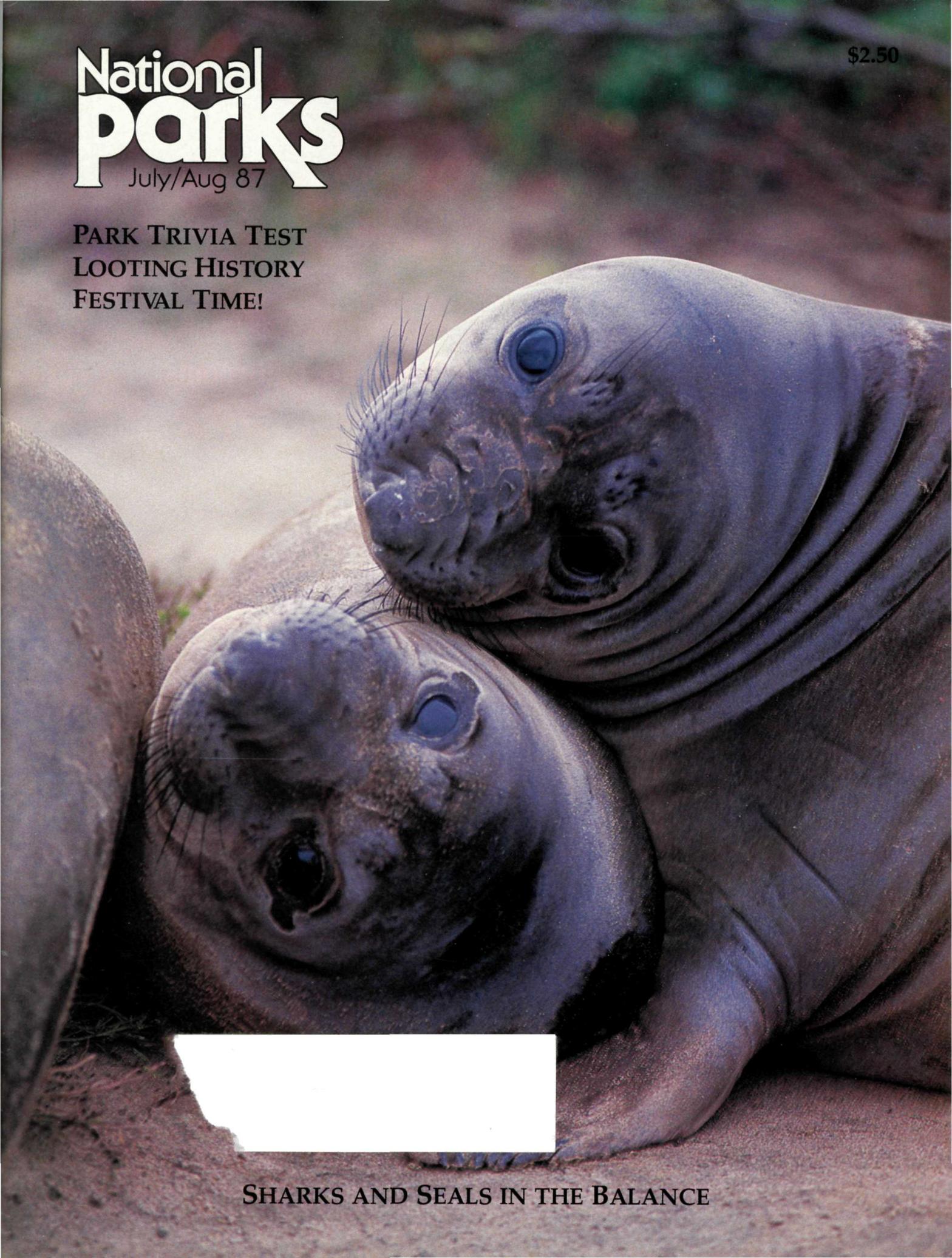


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The magazine of the National Parks and Conservation Association

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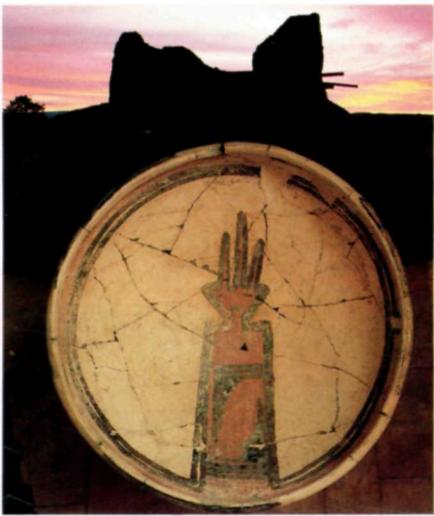
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Cover: Northern elephant seals, by Frank S. Balthis
Pinnipeds—fin-footed marine mammals such as seals and sea lions—are thriving along the West Coast because a 1972 law now protects them.

Established in 1919, the National Parks and Conservation Association is the only national, nonprofit, membership organization that focuses on defending, promoting, and improving our country's National Park System while educating the public about the parks.

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David Muench

Violating History, page 26

Editor's Note: Clean air is not a "sexy" issue like grizzlies or Florida panthers. The best you can say about a photo of clean air is that nothing visually intrudes upon your view. Clean air issues are full of complicated chemical formulas and emissions statistics. Despite the fact that study after study says that air pollution is harming the environment, there seems to be no easy solutions. Congress still has not reauthorized the Clean Air Act. Representative Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman of the Energy Committee, is, after all, from the car-manufacturing state. And Interior Secretary Donald Hodel thinks dark glasses and sunblock will counter the ozone problem. Clean-air issues are amorphous, and it's a lot easier to stick with issues that play well to the audience. But when air problems become noticeable to all, they will be pervasive enough to affect every aspect of our world.

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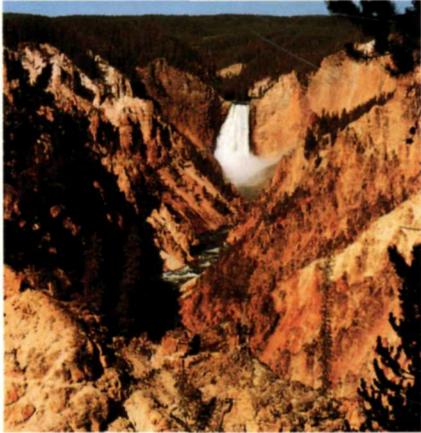
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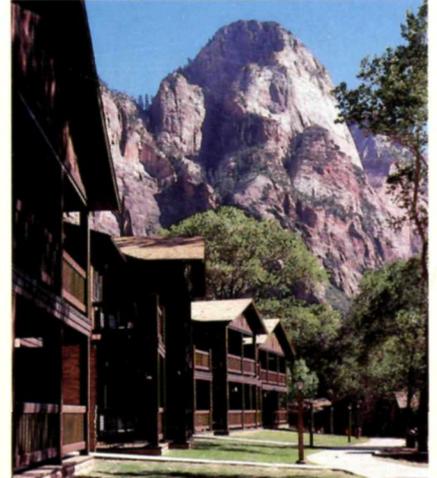
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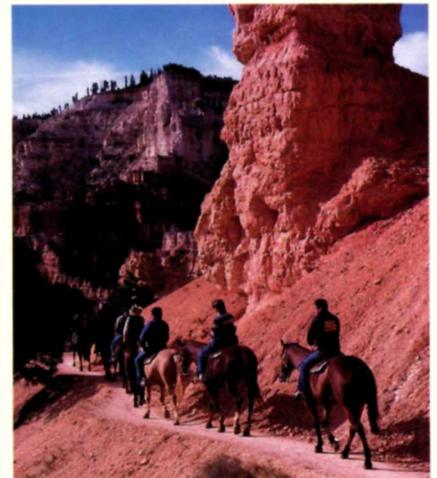
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Clean Air Should Start in the Parks

One of the most difficult issues to understand is the importance of clean air. Sure, we all want to know that the air we breathe is pure. No one wants to hear that his or her community has an air pollution alert, that it is not safe for children or the elderly to venture outside their homes. But do we worry about clean air in the parks? Is it crucial that we do?

Having clean air in the parks *is* crucial. Because many of our national parks are classified as Class I—that is, the air in these places should be of the highest, most pristine quality—air quality in the parks sets the standard for the rest of the country. Besides, the air in the parks may be the air we breathe the next day in our hometowns. For instance, pollutants spewed into the air by power plants, cars, and other sources can last for long periods in the atmosphere and can affect lands far away from the source.

Another reason for concern about park air quality is that pollutants in the air can obscure the scenery. On many days, the visual pollution is so bad at Grand Canyon that visitors cannot see from one rim to the other. In fact, loss of visibility due to air pollution affects parks across the country, from Shenandoah to the Channel Islands.

We have a visibility provision in the current Clean Air Act that identifies important parks and attempts to stop any significant deterioration in the air. Unfortunately, the federal government has done little recently to protect park air quality, including visibility.

Most of the great natural parks—such as the Smokies, the Everglades, and the Redwoods—are highly sensitive portions of an ecosystem, and often the last vestige of a great natural system that has been decimated by development. The American people have set aside these park areas in order to protect them. Yet, acid rain can destroy all that we have sought to protect. Germany's Black Forest is a frightening example of this sort of loss. In the center of one of Germany's national parks I saw conifers with bark scaling off their trunks, limbs stripped of their needles and dying because of acid rain. That was in 1983. Today, as much as 50 percent of Germany's forests may be in jeopardy.

Forests and lakes are not the only resources being threatened by this form of air pollution. Scientific evidence shows that acid rain is also eating away our cultural resources: monuments, the Statue of Liberty, battlefield gravemarkers, the ancient pueblos in Chaco Canyon.

The arguments against air pollution go on. But the bottom line is that we still need crucial legislation. We have been waiting for years for presidential leadership and congressional action. Not only do we need legislation to address the acid rain problem, we need comprehensive legislation to strengthen the Clean Air Act so that all air quality issues, including visibility, are resolved. All the while a nation waits; and all the while the air gets more and more polluted.

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Coalition Meets to Discuss Strategies for Yellowstone

The fourth annual meeting of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition took place May 29-31 at Yellowstone National Park.

The coalition is comprised of 50 organizations, including NPCA, and 1,600 individual members from all sections of the nation.

More than 300 coalition members and observers heard scientific reports and discussed ideas for improving the fragmented management of the ten million acres in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho known as Greater Yellowstone. The area, administered by a number of federal and state agencies, constitutes one of the largest essentially intact ecosystems in the Earth's temperate zone.

Among threats to the ecosystem are a proposed 20-percent increase in timber production; 2,000 miles of new roads; increased grazing leases in the seven national forests adjacent to the park; and potential oil, gas, and geothermal development.

Members discussed strategies for protecting the habitat. These include:

- urging Congress to pass wilderness legislation for Idaho and Montana;
- persuading the Forest Service to revise long-term management plans

to better protect the ecosystem;

- improving the planning processes and research in Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks and three nearby national wildlife refuges; and,
- preventing potentially harmful mining, excessive logging, or geothermal, oil, and gas drilling and destructive development adjacent to Yellowstone National Park.

Gray Wolf Recovery Plans Face Roadblock

The reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park has become a serious controversy in the West. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the NPS, and other state and federal agencies have completed a Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan to include areas of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. The next step needed to keep the plan rolling is an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

There is, however, considerable opposition to the proposal. Livestock owners in the three states have stalled this initiative in the past and are prepared to do so again because they say wolves present a threat to their livestock.

The wolf is the major missing link in the Yellowstone ecosystem. Proponents of reintroduction believe that these predators will help to control elk and other burgeoning ungulate populations, as well as restore natural predator-prey relationships.

Scientists have allayed concerns that wolf reintroduction will affect the success of grizzly recovery.

Frank Dunkle, director of FWS, commented recently that he does not see a need for a prescribed wolf recovery program. Instead, he says, the gray wolf should be allowed to return naturally in the next decade, without help from the federal government. His viewpoint contradicts the recovery plan prepared by his own agency that concluded that the wolf's chances will be slim without such a program.

NPCA supports the wolf recovery plan and is urging the National Park Service to initiate an EIS and to keep up momentum for the plan. At this writing, the plan is backed by NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., but has not been approved by Dunkle. An EIS is stalled until the plan is finalized.

Further controversy is anticipated over whether FWS or NPS will be the lead agency in preparing the EIS.

Move to Take Grizzlies Off Threatened List

In a related issue, Frank Dunkle also angered environmentalists when he suggested recently that the grizzly bear be removed from the federal list of threatened species. The Montana Fish and Wildlife Service study on grizzlies in that state estimated the bear's numbers to be anywhere from 500 to 800 (though many biologists question these figures because of the limited nature of the study).

Dunkle stated that these numbers far surpass the recovery goals set by the federal Fish and Wildlife Service when the bear was first listed as threatened, and therefore federal protection is no longer necessary.

If delisted, the bear could be hunted according to Montana law, and protected habitat would be opened to oil and gas exploration. Dunkle's comments only affect grizzlies in Montana, including those in and around Glacier National Park, because those populations are relatively healthy compared to Yellowstone. The more sensitive population of Yellowstone National Park will remain listed. Fortunately, an arduous government process is necessary to delist a threatened species.

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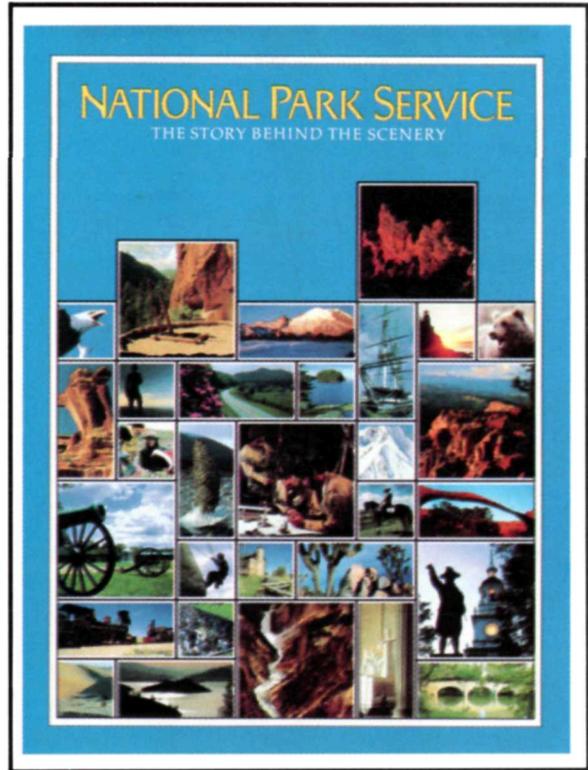
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NPCA Urges Permanent LWCF Trust Fund

T. Destry Jarvis, NPCA vice president of conservation policy, testified before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on May 28 to present our views on the future of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

The present LWCF is authorized to collect funds until 1989. In early April, a bill to extend the life of the present LWCF for 25 years passed the House overwhelmingly. A similar Senate bill is pending. The fund is the principal source of land acquisition funds for federal and state governments, and derives income primarily from outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing.

Jarvis pointed out before the subcommittee that the fund has been very successful since 1964, when it was established. But land acquisition has suffered due to inconsistent appropriations. Jarvis urged that a permanent source of monies, such as a trust fund, be set up if the LWCF is renewed.

The President's Commission on Americans Outdoors recommended a trust fund as well. They suggested a figure of \$1 billion be set aside for land acquisition. NPCA would increase the amount to

\$1.75 billion in a trust that would incorporate LWCF and the Historic Preservation Fund program.

Says Jarvis, "A rejuvenated fund with a higher and more stable level of funding would be the cornerstone of our nation's conservation programs."

Mott Highlights Achievements Of His Plan

Nearly 4,000 actions have been initiated in regions and parks throughout the National Park System to implement the Park Service's 12-Point Plan, according to NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr.

NPS staff, conservationists, recreation representatives, and others heard highlights of these actions at a meeting called by Mott May 31 at Yellowstone National Park.

The 12-Point Plan, aimed at revitalizing the NPS, was announced by Mott two years earlier at a similar meeting at Yellowstone.

Directors of the ten Park Service regions and NPS Washington officials put on a four-hour "show and tell" session to record the progress that has been made since March 1986 when Mott announced 32 action categories for the overall plan.

Representatives of NPCA and a dozen

other conservation organizations attending the meeting were impressed with the enthusiasm of Director Mott and NPS officials. But they expressed disappointment that the invited guests were given little opportunity to ask questions or make remarks. Only 20 minutes were provided at the end for audience participation.

Travel Writers Honor NPCA With Award

NPCA has been named a recipient of the 1986 Phoenix Award sponsored by the Society of American Travel Writers (SATW).

Phoenix Awards are based on an organization's commitment to conservation, beautification, and antipollution campaigns. SATW believes that this commitment to the environment promotes travel—in NPCA's case, travel to the national parks, monuments, and other NPS areas.

