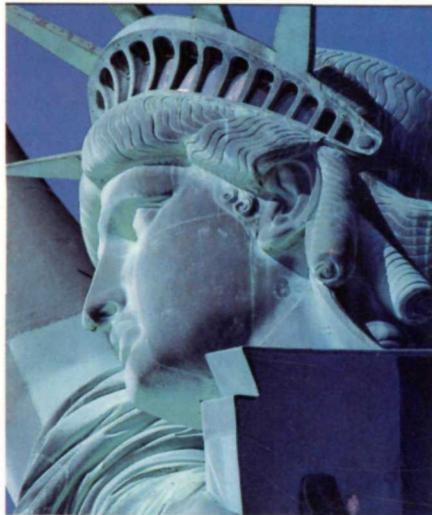
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Liberty/Ellis Island, pages 12 and 16

Editor's Note: Although, like humans, wolves are predators with complex, extended families, for the past thousand years or so, wolves have been reviled as more than just competitors. Until the advent of widespread environmentalism, wolves were seen as evil and exterminated from most of Europe and the Lower 48 states. Only recently have we realized their importance to ecological balance.

Last winter was a turning point of a sort. At least 14 wolves from a Canadian pack moved into Glacier National Park. Park rangers fitted the main female with a radio collar and, this spring, radio signals indicated she was denning. As resource manager Gary Gregory joked, "Of course, she elected to den next to a road." The NPS declared that section of Glacier off limits to visitors, and now believes that the pups have been born. A sense of wonder prevails that the wolves are making a comeback on their own.

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National Parks

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The magazine of the National Parks and Conservation Association

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Cover: Grey wolf, by Jess R. Lee

Though he seems to have a piercing gaze, this Montana wolf—like all wolves—is nearsighted; objects more than 75 feet away appear blurred.

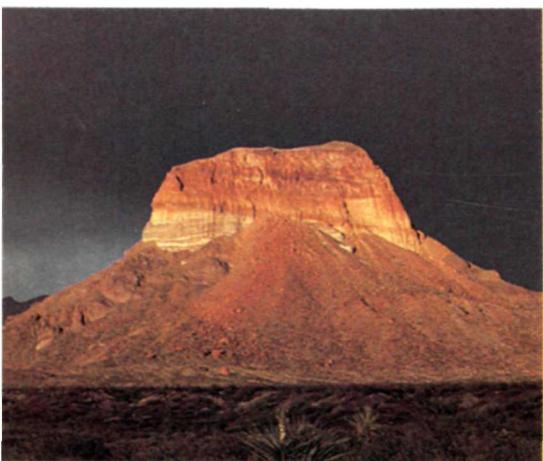
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Martin Horning

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Commentary



Young at Seventy

Our National Park Service will be 70 years old on August 25. When we think about the anniversaries of organizations, we often anthropomorphize those organizations; and, at 70, most of us tend to think that we, as individuals, have achieved all that we are going to achieve.

But at 70, the Park Service is not old. In fact, it is ageless. The large challenges that the NPS faces are often on-going, but each year brings a new facet of those challenges, so they are different this year than they were five, ten, or 20 years ago. And they will continue to change.

One present concern is that many parks are turning to privately raised funds to provide for their normal functions. Across the country, be it for the Statue of Liberty or for Yosemite, the NPS has been forced to pass the hat. Most people have been generous in supporting the restoration of the Statue and other programs, but this sort of solution can lead to the hazards of commercialization.

Such a solution also represents a lack of long-term commitment by the federal government to the proper upkeep and maintenance of the national parks. In every endeavor, whether private or public, our society has found it is better to maintain what we have than to wait for a crisis to develop. But crisis management is still traditional in government. We put in a slug of money every ten or 15 years when we realize that we have crises. "Mission 66" in the 1960s and the Park Restoration Improvement Program (PRIP) in the 1980s are examples of this.

As our park system ages, it does need more care in order to preserve what was originally protected. Parks are not wearing out, as humans do, but development and even visitor overuse takes a toll. We should not wait for the Statue of Liberty to begin crumbling or Mount Rainier's parkway to become a road full of potholes. Maintaining the park system's infrastructure—that is, the highways, roads, sewers, and other facilities—requires planned funds and human energy.

Personnel is another issue. Unfortunately, the amount of time and staff devoted to interpretation is ebbing; and park science is almost nonexistent.

Even in the face of national budget deficits, we must provide for more and more park visitors every year—an annual average increase of approximately 3 to 5 percent for all parks. Anyone driving down a highway has the right to pull off and visit a National Park System area because they have a spare hour or two, and the NPS must provide enough staff to handle increasing crowds. We must focus on interpretation, on making parks meaningful destination points for those who are sincerely interested in learning about our relationship to the environment and to our nation's history.

Seventy is not the beginning nor is it the end; this anniversary is a point on a continuum. From this point we can see if the National Park Service is carrying out the mandate to preserve park resources unimpaired for this and future generations.

Although our national park areas form a living system, we cannot anthropomorphize the park system. It is our humanity that keeps it alive.

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The Latest Word

Canyonlands Not Chosen by DOE For Nuclear Waste Site Testing

In June, the U.S. Department of Energy released its long-awaited lineup of three areas to be tested for the country's first high-level nuclear waste dump. Hanford, Washington, Yucca Mountain, Nevada, and Deaf Smith County, Texas, will go through extensive testing—blast holes, numerous bore holes, and more—to make sure they are geologically and hydrologically suitable.

Although the Davis Canyon, Utah, site, which lies adjacent to Canyonlands National Park, was not chosen for testing, it and Richmond Dome, Mississippi, are the two runners-up. It is a victory only as sound as the geology of the first three sites.

The geological formations of the favored sites "are expected to perform exceptionally well in post-closure," said the DOE in its report. In other words, the dump sites are expected to keep the public safe from the buried radioactivity for the many millennia of the materials' lifetime.

The fear at Canyonlands is that the buried waste might leak into the Colorado River, just 11 miles away. The Colorado serves as a water source for most of the Southwest. Moreover, the DOE says the dump's

sprawling industrial complex would be the "biggest public works project ever" and, thus, would mar the landscape for miles.

But political and legal considerations could put Canyonlands into the running again. A host of local officials are challenging DOE's guidelines and, if successful in court, they could force DOE back to the drawing board. The first waste dump is slated to be opened by 1998.

Harpers Ferry Says Access Road Should Be Shut

The Potomac and Shenandoah rivers meet at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia. It often seems that most area roads meet at the park also.

To ease traffic congestion, increase safety, and maintain a more tranquil, historical atmosphere in the park, the National Park Service plans to build a new access road and a large satellite parking lot about two miles from the park on U.S. Route 340. A shuttle bus would carry visitors from the satellite lot to the park during peak periods.

Shenandoah Street, a dangerous entrance road into the park, would be shut down

except for emergency use. Townspeople have not embraced this solution. The town owns the streets that run through the park and, at a recent town meeting, the town council vetoed the NPS plan.

When this plan was first proposed and discussed publicly—in 1979—the town council expressed no such opposition.

Traffic gridlock is not the worst problem, says Park Superintendent Donald Campbell. More than 32 accidents have occurred at the park entrance intersection within the past 30 months, one of which resulted in a successful \$1-million lawsuit. The intersection has been declared unsafe by the state and federal highway departments as well as by the NPS.

Another objective of the plan is to restore the peaceful, pedestrian atmosphere of the 19th-century town and protect park natural, historical, and archeological resources. Now, motorists, says Campbell, "park anywhere they can."

Colorado Plateau Highlighted At PCAO Hearing

In Denver, at a mid-May hearing of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO), NPCA Rocky Mountain Regional Representative Terri Martin described the

threats facing an area of truly breathtaking grandeur and scope—the Colorado Plateau.

The heart of the region—with its rivers, innumerable canyon systems, and well-preserved Anasazi artifacts—lies in the canyon country of southern Utah. The state recently nominated the area for World Heritage status.

The plateau embraces no less than nine national parks, 12 national monuments, two national recreation areas, and 26 designated wilderness areas. Martin, however, called protection of the plateau "piecemeal."

She recommended designating additional national park and wilderness areas, such as the Escalante River canyons; the San Rafael Swell; the wild and rugged Kaiparowits Plateau; and the Henry Mountains, with the country's last free-roaming bison herd.

"Perhaps most important," said Martin, NPCA urges PCAO to recommend legislation to protect the parks from external threats, including the Department of Energy's plan to consider a nuclear waste dump less than one mile from Canyonlands; a proposed coal stripmine within 1.5 miles of Zion; a revived proposal to stripmine in the Alton Coal Field near Bryce Canyon; and planned tar sands development

adjacent to Capitol Reef.

"Over and over," said Martin, "recreation use has lost out to resource development projects."

House and Senate Work to Create Great Basin Park

The House has approved a bill that would transfer 174,000 acres of Humboldt National Forest in Nevada to the National Park Service, creating Great Basin National Park and Preserve.

The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act, introduced by Representative Harry Reid (D-Nev.), would also designate a total of 592,000 acres of Humboldt and Toiyabe national forests as wilderness areas.

Of the land in the new national park, 129,000 acres would gain official park status, while the remaining 45,000 acres would be operated as a preserve. The legislation allows livestock grazing in both the park and preserve, but restricts hunting to the preserve, a provision that is not popular with hunting interests.

In the Senate, Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.) has introduced a counterpart, but quite different measure (S. 722). While he, too, proposes creation of a Great Basin National Park, the park would consist of only

44,000 acres. And his legislation is silent on wilderness designation.

NPCA Testifies For Expansion Of Big Cypress

On May 13, NPCA President Paul Pritchard testified in favor of H.R. 4090 and S. 2029, which call for acquiring some 128,000 acres of wetlands and adding them to Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida. The bills, introduced by Representative Tom Lewis (R-Fla.) and Senator Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), have won the support of the entire Florida congressional delegation.

The additional acreage, Pritchard noted, serves as a sanctuary for a tremendous array of wildlife, including rare or threatened species, such as the Florida panther.

Although the 128,000 acres are adjacent to Big Cypress, they also ensure natural water flow to Everglades National Park. The land is "one missing piece in the center of the Everglades ecosystem puzzle," Pritchard said.

He went on to recommend the addition of another piece in the puzzle, the Fakahatchee Strip. Located along Big Cypress's western boundary, the strip encompasses some 15,000 acres in the heart of Florida panther country.

NPCA strongly objects to one provision

in the bills that would add new language to the preserve's enabling legislation. After the words "hunting, fishing, and trapping," the phrase "which shall be promoted and encouraged" would be added. Not only is the phrase objectionable, said Pritchard, but trapping is illegal in the preserve under state law.

- NPCA also urges an amendment to limit permits for existing facilities to no more than ten years. Now, a license is good for 50 years.

Seiberling Bill To Limit Cuyahoga Development

This past spring, Representative John Seiberling (D-Ohio) introduced legislation (H.R. 4645) to authorize acquisition of 1,127 acres of land along the boundaries of Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Part of the land would be purchased in easement, thus allowing compatible development.

Because Cuyahoga Valley is adjacent to the heavily populated Cleveland-Akron metropolitan area, it is pressed by development. Seiberling hopes his bill will ease that problem.

In her testimony, Laura Beaty, NPCA cultural resources coordinator, supported the acquisition by easement and Akron's potential donation of 580 acres.

Corrections

Senator Claiborne Pell, who was listed in "Latest Word" (May/June 1986) as a sponsor for S. 2203, a clean air bill that focuses on acid rain, represents Rhode Island, not Oregon.

Feedback

We're interested in what you have to say. Write Feedback, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. (Letters may be edited for space considerations.)

A Question of Wildness

I applaud NPS Director Mott's search for a wild river [January/February], but his reason—"so that everybody would be able to see what rivers looked like. . . ."—neatly sums up the perennial dilemma of the NPS. Just how "wild" will the river be after "everybody" has seen it?

Richard Pardo
Rome, Italy

Aerial Argument

Thank you for alerting your readers to the growing abuse of our parklands by aircraft [March/April]. Commercial air operators have found they can exploit these trea-

sures with complete immunity from park regulations as long as they don't touch ground, and they're rushing to get in on the bonanza.

In 1975, Congress explicitly ordered the NPS to take action against aircraft at Grand Canyon. The NPS has not complied; and it has resisted holding public hearings, suppressed key studies, and has strenuously opposed any resolution.

Aircraft rides do not "allow the handicapped to view the park," but cater primarily to rich tourists. Several handicapped groups have opposed park flights, and report that air-tour operators are reluctant to serve the disabled.

River tours, by contrast, do cater to the handicapped; and even advertise special trips for the elderly and overweight.

Responsible conservation organizations support a special-use airspace in and over the park, which would protect its tranquility for everyone. The "solutions" advocated in your article were proposed by air-tour operators, not conservationists,

and are cosmetic gestures that would be unenforceable and wholly ineffective in protecting the park.

Dennis Brownridge
Tucson, Arizona

NPCA replies: Under existing law, the NPS *does not* have authority to ban—or even regulate—aircraft. We believe the NPS should seek legislation to impose minimum altitude-above-rim regulations, flight-free zones and times, and a ban on helicopter scenic flights over the Canyon. Banning fixed-wing flights is not possible, and we do not advocate this. We do advocate, as Kahler's article stated, that the NPS be given legal authority to regulate aircraft according to the above recommendations.

Current Status, Please

How about updates in the magazine about the dozen or so park areas that even the National Park Service has forgotten? Often *National Parks* reports on legislation concerning proposed areas such as Carter and Nixon historical sites, but then there is no follow-up. Progress reports would be of interest.

Dick Altman
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

NPCA replies: Check the "Update" section of the "NPCA Report" for progress reports on legislation or developing situations (both bills are still in subcommittee). Unfortunately, "NPCA Report" space allows us to concentrate on only a few subjects each issue.

The Lowest Point

Zabriski Point? The lowest spot in the U.S.? Dave Simon needs to look a little closer. It is, of course, Badwater, Death Valley.

A minor glitch in a great endeavor, and a fine magazine. Get out and see more, Dave.

Phil Denham
Lake Villa, Illinois

A Vietnam Vet's Response

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial piece was mighty fine. Thank you.

Bob Lindsey, Secretary
Vietnam Veterans of America

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Park Service Policy:

The Cutting Edge

The Park Service turns 70 and NPCA addresses the issues of the future

THE NEXT 70 YEARS will make previous decades look like a cakewalk. Heretofore, the National Park Service has had to handle system expansion and struggle to balance its dual missions: preserving resources and serving the visitor. In addition, the NPS now faces the more difficult problem of encroachment, a gradual chipping away at park integrity. The NPS will probably get enough money to keep the gates open and a few rangers employed, but without a radical shift, natural and cultural resources will continue to decline.

—*T. Destry Jarvis, Vice President for Conservation Policy*

THE NPS BUDGET GOES THROUGH peaks and valleys. During the mid-1960s and the early 1980s, construction was generously funded. In the late 1970s, the land acquisition budget was moderately high. With Gramm-Rudman, funding valleys may become longer and deeper. Even mild 4.3 percent FY 1986 cuts are affecting resources, at a time when park visitation is increasing. Funding peaks will probably occur; but they are likely to be smaller—and years in coming.

—*William Lienesch
Director of Federal Activities*

RECENT INTERIOR ACTION reminds us that parks will not necessarily remain in the system without constant monitoring. A 1986 Interior Department report targets park areas such as Homestead National Monument and Harry S Truman National Historic Site to be managed by other agencies, ostensibly to save money. The 1970 General Authorities Act must prevail: "These areas, though distinct in character, are united . . . into one National Park System as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage."

—*Laura Beatty
Cultural Resources Coordinator*

PRESERVING WHOLE ECOSYSTEMS is in keeping with our goals for long-term environmental protection. The work underway in the Everglades and in the Yellowstone ecosystem are tangible examples of how we environmentalists are coalescing on this issue. There are, however, too many managers vying for the same piece of public-land pie. We must nurture among policy-makers an appreciation for coordination—an ecosystem view—if our national parks are to survive unimpaired.

