



**National
parks**
March/81

Commentary

Nor Alaska Is Over

The "d-2" decision on Alaska represents many things to many people. To some it is "all things bright and beautiful" about the conservation movement; to others, the end of an era. To those living in Alaska, it is the culmination of a tortuous process. For all of us, it must be carefully viewed as a symbol of things in process and of lessons learned.

Without question, the Alaska "d-2" decision must be considered a unique decision of America's history. In the annals of our culture the decision was a symbol of commitment of this nation of people to protect national treasures, "the nation's patrimony," for all times and all peoples.

Now the question is what can we learn from Alaska for future decisions. One could say that Alaska was a "Western issue" and that the general conservation movement has been described as an "Eastern force." This would ignore the tremendous decisions that have been made under various governors and by the generations of people of California, Oregon, Hawaii, and Washington to lead the nation in the conservation movement. It would ignore much that has come to the conservation leadership from the West, including such names as Jackson, Udall, Metcalf, Albright, Muir, . . . , such ideas as the great national parks. It would ignore the truth that the conservation movement in this country is a movement of all the people and all the regions.

The second lesson has to do with the way the Alaska issue was carried forth. The "d-2" decision was the end of the "Romantic Movement" of conservation. It was "Romantic" in that the leadership was principally centered in the promi-

nent leaders of the conservation movement; the staff was an idealistic, super-energized youth of the conservation movement; and the resource to be protected was very clear and understandable in its beauty and drama, unlike clean air, clean water, and other more pervasive issues.

Now, we must learn a new lesson on ways to do things in the future. For example, we now must address the Sagebrush Rebellion and those who feel that public lands in the West should be under control of those who are citizens of the individual state. Our future leaders, the future staff, and the approaches must come from that grassroots and build upon the intelligence, commitment, and first-hand knowledge of those people.

Another lesson is that we must make sure that economics is a critical tenet of any argument we have. Alaska, Tellico, float trips on the Colorado—all have taught us that every issue must have an economic tenet.

And we must assure ourselves that the issue becomes a voting issue for all the people of the nation. This is a difficult lesson to learn, and yet history has taught us that seldom do a few understand the needs of the whole.

Now, we must concentrate on assuring that the decisions made in a fair, open, and legal fashion are not violated by any future public administrator. We will be working to that end; and we expect all government agencies, private citizens, and concerned supporters of the Alaska resolution to continue to make sure that it is carried out. "D-2" was more than a decision that affects Alaska. It was a decision made by all in an open democratic fashion. It is not over yet as it affects Alaska, nor as it influences the way that we do things about other conservation decisions elsewhere.

—Paul C. Pritchard
Executive Director

Editor's Note

This special issue celebrates our new Alaskan parklands!

NPCA played no small part in this success. As a member of the Steering Council of the Alaska Coalition, T. Destry Jarvis of NPCA's staff helped plan strategy. He coordinated the Coalition's lobbying activities with the full Senate in the 95th Congress and with the Senators of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the 96th Congress.

Other groups, like the Garden Club of America, also worked hard on Alaska. Americans for Alaska, comprised of well-known people—Laurance Rockefeller, Mrs. William O. Douglas, Elmo Zumwalt, former ambassadors and senators, and other celebrities, dignitaries, and politically influential citizens—independently lobbied Congress on behalf of the Alaska heritage of all Americans. Singer John Denver gave of his talent and enthusiasm in a film about Alaska and at special appearances to urge Americans to preserve these wonders for all time. And groups of Alaskan Natives traveled all the way from remote villages to Washington, D.C., to add their voices in support of the Alaska Lands Bill.

This month's issue begins with an account of the legislative history of the bill and brief descriptions of the new national parklands in Alaska. Following features describe the vital roles played by the Alaska Coalition and by politicians, special provisions in the law for subsistence activities, and management challenges facing the Park Service.

Included are comments by our political opponents, for they played central roles in forging the final bill. We wish they had been less successful; but they fought for what they see as the best interests of Alaskans. Let us work now for the best interests of all Americans.—EHC



d-2

Intense battles have been fought
in the halls of Congress
for the past nine years over

Saving Our Last Frontier

Eugenia Horstman Connally

The establishment of Yellowstone, the world's first national park, in Wyoming's remote frontier wilderness introduced a new ethic of land use—preservation instead of exploitation. Since Yellowstone we have added to the National Park System other great primeval parks, national monuments, and various other kinds of reserves. At the same time, though, we have felled virgin forests, plowed virgin prairies, dammed wild rivers, filled in marshes, mined mountainsides, spread our cities across the countryside, and polluted our air and waters. The American Frontier, where wildlife roamed freely and men and women tested their courage, resourcefulness, and perseverance in a vast, wild land, is now gone. Except in Alaska.

In Alaska we have our last chance to avoid the mistakes made in the lower forty-eight states and to preserve for all time vast expanses of pristine, naturally operating wilderness ecosystems—our wildest rivers, our healthiest and most abundant wildlife populations, and the last stronghold in the United States of thriving populations of such threatened species as grizzly bears, wolves, and bald eagles.

When President Jimmy Carter signed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act on December 2, 1980, he ended an era of intense struggle in the halls of Congress between environmentalists and developers over Alaska's vast wilderness resources—but he began a new era of perhaps equal challenge. To understand that struggle—and that challenge—let us quickly review certain events that have occurred in Alaska during the past twenty years.