Environmental writer Michael Frome presented the award to NPCA President Paul Pritchard at a National Park Service conference on "Tourism and the Parks." Frome said, "National Parks and Conservation Association is a leading influence in defense of parks and park values while working through legislative channels, the media, and the public."

Voters Reject Teton Airport Expansion

In March, voters in Teton County, Wyoming, defeated a proposal to pay for the expansion of the Jackson Hole Airport terminal. The proposal—to reinstate a capital facilities tax—was rejected by just 52 votes.

The \$3.8-million funding for the expansion of the terminal, located in Grand Teton National Park, was opposed by environmentalists who feared its further encroachment on the park. Defeat of this proposal forces those in favor of the project to seek funding elsewhere and to scale down the extent of the expansion.

Proponents of the proposal expressed disappointment, claiming that an enlarged terminal is needed to provide adequately for increasing numbers of air travelers. Opponents argued that modest enlargements of counter space and work areas would be sufficient.

This is a temporary victory for environmentalists because the airport recently acquired a new manager who has stated his intent to keep terminal expansion a high priority. Future controversy is also expected over the management's statement that it may want to expand the runway to accommodate larger jets in the near future.

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Feedback

We're interested in what you have to say. Write NPCA Feedback, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. (Letters may be edited for space considerations.)

Constitutional Comments

Thanks for providing the special Bicentennial of the Constitution issue of *National Parks* to all our mid-western parks. Comments we have heard include using it in the local community, for informational mailings, and for school groups. Thanks for a job well done.

*Don H. Castleberry
NPS Midwest Regional Director
Omaha, Nebraska*

In the March/April issue devoted to the Constitution, who is correct? Justice Burger says Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia proposed the "Virginia Plan" for a strong central government. Anthony

Green says it was James Madison. PS.: An excellent issue, but then I enjoy each one. A lot of interesting information and beautiful photography. Pound for pound, it's as good as *Audubon*.

*Ann R. Hoey
Morton, Illinois*

In order to be more acceptable to the delegates, Madison's ideas were introduced as the Virginia Plan by the less controversial Randolph.

—the Editors

Park Service Takeover

As a former NPS employee with over 20 years' service—but now retired—I read with dismay Robert Cahn's article, "Takeover at the Park Service" [March/April].

Unfortunately, political appointees began to infiltrate the NPS as far back as the late 1960s. For the most part, however, the general public looked upon the NPS as one arm of government that had managed to stay above politics. Mr. Cahn has correctly stated that this

maneuvering has dealt a blow to morale in the NPS. Sadly, more is undoubtedly yet to come.

*Burton V. Coale
Council Bluffs, Iowa*

In "Takeover at the Park Service," Robert Cahn's reference to NPS Director Bill Mott as a "loyal team player," while the Watt clones purge the Service reminds me: Will the NPS ever have another Newton Drury in its hour of need?

*Garrett Smather
NPS research scientist, retired
Canton, North Carolina*

Back in the Saddle

Clive Carney's article "The Last Working Horses" [March/April] was of great interest to me. However, I don't think the title is quite accurate. What about the mounted police units that are maintained in many cities, including New York and Boston?

It was disappointing that no mention was made of saddle horses in the parks for visitors to ride. During

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the Sixties, I took a number of trail rides. The loveliest was at Glacier—I agree with the letter in that issue: You should give Glacier better coverage. I, too, consider it the most beautiful of the parks.

*Elizabeth Friedmann
Foxboro, Massachusetts*

I can't get over how much I enjoy your magazine. A letter from Carolyn Rushton prompts me to write—I love Glacier National Park, too. I'm 89 years old, and my husband and I took many trips in our 50s and 60s. We have wonderful memories of Glacier and Grand Teton. Everglades is a delightful place to visit, too.

*Mrs. Fred E. Gifford
Ft. Myers, Florida*

Lone Star Mission

The article by Judith Freeman on the San Antonio Missions [March/April] was interesting up to the point that the state of Texas was not given any credit for the preservation of the San Jose Mission. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

owns the land surrounding the church, and has played an important role in preserving this historic site.

In February 1983, the state of Texas entered into a cooperative agreement with the Department of the Interior for the San Jose Mission to be operated by the NPS as part of the San Antonio Missions park.

*Loyd K. Booth
Austin, Texas*

Burning Questions

As a subscriber for several decades, I am concerned about the one-sidedness of NPCA's presentation on prescribed burning. My concern is not so much with the Jan/Feb article as the lack of a similarly displayed article taking a more analytical look, not limited to Sequoia.

"Born of Fire," by William Tweed, is gripping but slanted. It avoids certain essential questions:

- After burning frequently for several years (annually since 1979 in Sequoia National Park), when will they let the life system return, on its own, to a lightning-fire regime?

- What facts establish that giant sequoia groves cannot maintain themselves as well on fewer fires? The author said that "lightning-caused fires scorched most sequoia groves several times each century, and sometimes once a decade."

- What were the relative densities of all species in the plant communities of the park before major human impact? The author mentions only sequoias and white firs—no shrubs, no forbs, no animals.

- Without knowing more about the original plant communities, how do we know when the combined lightning fires and annual prescribed burns have brought the park back to its natural state?

The author stresses how "thoroughly surveyed" his agency's fires are, but gives no evidence of what life systems are altered as this rate of burning continues. Natural processes should prevail. If the agencies can't present a natural fire regime, we shouldn't let them burn.

*Edward C. Fritz
Dallas, Texas*

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Clean Air:

Congress Must Get Tough

Finally, studies show that human health is at stake

by Senator George Mitchell

This year, the current Clean Air Act requires all air quality regions in the country to meet, or "attain," the federal standards for ozone and carbon monoxide. Now, this attainment is even more important to Americans; there is solid evidence that air pollution—including acid rain—damages human health as surely as it damages the environment and our cultural heritage. Health data developed over the years describe a nation at risk.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) predicts that many of our larger urban areas will not be able to meet these standards. These regions may face penalties that could include fines, construction bans, limitations on sewer expansion, and bans on federal highway funds.

Congress is expecting a great hue and cry from the states and regions that do not meet attainment standards. For instance, Connecticut will probably not attain clean air standards but will claim that they have been handicapped by being downwind from New York. Some will question whether Los Angeles has done its part, since it has done so little to improve mass transit.

Even in my home state of Maine, high levels of ozone have been recorded in as unlikely a place as Acadia National Park. The state estimates that one-third to one-half of the ozone is transported from areas outside of Maine. This includes pollutants from mobile and industry



Senator George Mitchell (D)

"The price of inaction increases every year. We are spending \$16 billion per year on health-care costs associated with air pollution."

sources. Controlling of emissions will be needed to solve the ozone problem. This session of Congress is an opportune time to add acid rain limits to standards for air pollution. Deliberations on air pollution during the 1980s have already focused in large part on acid rain controls. Yet, little has been achieved.

Acid rain is formed when sulfur dioxide (from power plants and fac-

tories) and nitrogen oxides (from power plants and cars) combine to form acidic particles. These mix with water and fall to the ground as acid precipitation—rain, snow, or fog. We know that changes in acidity have a profound effect on the health of the environment.

Study after study have shown that increases in environmental acidity disturb water quality to the point where lakes and streams no longer sustain aquatic life. Acid rain has also caused the dramatic decline of West Germany's ancient and beautiful Black Forest.

If environmental damage were not enough, there is now clear evidence that acid rain also compromises human life. This year, as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, I held a hearing on the effects of acid rain on human health. At this hearing, representatives of major health organizations, including the American Lung Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Academy of Pediatrics, testified that Congress should take action to reduce acid rain *based solely on health considerations*.

People living in "nonattainment" areas face the greatest health risks. At particular risk are sensitive populations, such as:

- children, who have faster respiration rates and smaller bronchial tubes;
- the elderly, whose respiratory systems are already tired;



National Park Service

Acadia National Park monitors rain and snow year round. The cylinder on the left measures the amount and time of precipitation. The triangular roof on the right flips from bucket to bucket with each rain; the captured water is then tested for acidity.

• asthmatics and others with respiratory-related health problems.

In fact, a recent EPA report ranked exposure to air pollutants the number one environmental problem we face today. It is not a small problem; more than 100 million people, or one in seven, live in areas that exceed the health-based standards for ozone and carbon monoxide.

Besides the direct assault on human lungs, recent studies suggest that acidic water also dislodges heavy metals from the soil, causing aluminum and other metals to leach into our drinking water.

The price of our continued inaction increases every year. The American Lung Association estimates we are spending \$16 billion per year on health-care costs associated with air pollution. We are spending another \$40 billion in decreased worker productivity. Damage to buildings, stately, often irreplaceable monuments, and other materials is approximately \$7 billion per year.

And these costs will not decrease over time. The longer we wait, the more we will pay with our health and our pocketbooks. Congress can, however, require that EPA and state and local governments clean up the

air so it is safe to breathe. In January, I introduced S. 321, the Acid Deposition Control Act of 1987, designed specifically to mandate the reduction of acid rain and to establish an enforceable means of monitoring pollution levels.

Yet, even under the existing Clean Air Act, EPA has a wide variety of tools at its disposal that could be used to control acid rain and other air pollutants. The agency has repeatedly declined to pursue a path of lower emissions.

As Congress reviews the Clean Air Act this year, we will address several issues, including nonattainment. The federal government can expedite state and local action by supplying affected areas with current information on effective and available control technologies. Tighter tailpipe emission standards and improved "in-use" standards (requirements that lengthen the time that motor vehicles must meet federal standards) may be necessary.

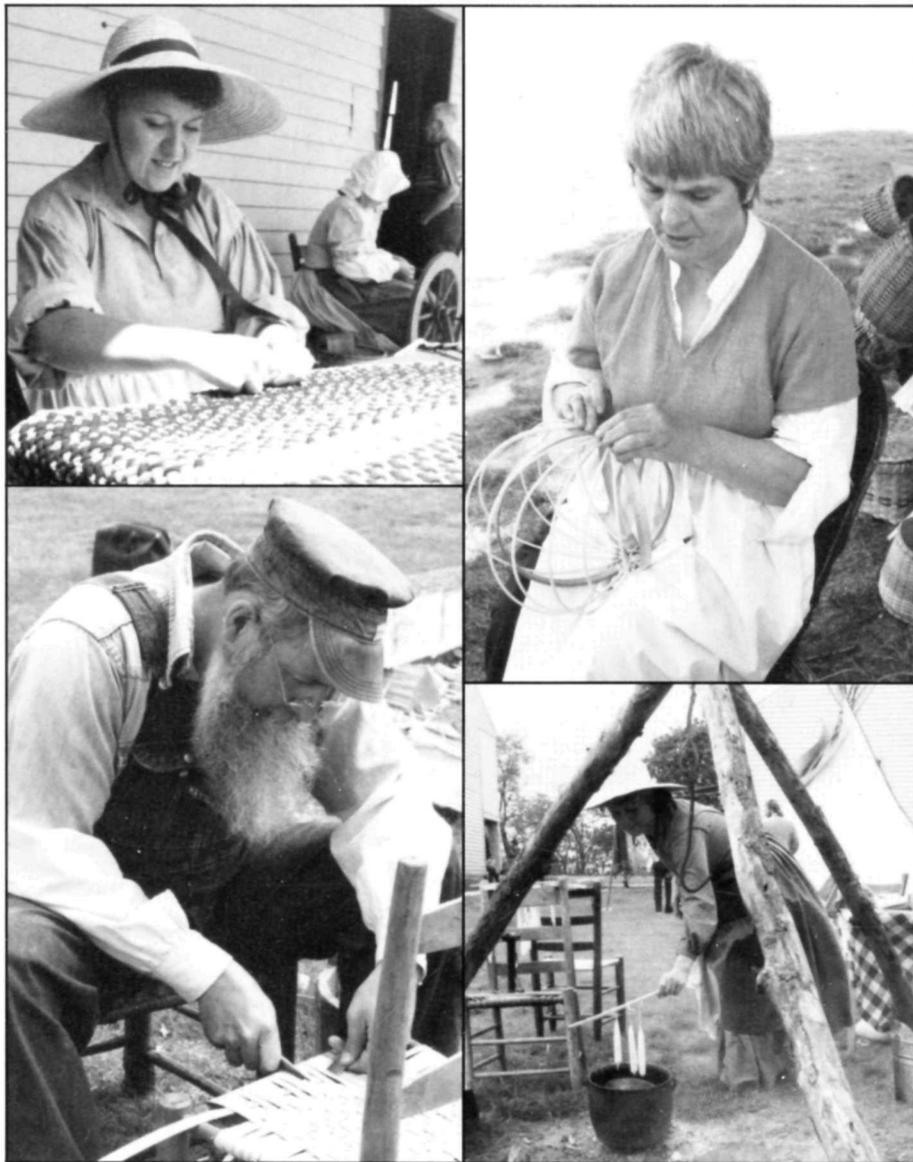
More stringent inspection and maintenance programs may be necessary, including centralized inspection stations and more realistic re-

pair-cost waivers. Evaporative emissions from refueling need to be controlled.

These and other options will be considered by the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection. Be assured that I will press for legislation to amend the Clean Air Act to address acid rain and nonattainment problems in a timely fashion, so we can all breathe easier.

Maine's Senator George Mitchell has been actively involved with air pollution legislation and other environmental issues throughout his career. In 1981, he introduced the first bill that addressed acid rain control. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, he has recently introduced legislation specifically designed to control acid rain.

NPCA has just published *Acid Rain Invades Our National Parks*, a report on how acid rain is affecting our national park areas. For a copy or more information, contact Linda Leslie (202) 944-8548.



Photographs by the National Park Service

If you haven't already planned your summer vacation, why not pack up your station wagon, gather the kids, and head out to one of the festivals hosted by our national parks. Traveling to a national park or a national monument is inspirational and educational in itself. The festivals found in parks are an added attraction, and you'll be surprised at the variety of entertainment that National Park System areas have to offer.

Most park festivals are folk festivals, with local arts and crafts, as well as music and dances. You can wander the park grounds and watch people spinning wool, throwing pots, making baskets, braiding rugs, and dipping candles.

You might find blacksmiths, goldsmiths, and shoemakers ready to give you a lesson in their age-old crafts. Often, they are dressed in period costumes to help recreate the time in history when everything was done by hand.

You can journey to more remote, scenic parts, or you can visit festivals closer to home, at national recreation areas and other National Park System units that are near urban areas.

For example, an elaborate Fourth of July festival is held at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historical Site (better known as the St. Louis Arch), and several performing arts festivals are offered at Chamizal National Memorial near El Paso, Texas, that feature Spanish light opera, music, and Shakespearean plays.

If you'd rather avoid the summer crowds, there are fall festivals, too. The following park festivals are just a sampling of the possibilities. Whether you travel far or stay at home for your vacation, call the national parks near you and see what they have to offer.

—Liza Tuttle

It's Festival Time!

Throughout summer and fall, national park areas host festivals of all kinds. From water witching to Spanish light opera, boomerangs to beef jerky—come join the fun.

JULY 2-5, 1987

VP FAIR

**JEFFERSON NATIONAL MEMORIAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102
(314) 425-4465**

St. Louis' VP Fair is named after the Veiled Prophet of Khorissan, a mythical character in Thomas Moore's poem, "The Lalla Rookh." Written in 1817, the poem was about a beloved 8th century ruler who wore a veil to shield mortals from the dazzling brilliance of his brow. The idea of a benevolent proponent of civic progress based in fantasy intrigued St. Louis settlers, who, in 1878, started a tradition of sponsoring annual civic celebrations. Today, the VP Fair committee—an anonymous group of civic leaders—sponsors the VP Fair.

The VP Fair begins in the evening on July 2, with a full-blown parade in downtown St. Louis. The fair then continues through July 5, featuring a main performance stage and eight satellite stages that offer different types of music and theater. In addition, there are attractions such as hot-air balloon rides, airplane shows, model car racing, and skateboarding demonstrations.

Participants include former Chief Justice Warren Burger (the guest of honor in the year of the Constitution's Bicentennial), Bob Hope, John Denver, Oprah Winfrey, Natalie Cole, and the Fifth Dimension.

Special theme areas include a riverfront jazz stage, a Bicentennial of the Constitution theater and exhibit, and a "Family Village" with special activities and entertainment for youngsters. For the fitness-minded, the VP Fair Run, in both a 5K and a 10K version, and the bicycle race will be held again this year.

Festival organizer Allyn Glaub says the fair is expected to draw between three and four million people. He stresses that this is a family event, with activities for all ages. Admission is free and no bottles or alcoholic beverages are permitted on the grounds.

Opposite: Good Ole Days at Fort Scott National Historic Site recreates frontier life with covered wagons, 1840s fashion, and crafts of the day.