—*Steven C. Whitney
Natural Resources Coordinator*

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT HAS RESULTED in greater protection for our parks. Now, NPS Director Mott is emphasizing public support and action; and, increasingly, volunteers provide interpretation and other such services. The shift toward greater public involvement in park management

will continue. Public involvement, however, should augment, not replace, federal responsibility. Volunteers are wanted, but professionals will always be needed in the national parks.

—*Laura Loomis
Director of Grassroots and Outreach*

SINCE 1980, PARKLAND ACQUISITION has slowed and thousands of acres within park boundaries remain in private hands. The future of the system depends on re-authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (due to expire in 1989), which provides federal money for land acquisition. But the LWCF must be strengthened to function as a true "trust fund," in which the principal remains untouched and all of the interest is used each year for parkland conservation.

—*Robert Pierce
Administrator, National Park Trust*

NO PARK IS AN ISLAND and when it comes to air quality, boundary lines blur. The Clean Air Act and other statutes try to protect park air; but visibility monitors show that scenic vistas are affected by man-made pollution more than 90 percent of the time. Will our children only realize the grandeur of areas such as the Grand Canyon through carefully preserved photographs? Let us hope that creative solutions will allow economic development while preserving clean, clear air.

—*Susan Buffone
Park Threats Coordinator*

AMERICANS WANT "URBAN" PARKS; and their numbers at Gateway, Golden Gate, and Indiana Dunes emphasize this. Tomorrow's challenge will be to prevent over-crowding and provide recreational opportunities while protecting resources—with a shrinking NPS budget. Today's park visitors want to hike, bicycle, and run rivers. At the same time, new equipment—such as mountain bikes—is creating new management problems and conflicts between recreational users.

—*Kathy Sferra
Recreation Resources Coordinator*

Stamp Collecting

Director Mott's plan encourages people to explore the park system

by James Murfin

Each year the national parks are more popular than the year before. This year, enthusiasm for American destinations is expected to be high, and the parks are planning for many more visitors—particularly to the celebrated parks. The Park Service is happy with the interest, but would like to attract people to the lesser-known parks.

One solution, initiated by NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., is an idea to make park touring an attractive summer pastime, particularly for families with children or for the instinctive "collectors" among us. Few government-oriented promotional campaigns stand the test of time. Mott's new program, the Passport to Your National Parks, may be an exception.

It is also possible that, over the five-year life of the program, it will even put some money back in the shrinking Park Service till. This is good news, in light of Gramm-Rudman, with the parks facing shortened visiting seasons and hours; cutbacks in staffs and programs; yet, increasing numbers of visitors to the most popular parks.

The Passport to Your National Parks has been created and inaugurated by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, one of 65 cooperating associations that aids park interpretive and educational programs. The passport is a small, 104-page booklet that you carry with you when you visit the parks. It lists every National Park System site—all 337 of them. Visitors use the passport to have their visits to the parks validated, much like one uses an international passport when visiting foreign countries.

The program works like this: you can purchase your passport for \$2.95 at park visitor centers or by mail from Eastern National. The 3.5-by-6-inch booklet is divided into years—1986 through 1990. Each year has its own stamp, which costs \$1.00; the 1986 passport stamp is an impressive picture of the restored Statue of Liberty.

Each geographical region of the country has its own section in the passport with a place for a special stamp; and each of the regional stamps sells for 50 cents. The whole package—the passport, the annual stamps, and the regional stamps—costs \$8.45.

If you plan to visit Arizona, the state with the most parks, you would purchase a Southwest regional stamp. Then, as you visit Tuzigoot National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park, or Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, you would stop by the information desk at the visitors center and validate your visit on the 1986 page of your passport with a rubber stamp much like a postal cancellation or a visa stamp. The validations are free, but you must visit the park to get your passport stamped.

The regional stamps are quite beautiful. About the size of a U.S. Postal Service commemorative stamp, they were created from outstanding photographs of national park sites. Each stamp is mounted on a small interpretative card that is made to fit into your passport. The first year's regional stamps feature:

- Cape Cod for the North Atlantic;
- Colonial Yorktown for the Mid-Atlantic;

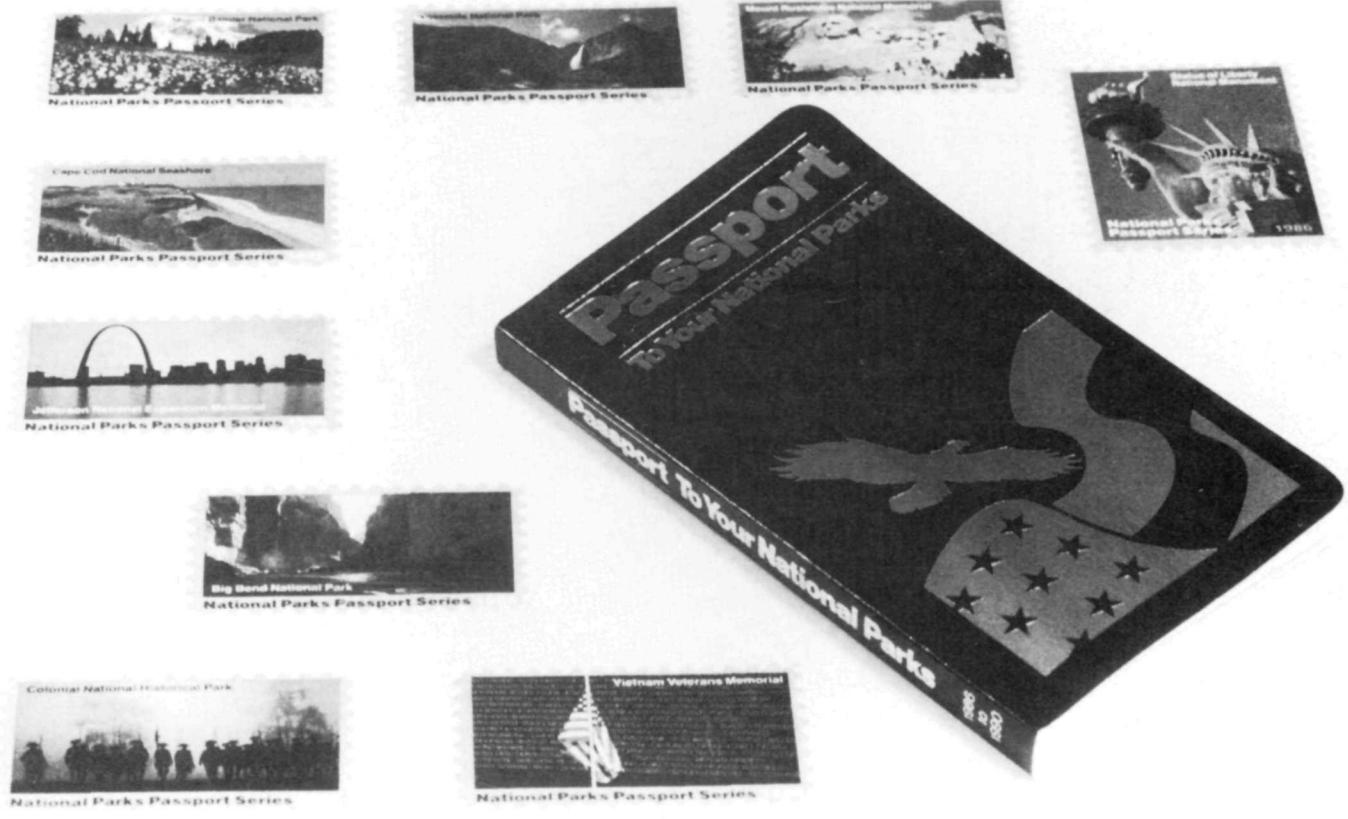
- The Vietnam Memorial for the National Capital Region;
- Blue Ridge Parkway for the Southeast;
- Big Bend for the Southwest;
- Gateway Arch for the Midwest;
- Mount Rushmore for the Rocky Mountain Region;
- Yosemite for the Western;
- and Mount Rainier for the Pacific Northwest.

Eastern National Park and Monument Association, with the National Park Service, is responsible for the design and distribution of the passports. As with all cooperating association publication projects, proceeds above costs will be turned back to park interpretive and educational programs. If the public is enthusiastic about the passports, a sizeable amount of money could be raised to assist in these crucial areas so hard hit by budget cuts.

The Passport to Your National Parks will be fun for family travels as well as an intriguing idea for stamp collectors and those who like to record their vacations. No doubt, it will bring visitors to many of the lesser-known parks. The directory format of the passport should tempt travelers to explore as they go. They may have come to see Mesa Verde, but with the passport they will learn of two or three other nearby parks that can be seen on the same trip.

Those who take collecting the stamps and validations seriously will have an incentive to add as many visits to parks as possible while they are on vacation this summer. There is a danger in this, of course—people may stop by parks just to fill up the pages of the passport. The power of park interpretive programs will be challenged to hold the visitors once they arrive.

That is exactly what Director Mott had in mind. In fact, the passport was Mott's idea to encourage broader, more systemwide visitation and offer Americans a better understanding of what national parks are about. Despite the cutbacks in appropriations, he made a commitment to keep the familiar vitality of the interpretive programs alive.



Maggi Castelloe

The Passport to Your National Parks is made to keep. It is practical, well-designed, sturdy, and entertaining.

The Passport to Your National Parks program is not the first time that park cooperating associations have worked to keep interpretation programs alive and well. This program is only one of many examples of how cooperating associations assist the parks.

Cooperating associations began in the 1920s in Yosemite National Park, when Ranger Ansel Hall decided to form a nonprofit organization that could augment the then-meager attempts by the National Park Service to educate visitors. Hall recognized a void and began to publish maps, photographs, and literature to tell the Yosemite story. This was the beginning of the Yosemite Natural History Association, now called just the Yosemite Association.

The concept Hall set in motion was so successful that, today, there are 65 natural history or historical associations publishing books and maps, and operating bookstores at the vast majority of the 337 National Park System sites.

In many cases, money brought in through the cooperating associations constitutes the backbone of the park's interpretive programs; and, with the exception of certain Park Service-produced folders and maps, often the association produces the entire publications program for an individual park. The Passport to Your National Parks, as one of the more innovative parts of the cooperating associations' programs, could play two important roles in the future of Park Service interpretation.

The very nature of the stamp/indicia-collecting idea will introduce a lot of new national parks to vacationers. With the current emphasis on "travel at home" (particularly in light of troubles abroad), more

Americans will be introduced to national parks and the broad concepts of conservation and preservation. At the same time, profits from the sale of the booklet and accompanying stamps will go a long way toward maintaining traditional high-quality interpretation programs in all the parks.

The passport is available in advance of your travel through Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Jamestown National Historic Site, Jamestown, VA 23081. All stamps are available at each park or after October 1 of each year at the above address. Call 800-821-2903 for more information.

James Murfin, the former coordinator for the National Park Service cooperating associations, is the author of numerous historical articles and books, including the award-winning Gleam of Bayonets, which focuses on the Battle of Antietam.



On her one-hundredth birthday, a restored beauty is unveiled

Photographs by Peter B. Kaplan

The copper skin did not sag, the plated muscles lost none of their tone. But a close inspection of the Statue of Liberty's features had discovered signs of age. Rust stained her cheeks; water had corroded her features. Worse, the iron armature supporting her 151-foot frame had expanded and twisted, causing rivets to pop.

The National Park Service realized that a drastic overhaul of this most-beloved national monument was required. In deference to budget deficits, the NPS decided to go to the private sector to raise the millions of dollars it would take to heal her, so the newly formed Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation created a campaign; asked corporations, citizens, state, and local governments

for donations; and found the money and materials to fix the Lady.

It is unlikely that any other structure in America could elicit such an enormous response. The elderly, who as young immigrants had first seen the Statue's resolute visage from the decks of inbound ships; children, who had seen her only in photographs; corporations, full of civic fealty and pride—all contributed. [See "Ellis Island," page 16.]

Repairs began more than two years ago so that the Statue would be ready for her centennial celebration this year. For two years, scaffolding hid the figure that symbolized liberty and a new beginning to more than 17 million immigrants between 1886 and the present.

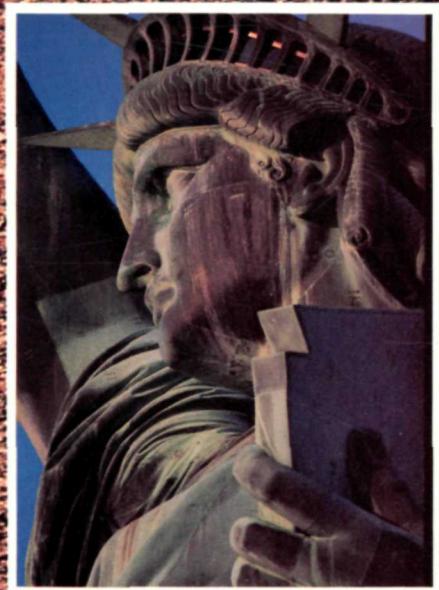
The crumbling flame of her 21-foot torch was replaced with copper

sheeting covered with glittering gold leaf. Stainless steel took the place of the rusting iron armature. Her upheld arm, with its faltering supports, was strengthened.

In honor of Liberty's renewal, the Foundation has scheduled a festive July 4 weekend, with a dedication, concerts, meetings, and a fireworks extravaganza; in short, a bang-up birthday party for Lady Liberty and the nation.

—*the Editors*

The Statue's familiar green color is caused by the patina, a film that forms naturally on copper with the passage of years. The patina, which is valued for its beauty, protects the metal beneath it. Of course, the patina was stripped away from the restored areas of the Statue, so the renewed Lady will have a brownish hue for a few years.



Brass bands, fireworks, tours, festivals, a salute from the air by the Concord and other airplanes, a visit by a fleet of tall ships, her picture gracing the cover of national magazines—this nation tells its favorite symbol, "Happy Birthday."

Brilliant French engineer Gustave Eiffel designed the Lady's inner structure. The interior skeleton was constructed of 1,800 wrought-iron bars that were supple enough to allow her copper "skin" to move with the winds and other climatic stresses. The combination of the iron and copper, however, created a low-grade electrical charge (like a battery), which caused the iron armature to corrode and rust.

During the restoration, each armature bar was replaced; they were so intricately connected that only four struts could be worked on at a time.

Her skin was surprisingly well preserved. Deterioration was found only where inadequate or incorrectly placed "weep holes" kept water from draining properly, such as the tip of the nose (right) or the fine curls on her neck.



No one could have predicted the generosity of the American people. Money was collected from school children (right), performers, corporations, cities, states, veterans groups, and professional and ethnic associations. Americans gave and they kept on giving.