JULY 24-26, 1987

**49TH NATIONAL FOLK FESTIVAL
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS
(617) 459-1000**

Traditional musicians, dancers, and craftspeople from across the country will gather in Lowell this summer for the 49th National Folk Festival. Founded in St. Louis in 1934, this festival is the oldest multi-ethnic event in the nation. It has been held in 20 different cities around the country during its history.

The 49th edition will be presented on multiple stages in downtown Lowell and along the banks of the Merrimack River. A schedule of performances has yet to be finalized. For more information, contact Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack St., Lowell, MA 01852.

SEPTEMBER 10-12, 1987

**SOUTHERN UTAH FOLK FESTIVAL
ZION NATIONAL PARK
SPRINGDALE, UTAH
(801) 772-3256**

The 11th annual Southern Utah Folklife Festival is about as authentic as folk festivals get. Here, handcrafts and traditional skills are shared from generation to generation.

Come and taste homemade beef jerky, get quilting tips from Mormon women, see the Paiutes perform tribal songs and dances, and sample authentic Dutch oven potatoes. One year's participants included a woman who could "charm" your warts off, a psychic healer, and a water witch who found underground water using a forked willow branch. Anyone with a particular "talent" is invited to come and share it with park visitors.

No sales are permitted, so only free samples are offered, and you are welcome to try your hand at crafts or take home traditional recipes. According to Victor Jackson, Zion's chief naturalist, "These people are authentic—they're not like movie actors. They are charming and full of stories.

"Every year the festival is a little bit different. If one person can't make it, there may not be anyone else in the area who can do the same trade."

SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1987

**CUYAHOGA VALLEY FESTIVAL
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA
BRECKSVILLE, OHIO 44141
(216) 526-5256**

The second annual Cuyahoga Valley Festival will be held at the Howe Farm Special Events Site. Three stages will offer continuous traditional music during both days, plus a special Saturday evening concert.

You can count on a number of fun activities and demonstrations including kiting, sky-diving, ballooning, and boomeranging, as well as games especially for children. There will also be exhibits by the NPS and by local organizations, and an array of delicious ethnic foods.

OCTOBER 3-4, 1987

**BORDER FOLK FESTIVAL
CHAMIZAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
EL PASO, TEXAS 79944
(915) 534-6277**

Chamizal National Memorial hosts a number of annual festivals dedicated to Anglo-Hispanic performing arts. In the words of Walker Reid, the park's cultural affairs director, "Our folk and performing arts festivals are held in celebration of the new spirit of understanding between Mexico and the United States."

The two countries have long disputed the ownership of the Chamizal region. The Rio Grande, established as the border, changed with every flood season until in 1963, the Chamizal Treaty was signed and a concrete channel was built. In 1971, Mexico established a park adjacent to the NPS park.

The biggest of Chamizal's festivals is the annual Border Folk Festival held in October, featuring international folk music and dancing. Every kind of music—from bluegrass, country, and Cajun to jazz, Irish, and Romanian music—is represented. In addition, traditional dances from Polynesia, the Middle East, Poland, Japan, and other countries are performed by local dance groups. Visitors can watch a *charreada*, which is a Mexican rodeo with bull riding, roping, and the *Paso de le Muerte* (ride of death).

Continued to page 40

Balancing Act at Point Reyes

Seal and sea lion protections
have caused a population explosion

Great white sharks
are reaping the benefits

by Karen Evans

Point Reyes National Seashore is a spectacular, desolately beautiful spit of land north of the San Francisco Bay area. Tall seagrass waves over its dunes and the white beaches stretch for miles. The few strollers seem dwarfed by the lonely, immense grandeur of the place. Yet, the Pacific waters that crash onto the Point Reyes coast abound with marine life: abalone, herring, salmon, sea lions, harbor seals, elephant seals, as well as the great white shark.



The number of northern elephant seals has risen from less than 100 to 77,000.



Strollers on the shore may not realize the changes that are occurring in the sea. Between fishermen of the last half century and recent environmental legislation, human interference has caused some profound differences in the pattern of marine life in these waters. Researchers are only beginning to understand the ebb and flow among fish, marine mammals, and humans; and factual data are sketchy at best. What they do know is that antagonisms exist.

At the turn of the century, abalone, herring, and salmon were at least as abundant in these waters as they are now. Offshore the great white sharks roamed. Less common, however, in the marine equation was one of the great white's major food sources: the pinnipeds—seals and other seagoing mammals whose populations had been decimated by human hunters.

Having depleted the gray whale population for its valuable oil, man had turned to the seal population for oil, particularly to the elephant seal. Easy targets, basking in their rookeries, thousands upon thousands of seals were killed.

The elephant seal, its numbers reduced to fewer than 100 by the turn of the century, was decimated from its previous range all along the California coast to a single rookery, the island of Guadalupe, off Baja California. The harbor seals, California sea lions, and sea otters, meanwhile, were slaughtered for their coats until only a few thousand of each were left.

By the 1930s, northern elephant seals had all been brought to the brink of extinction. It took nearly a half century before legislators officially recognized the plight of these marine mammals.

In 1972, Congress enacted the Marine Mammal Protection Act, prohibiting the harassment or killing of any marine mammal. The impetus for the act was the danger posed to another marine mammal, the dolphin. Large numbers of dolphin were getting caught in the nets of yellow-fin tuna fishers, and groups such as Save the Dolphins lobbied



Frank S. Balthis

Northern elephant seal rookeries have expanded along the California coast, from Año Nuevo Island (above) to Point Reyes National Seashore (right).

for legislation. The act also included one creature that isn't a marine mammal, the fresh-water manatee.

No longer could the elephant seal or the sea otter or the sea lion be systematically hunted and slaughtered. The law, however, does allow for special permits to scare off the mammals—even shoot them—if they are directly interfering with the business of fishing.

Today, 15 years after the law went into effect, marine mammals along the California coast have made a spectacular comeback. There are now an estimated 2,000 sea otters in Pacific waters, some 150,000 harbor seals, 200,000 sea lions, and 77,000 elephant seals.

Although no one has exact counts, researchers estimate that the waters around Point Reyes and south to Monterey contain several thousand harbor seals, and a transient population of California sea lions (they breed in southern California) that numbers anywhere from a few hundred to a few thousand.

Elephant seals, back from a few dozen to tens of thousands, now have breeding grounds up and down the coast. They have done so well in recent years that the Año Nuevo

rookeries, south of San Francisco, teem with elephant seals; and they have expanded from the outlying islands onto the mainland.

During mating season, tourists come to Año Nuevo to view a coast that is brown with thousands of sunning, healthy mammals. Female elephant seals cluster in harems around the males, which can be as long as 20 feet and weigh as much as four tons.

By most indications, it's a success story for the marine mammals. But, paradoxically, their healthy comeback has created new problems. With the mammals' resurgence, two things had happened by the 1980s. Increasingly, the healthy pinniped populations began to annoy fishermen, who claimed that harbor seals and sea lions were eating into their catch.

In addition, the teeming marine mammals are thought to have brought something else: the great white shark, the only natural enemy of the pinnipeds.

No one has kept consistent figures on the fluctuations in the shark populations—and this lack of data is a real problem. But some scientists maintain that the number and size of sharks have increased. Attracted by the rich offerings of the seal rookeries, more and more sharks appear to be hunting closer and closer to shore.

"It's a very obvious food-chain phenomenon," says Dr. John McCosker, of the California Academy of Sciences, an expert on the great white shark. "Imagine, if you will, the almost exponential increase in the number of prey—seals, sea lions, sea otters—and you will see creeping up behind that increase the naturally occurring predator, the white shark. If you have a near exponential increase in white shark food, you'll see an increase in the number of white sharks."

Put simply, the food chain and the laws of supply and demand seem to be at work. Not everyone is happy with the results. During the 1980s there has been a documented increase in the number of shark attacks on divers, swimmers, and surf-



Drake's Beach, Point Reyes National Seashore, by David Muench

ers along the northern California coast, including two fatal attacks.

This stretch of coastline, bounded by Point Reyes on the north, Monterey on the south, and the Farallon Islands on the west, currently leads the world in the number of reported shark attacks on humans. The area is so heavily populated with sharks, in fact, that some observers refer to it as the "Red Triangle."

The sharks, of course, eat far more pinnipeds than humans. Even so, pinnipeds—sea lions and harbor seals, in particular—are seen as problems themselves. Perceived competition with the growing northern California fishing industry has been enough to get pinnipeds into headlines and into trouble.

The number of violent acts against sea lions and seals has increased substantially in recent years. They have been gunned down, thrown fish packed with bottle caps, fed fish loaded with cherry bombs. By 1984, the increase in attacks had prompted the Center for Environmental Education, based in Washington, D.C., to establish a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of

anyone killing or injuring pinnipeds. Despite environmental concern, in 1986, dead harbor seals began washing up on the shores of Point Reyes. The animals were mostly females, and the incidents occurred at the peak breeding season.

By the opening of the 1987 herring season, as both fishermen and sea lions made their way north to the spring run, there was another alarming spate of killings. More than a dozen large breeding bulls, shot to death, were found on beaches in and around Point Reyes. No reports documenting a legal killing of the mammals had been filed by fishermen; such reports are filed infrequently at best. The motive and the culprit remain a mystery.

Meanwhile, complaints came from sport fishers that the sea lions had become increasingly bold, following sport-fishing boats as if they were floating fast-food joints, grabbing salmon right off the lines.

Many fishermen, both sport and commercial, viewed the sea lions as formidable and aggravating competitors. According to media accounts, the stomachs of slain sea lions were found to contain tens of pounds of undigested herring. This was not the

kind of information to endear sea lions to commercial fishermen.

The abalone industry, too, complained of competition—from sea otters. They said that otters, which also fish for the valuable mollusk (abalone steaks go for \$30 and up in restaurants), had grown more aggressive. There were incidences of abalone divers being bitten by sea otters.

By 1984, the rivalry between the abalone industry and sea otters had grown so strong that the otters were being shot regularly. The problem drew the attention of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The FWS conducted a study resulting in a recommendation that the otters' protected status be continued.

The relationship on the northern California coast between humans and pinnipeds was, at best, uneasy—and unclarified.

It's not a black-and-white thing," says Zeke Grader, executive director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations. "Elephant seals are not really a problem. But it's been the feeling of fishermen for some time now, that [sea lion and harbor seal popu-

lations] are extremely healthy and may reach the point where they are overpopulated, where they may have a detrimental effect on other [marine] species.

"Fishermen in a way admire sea lions," says Grader. "At the same time, they can be very aggravating; they can take a fish off a hook. A love-hate relationship exists between fishermen and sea lions.

"There's a consensus in the fishing industry that there's a problem, but there's no consensus on the solution. I think there needs to be a study on how much [the pinnipeds] are taking, in relation to how much is available, and what size populations are the ideal size. We need to decide how we protect the species and, at the same time, have a viable fishing industry."

In contrast, David Ainley, director of marine studies at the Point Reyes Observatory, says, "The amount of fish that the seals and sea lions eat doesn't have a significant impact on what is available for fishermen." But, similar to the 1960s garbage-dump bears at Yellowstone, a relatively few pinnipeds may be causing the trouble. Ainley says, "There is a real problem with individual seals and sea lions. Maybe some are used to humans, they've learned an easy way to get food."

Also, he says, "a lot of these pinnipeds, particularly sea lions and elephant seals, feed on prey [such as lampreys] that humans don't consider desirable. In that respect, they are helping fishermen."

As for the shark problem, John McCosker says that the great whites cruising the waters in and around Point Reyes serve a critical function. They thin the numbers of marine mammals, weeding out the sick and keeping the populations healthy—ultimately, keeping the commercial fishing industries viable.

Were sharks somehow to be removed from the triangle, the pinnipeds—spared their natural enemy—might reproduce in such numbers that they could intrude dangerously into the fishing business. They might eventually exhaust their own food supply, possibly eating them-



Jack D. Swenson

selves back to a shaky population base.

McCosker says the possibility could parallel "what has been seen on land, such as in the killing of cougars in America and the unrestrained increase in the deer population. The Kaibab Plateau is a fine example.

"Everyone within the environmental movement has, I think, agreed that there was a need for some sort of marine mammal protection," says McCosker. "The act may have been a little bit ill-conceived. In their overzealous effort to protect all marine mammals, they possibly endangered other species, including fishermen, and the things that marine mammals eat—and, I guess, tilted the scales toward . . . marine mammals with a disregard for the other species.

"Having said all that, I applaud them and I'm glad they did it. I think everyone in the conservation and fishing industry are, too.

"The thing that surprises me," McCosker adds, "is that when you go to hearings, you hear fishermen and environmentalists and you realize that they are both very defensive of wildlife."

Fishermen, he says, may have to develop new kinds of seal-proof gear, and they may have to regard the intrusions of the marine mammals as a "cost of doing business."

The inflatable proboscis and red-tinted neck are characteristic of male northern elephant seals and, with ever-increasing populations, so is fighting. At right: female with minutes-old pup at Año Nuevo.

Shark attacks on humans may require another kind of cost: caution. In fact, people may have to avoid certain areas altogether. Shark attacks seldom occur near heavily populated beaches; it's the lone swimmer or diver or surfer who is often attacked.

Both McCosker and Ainley agree that sharks are localized. "They have their favorite hangouts," says Ainley. "There are white shark hot spots within the triangle," says McCosker.

Although recorded shark attacks are more numerous now than they were a few decades ago, some scientists believe this rise is due to more accurate record keeping as well as to an increase in the number of people using coastal waters.

People paddling in the waves get into trouble, according to McCosker and others, because—from the shark's point of view—a swimming human can resemble seals and sea lions. Researchers theorize that surfers—lying on their boards as they paddle beyond the breakers, clad in their dark neoprene wetsuits—look to the shark swimming below like its favorite quarry.



Frank S. Balthis

"Whatever happens," says McCosker, "it will change the way we use our near-shore environment."

Burney J. LeBoeuf, a marine biologist at the University of California at Santa Cruz, has studied pinnipeds for a decade. He says that all the furor over sharks and pinnipeds simply points to the need for more solid research.

"There's an outcry from fishermen," he says, "but I don't know that it's well founded. These are

smart animals. They see the boats go out, they know that they catch fish. Some animals make a living that way."

But, he says, "No one has studied it. Key information is missing, namely: How many seals are there? How significant is the loss? And, ultimately, what do you want to do about it?"

Scientists are now aware that when one crucial element in an ecosystem changes, the change affects the whole ecosystem. But, with little

accurate data, it is difficult to gauge the changing relationships among prey fish, pinnipeds, sharks, and humans.

Even with data there are no easy answers, says LeBoeuf. "Nature isn't that simple."

Karen Evans is a writer and editor with the San Francisco Examiner. Her stories have appeared in numerous publications, including Outside magazine, the Boston Globe and the Denver Post.

TRIVIA TREK

by Terry Kilpatrick
illustrations by Spyder Webb

The length of the noses of the four presidents carved into the northeast face of Mount Rushmore may be the last thing on your mind. This sort of information is insignificant; it is irrelevant; it is, to be sure, the chewed gum on the underside of the desk of life. But as trivial as it is, as useless as it may seem—we would like to know the answer.

I have the greatest respect for Webster, Roget, Rodale, Funk and Wagnell. These men have set the

standards of the English language—they have defined “indefinable.” Trivia, they say, is paltry, petty, picayune. But beyond trivia’s trifling insignificance comes a seductive intrigue. It demands your attention—like a seven-year-old with a water balloon. And, when the game starts, you’re in.

Now don’t get me wrong here. We are not talking facts. No. There is a big difference between factual questions and trivial questions. Facts are boring. Facts wear blue

suits. Facts are what you learn in seventh-grade history.

But trivia—trivia is the mad scientist. Trivia wears chartreuse pajamas and eats Good ‘n Plenty for breakfast. Trivia is the great tease, the wild card in the deck.

A list of factual questions is a test. A list of trivia questions is a game. And we are here to have fun.

But I digress. So, how long are the noses of the Rushmore mountain men? Well, read on. . . .

3. Name the only U.S. president to authorize his home as a national historic site while still in office.

4. Which president signed into law the act establishing Yellowstone as the first national park?

5. Name the only president who also served as president of NPCA.

YOU DON’T SAY

1. For more than 100 years, Yellowstone was this nation’s largest national park. But, with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in the late 70s, Yellowstone suddenly became number ten. Name the largest unit in the system and its total acreage (within a million acres).

AND NOW, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. . .

1. Name the only president who also served as chief justice of the Supreme Court. He is now honored at a national historic site.

2. I was going to ask, “Which president is commemorated at more park areas than any other?” But it’s a tie. Name the two presidents and at least four of the six sites for each.



3. The Mohawk tribe named this river *ka-ih-ogh-ha* centuries ago. Today we know the adjacent park system area by a similar name: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. What does the Mohawk word mean?

4. Wind Cave National Park is appropriately named. But what causes the wind and which way does it blow at the cave’s natural opening?

WHAT’S IN A NAME?

1. Native Americans of all tribes still retain a right to quarry at Pipestone National Monument. What do they quarry and why?

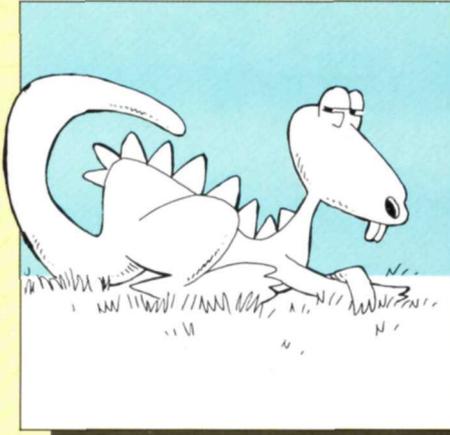
2. How did Capitol Reef National Park get its name?



WHOSE COUNTING?

1. What percentage of Isle Royale National Park is under water?

2. North Cascades National Park has 318 of these within its 505,000-acre boundary—more than half of all that exist in the Lower 48. What are they?



4. Dr. Samuel Mudd, one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, served part of a life prison term at Fort Jefferson (now a national monument) before being pardoned in 1869. What was his role in the assassination?

5. What park area contains more separate land masses than any other in the system? Name the amount.

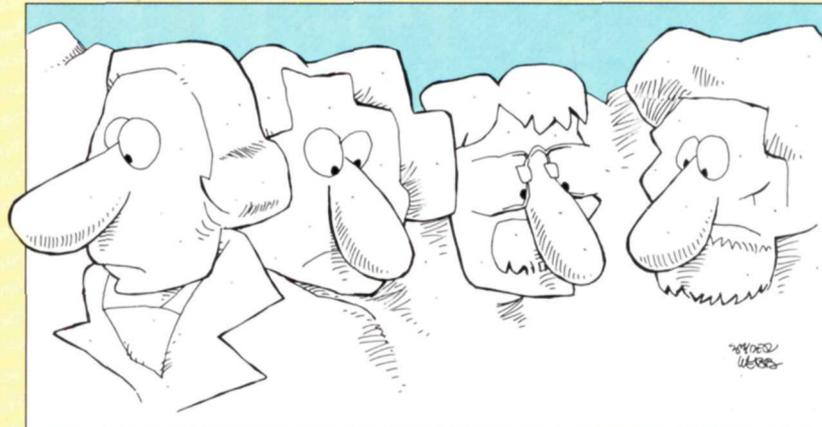
6. Who is Daniel Freeman, and why does a site commemorate his home?

7. Redwood and Sequoia national parks are not the only places where giant redwood trees are the main attraction. Name the site where, 35 million years ago, groves of 300-foot-tall redwoods stood in a moist, subtropical environment.

8. Oh, yes. And, what is the length of the noses of the four presidents carved into the northeast face of Mount Rushmore (and name the presidents while you're at it).

2. Gertie, the 225-million-year-old dinosaur skeleton discovered in Petrified Forest National Park, was approximately the size of what present-day mammal?

3. Between 1872, when the first national park was established, and 1916, when the National Park Service was established, who was managing the parks?



8. It took a lot of lots of private land to establish Big Cypress National Preserve—more than 45,000 lots. But the landowners were more than happy to find a buyer. Do you know why?

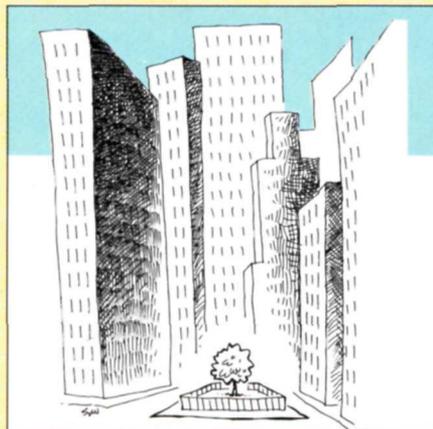
9. Where is the deepest canyon in the United States? This isn't quite within National Park System boundaries, but it should be.

7. Only one state is not represented in the National Park System. Even all the territories have at least one.

3. There are more of these designated sites in the National Park System than any other. Name the unit type and the amount.

4. There are currently 337 units in the National Park System. As of January 1987, how many are charging an entrance fee?

5. This lake, the nation's deepest, is preserved within a national park. Name the lake and its depth (within 10 percent).



6. What percentage of national park wilderness lies east of the Mississippi? And let's just say there is a reason they don't call it the "Wild East."

Puzzled Over Parks

Last year, 281,094,850 people visited the National Park System, and 117,516,480—almost 50 percent—of those visits took place during the summer. People come to see the Rockies, the Great Smokies, canyons and deserts, sun-spangled seashores, and all of American history. And, when you arrive at the park of your choice, there's as much to do as there is to see.

Read forward, backward, up, down, or diagonally to find the national park areas and activities in this puzzle. When all 65 are circled, the remaining letters will reveal a message.

—Kenneth Rowland

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A	Y	E	L	N	I	K	C	M	T	N	U	O	M	S	E	K	H	E	P	P	A	N
B	R	O	C	K	Y	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	M	A	S	W	E	I	E	O	O
C	C	R	S	E	N	Y	A	C	S	I	B	A	K	T	I	S	U	H	N	T	I	I
D	H	A	L	E	A	K	A	L	A	C	C	I	M	F	O	A	P	A	N	R	N	Z
E	A	D	T	B	M	I	L	C	R	E	M	A	G	R	U	N	A	O	A	I	O	M
F	C	O	N	R	E	I	C	A	L	G	I	H	E	B	Q	B	T	D	C	F	Y	A
G	O	O	I	N	O	R	T	H	C	A	S	C	A	D	E	S	K	N	L	I	N	M
H	E	W	L	A	A	E	V	E	R	G	L	A	D	E	S	N	I	A	E	E	A	M
I	U	D	U	P	R	S	D	N	A	S	E	T	I	H	W	O	D	N	S	D	C	O
J	T	E	P	L	S	D	O	O	W	R	I	U	M	I	F	Y	U	E	A	F	D	T
K	G	R	A	N	D	T	E	T	O	N	O	J	A	V	A	N	L	H	I	O	N	H
L	Y	K	C	O	O	K	I	S	N	R	E	V	A	C	D	A	B	S	L	R	A	C
M	E	V	A	C	D	N	I	W	N	Y	A	B	R	E	I	C	A	L	G	E	R	A
N	L	O	D	U	C	A	N	O	E	D	R	E	V	A	S	E	M	I	W	S	G	V
O	L	H	I	K	I	N	G	L	A	K	E	M	E	A	D	C	A	M	P	T	R	E
P	A	C	A	N	Y	O	N	L	A	N	D	S	P	A	I	Y	R	P	E	C	O	S
Q	V	H	O	V	E	N	W	E	E	P	Y	A	L	P	O	R	A	U	G	A	S	E
R	H	I	S	L	E	R	O	Y	A	L	E	K	M	C	A	B	R	I	L	L	O	H
S	T	J	S	N	I	A	T	N	U	O	M	Y	K	O	M	S	T	A	E	R	G	C
T	A	O	I	K	S	E	O	N	A	C	L	O	V	I	I	A	W	A	H	W	O	R
U	E	G	S	N	I	A	T	N	U	O	M	E	P	U	L	A	D	A	U	G	S	A
V	D	I	N	O	S	A	U	R	S	E	N	U	D	D	N	A	S	T	A	E	R	G



National Parks and Conservation Association Annual Report

1986

During 1986 we helped to establish Great Basin National Park; had a significant impact on the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors; led the battle against overflights; increased membership by almost 20 percent; expanded volunteer and regional activities; and moved our headquarters. We wish to express deep appreciation to members, contributors, and volunteers, who have provided NPCA with the support to help ensure our place as the most effective organization on all National Park System issues.

National Parks and Conservation Association

NPCA Annual Report 1986

This past year was a year of growth and great activity for the National Parks and Conservation Association. During 1986 we had a busier legislative agenda than ever; our income increased, putting us in the black for the sixth year in a row; our membership increased by almost 20 percent; our volunteer activities expanded; and we moved our headquarters.

NPCA's revenue passed the \$3-million level with increased restricted support for our regional and state operations, our National Park System Plan, our National Park Action Project, and a book on the Everglades. We received notification of a \$500,000 challenge

grant for our National Park Trust's \$1-million land acquisition revolving fund. Our general support grants and contributions increased as well.

As our membership increased, so did the number of volunteers. Our regional involvement expanded, and we now have staff in Alaska and New York who are working with volunteer committees in those states. NPCA also is working with volunteer committees in Arizona and in the Mid-Atlantic and National Capital regions. We now have a Park Watcher at almost every National Park System area and our Contact program increases daily.

We sold our old headquarters building

and moved into modern, efficient offices—investing in the new building and generating a profit for future programs. Our new headquarters, still in Washington, D.C., is located near three units of the National Park System: the C&O Canal, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and Rock Creek Park, plus a new area of the C&O Canal that lies along the Potomac River.

We wish to express our deepest appreciation to our members, contributors, and volunteers, who have provided NPCA with the financial and voluntary support to help ensure our place as the most effective organization on all National Park System issues.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The past year was an intense and challenging one for NPCA's natural resources protection agenda. Work progressed rapidly on major new legislation, resource and policy issues, and the National Park System Plan.

Among the important legislative successes: establishment of the 76,800-acre Great Basin National Park in eastern Nevada; passage of a bill that sets better boundaries for Acadia National Park in Maine; protective legislation for geothermal resources throughout the entire park system; creation of a Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area on the Washington-Oregon border; and a land exchange that expanded the boundaries of Olympic National Park.

NPCA also successfully blocked legislation that was harmful to the parks, such as proposals to pave the Burr Trail in southern Utah's scenic backcountry and to allow trapping at Ozark National Scenic Riverways along Missouri's Current and Jacks Fork rivers.

We testified on bills to protect park resources from external threats and to restrict aircraft flights over parks, and other bills concerning parkland.

NPCA continued its leading role in attempts to rescue Florida's ecosystem. We testified on legislation to expand Big

Cypress National Preserve by 128,000 acres; we began a book about the Everglades ecosystem, to be published later in 1987; and we coordinated several meetings of the Everglades Coalition, a group working on ensuring an adequate water supply to Everglades National Park, protecting the endangered Florida panther, restoring the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee to their natural states, and gaining public ownership of critical private acreage.

We became more active on the international front by supporting efforts to save South Moresby, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia, Canada. This potential World Heritage Site is threatened by clear-cutting of its spectacular old-growth rain forests.

Acid rain is one of the foremost threats to our national parks. NPCA studied the problem and prepared a report called "Acid Rain Invades Our National Parks," which will be released in 1987.

Although Congress failed to pass clean air or acid rain legislation, NPCA worked to have protective provisions for national parks incorporated in bills being considered. In particular, we developed and worked for legislation that would hold the line on further acid rain damage to western parks, which, so far, do not appear to be as seriously affected as

parks in the east. NPCA also worked closely with the National Park Service to develop the park system interpretive theme, "Acid Rain in the Parks."

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The vast cultural resources of the National Park System became increasingly visible in 1986. To speed up the cataloging of the more than ten million NPS objects and artifacts, Congress earmarked \$250,000 in its Fiscal Year 1987 appropriations.

NPCA, together with the many other organizations and individuals who make up the Cultural Resources Constituency Group, applauded this action as an important early step in documenting the collection.

NPCA testified in support of a wide variety of legislation, including bills that would add a historically important tract to Gettysburg National Military Park; establish a Richard M. Nixon National Historic Site; protect significant cultural and natural resources within El Malpais, a dramatic wilderness area in New Mexico; and make the Park Service the leading federal agency managing the 13 unsurpassed Indian ruins and other archeological sites associated with New Mexico's Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

was overwhelmingly approved by public referendum.

By encouraging other environmentalists to speak up, we helped persuade Governor Mario Cuomo to propose substantial increases for park system capital expenses and personnel, thereby reversing a decade of decline in park budgets.

NYPCA is currently researching ways to preserve open space and distinct landscapes, with particular emphasis on the Shawangunks and Hudson River Valley, which are both threatened by population growth. For these and other areas, NPCA plans to invoke the "greenline" concept, proposing inducements such as easements on privately held lands and legislation for regional zoning.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST

The themes were varied in NPCA's National Park Trust work in 1986: from rivers and mountains, to volcanoes and forests.

The Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Com-

pany made a generous donation of land along the river to NPCA. Big Bend National Park and NPCA signed an agreement that will ensure public access for the river trips through the magnificent lower canyons of the Rio Grande.

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve: NPCA arranged the donation of 69 Coal Creek gold-mining claims covering approximately 2,000 acres, including the historic camp buildings and a floating, four-story, diesel-powered gold dredge.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve: NPCA initiated the designation of the Kennecott Mine (a private inholding), Alaska's most ambitious mining operation from 1907 to 1938, as a National Historic Landmark.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: We assisted a state/private land exchange that opens the way to the addition of 5,650 acres to the park, protecting virgin rain forest from geothermal development.

Acadia National Park: We worked effectively on several boundary changes that were approved in the fall.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

National Parks magazine, in matching the concerns of NPCA programs, featured articles about wolf reintroduction, overflight problems, Great Basin legislation, the concern of parks becoming genetic islands, as well as a number of other issues. Departments covered the month-to-month environmental park news that is important to members.

NPCA published *Interpretive Views*, a book of essays—by experts in the field—that looks at the Park Service's mandate for interpretation, and *Promised Land*, a collection of *National Parks* articles focusing on wildlife and other natural resources.

NPCA presented our slide-lecture show on park threats at numerous conferences and other events and gave issue-oriented presentations at grassroots meetings.

NPCA's public service announcements reached audiences of more than 50 million. New member benefits included the PARK-PAK (guidebooks and maps on park areas), an 800 telephone number, and a photographic film club.

Our media efforts continue to expand our scope. NPCA was given editorial coverage in the *New York Times*, *L.A. Times*, *Houston Post*, *Miami Herald*, and a number of other national and local publications.

NPCA honored the following recipients of its annual awards:

- Senator Bob Graham (D-Fla.) received NPCA's Conservationist of the Year Award, which goes to a public official who has made a noteworthy contribution to conservation;
- Jack Morehead, superintendent of Yosemite, received the Stephen T. Mather Award for public employees who risk their jobs and careers to protect the environment;
- Phillip Evans, a park ranger at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, won the Freeman Tilden Award for excellence in park interpretation;
- Michael Frome, noted writer and environmental educator, received the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award for an individual who has made an outstanding effort in protecting the National Park System.