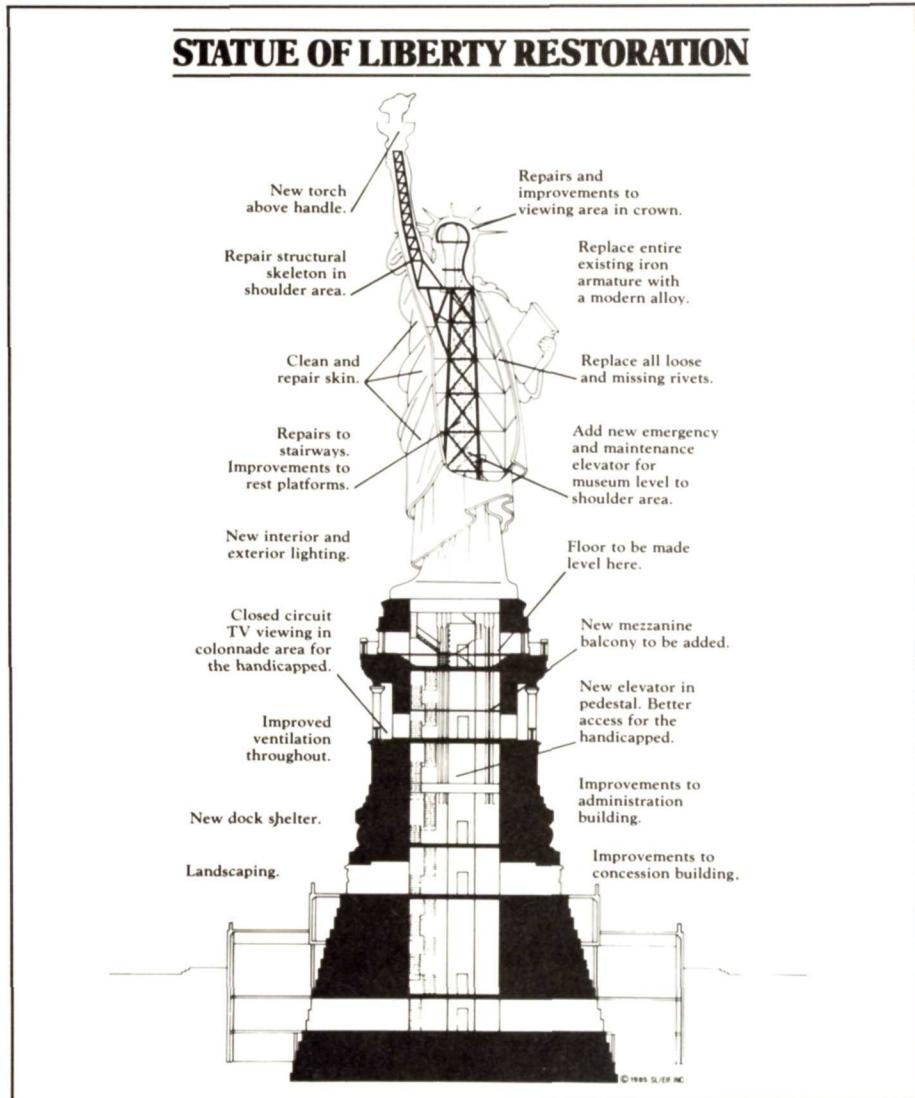
For instance, the Elks' fund-raising drive was so successful that the Elks decided to keep it up, even though they had met their goal. Michigan school children gave the Foundation \$130,000, from more than 800 Michigan schools.

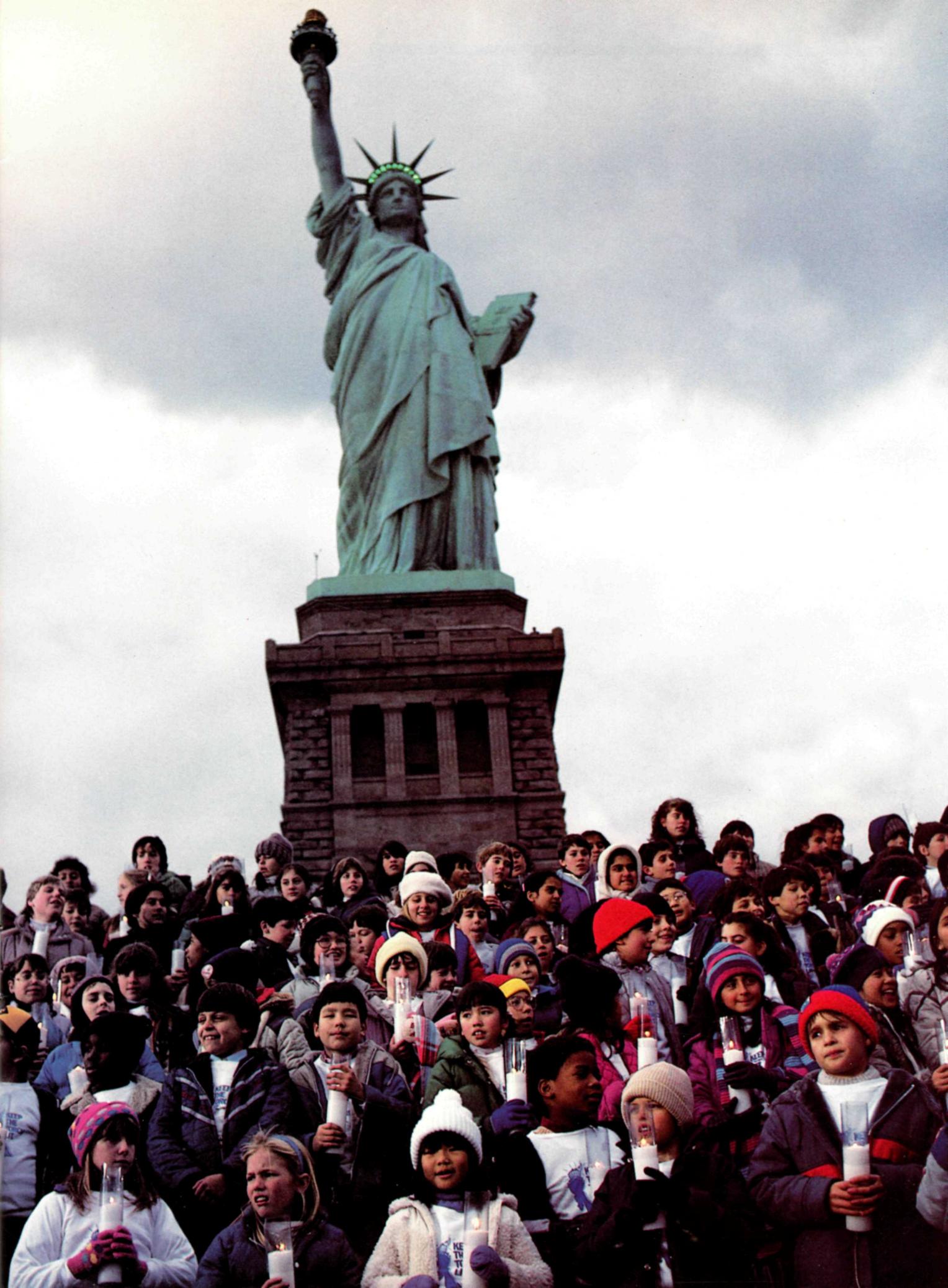
In all, the American people gave \$13 million more to the Statue of Liberty than was sought to restore her. The additional money will be used to create a Statue of Liberty museum, to provide maximum access for the disabled, and to make improvements on Liberty and Ellis islands.



The Lady's new torch (in background) looks more like the original design than the torch that was removed (in foreground).

The flame was originally fabricated from solid sheets of copper. Holes were first cut in it immediately before the Statue's dedication on October 28, 1886, so that the torch could be illuminated from the inside with electric bulbs. The mosaic glass panes were added in 1917. These changes allowed so much water penetration that the torch was damaged beyond repair.





Ellis Island

The ancestors of
100 million Americans
entered this country
through Ellis

Now, a storm of controversy
clouds its fate

by Robert Cahn

It is one of the smallest areas in the National Park System, just a little more than 27 acres, or about the size of four city blocks. But it probably packs more personal history per square foot, more stories of hope and opportunity—and also tears—and has more historical links with American citizens than any other place in the system.

The place is Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, once the nation's foremost immigration station from which more than 40 percent of all Americans can trace a blood relative

who came to America between 1892 and 1954.

The island has been obscured lately by the hoopla over "Liberty," its sister island a quarter-mile away, where the famed Statue has been getting her torch relit, robes cleaned, girdle strengthened, and is being generally spruced up for her 100th birthday celebration. Ellis, too, has been patiently undergoing renovation and is now anticipating long-overdue recognition of its rightful place among American historic shrines.

MS. DALLETT: So, during all this time, in the back of your mind, were you, were you waiting to come to America, or were you just . . .

MRS. KUCHUK: Yearning. It was like waiting for a dream to come to reality.

That's what it was . . . yearning to come here.

Ms. DALLETT: And what was that dream? Tell me about what that felt like, to be waiting to come to this country.

Mrs. KUCHUK: If it wasn't for this here hope we would have long perished. Really.

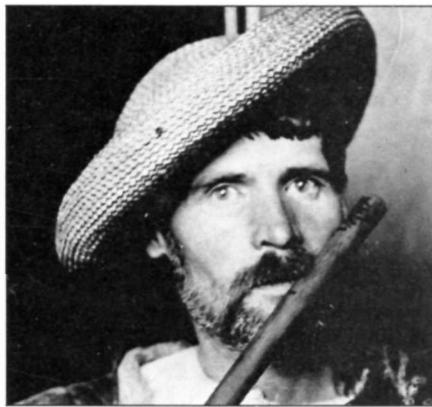
—This and other quotes from oral history projects in the National Park Service Archives at Ellis Island

Steerage passengers on their way to America; Courtesy of the National Park Service





Guadeloupe woman, April 6, 1911



Shepherd with pipe



Lapp woman

"When the horns started to blow, and we saw the Statue of Liberty, I thought I was in heaven. . . . It was something. She's up there, saying, 'Come on in. . . .'"

—Mr. Alabilikian

"Some people had the misconception. In Europe they were told, when you come to the United States, all you need is a shovel for the gold on the streets."

—Mr. Berger

"We were herded there like fearful sheep, to be examined. My father referred to Ellis Island as the Palace of Tears, or Sighs, because everyone was so fearful."

—Mrs. Dukakis

Ellis Island is a latecomer to the National Park Service. Two decades ago it faced oblivion; abandoned and deteriorating, it awaited disposition by the General Services Administration, along with other surplus federal lands and buildings. Various ideas and proposals for the island's use as a nuclear power plant, brewery, gambling casino, atomic research center, alcoholic clinic, Boystown, home for the elderly, prison, or for condominiums had already fallen through. In 1965, however, President Lyndon Johnson proclaimed it part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Ellis suffered 11 more years of deterioration and vandalism before Congress appropriated \$1 million to fix up the main immigration building so the site could be opened to visitors. Even then, Ellis received minuscule funding and relatively few visitors until, almost magically, it was included in the national patriotic enthusiasm to restore the Statue and Ellis for their respective centennial celebrations in 1986 and 1992.

A Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation was established to raise funds for the restoration work; and, in 1982, a Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission was appointed by then-Secretary of the Interior James Watt to advise the

government on the restoration activity. Lee Iacocca of Chrysler Corporation was picked by the Reagan Administration to head the Commission and to assume control of the Foundation, as its chairman.

With the Statue work now completed, Park Service officials feel that by the time Ellis is reopened in 1988 its popularity may rival that of neighboring Liberty. Thanks to the contributions of civic and ethnic groups, schoolchildren, and business interests, the Foundation expects to raise \$128 million—and probably more—to restore the main buildings, and provide new exhibits.

Visitors will then be able to relive historic moments in the lives of the immigrants who helped build the nation. They will see, hear, and read about "the huddled masses yearning to breathe free" that Emma Lazarus described in the poem she wrote in 1883, when the Statue of Liberty was under construction in France:

*Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning
to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside
the golden door.*

What was Ellis Island like for the immigrants who were seeking a new life, filled with hope—yet facing fear and uncertainty? After all those miserable weeks at sea, they did not even know whether they would be allowed to enter the United States. And they encountered evidence of discrimination against the poor even before setting foot on the land of the free.

Immigrants with enough money to travel first- or second-class were processed aboard ship. It was only the poor—the steerage class crowded below decks—who were required to go through the U.S. Immigration Station at Ellis Island. What were their thoughts as they watched the upper-class passengers walk down the gangplank directly onto the streets of New York City while they were herded off the ship onto barges or ferries bound for Ellis?

Imagine the fears many felt, arriving at Ellis and confronting stern-looking, uniformed immigration officials, seeing detainees staring out from behind wire-screened, cage-like rooms, having to eat, perhaps sleep, next to strangers.

Many of the immigrants came from villages of fewer people than were processed at Ellis in a single day. How did they feel when they heard announcements in a babel of



Ruthenian woman from Galacia in Austria-Hungary



Peter Meyer, 57, from Denmark



Dutch woman in traditional headgear

“Now,’ they said to my oldest son, ‘if [the inspectors] do not pass Clara, you have to go back with Clara. . . . ‘I’ll never go back,’ he said. ‘I’ll jump off the boat.’”

—Mrs. Kelly

strange languages, or had to partially disrobe in public for medical examinations?

“It was hell and it was good,” said Theodore Lubik, a Ukrainian from Austria-Hungary, when asked about his first impressions of Ellis when he arrived in 1913. “For one who passed by, everything was all right. For one who was detained or sent back, oh, that was awful.”

Lubick’s thoughts, and the oral histories of several hundred other immigrants who came through Ellis and other ports, will be available to Ellis Island visitors who want to learn more than can be offered by tours, exhibits, and the orientation film by Academy Award-winning documentary producer Charles Guggenheim. Visitors will be able to follow the exact route and relive the hopes and fears of the immigrants, as I was able to do recently.

Park Superintendent David Moffitt and the former associate director of the National Park Service for cultural resources management, Ross Holland, who is now assistant to the president of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, guided me through the renovation scaffolding and around the construction workers. Moffitt and Holland have been key players in the effort to restore Ellis Island.

“One thing, I do recall the distinct odor of the toilet facilities. It seemed for ten years, each time I got a strong odor of Ivory soap it reminded me of Ellis Island.”

—Mr. Rucci

Moffitt, a 24-year veteran with the Park Service, who arrived in 1977 as superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, asserts that “Ellis Island is the most important historic site in the country.” And while he also takes good care of the Statue, he says it is his love for Ellis that has kept him in one place for nine years. He feels so strongly about its importance that he is seeking to have it officially designated Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island National Monument, even though Ellis has never been declared a national monument in its own right.

Holland, a historian with 27 years in the Park Service before his 1983 retirement, started seeking congressional funds for the Ellis Island restoration a decade ago. His work in the Foundation has been the principal reason that historical experts are confident the restoration of the Statue and Ellis Island will be carried out correctly and expertly.

Approaching Ellis Island in the boat that shuttles construction workers and park staff from the Battery in Lower Manhattan to the park, Holland filled me in on the history of the site. In 1890, Congress enacted a law to take the entire immigration responsibility away from the states. The first federal immigra-

“Ellis Island to me seemed like paradise. I looked around and around. And there were ladies there, dressed up, and they were giving us fruit and cakes and things.”

—Mrs. Chletsos

tion station was built on the three-acre island named after its late-18th century owner, Samuel Ellis. The island had been acquired by the state of New York, and later by the federal government, which had turned it into Fort Gibson.

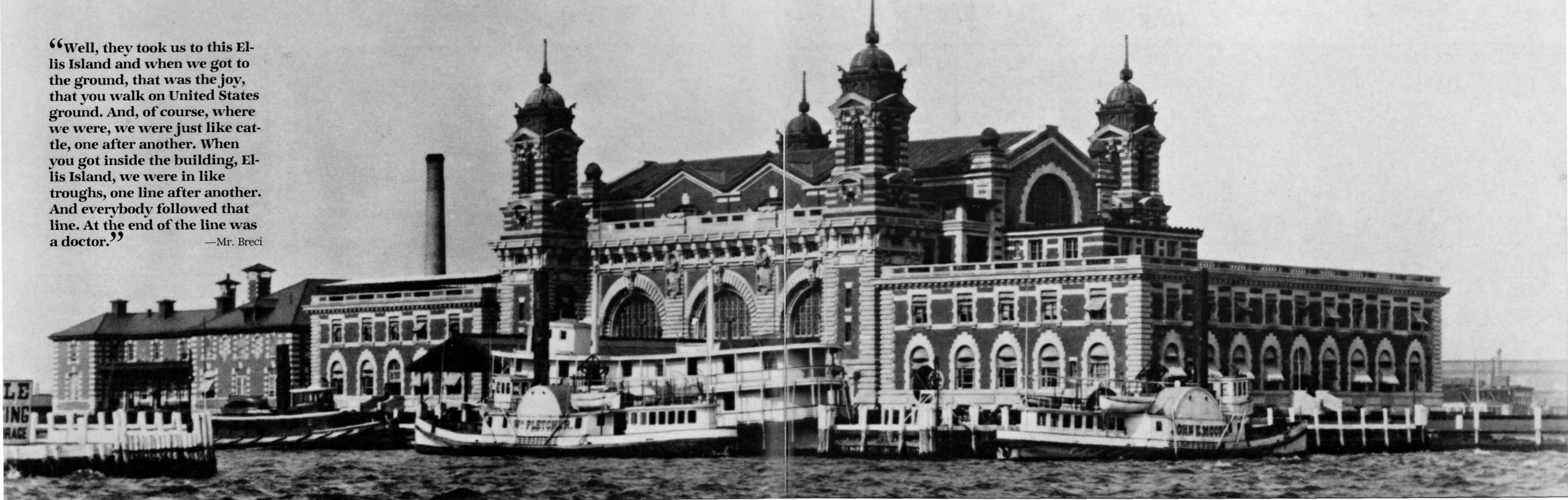
The original wooden immigration station opened in 1892. It burned to the ground five years later, and the present fireproof French renaissance-style main building was completed in 1900. Over the years, Ellis was expanded by landfill to 27 acres, and a hospital, contagious disease wards, and other buildings were added.

As immigration decreased, Ellis Island was put to other uses, such as a detention center for people awaiting deportation, a prison for enemy aliens during World Wars I and II, and as a Coast Guard station during World War II. The immigration and Coast Guard stations on Ellis closed permanently in 1954. In the years that followed, minor building stabilization and reconstruction of the seawall were the only restoration activities the Park Service could afford, until the current citizen-funded program began.

Met on Ellis by Superintendent Moffitt, we started our tour at the ferry slip where immigrants used to disembark from barges and ferries to

"Well, they took us to this Ellis Island and when we got to the ground, that was the joy, that you walk on United States ground. And, of course, where we were, we were just like cattle, one after another. When you got inside the building, Ellis Island, we were in like troughs, one line after another. And everybody followed that line. At the end of the line was a doctor."

—Mr. Breci



Ferry dock for Ellis Island; Courtesy of the National Park Service

form lines under a canopy leading to the main building. Moffitt showed me the first-floor baggage room where immigrants could claim their shipboard luggage and leave it to be picked up later, or—if not trusting its safety—take it with them up the steep stairs to the Great Hall, a 200-foot-long, 100-foot-wide, and 56-foot-high room where processing took place.

A team of doctors would wait at the top of the steps to make a preliminary medical inspection, watching for signs of contagious disease, heart condition, or physical deformity that might hinder the immigrant from getting employment. If the doctor suspected a medical problem, he would pull the immigrant out of line and mark the person's clothing with chalk—such as an "L" for lameness, an "H" for suspected heart disease.

Immigration officers gained a reputation for cold-hearted efficiency, but that came of having to process as many as 5,000 immigrants

a day. The medical inspectors and other officials were trying to abide by strict immigration laws, and at the same time help individuals to emigrate.

"Lee Strasberg, the noted acting coach, told of coming through Ellis Island as a small boy, crying from fear of deportation after a doctor placed a chalk mark on his coat," said Moffitt. "An official came up to the youngster and comforted him. 'It's going to be all right,' the official said, and put his arm around the boy—and in doing so managed to quietly rub out the chalk mark."

Continuing on our tour, Supt. Moffitt explained how the immigrants, in long lines, would go on to a more detailed physical examination, then proceed to the legal inspection area. They would be called up in groups of 30 according to steamship manifests, with each person having a manifest tag attached to his or her clothing. Also on the tag were answers to 19 questions that the steamship company had

been instructed to ask each of them, presumably at the time they purchased their ticket. The inspector would re-ask the questions quickly, using an interpreter if necessary.

The questions were necessitated by laws Congress had adopted to keep out criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, those who would become public wards or other types of undesirables, such as cheap contract labor. A couple of the questions were a bit tricky, and sometimes a person's answer caused him or her to be pulled out of the line for further questioning by a three-person legal panel that had the authority to detain the individual, or even refuse entry.

"When a man was asked if he had a job, a yes answer could lead to further questioning by the legal panel to determine if the man was going to be working for his brother who ran a tailor shop, or if he might have been hired illegally to work in a mine or to lay track for a railroad," Moffitt explained.

"Another question gave single women a bad time. If a woman said she was promised to someone, the official would seek to confirm it, and she would be detained while her story was checked. If her fiance lived in or near New York, he would be brought to Ellis Island and the couple would be married at once. But, if a woman answered that she had no plans for marriage, that could lead to detention while it was determined whether she was a prostitute or might become one.

"One of the myths about Ellis is that people spent weeks and months in detention," Moffit added. "Actually, 80 percent of the people were processed within a day, most within five hours. Of the 20 percent detained for medical or legal reasons, eventually fewer than 2 percent were excluded from admission. Many individuals, however, did spend a long time in the hospital or the contagious disease ward.

"For those detained, and especially for those eventually excluded,

Ellis holds sad and painful memories," Moffit said. "In early years, families detained overnight were separated, the men and boys in large wire-screened dormitories on one side of the two-story Great Hall, women and girls on the other side.

"Hearing strange languages shouted about, or, in later years, blasted over the loud speakers, could be frightening. Imagine if you heard these unintelligible announcements, and you didn't know if they might be saying, 'Detain the lady in the red coat'—and you were a lady wearing a red coat.

"Think how you would feel, being given a medical examination in public, or having a chalk mark on your clothing and worrying that you might be sent back. Imagine the confusion of having your belongings missing, or not knowing where to go, or how to get there. That's why Ellis Island came to be known as the Isle of Tears, as well as the Island of Hope."

Ross Holland showed me the lo-

cation for the museum that will eventually house more than 500 oral histories from immigrants and Ellis Island staff, which were gathered with Foundation funding. Additional money, however, will be needed to obtain the stories of others already identified, in order to complete the project.

When the buildings were being restored, more than 8,600 objects were found, some of them trunks and suitcases left behind by immigrants. These items, and books, dishes, and furniture, will be curated, repaired, and will become part of the exhibit.

There was also graffiti on the walls written in pencil and chalk, and carved into the wood and plaster, sometimes in high, difficult-to-reach places. One, written in Chinese, reads: "He is suffering in this immigration building. He does not know what to do now, so he is just waiting."

These inscriptions are being photographed and translated. Some of



Courtesy of the National Park Service

them will become part of the history exhibition, and some will be restored to the walls.

Two other proposed projects are presently "on hold" because of the tremendous costs involved. One is an exhibit (in the dormitory and baggage building, not currently scheduled for restoration) to show the complete story of the settling of America, dating back to the first Spanish immigrants in 1525 or, possibly further back, to the nomadic Native American tribes.

The other project would assemble data from microfilmed steamship manifests covering the major immigration years and establish a computerized genealogy file. This file will allow visitors to check whether their ancestors came through Ellis Island or some other immigration station between 1900 and 1954, and would provide other helpful information, such as the name of the ship and date of arrival.

The present \$128-million Ellis Island budget will allow for restoration of the main building and powerhouse, provide utilities, develop exhibits and a new museum, and

establish an endowment of \$19.5 million to pay for yearly maintenance.

The fund-raising has been hampered recently, however, amid the ruckus over the firing of Iacocca as chairman of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission. There have also been charges that the Foundation fund-raising campaign commercializes our national treasures, as well as a controversy over proposed uses for the southern half of Ellis Island.

Although only the buildings on the northern part of the island are necessary for telling the Ellis Island immigration story, the National Park Service decided in 1982 that the historic structures on the southern part of the island, especially the hospital and contagious disease wards, should be preserved and given some form of "adaptive use" that would be consistent with the nature of the national monument.

After a series of public hearings on the alternative uses of Ellis, 14 proposals were submitted to the Park Service by private enterprise, in

"I think most people brought—they called it 'yorvan,' which is their blanket. It's made of wool, and we thought that was a great big thing because it is wool, but most of the people didn't have nothing, because . . . what can you bring?"

—Mr. Alabilikian

answer to a public request. The Park Service selected the concept submitted by the New York-based Center for Housing Partnership, which calls for an international conference center in the south area.

The proposal suggested a non-profit, privately financed operation that would restore the 27 buildings to their original outward appearance and turn the crumbling interiors into hotel and conference rooms and a restaurant, with Sheraton Hotel managing the accommodations. Most of the conferences would be scheduled during the nontourist months, and moderately priced hotel rooms would be available to the public during other times.

Secretary Watt sent this proposal to Iacocca, requesting the advice of the Commission; Iacocca asked and received a 90-day period for making the decision. He then asked New York architect John Burgee, the chairman of the Commission's architecture and engineering committee, to develop a proposal for an alternative, which Iacocca referred to (but never defined) as an "ethnic Williamsburg."

Burgee described it as having areas to display ethnic crafts and preparation of ethnic foods, indoor and outdoor arenas for song, dance, and other entertainment, or for exhibitions showing how immigrants adapted to their new country. Burgee did not suggest any funding mechanism in the proposal, which has been estimated to cost approximately \$150 million.

The Park Service rejected the initial ethnic Williamsburg idea because it called for razing all the existing buildings and designing new contemporary structures. Iacocca, on the other hand, criticized the confer-

ence center plan as too commercial and catering to the wealthy, but he did not formally back either plan. During the next three years Iacocca submitted neither plan to the Centennial Commission for approval. Meanwhile, both proposals underwent some modification.

Burgee agreed to retain and restore the original buildings. The conference center idea was also modified, bringing its operation under Rutgers and New York universities; dropping Sheraton Hotel management and plans for a marina, tennis courts, and swimming pool; and using it for conferences related to issues such as international trade, immigration, and energy use, or for U.N. and other international meetings.

Burgee has charged publicly, and Iacocca has hinted, that it was Iacocca's opposition to the Interior Department plan for the conference center that led to his being fired from the Centennial Commission. Interior Secretary Donald Hodel claims that he fired Iacocca only to prevent a conflict of interest caused by Iacocca's chairing both the fund-raising Foundation and the Commission.

Neither accusation appears to be justified. Iacocca has been a frequent critic of the Reagan economic policy and is sometimes mentioned as a Democratic presidential candidate, and some pundits suggest that Hodel simply seized an opportunity to remove Iacocca from his prominent role as head of the Centennial Commission. He continues to chair the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, and is still helping to raise funds for Ellis.

The Centennial Commission, under its new chairman, Armen Avedisian, is now considering seven proposals and seeking yet others before recommending the Commission's choice for development of the southern part of Ellis to Hodel. The latest proposal, submitted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), is a modification of the conference center idea.

It proposes uses such as:

- a training center for immigration and refugee workers, or for individuals dealing with foreign affairs or foreign business;
- a place for cultural activities that would allow demonstrations of the positive effect immigration has had on the U.S. and the world;
- a setting for citizenship ceremonies and celebrations of ethnic holidays;
- and an educational center for orientation classes for some of the 280,000 foreign students coming to the United States each year.

The INS proposal includes no financing mechanism, however, and does not require INS control or operation of the center, and it possibly could be combined with the original conference center proposal.

Some of the controversy surrounding Ellis Island and the Statue has grown out of inaccurate reports in the media, or because critics have used information now outdated or untrue. Some of the New York newspapers created a stir when they presented the conference center plan as a luxury spa. One of the stories was illustrated with an artful drawing of an elaborate hotel topped with a mammoth "S" on the roof. In fact, the sketch bore no relation to any existing architectural plans. Still, the public became incensed at even the suggestion that Ellis would become an exclusive resort.

NBC commentator John Chancellor alleged recently on the NBC *Nightly News* that "Miss Liberty's image has been sold. People are fighting over the gross commercialization of Ellis Island." He noted a Government Accounting Office (GAO) investigation of fund-raising improprieties, and he charged that Ellis Island was a "slum" that could be forgotten for a while. He wound up by editorializing that "sometimes private contributions cannot do a better job than tax dollars."

Other critics have also alleged that a national shrine (that is, the Statue of Liberty) was being commercialized by the Foundation's fund-raising efforts, especially the selling of Foundation approval for merchandise and services. Some

have questioned whether allowing the Foundation to contract and supervise the restoration work within a national park would lead to inadequate or inferior work.

The question of whether the restoration should have been done by the government, not the private sector, is more philosophical than practical.

Given the budget restrictions of the past five years, Congress would never have approved the more than \$100 million spent to date on the Statue and Ellis; and the Statue could not possibly have been restored in time for its centennial if left to the slow and uncertain governmental funding process.

The Centennial Foundation made special efforts to see that high-quality work was performed and that it met standards for historical restoration. For example, the four towers in the Great Hall, originally covered with copper domes, had been battered by the weather and vandalized during the years when copper was valuable.

The Foundation saw that, before any restoration work was done, an exact scale model was constructed from original architectural drawings so that the domes would be correct in every detail. A National Park Service historical architect, rather than a job foreman, was asked to supervise the work. The reconstruction of the domes alone cost \$3.6 million. Government contracting would have taken longer and required use of the lowest bidder, possibly producing inferior work and involving large cost overruns.

Although there has been criticism of the "commercialization" of a national shrine, only five percent of the Foundation's funding comes from product-marketing agreements. In these, the stylized logo of the Statue of Liberty is used on products. The Service can veto any product found to be unsuitable, however, as was the case when use of the logo on bikini-style swimsuits was denied, or in the denial of the request of the

Continued on page 30



Jess Lee

Return of the Native

**The Park Service calls for
reintroduction of
Yellowstone's missing predator...
the wolf**

by Christopher Cauble

Wildlife biologists look at Yellowstone National Park and see a landscape alive with animals: more than 25,000 elk, 2,000 bison, 2,000 mule deer, and hundreds of moose, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

It is, as U.S. Forest Service wildlife biologist John Weaver calls it, "great

habitat for ungulates," the hooved animals. But Weaver also sees something else.

"A principal predator is missing," Weaver says. "To have a large population of ungulates without such a predator in the system is not natural. It's an absence that has ecological significance. It's not like you're

missing a species of mouse; you're missing a primary component of the whole system."

The missing predator is the grey wolf, a species that once roamed throughout the West, but was nearly exterminated by modern man. Even Yellowstone was no sanctuary for wolves; hundreds were

killed there early in the century because of well-intended but misguided "predator control" programs. The last healthy wolf population in Yellowstone dates back to the early part of this century.

Yellowstone's wolves were grey or buff-colored animals. Like all wolves, they had deep, narrow chests, long legs, keen senses, and incredibly powerful jaws. Their strength, speed, and stamina were suited for long-distance running and trotting, and for bringing down large prey, such as elk and other ungulates that populate the park.