Balance Sheet

For the Year Ended December 31, 1986 (With Comparative Totals for 1985)

	Operating Fund	Plant Fund	Endowment Fund	Land Fund	Total 1986	Total 1985
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 829,006	\$ —	\$ 40,205	\$ —	\$ 869,211	\$ 533,561
Accrued interest receivable	8,260	—	—	—	8,260	4,541
Other receivables	20,447	—	—	—	20,447	85,200
Investments	451,700	—	83,849	—	535,549	77,997
Land, equipment & furniture at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 1)	273,773	—	—	17,000	290,773	358,447
Other assets	30,741	—	—	—	30,741	32,413
Total Assets	\$ 1,613,927	\$ —	\$ 124,054	\$ 17,000	\$ 1,754,981	\$ 1,092,159
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 90,765	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 90,765	\$ 66,471
Payroll taxes withheld, accrued	16,106	—	—	—	16,106	8,174
Security deposit	—	—	—	—	—	2,292
Accrued expenses	—	—	—	—	—	4,120
Deferred amount:						
Restricted (Note 6)	34,956	—	—	—	34,956	190,955
Unrestricted	72,458	—	—	—	72,458	—
Long-term debt	—	—	—	—	—	485,457
Total Liabilities	214,285	—	—	—	214,285	757,469
Fund Balances:						
Unrestricted	1,399,642	—	—	—	1,399,642	359,263
Net investment in plant	—	—	—	—	—	(144,010)
Restricted-nonexpendable	—	—	124,054	17,000	141,054	119,437
Total Fund Balances	1,399,642	—	124,054	17,000	1,540,696	334,690
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,613,927	\$ —	\$ 124,054	\$ 17,000	\$ 1,754,981	\$ 1,092,159

*See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of
National Parks and Conservation Association

We have examined the balance sheet of National Parks and Conservation Association as of December 31, 1986, and the related statements of operations and changes in fund balances, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of National Parks and Conservation Association as of December 31, 1986, the changes in its fund balances, the results of its operations, and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

—Kaufman, Davis, Ruebelmann, Posner & Kurtz
Washington, D.C.
March 31, 1987

Kaufman, Davis, Ruebelmann, Posner & Kurtz

The Staff of National Parks and Conservation Association

Back row (left to right): Paul Pritchard, *President*; Laura Loomis, *Grassroots/Outreach Director*; Destry Jarvis, *Vice President/Conservation Policy*; Kathy Sferra, *Recreation Resources Coordinator*; Michele Strutin, *Senior Editor*; William Lienesch, *Federal Activities Director*; David Simon, *Federal Activities*; Tom Miller, *Media Coordinator*; Frances Kennedy, *National Park Trust Administrator*; Terry Kilpatrick, *Federal Activities*; Brien Culhane, *Natural Resources Coordinator*; Douglas Baker, *Controller*; Dawn Koehler, *Accounting Assistant*; Lewis Harrington, *Mail/Custodian*; Judith Freeman, *Associate Editor*. Middle row: Linda Leslie, *Public Relations Director*; Karen Kress, *Vice President/Operations*; Hilary Dick, *Individual Giving Coordinator*; Ellen Barclay, *Conferences/Special Events*; Terry Vines, *Membership Director*; Jane Dees, *Advertising Accounts Mgr.*; Jean McKendry, *Federal Activities*; Debbi Bates, *Administrative Coordinator*; Liza Tuttle, *Editorial Assistant*; Leigh Bell, *Secretary/Federal Activities*. Front row: Elizabeth Fayad, *Park Threats Coordinator*; Kirsten Bevinetto, *Federal Activities*; Joy Osborne, *Membership Associate*; Laura Quiroz, *Housekeeping*. Not shown: Tina Anderson, *Membership Assistant*; Carine Brice, *Receptionist*; Russ Butcher, *Southwest/Calif. Rep.*; Bruce Craig, *Cultural Resources Coordinator*; William Holman, *Alaska Rep.*; Davinder S. Khanna, *Controller* (as of May 1987); John Kenney, *Editorial Secretary/Production*; Terri Martin, *Rocky Mountain Rep.*; Dwayne Pinkard, *Development/Media Assistant*; Janice Pliner, *Foundation/Corporate Coordinator*; Connie Stewart, *Assistant to President*.



Answers to "Trivia Trek"

WHOSE COUNTING?

1. Glaciers, glaciers, glaciers.
2. Eighty percent, whoa.
3. National monuments. The park system has 76 to date.
4. As part of the new legislation passed last year, 133 units now charge entrance fees.
5. The depth of Crater Lake measures in at 1,932 feet. That's 322 of me standing on my head.
6. Four percent. Yes, just 4 percent.
7. Delaware, our first state. I was surprised, too.
8. Shady real estate agents sold these lots—sight unseen—to thousands of people around the country. Big Cypress is virtually undevelopable swampland, but the animals love it.
9. You knew it wasn't the Grand Canyon—too obvious. Just outside of Kings Canyon National Park, California, is a canyon that measures 8,240 feet from the top of Spanish Peak to the Kings River below.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

1. Pipestone, or catlinite. It's a soft, red clay from which ceremonial pipes are carved.
2. Many people think that Capitol Dome, the highest point in Capitol Reef National Park, looks remarkably similar to the dome of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.
3. In Mohawk, *ka-ih-ogh-ha* means "crooked river." The Senecas, who are also associated with the area, called it "the place of the wing."
4. I'll give you credit if you gave this one some thought. Wind Cave has only one natural opening and the whistling wind can blow either way, depending on the differences in atmospheric pressure inside and outside the cave.

AND NOW, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES...

1. William Taft. In fact, he turned down the justice position years before so that he could run for president.
2. Abraham Lincoln: **a.** Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site; **b.** Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial; **c.** Lincoln Home National Historic Site; **d.** Lincoln Memorial; **e.** Ford's Theatre National Historic Site; **f.** Mount Rushmore National Memorial.
Theodore Roosevelt: **a.** Sagamore Hill National Historic Site; **b.** Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site; **c.** Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site; **d.** Theodore Roosevelt Island; **e.** Theodore Roosevelt National Park; **f.** Mount Rushmore National Memorial.
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt thought it significant enough.
4. Ulysses S. Grant. Well done.
5. Herbert Hoover, NPCA president from 1924 to 1925.

YOU DON'T SAY

1. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska encompasses more than 8,331,000 acres. If you count the adjacent national preserve, make that more than 13,000,000 acres.
2. A German shepherd. Woof.
3. The Army. So, that's where those green uniforms came from.
4. He set the leg of John Wilkes Booth. And I doubt Booth even had insurance.
5. Apostle Islands National Park, Wisconsin, includes 22 islands.
6. Daniel Freeman? Why he was one of the first of them thar settlers to file a claim under the Homestead Act, and the Homestead National Memorial of America is situated on the site of his claim.
7. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. A series of volcanic eruptions 35 million years ago trapped and preserved everything from redwood trees to butterfly wings. Amazing.
8. Approximately 20 feet. The presidents are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.

Answers to "Puzzled"

Park/Activity	Starts At
1. Acadia	K3
2. Arches	U22
3. Big Bend	C11
4. Biscayne	C11
5. Bryce Canyon	R16
6. Cabrillo	R14
7. Capulin	L3
8. camp	O16
9. canoe	N5
10. Canyonlands	P2
11. Carlsbad Caverns	L22
12. Chaco	C1
13. climb	E8
14. cook	L3
15. Crater Lake	D10
16. Death Valley	V1
17. Dinosaur	V1
18. Everglades	H6
19. fish	D4
20. game	E13
21. Glacier	F10
22. Glacier Bay	M19
23. Grand Canyon	N21
24. Grand Teton	K1
25. Great Sand Dunes	V22
26. Great Smoky Mountains	S21
27. Guadalupe Mountains	U20
28. Haleakala	D1
29. Hawaii Volcanoes	T19
30. hiking	O2
31. Hovenweep	Q2
32. Isle Royale	R2
33. jog	S2
34. Katmai	A16
35. Lake Mead	O8
36. Mammoth Cave	E22
37. Mesa Verde	N17
38. Mount McKinley	A13
39. Muir Woods	J13
40. nap	G4
41. Navajo	K16
42. North Cascades	G4
43. Olympic	U10
44. Pecos	P18
45. Petrified Forest	A20
46. Pinnacles	A19
47. play	Q14
48. Redwood	K2
49. Rocky Mountain	B1
50. row	T22
51. run	E14
52. Saguaro	Q21
53. sail	I19
54. Sequoia	H15
55. Shenandoah	L18
56. Sitka	C16
57. ski	T5
58. swim	N20
59. Tonto	F17
60. White Sands	I15
61. Wind Cave	M8
62. Wupatki	B17
63. Yellowstone	R8
64. Yosemite	A1
65. Zion	D22

"See America the beautiful in our parks."

Violating History

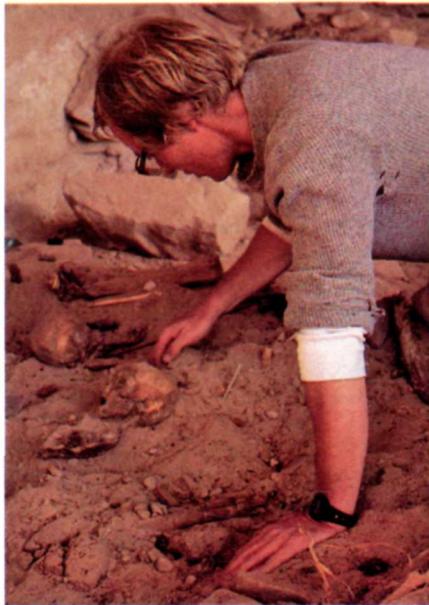
Thieves sneak into ruins and battlefields to steal away keys to our past

by Jim Robbins

Cape Krusenstern National Monument lies on the Chukchi Sea, in the remote northwest corner of Alaska. Approximately 1,600 years ago, the Iputak—an Eskimo people who, among other things, carved exquisite artwork from ivory—inhabited this land.

The National Park Service has been conducting archeological research at these ancient sites, hoping to shed light on a people whose culture flourished in this harsh country. Recently, however, a looter has been digging among the remains, searching for ivory masks the native artisans created between 1,400 and 1,600 years ago. Such masks, says Ted Birkedal, an NPS archeologist in Anchorage, are valued as collectors' pieces in Scandinavia, worth as much as \$15,000.

Park rangers believe the looter was scared off the Krusenstern site before he could steal any artifacts. The site, however, was damaged. The digger destroyed many of the clues archeologists would have used to piece together the answer to who the Iputak were and how they lived.



Dennis Turville

Right: Some looted sites contain human as well as cultural relics. **Above:** Winston Hurst examines the damage.

"We just don't have the staff to stop it," Birkedal said of the looting. "The National Park Service [in Alaska] controls an area the size of England and Scotland. We have an officer for every four million acres. It's potentially a major problem."

The theft of historic and prehistoric artifacts from federal ground is, by all accounts, a serious problem that is growing. In Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, Civil War battlefields have been looted. In the West, the Custer Battlefield National Monument in Montana and the Knife River Indian Village Historic Site in North Dakota have been hit by artifact hunters who use metal detectors to uncover shell fragments, uniform buttons, and other historic treasures.

But, the most obvious losses, the most flagrant thefts of America's past, are the looting of ancient Native American ruins in the West. Organized and unorganized gangs of pothunters are cashing in on a lucrative market. Native American historic and prehistoric objects have been actively sought by an international group of collectors since the early 1970s. The value of these artifacts has risen so steeply that looters are scrambling to steal what's left, according to one archeologist. They are, he says, "like sharks in a feeding frenzy."

In the East, many looters are hobbyists, trying to augment their collections—but their effect is just as destructive as those who are only in it for the money. Sometimes, in the Southwest, wholesale looting is done with bulldozers. Looters will dig in the dark under floorless tents, so their lights cannot be seen. Some use uranium-miners' masks to keep dust out of their lungs as they dig and carry gas-powered rock saws to remove pictographs from cliff walls. One archeologist from Blanding,

Dennis Turville



So far, Native American sites in national parks have suffered less damage than those on Forest Service and on BLM lands, according to Ted Birkedal. "It's simple," he said. "We have more law enforcement per acre [in the Lower 48] than any other agency."

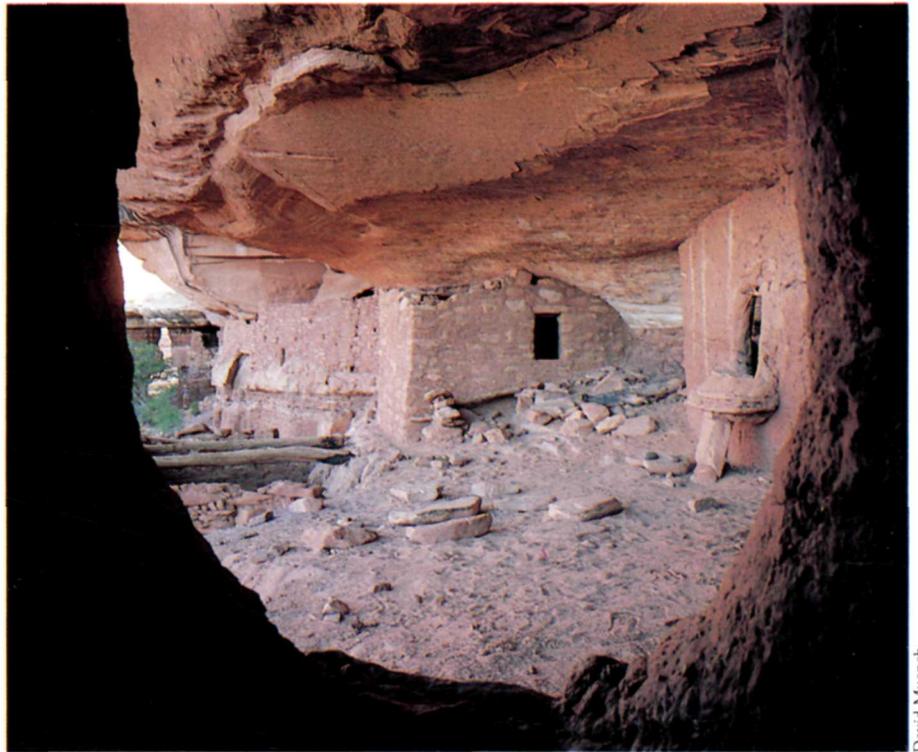
Utah, has heard of pothunters who sniff lines of cocaine from the blades of their bulldozer just before they begin a raid.

The remains of Anasazi, Hopi, Mimbres, and other prehistoric cultures are found throughout the West. The Anasazi, a Navajo term for Ancient Ones, created a highly developed civilization in the deserts of southwestern America from the time of Christ to 1275 or 1300 A.D. That region, called Four Corners, includes sections of Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico.

The Anasazi cultivated corn, cotton, and squash with elaborate irrigation systems. They are respected for the architectural ingenuity of their multifamily apartment houses, often three or four stories high and built in large caves or wedged in the crevices of the labyrinthine canyons of this area. According to some, these buildings were often oriented to align with celestial bodies and, therefore, could be used as solar calendars. Beautiful pottery, intricate basketry, and sandals have also been found among these ruins.

Despite the thousands of sites that have been found, there is much to be discovered about these prehistoric people. When archeologists are investigating a site, they use a technique called "artifact patterning." This method uses the spatial relationships of artifacts found at a site to explain how they were used.

Says Don Simonis, a Bureau of



David Muench

Land Management archeologist in Kingman, Arizona, "If we find a rock, it's just a rock. If we find three rocks together, however, we know it was used as a fire dog [a structure used for cooking]."

"Once a site has been disturbed, the entire sense of its historical development is disrupted, and it becomes impossible to research the site by any standard archeological method. So, the theft of collectible items is only part of the disaster wreaked by pothunters."

According to Winston Hurst, an archeologist in Utah, "The soil matrix that contains vast amounts of information—how these people lived, the kinds of food they ate, the environment—becomes mixed and randomized. The stuff from 850 A.D. is mixed with the stuff from 850 B.C., and no one will ever be able to unscramble it."

The disturbance of sites and the theft of artifacts from federal property are, of course, illegal. And, the government has good legal tools with which to challenge looters, going back to the Ancient Antiquities Act, passed in 1906, and the organic acts of the National Park Service,

BLM, and other concerned agencies. In addition, the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), passed by Congress in 1979, was specifically written to cover the looting of artifacts from federal property and to provide for the proper management of archeological resources.

ARPA levies stiff fines on anyone who removes archeological resources from public land or participates in their sale, purchase, transport, or receipt. If the first offense is a misdemeanor, it can result in a \$10,000 fine and a year in jail; if a felony, it can result in a \$20,000 fine and a two-year sentence. A second conviction can earn a \$100,000 penalty or five years in jail. The cost of restoring the site can also be billed to the perpetrator.

Yet, the wholesale theft of archeological artifacts continues, for the incentive is enormous, and the chances of getting caught, miniscule. For instance, an intact *olla* (an "oy-a" is a large, round vessel that is usually white or light gray in color and decorated with intricate geometric designs) can bring \$30,000 by the time it reaches the final buyer, BLM officials say.



David Muench

Left: Prehistoric sites such as this are so vulnerable that many photographers only allow use of their pictures if locations are not identified. Above: A dual coffee mug, made by the Anasazi, was probably used for ceremonial purposes.

Pothunting became a major problem for archeology resource managers in 1971, when New York's Sotheby Parke Bernet Galleries first began to auction Anasazi and other pre-Columbian artifacts, exponentially increasing the demand for such items. An Anasazi basket recently brought \$152,000 at an auction at Sotheby's in London. More commonly, baskets have fetched up to \$10,000. An unbroken mug will bring \$200, and a human skull is worth \$50.

The result has been the unbridled and unparalleled destruction of ancient sites in the Southwest that, until recently, have remained intact and protected primarily by their remoteness and the low humidity of the desert. So far, Native American sites in national parks have suffered less damage than those on Forest Service and BLM lands, according to Birkedal, who until last December was stationed at the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe. "It's simple," he said. "We have more law enforcement per acre [in the Lower 48] than any other agency."

But Birkedal believes that as the number of unmolested sites dwindle

further and archeological artifacts become more rare, the National Park System will also be hit harder.

On May 8 of last year, Forest Service and BLM law enforcement agents from Wyoming, Arizona, and Idaho broke the still spring morning when they searched 17 homes in Colorado and Utah and seized 325 prehistoric Anasazi artifacts that authorities said had been taken from federal land.

"This [seizure of items] is the most significant law-enforcement initiative under the Archeological Resources Protection Act," announced Brent Ward, the United States attorney for Utah and a principal architect of the campaign. The May raids and the arrests that were expected to follow were the culmination of a two-year, much-heralded "war on pothunting."