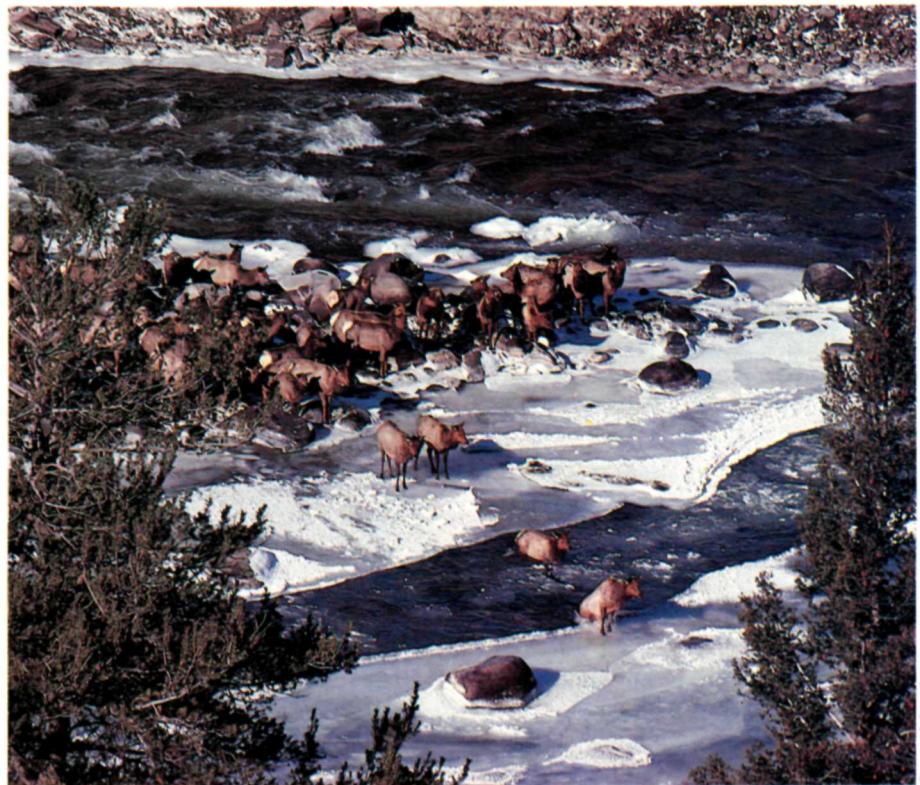
Adult males weighed about 100 pounds and were approximately six feet long, including their long, bushy tails; females were slightly smaller. Yellowstone wolves traveled in packs of from three to 16 animals, and denned and raised pups each spring.

One of the most memorable experiences of early travelers was hearing the wolves' eerie and plaintive-sounding howls. A form of communication and social interaction, their howls became an audible symbol of the wilderness.

Today, grey wolves are classified as endangered in the Lower 48 states, and Yellowstone is considered the principal place to try reintroducing them to portions of their former habitat. The project is called the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan.

The plan, drafted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, calls for natural recolonization of the Rocky Mountain wolf in northern Montana and possibly central Idaho. Wolves would be reintroduced to the Yellowstone area, where natural immigration is considered unlikely.

Although the plan has no force of law—it cannot require states or agencies to implement recovery efforts—it has gained tentative support from the National Park Service, other federal agencies, biologists, and even a few politicians. In fact, some observers believe actual reintroduction of wolves could take place in two or three years, if all goes well. However long it takes, reintro-



George Wuerthner

ducing wolves will not occur without controversy.

"We've done things like reintroduce the Nene goose into Hawaii," Yellowstone Superintendent Robert Barbee said. "Big deal. Geese don't eat [domestic] sheep. But a predator, that's a whole other game."

Because there might be some restrictions relating to the habitat of an endangered species, development interests are concerned. But opposition from cattle and sheep ranchers could be the plan's biggest obstacle.

"The critical thing is how the plan is packaged and presented to the public and all groups involved," Barbee said. "There are a lot of pieces that have to fall into place."

One of the biggest pieces already seems to have fallen into place. Senator James McClure (R-Idaho), powerful chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and long-time foe of grizzly bear recovery efforts, shocked conservationists in February by saying he supported plans to transplant wolves into Yellowstone. He went further and said if the Yellowstone relocation is successful, wolf transplants could be tried in

Opposite page: a wolf's top speed is 30 miles per hour—ten miles per hour less than elk and deer; but endurance allows a wolf pack to trot after prey for hours, eventually wearing down weaker animals. Above: the Yellowstone elk population is the largest in the world and some say the northern herd alone—about 16,000 animals—could support 50 to 70 wolves.

designated wilderness areas in Idaho.

McClure's statements radically changed prospects for wolf recovery.

"A year ago, we would have said, politically, it's far off," said NPS spokesman Duncan Morrow. "But ever since McClure's statement, we're thinking, hmm, maybe it's possible."

Last summer in Yellowstone, NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., indicated that wolves were "missing elements" that were necessary for a "balanced ecosystem." In April Mott said, "There has been extensive discussion of reintroducing certain predators. Included could be the widely discussed thinking about possible return of the wolf to Yellowstone . . ."

Recent public opinion surveys also support reintroduction. A poll conducted by the University of Montana in Yellowstone last summer found that visitors favored wolves in the park by a ten-to-one margin. More than 70 percent said having wolves would improve the park experience, and 60 percent supported wolf reintroduction.

Apparently, many visitors share the attitude of Bob Anderson, former executive director of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, who says wolves should be returned to Yellowstone for aesthetic reasons as well as ecological ones. "Seeing or hearing a wolf is a thrilling experience," Anderson says.

Opposition, however, remains formidable. Officials from Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho—the three states that border Yellowstone—are especially cool toward wolf proposals.

Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler called reintroduction plans "unrealistic and irresponsible," and "an invitation for controversy and conflict that will dwarf the surrounding ongoing grizzly bear recovery efforts."

Idaho officials, who believe that as many as 15 wolves may exist in central Idaho wilderness areas, said they support natural recolonization but not reintroduction.

In Montana, the situation is more complicated. Montana already has a tiny but growing population of wolves. In 1982, two wandering wolves from Canada met and produced a litter of pups along the western border of Glacier National Park. Since then, the wolf population in and around Glacier has grown to 15 or 20 animals separated into two or three packs; if each pack raises a litter of pups this year, the population could reach 30 or more.

So far, the Glacier wolves have caused no problems for livestock producers, mainly because the animals have remained in forested areas both inside and to the west of the park. But state officials believe it is only a matter of time before the wolves venture east onto the prairie, where they would encounter live-



Erwin Bauer

stock. This area already is embroiled in a controversy over wandering grizzlies, with ranchers suing Interior over sheep killed by grizzlies, and conservation groups threatening to sue Montana over its grizzly hunting season policy.

Montana officials would rather wait and see what happens with these Glacier wolves before adding another population in the Yellowstone area. If wolves are reintroduced, state officials want to know where funding will come from for wolf management. And they want to find out how they will be allowed to control problem wolves. The Endangered Species Act has strict guidelines concerning listed animals.

In fact, wolf control appears to be the main sticking point in recovery plans. No one doubts that some wolves will kill livestock, although studies in Minnesota, which has more than 1,000 wolves, show that wolf predation amounts to less than one-half of one percent of the livestock exposed to wolves.

Such figures do not comfort Joe Helle, a Montana sheep rancher who is also the National Wool Growers Association spokes-

Wolves' jaws clamp together on prey much like the interlocking teeth of a steel trap. When a deer is downed, the alpha (head) male eats first, and the rest of the pack pay obeisance to him as they approach the carcass.

man concerning the wolf recovery efforts.

Helle, who has lost sheep to grizzly bears and, thus, has encountered the restrictions of the Endangered Species Act, considers wolves "vicious predators." He wonders if a tourist in Yellowstone really will enjoy the "horror" of "wolves hamstringing and tearing down large ungulates, and eating fawns alive."

But Helle says that ranchers don't care what happens in the park. They worry about what happens when wolves leave the park.

The recovery plan would create three "zones" of wolf management. Zone One—the wolves' primary habitat—probably would include Yellowstone National Park and four adjacent wilderness areas: Absaroka-Beartooth, North Absaroka, Washakie, and Teton. In this zone, the wolf would have priority and management would favor wolves.

In Zone Two, wolves and activi-



Erwin Bauer

Muzzle bites between wolves may look ferocious, but they indicate affection as well as rivalry between these siblings. Ear, tail, and body positions communicate complex messages among the members of a pack.

ties such as grazing, logging, and mining would have equal status; and management decisions could go either way. Most of these areas would be national forest lands around Yellowstone. In Zone Three, ranching and other interests would take priority over wolves.

Helle—and the state of Montana, for that matter—wants no restrictions on the shooting, trapping, and killing of wolves in Zone Three. In essence, ranchers and Montana officials want the wolf to be "declassified," or removed from the endangered species list in that zone.

"If the wolf were declassified in Zone Three and if the [zone boundaries] were acceptable, we probably wouldn't oppose reintroduction of wolves in Yellowstone," Helle said.

It is a suggestion that many people, including some wildlife biologists, support as an acceptable compromise for getting wolves into Yellowstone. They point out that

wolves, unlike grizzly bears, have the potential for high reproductive rates, which could offset any control measures in Zone Three.

Wolves can breed at two years of age; grizzlies do not start breeding until they are four or five years old. The pack's dominant female is usually the only one that breeds, but she can produce two or 12 pups each year compared to female grizzlies, who usually have two cubs every three or four years. Moreover, some biologists believe the Yellowstone ecosystem is so large that wolves wandering outside this "safe" habitat could be removed without threatening the core wolf population.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) sees the issue differently. Dale Harms, a FWS biologist, said citizen control of wolves "is one demand we haven't been able to get around because of the Endangered Species Act. A wolf, if it occurs in Zone Three, is still an endangered species and cannot be killed by the public."

In Yellowstone, however, the regulations could be interpreted differently. FWS officials say the Endangered Species Act could allow re-

introduced wolves to be considered an "experimental population," and automatically down-listed from "endangered" to "threatened."

Threatened status allows more management flexibility; and authorized personnel would be allowed to control and probably even kill problem wolves.

At present, the only wolves in Yellowstone National Park are in the Albright Museum at Mammoth Hot Springs. These wolves—one gray, one black—are locked in a permanent trot in a glass display case.

These stuffed wolves were killed by a park ranger in 1922, near the end of an era when wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions officially were considered a "menace to the herds of elk, deer, mountain sheep, and antelope" in Yellowstone. From 1914 to 1926, at least 136 wolves, including about 80 pups, were killed in Yellowstone. In 1927, a park report stated, "It is doubtful if there are more than a very few wolves in the entire park area."

Of course, the extermination of wolves was not just a National Park Service goal. It was public and private policy throughout the country. Today, biologists estimate wolves occupy only one percent of their former range in the Lower 48 states, with most of the remaining wolves found in the northern areas of Minnesota.

After control measures ceased in Yellowstone in 1926, reports of wolves continued sporadically for several decades. Most sightings, however, were of single wolves or pairs. The last solid evidence of pack activity in Yellowstone dates back to the 1930s.

In December 1967, a seasonal ranger took a movie of a wolf standing on the park road between Mammoth and Tower Junction. For the next few years, this record was reinforced by a significant increase in the number of wolf sightings.

Then, according to national park research biologist John Varley, "our observations started to dry up and highly credible ones showed up in [southwestern Montana]. It looked



like whatever population we had moved west."

"We still get 10, 20, or 30 reports [of wolf sightings] a year," Varley said. "Almost invariably they turn out to be nothing we can verify one way or another, or they turn out to be a big coyote."

And, as Varley pointed out, "having one or two wolves in the park is not the same as having a viable wolf population. If we're going to have wolves here, they've got to be put here."

Putting wolves in Yellowstone would have several advantages, according to Weaver, a member of the recovery team. If wild wolves are acquired from Alberta or British Columbia, "we'll get animals that are used to surviving in a mountainous environment and that are skilled and experienced in hunting the kind of prey found in the Yellowstone area."

"Possibly," Weaver added, "we could select candidate wolves known to live in areas where elk and cattle roam together and wolves don't prey on the cattle. If we could follow through on that, it would be a tremendous advantage."

Weaver noted that each wolf released in Yellowstone would be wearing a radio collar, enabling researchers to keep tabs on its wanderings. The collars may be equipped with remote-controlled tranquilizing darts, a new device that could greatly facilitate capture of problem animals.

Right now, biologists are uncertain just how to release wolves in Yellowstone. Releases could be "hard," in which wolves are simply let loose after a few days of acclimatization in a small fenced area within the park.

A "soft-release" program would

Only alpha females breed; subordinate females are harassed so that they do not mate. The wolf mating period usually occurs in early spring, and two months later two to 12 pups are born. Pack ranking, a major factor in a wolf's life, begins at birth when the earliest-born and strongest pups push for position at the female's teats.

keep wolves in large pens for as much as a year. They would be fed native game and allowed to grow accustomed to the environment. It is even possible that the wolves might breed before the pen gate is opened and they wander free.

In either case, several wolves probably would be used with each release. And wildlife biologists expect that several releases may be required.

Let's assume wolves are released and they do "stick" to the area. What happens then?

Wolves are expected to eat elk, the national park's most populous ungulate—along with mule deer, bighorn sheep, bison, and beaver. But the effects of wolf predation on the park's tremendous elk population are not expected to be espe-

**Biologists can
only speculate about
the effects of wolf
predation on prey.
"The only way we're
going to find out,"
said John Varley,
"is to try."**

cially noticeable, at least not for a few years.

As Varley pointed out, "You're talking about the biggest elk population in the world." An estimated 25,000 to 30,000 elk in nine separate herds occupy Yellowstone for at least part of every year. The northern herd alone contains more than 16,000 animals and, according to Weaver, could support a population of 50 to 70 wolves.

As with elk, biologists can only speculate about the effects of wolf predation on mule deer, antelope, and other prey species, and on those species with which wolves may compete, animals such as coyotes, foxes, and cougars. "But we all agree," Varley said, "the only way we're going to find out is to try, to experiment."

What about the possible effects of wolves on Yellowstone's tenuous grizzly population? Weaver is optimistic.

"The interaction probably would be beneficial to bears," Weaver said. He explained that wolves would place greater stress on elk during the winters, forcing them to move, pushing them into marginal habitat, draining their energy reserves.

The result, aside from elk actually killed by wolves, would be more elk dead from starvation, stress, and related causes. Bears would have more elk carcasses to feed on in the spring, during the first critical weeks after hibernation.

Moreover, wolves would kill elk year round; and there is evidence that grizzlies can displace wolves from carcasses. "It adds up to a more stable source of protein for bears," Weaver said.

Of course, wolves might kill some bears, particularly bear cubs. "Overall, the effect [of wolves on bears] may be beneficial, if you're willing to lose a grizzly cub now and then," Varley said.

Biologically then, wolves in Yellowstone look good. Politically, their future looks brighter than it has in years. Further wrangling over recovery plans could take place during the writing of an environmental impact statement—a document most observers believe will be required. Then, it would be up to the agencies involved, principally the NPS and the Fish and Wildlife Service, to actually put wolves in Yellowstone National Park.

"Of the four species [peregrine falcon, whooping crane, grizzly, and wolf] that are threatened or endangered here," said Varley, "the Rocky Mountain wolf is the only one we don't have an active program of restoration for. This is the last one. If we can pull that off, we might have some semblance of a whole."

Christopher Cauble, a freelance writer and photographer, lives in Livingston, Montana, in part for the fly-fishing opportunities. A former newspaper reporter, Cauble was also a park ranger at Denali and Katmai. His last article for National Parks was on grizzlies.

Ellis Island

Continued from page 23

Britisher who wanted permission to sell small packets of Ellis Island dirt.

Also, the advertising of any Foundation "sponsors" who contribute large amounts in return for use of the official logo, as well as the program or product being sponsored, must meet with approval of the Foundation and the Park Service. A distiller offered to sponsor a "Liberty" hour, like a happy hour, in bars with half of the proceeds going to the Statue. The Foundation said no thanks.

Many of the charges of inappropriate or crass commercialization have been caused by uses of Statue of Liberty pictures that are not connected with Foundation-sponsored fund-raising, such as the television spot that shows the Statue with arm upraised to advertise an underarm deodorant.

"There was the rock radio station that put ads in the New York subway system with sunglasses on the Lady and a radio around her hip," said Ross Holland, "and the boot company that put cowboy boots on her, or the cookie company that had her holding a cookie. We have no control over these practices."

Anyone, anywhere can use photographs of the Statue, which are in the public domain. It is only the stylized official "logo" of the Foundation that can be marketed and controlled. Even NBC's use of the Statue as background for the opening of its evening news program is not "approved" by the Foundation, yet it is entirely legal. ABC, in fact, purchased the exclusive rights to broadcast the Statue's July celebration events, which are controlled by the Foundation.