Earl Shumway, 29, a convicted pothunter, was the lynchpin of the federal government's case against other looters in the Four Corners area. In exchange for a mitigated sentence, Shumway agreed to provide information on who was trafficking in Anasazi pots and other artifacts taken from federal land.

The searches, especially in the town of Blanding, were like poking a stick into a hornet's nest. For generations people in this area have gone into the desert on Sundays with a picnic basket and a shovel to dig for artifacts.

The Anasazi cultivated corn, cotton, and squash with elaborate irrigation systems. They are known for the ingenuity of their multifamily apartment houses, often three or four stories high. Beautiful pottery, intricate basketry, and sandals have been found among these ruins.

Devar Shumway, 66 (a distant relative of Earl), grew up pothunting. He has said that his family survived tough times by selling pots to a museum in Salt Lake. "Daddy was in tall cotton to make \$3 a pot during the Depression," Shumway said. During a lifetime of digging, Shumway estimates he has collected more than 1,000 whole pots. It is a pastime he has passed on to his children.

The federal agents who served search warrants on people in Blanding and throughout the region were armed and wore bulletproof vests. They thoroughly searched the homes; one woman complained that they even went through her underwear drawer.

Among the homes searched was Calvin Black's. Black is a powerful, extremely conservative San Juan County commissioner who has long been an opponent of the creation and expansion of national parks and wilderness areas in southeastern Utah. The raids deeply angered Black. He said, when he next hears of a federal agent being shot at, "I am almost going to have to root for the other side."

The government claimed Black was keeping the objects for his son, Alan "Buddy" Black. Earl Shumway told agents he had seen Buddy Black dig the objects—which included sandals, loincloths, a cradle board, 13 bowls, and a large *olla*—on federal ground. Cal Black maintained the objects were taken lawfully from

private ground and sued to get them back. They were later returned.

In June of 1986, the younger Black was indicted by a grand jury on two counts of violations of the federal antiquities law. But the jury did not believe the government's chief witness, Earl Shumway, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. The war on pothunting in Utah had fizzled—an embarrassing defeat for the feds.

In the past several years looting of ancient sites has received attention from Congress, the media, and archeological activists. Yet, the thefts continue. And, in most cases, federal agencies do not have the budget to combat the pothunters.

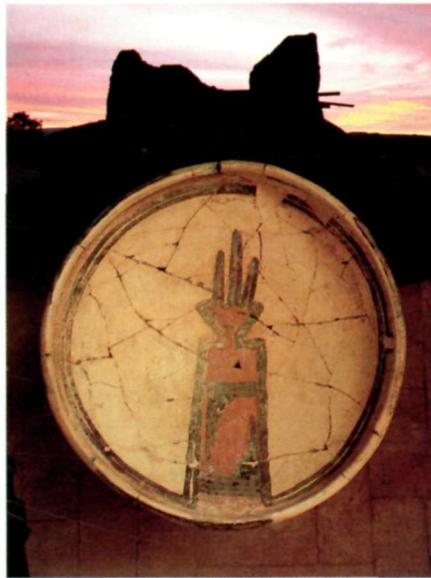
There is simply too much territory to watch. The southwestern desert alone contains tens of thousands of sites scattered over millions of remote acres.

There have also been cases where federal agencies have set poor examples as protectors of these sites. In fact, sometimes one part of an agency might be working to protect sites while other departments are destroying them. A prime example is BLM, which has been lauded for its commitment to site protection. One arm of the agency destroyed hundreds of sites in the Four Corners area, using Caterpillar tractors to clear land for cattle grazing, while other BLM departments have been trying to stop pothunting.

Some archeologists blame what they call "a major deficiency" in the law. ARPA requires that law-enforcement officials bear the burden of proof for prosecutions; in other words, the government must prove that the artifact was taken from federal property.

That, in fact, is the major reason that Brent Ward feels he lost his "war on pothunting." Remember, the only evidence Ward had was Earl Shumway's word that the offenders had taken the artifacts from public land. When the jury did not believe Shumway's testimony, the government was left without a case.

An exasperated Ward then wrote a letter to Roland Robison, director of BLM in Utah. Ward complained



David Muench

History comes alive in a pieced-together Anasazi bowl set against mission ruins in Pecos National Monument.

that if the law were not changed, he might be forced to forego prosecutions of antiquities thefts.

Black's acquittal, Ward wrote, "pointed out a weakness in ARPA that may prevent this office from undertaking any further prosecution under that statute against anyone except a person who was actually involved in illegal excavating activity." Other ARPA experts, however, think more exacting evidence would make the prosecution of pothunters more effective.

Some law enforcement officials believe that the only way to stem trade in artifacts is to crackdown on dealers—not diggers. "It's like trying to stop the trade in jaguar furs by arresting all the Amazonian Indians," said Utah State Archeologist Dave Madsen. "There's always more Indians."

"It's like guerrilla warfare," said BLM law enforcement specialist Pete Steele, who chases pothunters through the remote country of San Juan County in southeast Utah. "They'll hit a site here or there. They're well ahead of you all the time, because they know where they're going to be and you don't."

And, at this time, arresting diggers can be a hollow victory. Dealers and collectors in New York City can still

trade illegally taken, priceless pre-Columbian items—from the United States as well as from Central and South America—quite openly. Traders can always claim that the objects came from private land.

Linnell Schalk, a BLM law enforcement officer who teaches courses on ARPA, believes that public awareness needs to be developed as much as legal strategies. Diggers must be pursued with all the vigor of the law, so they realize how committed agencies are to controlling theft and vandalism.

It must be noted, also, that there have been some successes under ARPA. Perhaps most important was a case at the Richmond National Battlefield Park in Virginia. In October 1984, park officials saw three men enter the battlefield with camouflaged metal detectors at 1:00 in the morning. Authorities cordoned off the park and waited, fearing the looters would scatter or someone would be hurt if agents tried to catch them in the act. The men were arrested as they emerged at 6 a.m. Officials found shell fragments, mini balls, and other Civil War artifacts in their possession, which were valued at approximately a total of \$24.

The men were charged under ARPA and all three received prison sentences that ranged from several weeks to six months. They also forfeited \$1,100 worth of equipment.

Chief Ranger Chuck Rafkind says the prosecution showed that the park is serious about stopping the thefts. "We used to get [the number of thefts] in a couple of days that we now get in a month," Rafkind said.

Where enforcement is more difficult, however, different remedies are being tried. Some sites are being monitored with remote cameras. In others, seismic indicators—that react to the movement of people at a site and radio the information back to headquarters—are being used. Ruins have been fenced; and stinging nettles and poison ivy have been planted to keep people out of them. Each of these techniques has helped, but they haven't stopped the looting.



David Muench

Pieces of bone and pottery may be just souvenirs to visitors, but to archeologists they are telling bits of history.

The only real solution, in the opinion of many, is to change the law so that the burden of proof falls on the defendant rather than the government.

"We have to deal with the problem directly," said Dave Madsen. "If you can document that an item came from private land, fine; you can sell it. But, it should be incumbent on the seller to prove that it came from private land."

Such a change would be possible with the creation of an artifacts registry for items found on private land. Dr. Walter Wait, a NPS archeologist with the Southwest Region in Santa Fe, has recommended that archeologists be required to provide objects taken from private ground with a "provenience" that documents the object's origin. These papers would include a complete description of the item, a copy of the excavation report, a certificate of excavation by a licensed archeologist, and a certified appraisal.

"Upon entry into the registry," Dr. Wait wrote in a 1986 Office of Technology Assessment report, "the owner would obtain a nontransfer-

able title and an artifact documentation card similar to a plastic driver's license, complete with photo." So far, there is no consensus among archeologists that this is a good idea. Kurt Schaafsma, a New Mexico archeologist who supports an artifacts registry, admits the proposal is a compromise.

"To archeologists all sites are equal," he said. "Whether it's private or public land has no bearing on what people did 1,000 years ago. But this is a way of meeting these [artifacts dealers] halfway." It would eventually become impossible to sell artifacts without a pedigree, Schaafsma believes.

Though the move to change the law to protect these precious and dwindling artifacts seems logical, it is not without opposition. Many art dealers and collectors have opposed legislation to restrict the trade in ancient artifacts. Until 1983, they were able to stop implementation of a UNESCO convention that had been ratified in 1970. Although, recently, dealers and collectors have been giving lip service to the need for more protections, archeologists predict a major battle should more restrictions be proposed.

Whatever is done, most agree, it should be done soon.

Richard Fike, BLM state archeologist for Utah says, "I would guess that 80 to 90 percent of the BLM sites in Utah have been destroyed. Yes, the tide is turning. But, is it turning in time to save what's left? I'm skeptical."

Freelancer Jim Robbins last wrote for National Parks magazine on Custer Battlefield National Monument in the November/December issue.

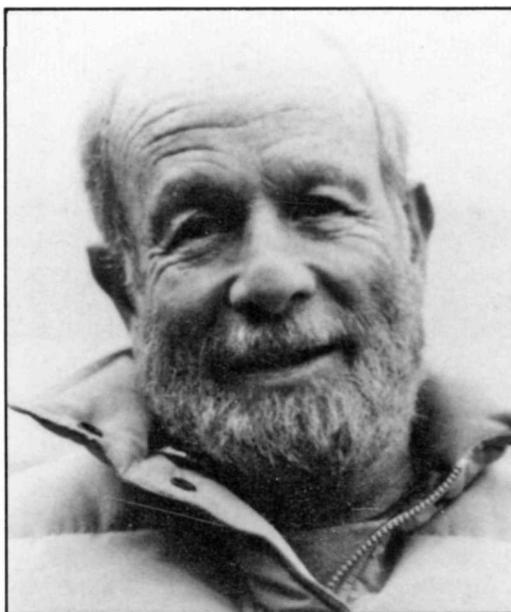
As part of their efforts to control looting and vandalism of archeological sites, the National Park Service has established two information clearinghouses:

- One summarizes cases in which looting or vandalism of archeological sites has been prosecuted;
- The second tracks the public education programs that are part of archeological projects.

The NPS welcomes information about these topics. For blank summary sheets and further information, contact Marilou Reilly, Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, P.O. 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. (202) 343-4101.

TRIBUTE TO EXCELLENCE

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award



AWARD: The Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award is presented by the National Parks and Conservation Association and the Bon Ami Co. to recognize an individual for an outstanding effort that results in protection of a unit or a proposed unit of the National Park System. The award is named in honor of Marjory Stoneman Douglas for her many years of dedication to preserving the fragile ecosystem of the Florida Everglades.

**1987
RECIPIENT:** DR. EDGAR WAYBURN. For forty years, Dr. Wayburn has been a leading pioneer environmentalist. He was the principal conservation architect for the establishment of Redwood National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and for the development of the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act—and for the growth of environmental awareness nationwide. Presently Sierra Club Vice President for Parks and Protected Areas, he continues to lead in the movement to establish and maintain national parks and wilderness areas in the United States and throughout the world.

The Faultless Starch/Bon Ami Co. wishes to congratulate the recipient of this award and thank them for the excellent contribution they have made to the protection of our environment.

The Bon Ami Co. has actively supported the efforts of organizations such as National Parks and Conservation Association for over 100 years and will continue to work toward the goal of preserving our natural resources for future generations.



Taking a Count of Threats

by Robert Cahn

Looking westward over the distant, smog-filled San Joaquin Valley from a high point in Sequoia National Park a few years ago, I asked then-Superintendent Boyd Evison what damage the eastward moving air pollutants might be having on the giant sequoias and other natural resources of the national park.

"We just don't know," Evison admitted ruefully. They had just started monitoring the acid precipitation and ozone coming from the valley, and they knew it was high. But they couldn't determine the impacts on the natural resources because the park had extremely limited baseline ecosystem studies from prior years against which to measure the new data. Evison's research team, however, was gathering data; and he was scrounging for funds to develop an inventory and do some monitoring of Sequoia National Park's natural resources.

Evison is one of a rare breed in the Park Service who place a high priority on an activity that, in the past, has ranked very low. These people want to establish natural resource inventories and then monitor the critical resources to assess long-term changes that may indicate the need to save those resources.

The underlying thesis of the I&M (inventory and monitoring) advocates such as Evison is that you can't really know about the condition of park resources until you have a fairly good knowledge of the type, quantity, and health of the plants, animals, soils, water, air, biotic communities, natural features, and geology of the area. In addition, you need to establish a system for assessing changes that have occurred.

Most of Evison's managerial colleagues profess to agree with his thesis, but they say that carrying it out has been impractical because of

the lack of funding and research personnel. Instead, Park Service regional directors and superintendents know that they will earn favor primarily on the basis of how well they serve visitors.

I became aware of the significance of I&M seven years ago with the publication of the 1980 NPS "State of the Parks" report, which was preceded and, in part, engendered by NPCA's 1979 threats study. The re-



port revealed a total of 4,345 threats to park resources. For instance:

- Poor air quality was a threat to mammals, plants, and fresh water in 45 percent of the parks.
- Water resources were threatened in 40 percent of the areas.
- Exotic animals and plants were changing the wildlife balance.
- And damages were reported from logging, extraction of minerals, and other external development, as well as from visitor overuse and urban encroachment.

But more important than the existence of these threats was the realization that the NPS could not document the extent of 75 percent of them. The disclosure of what might be called an "information gap" of gargantuan size showed that the Park Service knew too little about

what was happening to resources it was charged with protecting for future generations.

The critics of the 1980 report suggest that the lack of documentation may mean some of the threats are overstated. But the reverse is as likely. If most reported threats are undocumented, might not there also be additional threats that have gone undetected because of the absence of basic information?

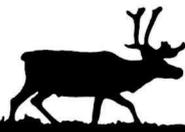
In 1981, the NPS sent Congress a "mitigation" report, promising actions to protect the resources and to mitigate—or resolve—the threats. The projected programs included preparing comprehensive inventories at each park, establishing accurate baseline data, and conducting comprehensive monitoring of park natural resources.

These good intentions were lost to then-Interior Secretary Jim Watt's version of how to "restore" the parks, dubbed PRIP (Park Restoration and Improvement Program). Watt's "billion-dollar" PRIP did get \$619 million in appropriations over four years for projects to improve visitor health and safety—mostly for water supplies, sewage treatment, and shoring up old visitor centers, plus \$375 million in Federal Highway Administration funds for fixing roads.

The natural resource mitigation programs got zero from PRIP. Congress, however, added \$7 million a year to the NPS budget for a Natural Resources Protection Program (NRPP) to deal with already-identified threats to resources in selected National Park System areas. This fund also included money for a few park inventory and monitoring projects.

A Government Accounting Office (GAO) study, in response to a re-

Continued on page 34



ARCTIC REFUGE VS. CRUDE OIL

A new 25-minute videotape (VHS) explains the importance of protecting the **Arctic National Wildlife Refuge** from environmentally damaging effects of oil development.

"Arctic Refuge: Treasure of the North" shows the internationally significant wildlife and wilderness resources of the refuge. The video includes: **wildlife and scenic footage of the refuge; interviews with Alaskan Native people; comments of a caribou biologist; scenes of pollution impacts at the Prudhoe Bay oil field; and, a companion brochure with complete coverage of the oil development threat.**

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Continued from page 33

quest by Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, recently reviewed the NPS efforts in carrying out its 1981 proposals for documenting and mitigating threats to the parks. The GAO concluded that the NPS strategy for better managing park resources "yet to be fully implemented." In fact, it specifically recommended that the secretary of the Interior direct the NPS director to improve park information bases and develop and implement resource monitoring systems. NPCA, also, has worked toward that end, recommending that I&M be funded through legislation.

Yet, the news from GAO is not all bad. Promising signs are evident.

- Evison, now Alaska regional director, has placed top priority on resource management and research built on basic inventories and monitoring systems. Congress rewarded his efforts by adding \$500,000 a year to the region's existing research and resource management budget.
- When Bob Barbee became superintendent of Yellowstone in 1983, he helped his chief research scientist, John Varley, get national park and regional funding to work on basic inventories and long-term monitoring.

One result is a bibliography done by University of Wyoming scientists that lists 9,000 research projects done during the last 50 years at Yellowstone National Park. This study makes past records available for comparison with current data and points out species or areas that need to be monitored.

- A servicewide project is under way to assess each park's animal and plant resources, geologic and water conditions, air visibility, and aesthetics. The computerized results would list all the unfunded natural resource activities and, once again, it would identify threats to the resources.

But a look I had at computer printouts from the still-incomplete natural resources and threats assessments shows the trend of the 1980 "State of the Parks" study is still ev-

ident. Preliminary findings indicate that most of the new data are listed as either "marginally adequate" or "inadequate."

- When Bill Mott took over as NPS director in 1985, he turned out—lo and behold—to be one of those I&M advocates. He made the creation of usable resource inventories a major part of his 12-Point Plan for protecting the parks and got an additional \$660,000 in the 1988 budget for I&M work. He also established a task force—under Evison's leadership—to devise a new NPS policy statement and lay out a strategy for implementing an effective servicewide natural resources inventory and monitoring program.