Both the Foundation and the NPS were distressed by some of the aggressive fund-raising appeals and advertisements used by the firm that was originally in charge of marketing. One of its ads showed the Statue of Liberty lying on its back with the comment, "Don't let Liberty die." That marketing firm has

since been replaced; and, in 1984, Superintendent Moffitt started reviewing all advertisements, licensing agreements, and promotional materials. The Park Service views the various commercialization criticisms as a price it has to pay for the decision to go the private sector funding route to get the Statue and Ellis restored.

A number of conservation groups and private citizens have also raised questions about the fund-raising and commercialization. "The national fund-raising activities at the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation cannot and should not be considered as a precedent for other park projects," says Laura Beaty, NPCA cultural resources coordinator. "While the commercialism that surrounds this effort is acceptable for this project, based on its history of public contributions, NPCA would not like to see this type of resource exploitation used for other parks in the system.

"Also NPCA believes that the NPS should be responsible for making the decision on how or if the south part of Ellis is developed, based on public input. Advice to the Secretary of the Interior by the Ellis Island-Statue of Liberty Commission should be considered on this important decision, along with recommendations resulting from public hearings."

The Government Accounting Office investigation found no improprieties in the Foundation's fund-raising work or contracting. GAO also acknowledged that the Foundation used a very low portion of income—13 percent—for administration and fund-raising. GAO reported that 56 percent of the funds were raised at grassroots—from about 2,000,000 individuals, fraternal and civic organizations, and charitable and educational foundations as well as from 37,000 schools.

The practice of having schoolchildren contribute to restoration of the Statue and Ellis Island is not new. A similar appeal was made 100 years ago to schoolchildren during the fund-raising for building the pedes-

tal for the Statue, and later for installing elevators.

The involvement of today's schoolchildren also has spinoff benefits far exceeding the \$5 million that has come from their nickles, dimes, and quarters, says Superintendent Moffitt:

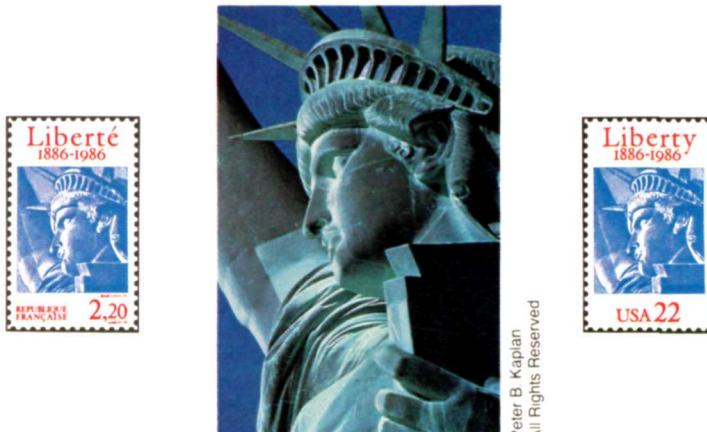
"The children have gained by it, too. Many teachers use the fund-raising event to help teach history, math, English, and citizenship. The result is that the schoolchildren, and adults as well, may gain a pride of ownership in the Statue and Ellis and a feeling for what they stand for."

In addition to what to do with the south part of Ellis, the biggest remaining issue is whether enough funds can be raised to finance restoration of the additional buildings in the north part and provide for a major interpretive exhibit of the peopling of America. Foundation President William F. May says he is confident the present target of \$265 million will be met, and that the Foundation will continue to work until 1992, if necessary, to raise the additional \$50 million needed to complete the task. Lee Iacocca, himself the son of immigrants who entered through Ellis Island, also has indicated he will continue with fund-raising.

Iacocca's commitment to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is so strong that he used his best-selling autobiography to ask the public for contributions. And he sees the meaning of these two monuments to be inextricably linked. "The Statue of Liberty," the book reads, "is just that—a beautiful symbol of what it means to be free. The reality is Ellis Island. Freedom is just the ticket of admission, but if you want to survive and prosper, there's a price to pay."

In addition to his many published works, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Robert Cahn has served the conservation cause in numerous capacities. His latest book, The Birth of the National Park Service, written with Horace Albright, was recently excerpted in National Parks.

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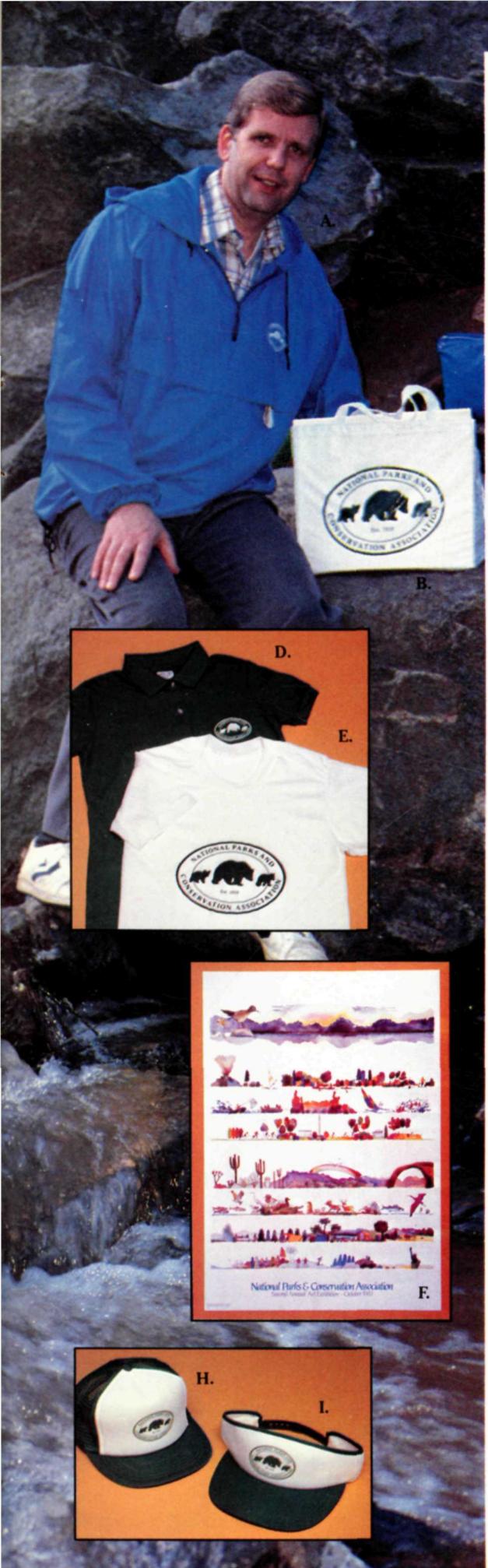
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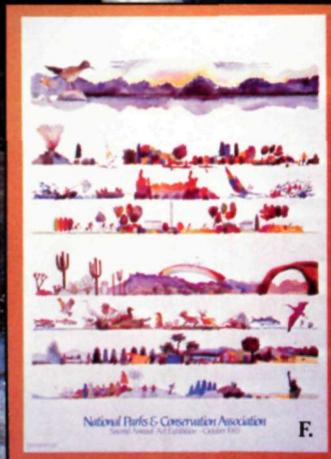


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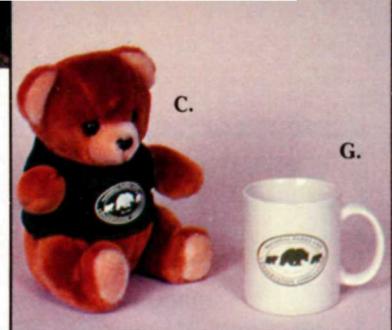
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Images

Peter B. Kaplan

by Marjorie Corbett

In photography circles, the name "Peter B." has become synonymous with photos of the Statue of Liberty. During the past few years, as preferred photographer for the restoration project, Peter B. Kaplan has lovingly documented every inch of the Lady, inside and out.

How did you get involved in the restoration project?

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commission came to me and wanted me to volunteer to take photographs for all kinds of projects. Being the hard, tough negotiator that I am, I said, "I do this for a living, I can't volunteer." Finally, I realized that if I didn't do it, they'd get somebody else to volunteer who wouldn't do as good a job as I would.

Do you have a favorite photo of the Statue?

Actually, I have three favorites. My most favorite is a pole photo taken of the hand in the foreground, and the Statue down below. I call it "Liberte, Mon Amour." Then, there is the bright pink sunset photo entitled "First Sunset." The third one is called "Moth, Not Butterfly." I was up at the foot of the Statue and I saw a moth had alighted on her skirt. It was a once-in-a-lifetime chance, and it happens to be one of my favorites. Turns out, in the archives, the NPS has another photo of the same species of moth on the Statue from 1931.

You are famous for pole photography. What gave you the idea?

I took my first pole photograph in 1974 from the top of the World Trade Center. The building was still under construction, so I was able to get out on the top ledge. I scrunched over the ledge and looked straight down, but somehow it didn't work. I was too close to the building to cap-



©Peter B. Kaplan 1986; photo by Laura Mueller

"It is quiet up there above the city. I like that sense of isolation and overall view."

ture the sense of height, so I got this idea to hang my camera out over the edge. I used a 15mm lens and attached my camera to a six-foot tripod and held it out over the edge.

Over the years I have perfected the technique. The pole is a 17-foot rod that collapses down to six feet. I use the pole to reach out over the side of the subject. I built a special rig that allows me to take the batteries out of the camera to make it lighter, and I use a battery box and a shutter release.

With my assistant standing next to me holding the box, I imagine the photo I want, then twist and turn the pole until it is in the desired position. Then, I call out to him, "Fire, fire, fire," when I want him to release the shutter.

I use a 35mm camera with an automatic exposure to avoid having to use a remote light meter. I generally bring several lenses ranging from 15mm to 600mm, and I use Kodachrome 64 film. I usually use a fisheye lens for pole photography.

You're a climber. Yet, I've read that you had a fear of heights.

Yes. I am something of an extremist, however, so while in the Army, I signed up to parachute. When parachuting, you either get over your fear, or you have a heart attack.

Now, I guess tall buildings appeal to me the same way a mountain appeals to me. It is very quiet up there above the city, and I like that sense of isolation and overall view. I call it my urban wilderness.

Has your fear of heights caused you to be more safety conscious?

I follow strict safety rules. When I'm shooting high above the city, I wear an iron-worker's safety belt and a pair of high-top sneakers made for the Israeli army for sure footing. I had special vests made with padded compartments and Velcro closures to protect my equipment.

Prior to the Statue project, what were you doing?

I started out as a nature photographer. In 1975, I did a photo essay on the California condor. I also spent four months studying and photographing rattlesnakes. I kept five rattlers in my New York apartment. The glass front of the cages opened so I could photograph the snakes without glare.

I used a high-speed Hulcher camera like those used by NASA for space photography. I shot 85 frames per second and used strobe lighting. From that came probably the first published series of a rattler striking and killing its prey in its natural environment.

You have spent so much time photographing the Statue, how do you feel about her?

I love the Statue. It has become a real part of my life. I find that everybody who works on the restoration is just as obsessed as I am. She seems to have almost a magical power that just draws you in.

She is an incredibly beautiful woman, and an incredibly beautiful sculpture.

Marjorie Corbett is a regular contributor to National Parks.



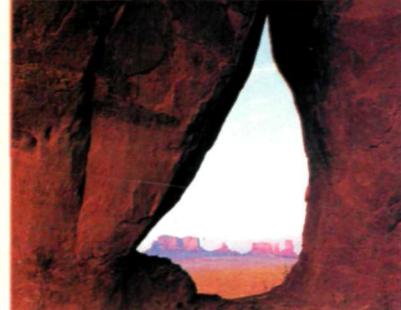
Empire State Building and Chrysler Building; © Peter B. Kaplan 1986

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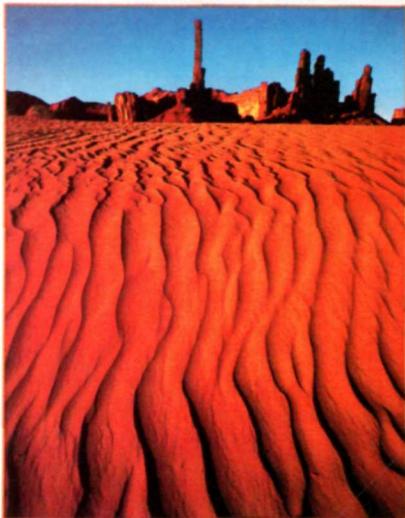
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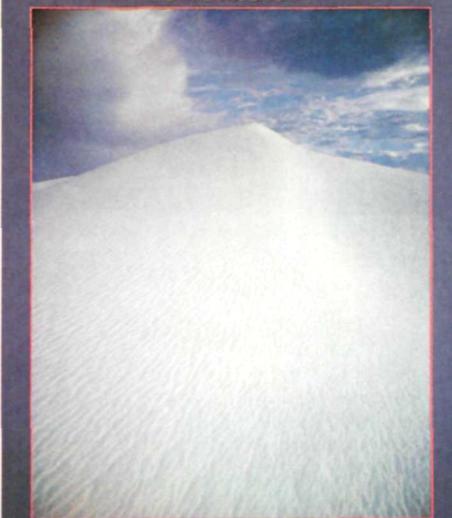
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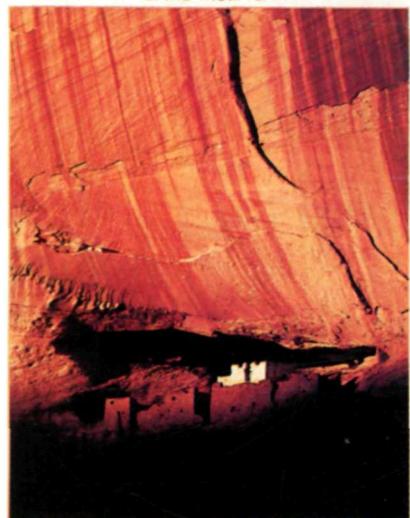
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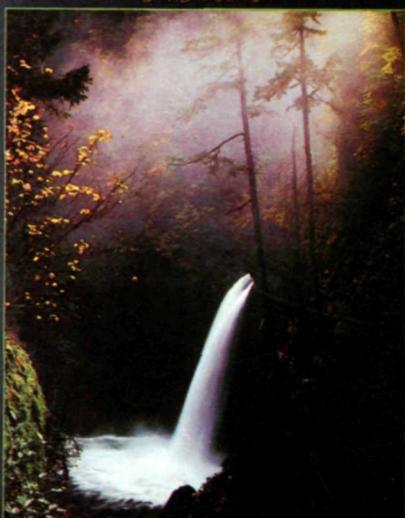
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NPCA Report

Conservationists Shape Solution to Deficit

"We cannot allow a crisis to exist on our public lands when there are straightforward ways to correct our deficit problems by closing tax loopholes," said NPCA President Paul Pritchard in his message to the press at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., on May 1.

Representatives of seven major environmental organizations, including NPCA, convened the forum to publicize a remedy for restoring the health of environmental programs and trimming the deficit. *The Environmental Solution to the Deficit Dilemma*, published jointly by the seven groups, offers an answer to the deficit crunch: Those who pollute or exploit natural resources should be the first to make a down payment on the deficit.

The report projects the potential grim results of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. The National Park Service could suffer a \$90-million budget cut in Fiscal Year (FY) 1987, which, said Pritchard, "would severely cripple the Park Service's ability to preserve the 337 units of the system, especially when visitors are expected to flock to parks in record numbers as more Americans vacation at home rather than abroad."