Despite these hopeful signs, many obstacles confront the inventory and monitoring effort. To carry it out, large amounts of funding and additional qualified personnel will have to be squeezed out of already-tight budgets.

Mott may find it necessary to earmark a large portion of the funds expected from new park entrance fees for I&M. He still has a selling job with some regional and park managers, and he may need to make their success or failure in protecting the resources a factor in their performance evaluations. But the effort is well worth the try.

"Inventory and monitoring may be the most important legacy the Park Service can provide American conservation," states the new NPS policy directive. "Probably no ecosystem on earth remains totally unaffected by modern human activities. However, in a world in which wild places have become few and precious, knowledge of the composition and functioning of relatively unaltered wild systems has likewise become invaluable. The information collected in this program must underlie any fundamental knowledge of those systems."

Robert Cahn, contributing editor to National Parks, last wrote on politicization of the NPS. He has won a Pulitzer Prize for a newspaper series on the parks; and his most recent book, co-authored with Horace Albright, is The Birth of the National Park Service.

NPCA Report

NPCA Wins Suit to Set NO_x Standards for Air

The 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act set standards for air quality which must be met—with the cleanest “classes” of air assigned to the parks. Congress directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a program to prevent deterioration of air quality; but, after ten years, EPA has bogged down in establishing such a program.

Now, because of a lawsuit brought by NPCA, Sierra Club, and others, EPA has been ordered to establish regulations for nitrogen oxide pollutants by October 1988. Nitrogen oxides are directly associated with acid rain and with visibility problems in the parks.

The Clean Air Act's PSD (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) provisions are the most muscular part of the act, and it is the PSD provisions that set standards for air quality and for visibility—both of which are affected by nitrogen oxide pollutants.

“This decision by the courts requires the EPA to get down to the business of regulating nitrogen oxides which it has ignored for the past decade,” said Libby Fayad, NPCA park threats coordinator.

But NPCA still believes that the government has a long way to go before air quality can be rated as acceptable. At a press conference on June 3, NPCA President Paul Pritchard said, “Our parks suffer under a blanket of air pollution so thick that the air in Acadia National Park violates the health standards of the Clean Air Act.”

Pritchard also pointed out that smog, often associated only with urban areas, is now spreading to the national parks, which are classified as Class I areas and should contain the most pristine air in the country. Pritchard urged Congress not to drag its feet, but to reauthorize and strengthen the Clean Air Act before the Grand Canyon and other national treasures disappear in a haze of pollution.

BuRec Gives Up Plan To Mine in Grand Teton

NPCA succeeded in resolving a two-year-old dispute with the Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) over the reconstruction of the Jackson Lake Dam in Grand Teton National Park. The conflict centered on where BuRec intended to mine for the sand and gravel needed to repair the dam.

BuRec estimated that it would need 900,000 cubic yards of “borrow” and had considered several potential sources. It expects to get most of the gravel from mining below the high-water line of Jackson Lake itself.

BuRec estimates that mining will take place in a 450-acre area of the dry lakebed in order to extract the 900,000 cubic yards of gravel. About twice that amount of earth will have to be quarried in order to extract a sufficient amount of usable gravel. NPCA has no argument with that plan, as long as mining is restricted to areas *below* the high-water level.

NPCA protested when the agency suggested that it might need more than can safely be taken from Jackson Lake, and it named the environmentally sensitive Pilgrim Creek as a possible additional source. Not only would mining for sand and

gravel disrupt the fish and wildlife dependent on Pilgrim Creek, but the area is also within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, where mining is illegal.

NPCA objects to using any alternate site within the park. Congress designates national parks in order to protect them from just this type of degradation.

The association also insisted that BuRec agree to conduct further environmental studies of any alternative sources if sufficient amounts cannot be safely extracted from the lakebed.

NPCA was victorious when BuRec released an addendum to previous environmental statements saying that it has rejected Pilgrim Creek as an alternate mining site and that it will comply with environmentalists' requests to conduct further analysis in the unlikely event that it will need more borrow. (BuRec geologists and biologists now feel that they can mine enough sand and gravel from the lakebed.)

These two points are precisely what NPCA has requested. Says Terri Martin, NPCA's Rocky Mountain regional representative, “It was a long time coming, but we are pleased that BuRec has complied with our demands.”

Because it is prime wildlife habitat, Pilgrim Creek will not be quarried.



Jackie Gilmore

NPCA Suit Halts Spraying Of Pesticide Near Dinosaur

Two years ago, NPCA and the Sierra Club filed a lawsuit to stop pesticide spraying near the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument. Under a settlement negotiated by NPCA, the Department of Agriculture is now forced to reevaluate its entire spraying program—a victory for environmentalists and endangered species put at risk by the spraying.

Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was spraying to cut down potential

infestations of Mormon crickets and grasshoppers that can damage cropland. Conservationists questioned the amount of infestation and brought the suit against Agriculture because the spraying of the pesticides threatened the habitat of peregrine falcons and other endangered species. The Endangered Species Act does not allow actions on federal land that may harm an endangered species or its habitat.

The falcons are slowly making a comeback at Dinosaur because of a sophisticated breeding program; and a few of their eyries are located on

rocky ledges near the area proposed for spraying. Once pesticides get in the food chain, all species are at risk of being poisoned by ingesting the chemical.

On June 1, the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a biological opinion requiring APHIS to establish "no-spray buffer zones" around the habitats of endangered species, and to monitor the effects of their spraying program. As Terri Martin, NPCA Rocky Mountain representative, has said, "APHIS has finally conceded to full compliance with the Endangered Species Act."

Canada's South Moresby: The Price of a New Park

The British Columbia government is demanding a huge sum of money from Canada's federal government as compensation if they are to relinquish South Moresby to the federal government. Canada wants to establish South Moresby, a wilderness area in the Queen Charlotte Islands, as a national park.

In the past, the B.C. government has resisted mounting pressure from the federal government, and from Canadian and U.S. conservation groups. The B.C. provincial govern-

ment wants to continue clearcut-logging practices that bring jobs and money to the depressed economy in western Canada.

NPCA President Paul C. Pritchard, chairman of the International Committee to Save South Moresby, has been working with Canadian and U.S. environmental groups to place increasing pressure on the federal and provincial governments to negotiate an agreement.

The Queen Charlotte Islands, which lie in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of British Columbia, hold some of the most spectacular wilder-

ness and ancient rainforest areas in Canada. The unique environment created by this temperate watershed hosts numerous species of rare plant and animal life that survived the last ice age 10,000 years ago. The proposed park would include 138 islands, 47 lakes, and 1,700 km (about 1,060 miles) of coastline.

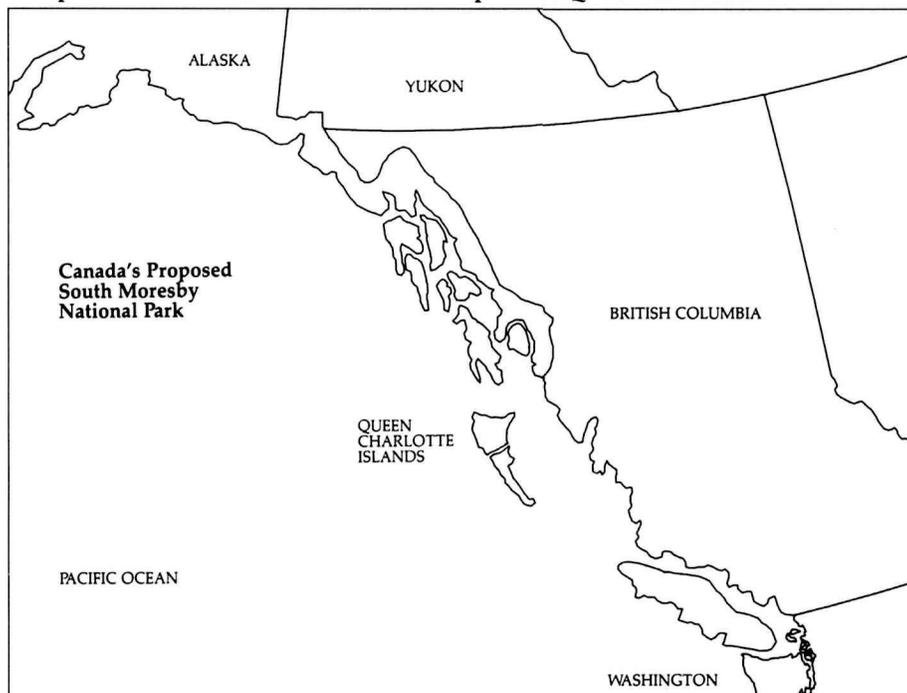
Moresby Island is one of the southernmost islands in the chain, and Lyell Island, just off its coast, is one of the specific spots of contention. Windy Bay, on the east coast of Lyell, was proposed as an ecological reserve in 1978. A good portion of it is now being logged.

In 1974, local citizens first proposed that South Moresby be set aside as a wilderness area. Support for the island's preservation has grown considerably over the years. Now, Canada would like to establish the area as the South Moresby National Wilderness Park, but it cannot without the approval of the provincial government.

Because of the jobs and revenue involved in logging the island, the B.C. government is demanding a large settlement if they are to turn the area into a national park. They are requiring \$170 million before they will do so.

At present, there is a moratorium on logging on Lyell Island, and only trees already felled can be removed. The situation must come to a head: Logging companies cannot afford to stand by endlessly, and may begin laying off employees. The preservation of jobs is the crucial consider-

The park will be located at the southern tip of the Queen Charlotte Islands.



News Update

Arctic Refuge.

Congressional hearings were held in June to discuss the fate of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWAR). Specifically, the issue is whether or not to allow oil and gas leasing on the refuge's 1.5-million-acre coastal plain, an ecologically sensitive area where the large Porcupine caribou herd has their calving grounds. The Reagan Administration, Alaskan natives and state officials, environmentalists, and the oil industry each had their day in front of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests. There were no surprises: environmentalists and Alaskan natives who

live off the caribou are the only groups opposed to leasing.

Grand Canyon Overflights. H.R. 921, the bill dealing with aircraft traffic over national park areas, was passed by the House of Representatives in April. The bill included a provision saying that there must be flight-free zones in and above the Grand Canyon. In a Senate hearing on overflights held on May 7, testimony was given on the Senate version, S. 451. The Reagan administration has made it clear that it will continue to oppose the bill. Senator Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests maintains, however, that there are real overflight problems that will be solved only by the passage of this bill.

ation of the government of British Columbia.

Park proponents point out that, in the long run, tourism would be more lucrative for B.C. than logging and that establishing a new national park would ensure increased tourism. The B.C. government is concerned about the 50 jobs that would be lost if logging on South Moresby were discontinued. A new national park, however, would create more than a hundred.

In reality, only 0.1 percent of B.C.'s commercial forest area is located in South Moresby. The province does not have much protected land. Only 5.4 percent is preserved in parks and less than 2 percent of that is forested land.

The native people of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Haida, have inhabited the islands for more than 8,000 years. Since the 1970s they have been fighting to save South Moresby. More than a year ago, 70 Haida were arrested for blocking logging roads on Lyell Island.

The federal government recognizes the Haida's claim to the land. By law, the land must remain only a national park *reserve* until an agreement is made between the federal government and the Haida. A national park would protect the land sacred to the Haida, and an arrangement would be made with them to preserve their cultural heritage within the park.

Grassroots campaigns are in full swing to persuade the B.C. government to facilitate the establishment

of South Moresby National Park. At this writing, conservation groups are cautiously optimistic that negotiations will be successful.

The B.C. government removed a major obstacle on May 7 when they dropped a condition that logging be permitted in the area for ten more years. The federal government said that was unacceptable because Canadian law stipulates that wilderness parks must be "a natural environment." The talks are now focused on the amount of compensation the federal government will pay British Columbia.

For those who would like to urge the Canadian and British Columbian governments to establish a South Moresby National Wilderness Park, please write to: The Honorable Tom McMillan, Federal Environment Minister, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6; The Honorable William Vander Zalm, Premier of British Columbia, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

NPCA would appreciate a copy of any correspondence. Send to NPCA/South Moresby, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award was presented to Dr. Edgar Wayburn in April. From left: NPCA President Paul Pritchard, Peggy Wayburn, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, Dr. Edgar Wayburn, and NPCA Board Chairman Stephen McPherson.



William C. Held

Shenandoah NP Battles Against the Gypsy Moth

Shenandoah National Park is gearing up for its yearly fight against the exotic gypsy moth that comes out in great numbers each spring. The moths can cause significant tree mortality, and their numbers have reached such a high level this year that the park is outlining an all-out management plan intended to reduce populations in visitor-use areas where infestation is at its worst, and to prevent existing populations from spreading to uninfested areas.

The gypsy moth first arrived in the United States in 1869 as part of a biological experiment conducted in Medford, Massachusetts, to cross the species with the silk moth in order to increase silk production. A few specimens escaped from the laboratory, and within 20 years the whole Boston area was infested. They have steadily spread south-

ward, and were first discovered in Shenandoah during the winter of 1983-84.

Shenandoah's Gypsy Moth Integrated Pest Management Control Plan was first initiated in 1984. In the following two years, several management strategies were implemented, with varying degrees of success. Although the gypsy moth will never be entirely eliminated, the hope is that it can be reduced to numbers that can be naturally controlled by parasites, disease, and predators.

The plan for 1987 includes aerial and ground application of a biological pesticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), in heavily used visitor areas to kill gypsy moths in the larval stage. Last year, the pesticide Dimilin was used with a 98 percent larval mortality rate.

Although it is extremely effective, Dimilin is a chemical pesticide and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Also, one of its by-products is claimed to be a carcinogen. Bt, a more preferable pesticide, will be applied twice during the summer as an experiment to judge its comparable effectiveness.

In addition, the park plans to shorten the maximum length of stay in the park from 14 days to two days in order to reduce the transfer of gypsy moth eggs by campers to uninfested areas of the park and beyond. Visitors will be requested to inspect all equipment and vehicles for egg masses before leaving the park grounds.

Research will be conducted each year to assess the extent of resource damage and to determine the best control strategies. Habitat management is another possible approach. Most of Shenandoah's hardwood trees are oaks, the favorite food of gypsy moth caterpillars. By reducing the number of tree species preferred by the gypsy moth, or by replacing them with species that the caterpillars won't feed on, the pest population may be reduced in the future.

NPCA commented on the park's gypsy moth management strategies, expressing reservations about some of the initiatives set forth. Studies show that tree mortality usually oc-

curs within the first five years of infestation and that, on average, only 15 percent of trees that have been defoliated will actually die.

In NPCA's view, a 15 percent mortality risk due to gypsy moths is far preferable than tree removal. Furthermore, removing a number of host trees may only increase stress on remaining trees and contradicts the goal of protecting developed areas from tree mortality.

NPCA also urges that careful monitoring and in-depth studies accompany all management practices, so that the effectiveness of each action can be evaluated and future tree mortality predictions can be made.

Bill Would Bring Back Youth Conservation Corps

Legislation to establish a youth work program modeled after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s has come up in Congress again this year, as it has during the past two years. The new corps would be called the American Conservation Corps.

The bill was reintroduced by Representative Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) and Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) as H.R. 18 and S. 27, respectively. In the 98th Congress, the bill passed overwhelmingly in the House. Last year, in the 99th, the margin was much narrower because of resistance to the bill.

The ACC would employ year-round and summer help between the ages of 15 and 25. Workers would be paid minimum wage. While the program would be open to all eligible youth, special efforts would be made to employ those from low-income groups. Funding would be shared by state and local governments, and federal agencies.

Corps projects would include conservation of forests, fish, wildlife, and soils; revitalization of urban areas and restoration of historic and cultural sites; development and maintenance of recreation areas and trails. In the past, parks such as Yosemite and Yellowstone greatly benefited from the efforts of youth conservation corps workers; and it is hoped that they will again.



Thomas Miller

NPCA's Sferra Wins Award

NPCA's Recreation Resources Coordinator, Kathy Sferra, won the Natural Resources Council of America's award in the government relations category for her work with the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. On behalf of NPCA, Sferra drafted comments, testified at hearings, wrote a monthly newsletter, and kept the commission up to date on concerns of the conservation community.

National Parks

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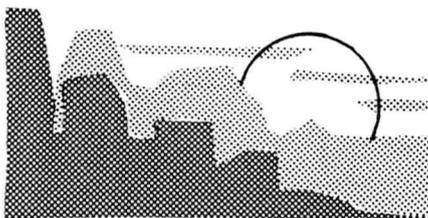
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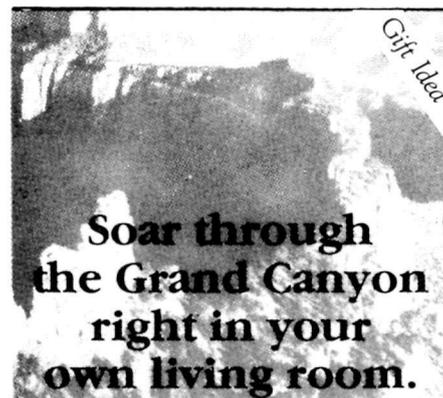
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"Festivals" continued from page 15

Other park festivals held annually at Chamizal include the Zarzuela (a form of Spanish light opera) festival from July 28 to August 9; and the *Siglo de Oro* (Golden Age) Drama Festival, usually held in March, where amateur and professional actors from several countries perform classics from Spain's Golden Age.

OCTOBER 4-5, 1987

MILLBROOK DAYS

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Each year, during the first weekend in October, the hamlet of Millbrook

comes alive. The village began as a grist mill, and in its heyday in 1865 consisted of 75 people and 19 buildings. The mill shut down in 1900 and Millbrook became a ghost town. In 1970, the land was purchased by the NPS for Delaware Gap National Recreation Area, and Millbrook was reconstructed as a typical 1800s rural village.

During Millbrook Days, visitors can observe artists and tradespeople quilting, spinning wool, caning chairs, making corn husk dolls, and grinding wheat. Short history lessons for children will be held in the one-room schoolhouse. In addition, there will be live music, clog dancing, and plenty of food.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES:

Duneland Harvest Festival, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, (219) 926-7561, September 26-27; **Cumberland Mountain Fall Festival**, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, (606) 248-2817, October 9-11, arts and crafts demonstrations typical of the Appalachians; **International Good Neighbor Day Fiesta**, Big Bend National Park, Texas, (915) 477-2251, October 17, a neighborhood picnic at our southern border for Mexicans and Americans to share love of good food and good music.

Liza Tuttle is editorial assistant of National Parks magazine.

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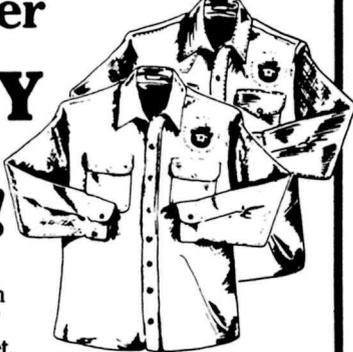


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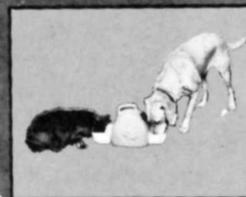
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UTAH CITIZENS COMMITTEE VOTES TO PROTECT PARK VISTAS Now, the good news. As the surrounding air gets hazier because of industrial gases and particulates, there has been increasing discussion about the need to protect the integrity of park vistas. For, says the argument, it is not just the parks that are remarkable, but also certain spectacular views seen from the parks.

A year ago, when the state of Utah established a citizens' advisory council to make recommendations on visibility, most conservationists were discouraged; the council had a strong representation of industrialists and other business leaders. Still, the committee was driven up mountains and down into valleys to see the sights, and the results of these tours pleased—even surprised—everyone.

The council's recommendation is visionary:

"We believe that the visibility and the ability to see the great scenic vistas of southern Utah are rare and unique treasures. We believe that they should be preserved, both for the benefit and pleasure of Utah residents, and to support our large tourist industry.

"To protect them, we believe that industries that emit large amounts of light-scattering particulates . . . should be required to locate only where their emissions will not measurably damage these vistas."

In August, the state air conservation committee will be considering whether to adopt these recommendations. Your letter or call would help them decide.

You can also ask the committee to develop a long-term strategy to improve visibility and control haze. The state also needs an inventory of all existing and potential particulate sources and a plan to control them. To register your support, write: Bureau of Air Quality, P.O. 16700, Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0700. For more information, contact: Terri Martin, P.O. Box 1563, Salt Lake City, UT 84110; (801) 532-4796.



Woodcut—used to illustrate a lecture presented at the conference—of an African coastal scene from a book written by a Dutchman, P. De Mareesa, in 1705.

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY HAS A MEETING OF THE MINDS

More than 100 prominent historians, humanists, social and natural scientists, resource policy makers, and conservation activists heard presentations, and debated interpretations of the history of the conservation movement.

Land use, forests, and the human influence on the landscape were all topics at "Forests, Habitats, and Resources: A Conference in World Environmental History," held at Duke University between April 30 and May 2, 1987.

Conference participants heard pa-

pers about the the history of the Forest and National Park services; studies of the cultural, ideological, and bureaucratic evolution of environmentalism; and changing landscapes of the Chesapeake, the American South, Africa, and Southeast Asia, among other subjects. Papers on national parklands included Shenandoah and Yosemite national parks, as well as the Pinelands National Preserve.

For copies of paper abstracts and more information, write: David Potenziani, Director of Research, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701.

"STATE OF THE WORLD 1987" CONCERNS HABITABILITY OF EARTH

For the last four years the Worldwatch Institute, a research group based in Washington, D.C., has published one of the most well-researched and intelligent analyses of our future in their annual *State of the World* series. This year is no exception.

This new edition investigates how human activities are affecting natural systems that are already at the brink of breakdown. Detailed are day-to-day effects of the depletion of the ozone layer, the increase of acid precipitation, the heating up of

air and water, and the loss of topsoil. Lester Brown, the president of Worldwatch and director of the study, looks at the ecology and economics of urbanization, the costs of loss of habitat, and the effect of privatization on resources.

"No generation has ever faced such a complex set of issues requiring immediate attention," Brown concluded in the report.

For a brisk dose of the alternatives, order a copy for \$9.95 for a softcover edition from Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or call (202) 452-1999.

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This year he has published a dramatic overview of the entire system with the best photographs of the individual parks and the thoughts of former park service directors, Horace Albright and Russell Dickenson, and the current director, William Penn Mott, Jr. This entertaining and beautiful book is available in bookstores and through KC Publications, Box 14882, Las Vegas, NV 89114 for \$9.75 postpaid.

We would like to hear about the ideas, books, people, or programs that you feel contribute to our understanding, use, and protection of the national parks. Please send items to Gallery, National Parks magazine, 1015 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

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Members Corner

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National Parks has exciting news. The magazine is now in selected B. Dalton, Crown, and WaldenBooks bookstores around the country.

Also, *National Parks* March/April issue is the official NPS publication commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. Free magazines are available all year at NPS areas around the country.

New NPCA Publications

- NPCA has published a new brochure, "Visiting the National Parks: How to Have a Quality Experience." The pamphlet will help visitors get the most out of a park, while encouraging their respect for protected natural and cultural resources.

The pamphlet will be included in the PARK-PAK travel information for members; or contact Laura Loomis, (202) 944-8569.

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- We also printed a report, *Acid Rain Invades Our National Parks*. The report describes how acid precipitation is affecting forests, water, and wildlife in the parks. For more information, contact Linda Leslie, (202) 944-8548.

- Another reminder: *National Parks in Urban Areas* is now available. Written by William C. Lienesch, NPCA director of federal activities, this book discusses strategies for protecting urban parks drawn up at NPCA's Urban National Parks Conference in March 1984. Write NPCA Books, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

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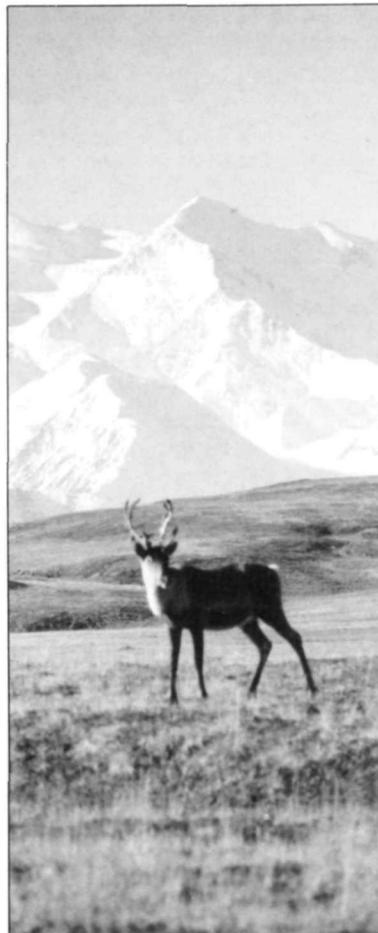
Another new item, "America's National Parks Calendar—1988," is also available. The 22 x 14 calendar

has an introduction by NPCA President Paul Pritchard, more than 50 photographs, and accompanying conservation themes. The cost is \$9.95 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling. For cards and calendars, write NPCA Membership Services, 1015 Thirty-first St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20007.

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- See the national parks of South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana with Questers Nature Tours, August 2-16; includes Custer Battlefield, Yellowstone, Glacier.
- Go whitewater rafting on Utah's Green River guided by Adrift Adventures, August 15-18; includes an educational tour through Dinosaur National Monument.
- Raft West Virginia's Gauley River with Class VI River Runners just at the peak of fall color; Columbus Day weekend.



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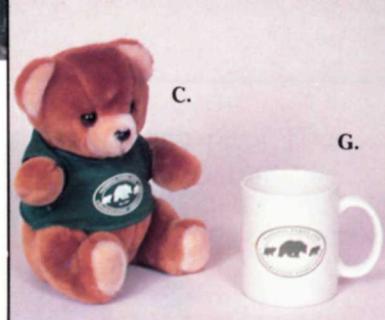
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I. Suntamer snap-back visor with green bill and NPCA green logo on white front—**\$4.95.**

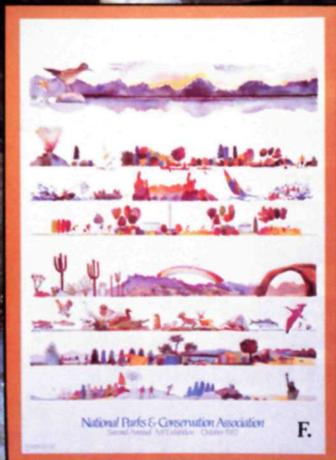
J. Metal litho full-color pins (9 different parks emblems & NPCA emblem), All 10—**\$7.50.**

K. NPCA lapel pin, green and gold enamel—**\$3.50.**

L. NPCA decal—.50 each.

M. NPCA patch, green and gold embroidered—**\$2.00.**

Complete the order form and mail to NPCA. Prices include postage and handling. All merchandise comes with our money-back guarantee of satisfaction.



National Parks and Conservation Association Member Services

1015 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007

Please send me the quantities I have specified of NPCA products listed below. I understand that all prices include postage and handling.

Cat. No.	Quantity Ordered	Name of Product	Product Description	Size	Price Each	Total
A		Popover Pouch Jacket	Blue w/white emblem		\$19.95	
B		Tote Bag	White w/green emblem		\$ 4.95	
C		Stuffed Bear	Brown		\$15.95	
D		Polo Shirt	Green w/white emblem	W	\$16.95	
D-1		Polo Shirt	White w/green emblem	M	\$16.95	
E		T-Shirt	White w/green emblem		\$ 5.95	
E-1		T Shirt	Green w/white emblem		\$ 5.95	
F		Nat'l Parks Poster	Full color	24" x 36"	\$ 4.95	
G		NPCA Coffee Mug	Green/tan	11 oz.	\$ 5.50	
H		NPCA Cap	Baseball style	Universal	\$ 4.95	
I		NPCA Visor	Suntamer	Universal	\$ 4.95	
J		Nat'l Parks Pins (NPCA)	Sets of 10		\$ 7.50	
K		NPCA Lapel Pin	Green & gold emblem		\$ 3.50	
L		NPCA Decal			\$.50	
M		NPCA Patch	Embroidered		\$ 2.00	

Free poster with all orders over \$25.00!

Total Order \$ _____

Name _____ I enclose \$ _____
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 Signature _____

D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.



Firehole River in Yellowstone National Park, by David Muench

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT: IN MEMORIAM

The National Park Service lost a dear friend when Horace M. Albright, the last of the NPS founders, died on March 28, 1987. This letter, written by him in 1933 as a farewell to Park Service personnel on the occasion of his resignation, is a reminder of the clarity, vision, and good will he left the Park Service. It is ironic and telling that we are still grappling with most of the issues he raises here.

In this letter, perhaps one of my last official statements to you, let me urge you to be aggressive and vigorous in the fulfillment of your administrative duties. The National Park Service, from its beginning, has been an outstanding organization because its leaders, both in Washington and out in the field, worked increasingly and with high public spirit to carry

out the noble policies and maintain the lofty ideals of the service as expressed in law and executive pronouncement.

Do not let the service become "just another government bureau"; keep it youthful, vigorous, clean, and strong. We are not here to simply protect what we have been given so far; we are here to try to be the future guardians of those areas as well as to sweep our protective arms around the vast land which may well need us as man and industrial world expand and encroach on the last bastions of wilderness.

Today we are concerned about our natural areas being enjoyed by the people. But we must never forget that all the elements of nature, the rivers, forest, animals, and all things co-existent with them must survive as well.

I hope that particular attention will be accorded always to that mandate in the National Park Service Act of 1916 and in many organic

acts of the individual parks that enjoins us to keep our great parks in their natural condition. Oppose with all your strength and power all proposals to penetrate your wilderness regions with motorways and other symbols of modern mechanization.

Keep large sections of primitive country from the influence of destructive civilization. Keep these bits of primitive America for those who seek peace and rest in the silent places; keep them for the hardy climbers of the crags and peaks; keep them for the horseman and the pack train; keep them for the scientist and student of nature; keep them for all who would use their minds and hearts to know what God created. Remember, once opened, they can never be wholly restored to primeval charm and grandeur.

I also urge you to be ever on the alert to detect and defeat attempts to exploit commercially the resources of the national parks. Often projects will be formulated and come to you "sugar-coated" with an alluring argument that



The Horace Albright Collection

Stephen Mather (left), Elmer Reynolds (center), and Horace Albright (right) at a meeting in California in 1924. Reynolds did not work for the NPS, but supported the new system through his newspaper, the *Stockton Record*.

the park will be benefited by its adoption. We National Park men and women know that nature's work as expressed in the world-famous regions in our charge cannot be improved upon by man.

Beware, too, of innovation in making the parks accessible. For a half century, elevators, cableways, electric railways, and similar contrivances have been proposed from time to time and have been uniformly rejected. The airplane, while now an accepted means of transportation, should not be permitted to land in our primitive areas.

Park usefulness and popularity should not be measured in terms of mere numbers of visitors. Some precious park areas can easily be destroyed by the concentration of too many visitors. We should be interested in the quality of park patronage, not by the quantity.

The parks, while theoretically for everyone to use and enjoy, should be so managed that only those numbers of visitors that can enjoy them while at the same time not overuse and harm them would be admitted at a given time. We must keep elements of our crowded civilization to a minimum in our parks. Certain comforts, such as safe roads, sanitary facilities, water, food, and modest lodging, should be available. Also, extra care must be taken for the children, the elderly, and the incapacitated to enjoy the beauty of the parks.

We have been compared to the military forces because of our dedication and esprit de corps. In a sense this is true. We do act as guardians of our country's land. Our National Park Service uniform which we wear with pride does command the respect of our fellow citizens. We have the spirit of fighters, not as a destructive force, but as a power for good. With this spirit each of us is an integral part of the preservation of the magnificent heritage we have been given, so that centuries from now people of our world, or perhaps of other worlds, may see and understand what is unique to our earth, never changing, eternal.

Horace M. Albright

Excerpted from *The National Park Service: The Story Behind the Scenery*, written by Horace M. Albright, Russell E. Dickenson, and William Penn Mott, Jr.; KC Publications, Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114, \$9.75 postpaid.



Backcountry in Denali National Park.

Alaska's braided rivers. Million-year-old ice water warmed to 34 degrees.



PanAm pilot Bill Cooley, who usually flies over Denali at 35,000 feet, about to have "the true Alaskan experience."

Thawing since the Pleistocene Epoch, the glacial outflow in Denali National Park sends an icy necklace of braided rivers a thousand miles to the Bering Sea.

Ralph Tingey, Denali National Park Service, points out that climbers scaling the 20,000 foot slopes of Mt. Denali consider crossing the braided rivers just as tricky as climbing the mountain. "The water is 34 degrees, often waist deep, moving at 10 to 12 miles per hour—and the river bottoms are dangerously slippery."

Tingey calls the Denali braided rivers "the diamond necklace on the bosom of the north"—and considering the rare beauty of the region, Pet Incorporated appeals to visitors to pack out all containers

for minimum impact on our National Parks. Pet makes good-tasting, nutritious foods for active people—like B&M Baked Beans, Progresso Soups, Underwood Meat Spreads, Old El Paso and Pet Evaporated Milk.



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