The parks could be protected from

drastic cuts if the tax reforms advocated by the environmentalists' report are implemented. By closing tax loopholes for polluters and introducing three new taxes, the federal government would raise at least \$80 billion in FY 1987 alone—more than twice the money needed to meet the 1987 deficit target. Eleven loopholes would be repealed, among them:

- the investment tax credit, which provides incentive (in the form of a \$2-billion federal subsidy) for electric utility companies to make multi-billion-dollar investments in nuclear and coal plants, rather than in renewable energy sources;
- the accelerated cost recovery system—the single largest subsidy for utilities—which enables corporations to depreciate their assets for tax purposes faster than their true depreciation, thus encouraging investment in massive construction projects;
- capital gains for draining and filling wetlands, and converting highly erodible lands to cropland;
- percentage depletion and water depletion allowances, which provide an incentive for industries to withdraw excessive amounts of groundwater for crop irrigation.

The new taxes, with dividends for the environment, would include:

- *Mineral severance tax*, which would tax companies for minerals they mine on public domain lands at the same rate as minerals mined on private lands (1987 revenue: at least \$120 million);
- *Sulphur dioxide tax* of \$830 per ton for these emissions (1987 revenue:

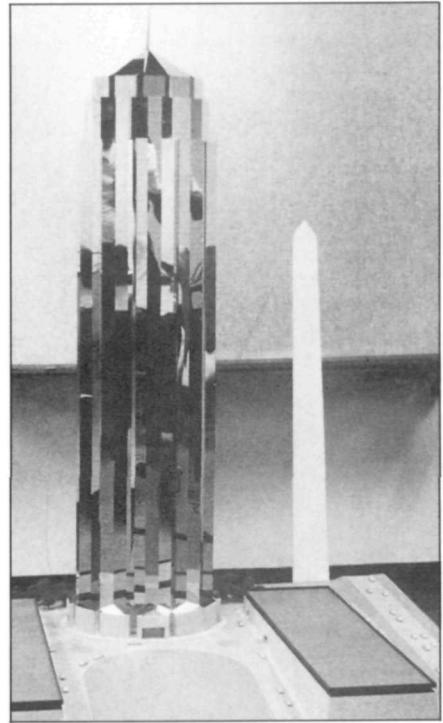
about \$9.7 billion). As a dividend, the tax would diminish emissions—the culprit behind acid rain—by as much as 10.3 million tons in the 31 eastern states alone.

- *Nonrenewable energy tax*, a three percent tax, based on the assessed value of the recovered resources. The tax would prevent environmental destruction associated with energy development and production of oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium (1987 revenue: \$10 billion).

To receive a copy of *The Environmental Solution to the Deficit Dilemma*, write John Mack, National Wildlife Federation, Office of Legislative Affairs, 1412 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Potomac Tower Would Ruin Views from Capital Parks

Prince George's County, Maryland—just south of Washington, D.C.—has secured Potomac riverfront access for its PortAmerica building. Seen in a scaled comparison to the Washington Monument (below), it would be the tallest building between New York and Atlanta, visible from national capital parks and, says NPCA, demeaning to our national monuments.



National Capital Planning Commission

Although interpretive programs, such as the one at Death Valley (below), are at the heart of the NPS mission, they may be jeopardized by Gramm-Rudman cuts.



Janet Mendelsohn; Courtesy of Conservation Foundation

Hawaii Land Exchange Stops Drilling Threat

During the past few years, Kilauea Volcano has been extremely active, spewing ash, cinders, and lava. NPCA's National Park Trust has also been active—in efforts to protect Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and the volcano itself from geothermal threats. Now, those efforts have been rewarded.

The park contains the last pristine rain forest on the island of Hawaii, and is renowned for its luxuriant and rare vegetation and for its wildlife. A geothermal drilling project on a ten-mile stretch of private land along the edge of the park would have filled the air with pollution and the sound of drilling.

The novel, National Park Trust solution involves two land exchanges. The first will be between the state and the private landowner, the second between the state and the Interior Department.

On April 17, Hawaii senators Daniel Inouye (D) and Spark Matsunaga (D), backed by Hawaii's House delegation, introduced the Act to Add Certain Lands to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and for Other Purposes (S. 2320). The bill would

add this private site to the national park, augmenting the 229,177-acre park by 5,650 acres.

The protracted dispute over the drilling operation began in 1982, when the owner of the Campbell Estate and True/Mid-Pacific Geothermal Venture sought to explore and develop geothermal energy on a 21,000-acre site adjacent to the park. At the heart of the private property is an official state conservation area that shares with the park a rare and enchanting tree fern forest, featuring giant ferns that arch overhead. Growing to heights of almost 15 feet, this vegetation attracts the world's foremost botanists.

The site's internationally acclaimed features apparently failed to impress the Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources. In 1984, the state agency approved the geothermal project, even though much of the land was zoned a state natural area worthy of protection. The state ignored the strenuous objections of the Volcano Community Association, led by Ken Kupchak, on whose behalf NPCA filed a legal brief.

At the height of the controversy, Kilauea erupted, pouring lava over a proposed geothermal test site. After this timely act, the state reversed its

A federal-state-private land exchange will protect this world-renowned fern forest in Hawaii Volcanoes from the noise and fumes of geothermal drilling.



decision, and, in cooperation with the Trust, engineered the exchange plan.

The landowner and the energy outfit came away with an even more promising site for geothermal resources, one that does not lie in Kilauea's rift zone. Resolution, however, remains with Congress.

Pritchard Named Advisor To Recreation Commission

Nineteen prominent environment, recreation, and political experts, including NPCA President Paul Pritchard, have been named senior advisors to the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors.

"Americans care deeply about recreation," said Pritchard, "and the Commission will have to come up with creative ideas to satisfy and fund recreation needs of the future. The role of advisor is an honor and a great responsibility to help provide the best information possible."

Also named as advisors are Lois Anderson, president of Gadabout Tours; Robert Anderson, former chairman of Atlantic Richfield; Willard Brown, director of AmeriTrust Company; Angela Buchanan, former U.S. Treasurer; Howard (Bo) Callaway, former U.S. Representative; James Calloway, director of Recreation and Leisure Studies, Gallaudet College; Marion Clawson, senior fellow emeritus of Resources for the Future; Henry Diamond, former commissioner of New York's Department of Environmental Conservation; Benjamin Emory, president of Land Trust Exchange; Drew Lewis, chairman of Union Pacific Railroad; Richard Nunis, president of the Disney Corporation's Outdoor Recreation Division; Nathaniel Reed, former Interior Assistant Secretary; William Reilly, president of World Wildlife/Conservation Foundation; William Ruckelshaus, former EPA Administrator; Richard Trudeau, former manager of East Bay Regional Parks, Calif.; Stewart Udall, former Interior Secretary; Douglas Wheeler, executive director of Sierra Club; and John Whitaker, former Interior Undersecretary.

News Update

Pesticides Halted

at Point Reyes. Superintendent John Sansing has enacted a moratorium on spraying the herbicide 2,4-D at Point Reyes National Seashore on the coast of northern California.

Ranchers, who lease back their land from the NPS, have used the herbicide to kill thistles, which thrive around manure piles and corrals. Last year, of the 25 ranchers within park boundaries, eight sprayed the toxic substance. The NPS said the spraying went against NPS regulations. After two spraying accidents and a health complaint, the state and the park worked together, the state refusing to issue permits for the pesticide. The ban went into effect and no one has complained.

Rails-to-Trails Lawsuit. NPCA and seven other environmental groups filed suit against the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) on May 30. The ICC has given railroad companies the right to decide if an unused railroad track corridor should be converted to trails or not. Environmentalists say that, according to law, "abandoned railroad rights-of-way must be assigned to eligible

public agencies or qualified private organizations for trail use upon request." These abandoned rail corridors fill a valuable role because of the increasing need for urban recreational space.

Park Service Narrows Field for River Park. By midsummer, the NPS expects to have approximately a dozen finalists for the national river park that Director Mott hopes Congress will authorize. Mott wants to find a river that will show the American public what a complete river system—from source to mouth—is like. Right now, the NPS is working on narrowing the field to 40.

Utah Wilderness Hearing. At a May 15 Bureau of Land Management hearing in Salt Lake City, Terri Martin, NPCA Rocky Mountain regional representative, testified in support of a 5.1-million-acre Utah wilderness proposal. The Utah Wilderness Coalition, of which NPCA is a member, believes this amount of wilderness is necessary to support increasing visitation and to round out protections for the 13 national parks, monuments, and recreation areas in the state. The scenery in southern Utah is spectacular, but the state's protected park system lands add up to less acreage than that found in Yellowstone National Park.

NPCA Urges Measures To Limit Park Overflights

Congress has recognized that air flights over parks are not a minor annoyance, but a real affliction for both park visitors and wildlife. At May 22 hearings, NPCA commented on the National Parks Overflights Bill (H.R. 4430), which calls for a study to determine the appropriate minimum altitude for flights over National Park System units.

NPCA's testimony included a first-hand account of the problem by Southwest/California Representative Russ Butcher: "At Yosemite, in the half-light and calm of dusk, we recently heard the deafening scream of a jet aircraft over the granite cliffs—possibly a military training flight. . . . So all-pervasive was the sound that it flooded the valley with the echoing noise." Not only does such noise intrude on the solitude of unspoiled areas, but it also scares wildlife and produces vibrations that can actually damage fragile geologic formations.

NPCA recommended a number of preventive measures that T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA Vice President for Conservation Policy, sees as essen-

tial to any overflight legislation. He stressed the need for regulations with teeth, rather than voluntary compliance. And, he said, these regulations should apply to all aircraft, whether helicopters or fixed-wing; air tours, commercial flights, or military exercises.

"Aircraft should meet meaningful sound standards or else simply not be allowed to fly over national parklands," Jarvis said.

NPCA has recommended that the scope of the congressional study be expanded beyond the minimum flight elevations to explore possible flight-free zones and bans on all but emergency flights during certain hours or times of the year. Although the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) issued an advisory, which requests pilots to fly no lower than 2,000 feet from the uppermost canyon or valley rim of any park area, Jarvis said, "It has been virtually ignored from the day it was issued."

NPCA says the proposed study should determine whether the FAA advisory—or a variation thereof—should be strengthened by making it a federal regulation or law. Further, the association said any study of

overflights should include Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks, where military training flights "regularly zoom down the wild canyons," and Bryce Canyon National Park.

In NPCA's testimony, Jarvis did recommend that the Grand Canyon not be included in the proposed study. Aircraft overflights have already been the subject of an intensive, two-year study at the park. The problem, said Jarvis, is "the number-one resource management issue" at Grand Canyon; resolution cannot wait for another study.

Hikers and other visitors in search of the Canyon's awesome tranquility "often have their sense of peace shattered by the whine or roar of an airplane close overhead." Summer visitors at Point Sublime on the Canyon's North Rim "are greeted by a steady parade of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft." In addition to the scheduled flights are "unauthorized military joy-riding flights."

In the case of the Grand Canyon, Jarvis said, the NPS should "make its recommendations for resolving the overflight issue as soon as possible." The issue is urgent; it "cries out for resolution now."

Mott Reveals Strategies To Carry Out 12-Point Plan

Just after he was appointed director of the National Park Service in 1985, William Penn Mott, Jr., announced a 12-point plan for the park system. On April 29, Director Mott released his action agenda for carrying out the 12 points.

NPCA strongly supports the intent of Mott's 32 specific proposals, but is concerned that he may find resistance to his ideas within the Interior Department. In addition, the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction act could put a big dent in the proposal.

At a press conference to announce his action plan, Mott was firm in stating that additional funds from potential entrance-fee increases should be earmarked for interpretation, resource management, research, and maintenance for the parks. As Mott stated:

"I think people are beginning to feel—if we can't save the grizzly and we can't save the Florida pan-

ther, we may not be able to save ourselves."

In discussing the rumors that some National Park System areas may have to be closed or transferred to other agencies because of budget cutbacks, Mott said, "Maggie Walker, a simple little home, is just as important as Yosemite. There are 337 jewels in the crown. They all have values and that's what makes the park system."

The director said he expects a 20 percent increase in visitation this year, because of fear of terrorism abroad. With annual visitation at 347 million for 1985, overuse is already a fact, yet the action plan does not specifically address this growing problem.

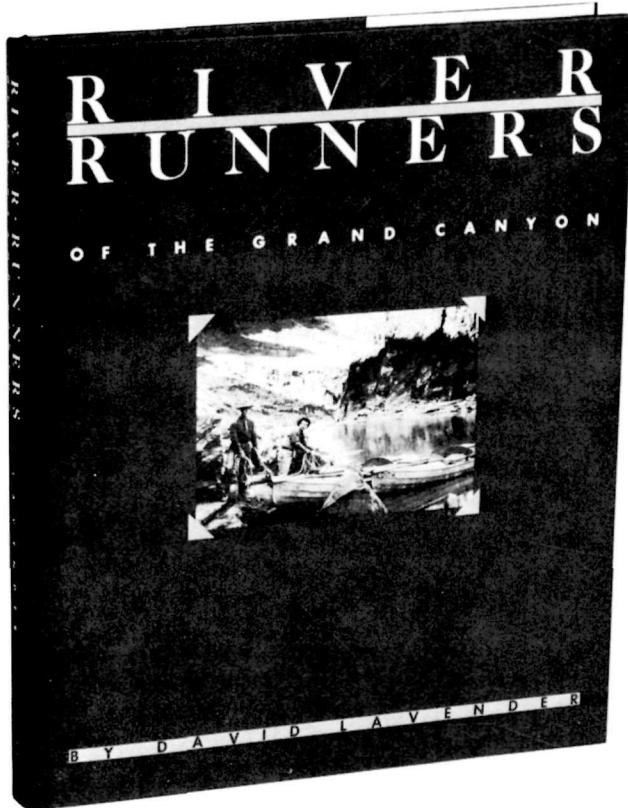
The plan does say that the NPS should pursue the idea of interagency cooperation, especially when actions on adjacent federal lands threaten park resources. In his comments on this aspect of the director's plan, NPCA President Paul Pritchard said:

"Despite support from [Interior

Undersecretary Anne McLaughlin's] office for conflict resolution among Interior agencies over threats to the parks, the Administration's record is abysmally bad. However, endorsement of and active work to implement Director Mott's plan offers the Administration a golden opportunity to make up lost time."

Some of the highlights of Mott's action agenda include:

- emphasizing entire ecosystems in resource planning;
- ensuring recreational resources for an "increasingly urbanized America";
- preparing annual natural and cultural resource reports for the park system;
- protecting park resources and visitors from the effects of off-road vehicles and overflights;
- establishing a Horace Albright Fund to allow NPS employees to enhance their professional skills;
- urging the inclusion of a tallgrass prairie park and other natural and cultural areas not yet represented in the system.



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Poll Says Americans Want Natural Areas Preserved

A new poll conducted for the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO) found that 81 percent of respondents "strongly agree" that government action is needed to preserve natural areas for future generations. The Market Opinion Research public opinion poll found that most respondents want more urban parks and more access to waterfront areas.

According to the poll, "Members of the adult public recognize that natural beauty cannot be recreated. Once lost, it may be gone forever. They want future generations to know an America with many examples of the woods, waters, and habitats that the country had in its less populated state."

Based on telephone interviews with 2,000 adults across the country, the poll found that most individuals select park destinations on the basis

of natural beauty. Crowding was cited as the second most important factor.

Of those polled, 82 percent are willing to be taxed to finance the preservation of natural areas. Most people said, however, that user fees should be used to maintain existing recreation and park areas.

In addition, the majority said being with family and friends and the concern for health and fitness are the greatest reasons for pursuing recreation. The most popular activities are walking and driving for pleasure, sightseeing, swimming, and picnicking.

The poll, underwritten by the National Geographic Society, was presented to PCAO at its April meeting in the Great Smoky Mountains. The results of the poll will be incorporated into the Commission's effort to determine recreational demand. The Commission is scheduled to report its findings to the President in December.

NPCA Lauds Bill to Help Countries Create Parks

NPCA President Paul Pritchard testified in April on a bipartisan bill to add needed muscle to this country's international outreach of conservation and cultural programs.

While endorsing the International Assistance Bill (H.R. 4568), Pritchard also took the opportunity to request adequate funding for a major vehicle of such efforts—the National Park Service's International Affairs Office, which offers park counseling to countries around the world.

The House legislation, which was introduced by a group of congressmen on April 10, applies to the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as well as the International Affairs Office. Under the legislation, both would continue—and expand—their assistance to the Agency for International Development (AID) and other groups that help developing countries.

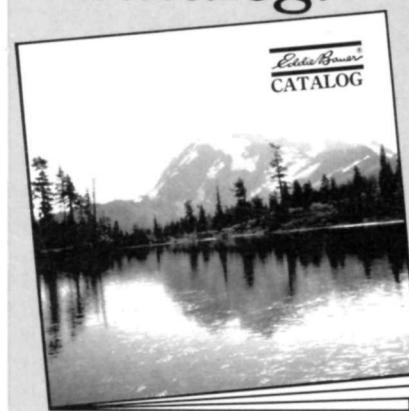
In his testimony, Pritchard pointed out that "a reliable funding base" would enable the NPS International Affairs Office to set up regional training centers around the

world, which would ultimately be staffed by people from those countries. As it is, he said, the NPS office "barely receives enough funding to maintain its present mission."

In Fiscal Year 1987, the NPS international affairs budget will barely cover salaries. At the same time, the office has a backlog of 163 requests for assistance abroad. For example, the U.S.-China Cultural Accord, renewed by President Reagan in 1984, requires the NPS to help China create and manage national parks and historic areas. According to the agreement, Chinese officials would come to this country for training in park management, wildlife protection, and other areas.

Beyond these initiatives are unexplored opportunities, Pritchard noted. The United States and the Soviet Union have cooperated in attempts to protect the polar bear; yet, the countries have not explored the possibility of coordinating archaeological research of the Bering Land Bridge region. By pooling our knowledge, said Pritchard, we could begin to "unravel the mystery of North American settlement."

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NPCA Targets Flaws In Geothermal Bill

Companies drilling for geothermal energy resources will have a stronger grip on the land if a bill introduced in April clears Congress. The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1985 (S. 1322) were introduced by senators Chic Hecht (R-Nev.), Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), and Daniel Evans (R-Wash.) to relax restrictions in the 1970 law, which set a ten-year limit on geothermal leases.

Companies producing geothermal energy for everything from large generators to space heaters could continue to plumb the ground for up to 40 years, as long as the steam is produced in commercial quantities.

Geothermal leases issued on or after July 27, 1984, could be extended for successive five-year periods, but no more than 15 years in all. If a company fails to produce electricity or sell it on a commercial level, the plants revert to the government.

What the bill lacks are protections for the lands being explored and developed, as well as protections from the effects of high-decibel drilling, noxious fumes, new roads, pipelines, and industrial plants on nearby parkland. T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA Vice President for Conservation Policy, addressed this void in his testimony at S. 1322 hearings.

He pointed out that many scientists maintain that geothermal "exploitation" poses major threats to any nearby park geysers. Of the world's ten major geyser areas, only three—including Yellowstone Park—have been left undisturbed, said Jarvis. In 1961, Beowawe Geyser in Nevada stopped flowing because nearby geothermal wells were allowed to discharge.

More than 100 geothermal lease applications are pending for 175,000-acre Island Park, a geothermal area adjacent to Yellowstone and 13 miles from Old Faithful geyser. Lassen Volcanic National Park in California,

with its active volcano and boiling springs, is only 15 miles from an area where 38 lease applications are pending.

In Oregon, a controversy is brewing over geothermal leases for national forest land surrounding Crater Lake National Park. Research shows that thermal input at the bottom of Crater Lake is one reason the lake is so clear.

Jarvis recommended a number of provisions to forestall damage to national parks. They include:

- The bill "must include specific park protection language generic to any of the 21 park units with significant thermal features. . . ."
- Before commencing geothermal development near any park, a company must show conclusively that there is no link between the leased geothermal resources and park thermal features.
- The Interior Secretary should immediately halt development that is damaging park resources.

Utah Senators Push Bill To Pave Scenic Burr Trail

Burr Trail, a 66-mile dirt road, passes through some of Utah's most remote and majestic backcountry. The Burr Trail National Rural Scenic Road Act (S. 2265), introduced on March 27 by Utah senators Jake Garn (R) and Orin Hatch (R), would, as its name indicates, designate the trail as a national rural scenic road managed by the National Park Service. But the senators' plans for graveling and paving would contradict the road's new title.

The bill calls for greatly expanding the current 13-foot width, and authorizes virtually unlimited realignment, regrading, and construction of two bridges—changes critics claim would irrevocably transform the rural character of the road. Also, blasting may occur in fragile areas so that switchbacks can be widened to accommodate tour buses.

Testifying on the legislation this spring, NPCA Rocky Mountain Regional Representative Terri Martin expressed concern over the bill's "vague reversion clause," which could transfer management of the

road to the state. She also pointed out that although the effect of the paving on surrounding NPS and Bureau of Land Management wild lands has sparked most of the dispute, the bill leaves resolution of this and other critical issues to "back-room negotiations."

The extent of construction will be determined in a separate contract between the Interior Secretary and the state—*after* the bill is passed. "Even more troubling," she said, the bill makes NPS administration of the road contingent upon state and NPS agreement to the contract.

The Burr Trail bill, Martin pointed out, is noteworthy for what it does not include. The bill provides for no additional funding for managing and maintaining the road, no planning and management, and no adequate environmental analysis, even though upgrading the road could encourage haphazard roadside development and mineral extraction.

The Hatch and Garn measure calls for graveling 55.5 miles of the road and paving 9.5 miles. Where the trail descends to the bottom of Long Canyon is breathtaking and ecologi-

cally fragile; yet, this is one of the segments slated for paving.

From Utah Highway 12 near Boulder to Highway 276 near Bullfrog Marina on Lake Powell, Burr Trail winds through slickrock canyons, past massive rock formations and sandstone cliffs that open onto sweeping desert panoramas—more than one million acres of wild land. The road also provides access to hiking corridors in the acclaimed Escalante River Canyon.

The proposed construction would cost at least \$16 million, of which \$7.7 million would be federal funds. Calling this an "imprudent expenditure," Martin argued that the money is sorely needed for other park priorities.

Martin also questioned Hatch and Garn's claim that an updated trail will benefit Utah's tourism industry. Indeed, the very backcountry character of the trail is a growing attraction to visitors, she said. Moreover, an equally scenic road—the Boulder Mountain Highway—leads to local attractions. And the Boulder Mountain Highway paving was just completed last year.

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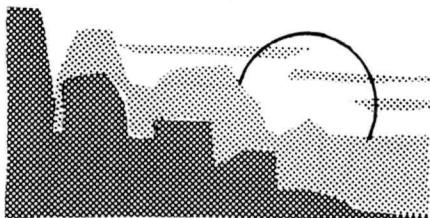
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Groundswell of Park Support In Latin American Countries

A grassroots conservation movement is burgeoning throughout Latin America, with citizen groups springing up in a number of countries. At least 40 such groups exist in Peru, and there is a burst of citizen organizations and activity in Brazil and Argentina, according to Thomas Cobb, an NPCA National Park Action Program representative.

He notes that in Guatemala, citizen groups are forming an umbrella organization. And Costa Rica—where the national park movement seems to have generated broad public appeal resulting in strong support for the country's parks—is widely regarded as a success model for national park efforts in the so-called "neotropics."

In March, Cobb represented NPCA at the 27th meeting of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). The meeting, held in Argentina's Huapi National Park in San Carlos de Bariloche, brought together conservationists from 22 countries. Although the majority was from Central and South America, the National Park Service International Af-

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fairs Office and other organizations from the United States were represented.

The presentation that stirred the most discussion was given by J. Machlis of the University of Idaho. Machlis related that, among the hundreds of threats to Latin American parks, are lack of trained personnel, public support, and funding. Soil erosion, mining, grazing, and—more exotically—guerrilla warfare, smuggling, and marijuana growing are also problems.

Unlike conservationists in this country, said Cobb, Latin American groups, while eager to organize, apparently wish to do so as an official arm of a public agency. The conferees also expressed an overriding desire for informative publications and planning materials, particularly from the United States.

"Our National Park System is looked upon as the world's outstanding comparative model," Cobb said.

Costa Rica has applied to host the 1988 meeting of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas; and Panama—in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution—hopes to host the next World Parks Conference, which is held every ten years by the CNPPA.

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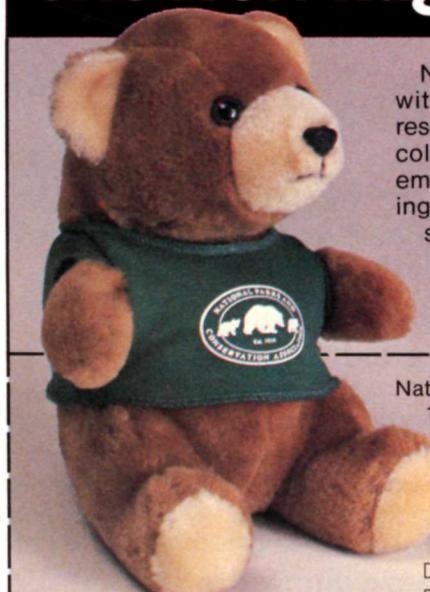
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Crater Lake

Few places on earth command overwhelming awe from observers, but Crater Lake, in the southwest corner of Oregon, certainly does. Even in a region of volcanic wonders, Crater Lake can only be described in superlatives. Stories of the deep blue lake can never prepare visitors for their first breathtaking look from the brink of this huge *caldera* (a Spanish term for caldron), which is 4,000 feet deep and six miles wide. Even seasoned travelers gasp at the 29-mile circle of cliffs, tinted in subtle shades and fringed with hemlock, fir, and pine: all this reflected in a lake of incredible blue.

No one stands on the rim for long without wondering what stupendous forces created this beautiful place. Many visitors recognize that the gentle slopes outside the rim resemble the sides of other Cascade volcanoes, so it is not difficult to imagine that a similar mountain once stood here. The story of its growth and destruction is revealed in the walls of the caldera containing the lake.

Mount Mazama, the remains of which enclose Crater Lake, began to form less than 700,000 years ago. It rose from a foundation of older volcanic rocks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level and probably attained an elevation of as much as 12,000 feet. From the angle of the lava on the wall of the caldera, geologists calculate that the major vent of the Mount Mazama cone was not directly above the center of Crater Lake; instead, it was almost a mile south.

Geologists disagree as to what was happening beneath Mount Mazama several thousand years ago. Whatever went on under the volcano, the stage was set for the tremendous eruptions. According to one estimate, some 25 cubic miles of material erupted from Mount Mazama during the series of explosions. When the last of the ash settled, an awesome sight was revealed. The mountain had disappeared; in its place was a huge caldera.

Excerpted from Crater Lake: The Story Behind the Scenery, by Ronald G. Warfield, Lee Jillerat, Larry Smith; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114. \$4.50 postpaid.



Lloyd Smith

THE CREATION OF CRATER LAKE ACCORDING TO THE MODOC TRIBE

Long ago, the Spirit of the Mountain often came and talked with the People. Sometimes the Chief of the Below World would come up from his home inside the earth and stand on top of the high mountain that used to be. At that time, no lake was up there.

One time, while the Chief of the Below World was on earth, he saw Loha, the beautiful daughter of the tribal chief. The Chief of the Below World told her of his love and asked her to return with him to his lodge inside the mountain and thus attain

eternal life. The maiden refused and hid herself. The Chief of the Below World became very angry. In a voice like thunder, he swore that he would destroy the people of Loha with the Curse of Fire.

As he rushed through the opening and stood upon the mountain, the mighty form of the Chief of the Above World was seen descending from the sky to the top of Mount Shasta. From their mountain tops, the two spirit chiefs began furious battle. Mountains shook and crumbled. Red hot rocks as large as hills were hurled through the skies. An ocean of fire spewed out, devouring the forests, with the flames sweep-

ing on until they reached the homes of the People.

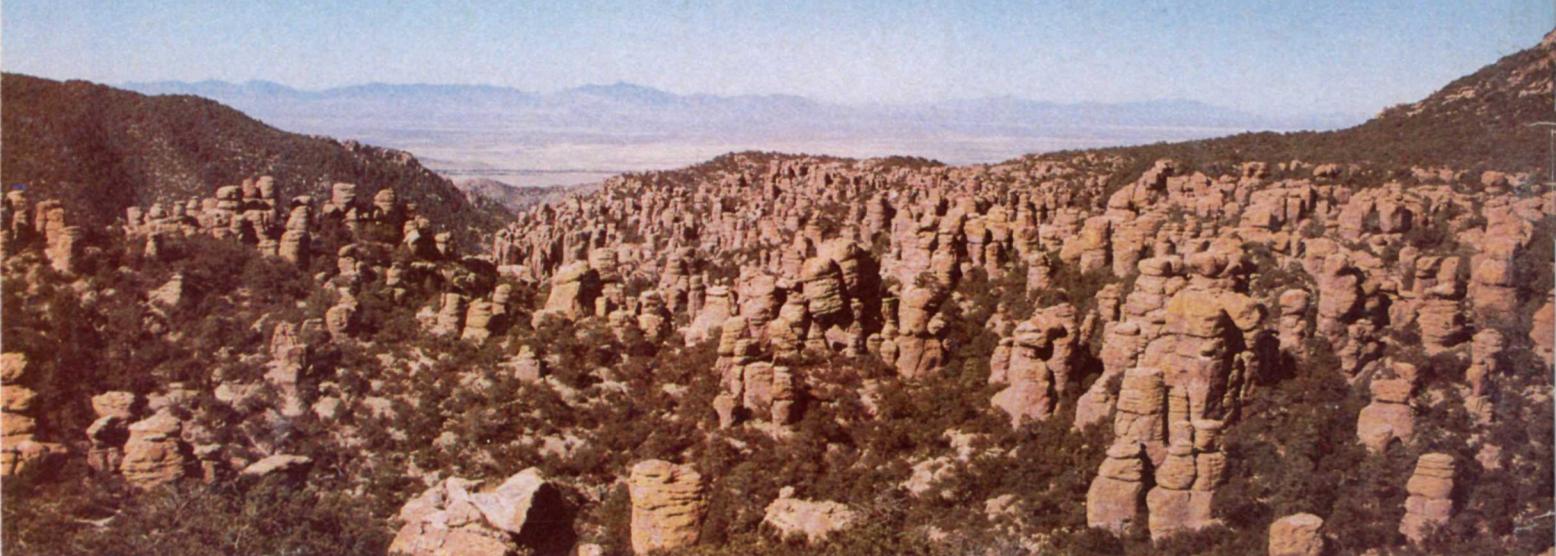
Fleeing in terror before it, the People found refuge in the waters of Klamath Lake. As the men prayed to the Chief of the Above World for safety, they realized only a living sacrifice would turn away the wrath of fire. Two medicine men, the oldest and the most revered, rose from the water and started toward the mountain of the Chief of the Below World. When they reached the top, they jumped in the pit of fire. The Chief of the Above World saw this brave act and drove the Chief of the Below World back to his home.

When the morning sun rose, the

high mountain was gone. The Chief of the Above World quartered the fallen chief and cast the head into the fire pit. Today it lies where it fell and strangers call it Wizard Island.

The stones within the chasm soon ceased their groanings when the Chief of the Below World's body was destroyed. The fires died in great clouds of smoke. All became dark and still. The bereaved People gathered around the edge of the silent abyss and shed their tears for the fate of their chief. Their tears fell within the dark pit. Today, the tears shine as clear and silent as the day they fell. We know those tears as Crater Lake.

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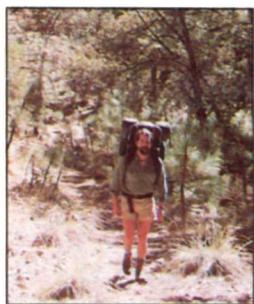
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