When Alaska was granted statehood in 1959, it was given 104 million acres of federal land—the most generous land grant ever given any new state. In addition, the state had claim to 45 million acres of oil-rich offshore areas.

The remainder of the land would remain under federal government jurisdiction, except for private lands. The state began choosing the lands it wanted; and the process of state selection continued until 1969, when Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall invoked a land freeze pending settlement of native complaints that the state was "selecting" lands to which *they* had aboriginal

rights. By that time the state had already selected lands with the greatest known or most promising development potential—such as Prudhoe Bay, with its oil reserves.

To address the native complaints, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) late in 1971. That law settled Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian claims to their ancestral lands by distributing some 44 million acres of federal lands and about \$1 billion in cash to the native peoples of Alaska to ensure their security.

At the same time, ANCSA created the chance to remedy great gaps in our national conservation systems, because Section 17 (d) (2) of ANCSA gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to withdraw up to 80 million acres of public lands in Alaska for study for possible preservation in the national interest. These lands could be protected in one of the four conservation systems—national parks, national wildlife refuges, national wild and scenic rivers, and national forests. The lands—which came to be called "d-2 lands" after that section of the act—were thereby closed to state selection and to appropriation under

Every summer salmon migrate from the sea up many of the rivers of Katmai National Park and Preserve to spawn. Osprey, bald eagles, and the great Alaskan brown bear—the largest predator on earth and the symbol of Alaska wilderness—depend on this dramatic annual phenomenon. The salmon run also attracted prehistoric man; archeological excavations indicate a more or less continuous summer occupation by human beings on Katmai's riverbanks for the past 5,000 years. Katmai is the last great sanctuary for the Alaskan brown bear.

other public land laws, including mining and oil leasing, until the Secretary could make recommendations concerning them and Congress could act. The state would have to wait until the fate of the d-2 lands was decided before it could finish choosing its lands. Thus the stage was set for a nine-year struggle over the form of management for Alaska's wildlands.

Although ANCSA withdrew 80 million acres for study, it did not limit the number of acres the Secretary of the Interior could actually recommend to Congress for inclusion in the conservation systems. The law gave the Secretary until December 18, 1973, to make his recommendations and Congress until December 18, 1978, to act on those recommendations. After that date the d-2 lands would be subject to state selection or would remain under multiple-use administration by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM), subject to mineral entry and oil leasing, unless Congress extended its own deadline or the President invoked his power of proclamation to establish them as national monuments.

In 1972, therefore, the various federal agencies responsible for planning the conservation systems—the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Forest Service—began studying the Alaska national interest lands in order to formulate the Administration's recommendations. As a result, in December 1973 Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior under the Nixon Administration, recommended legislation to add a total of 83.47 million acres to the four conservation systems.

After careful consideration of this legislation and the resources it involved, other legislation (H.R. 39) was introduced in January 1977 in the House of Representatives by

Morris Udall of Arizona and in the Senate by Lee Metcalf of Montana. More generous than the Morton proposal, this legislation proposed a total of more than 116 million acres of new conservation system units—all of which would receive the additional protection of wilderness designation.

By that time Jimmy Carter was President. Carter declared the Alaskan wildlands his Administration's top environmental priority, and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus came up with a strong 92-million-acre proposal.

Under the leadership of Representative John Seiberling of Ohio, the House Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands studied the proposals for more than a year and conducted hearings around the nation—including extensive hearings throughout Alaska—that involved thousands of people.

The State of Alaska disputed inclusion of some of the d-2 lands in conservation areas because it wanted to select them for state lands. To compromise with state and development interests, the subcommittee revised the Udall bill to include less acreage and less wilderness than it originally proposed. Nevertheless, the bill still included vast areas and strong protective provisions. One of its most important features was the inclusion, for the most part, of entire watersheds and complete ecosystems within protective boundaries.

In May 1978 the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a landmark bill that would have protected more than 100 million acres of Alaskan frontier.

In the Senate John Durkin of New Hampshire became the leading champion of the cause of Alaskan wilderness after the death of Senator Metcalf early in 1978. But Alaskan Senator Ted Stevens delayed final action on the Senate bill by the Committee on Energy and Natural

Resources until a week before the Ninety-fifth Congress adjourned in October. By then the committee had badly weakened the bill.

This weakened bill reflected opposition to the d-2 legislation by state and development interests. Throughout the congressional deliberations in 1978 Alaskan Representative Don Young and Alaskan Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel had fought to delete acreage from conservation proposals, to reclassify lands into less protective categories, and to gain partial control over some of the federal lands by means of joint state/federal management.

With the December 18, 1978, deadline fast approaching and time running out in the last hours of the Ninety-fifth Congress in October, House/Senate negotiators agreed to a consensus worked out at the last minute to bring a compromise bill to the Senate floor for a vote. But Senator Gravel killed the bill by threatening to filibuster it. Then he filibustered a bill that would have extended the congressional deadline for acting on d-2 legislation and killed that bill, too.

In mid-November 1978 Secretary Andrus, using a BLM law, closed 110 million acres in Alaska to development for three years to give Congress more time to act on the d-2 legislation, which would be reintroduced in 1979 in the Ninety-sixth Congress.

Finally, on December 1, 1978, President Carter proclaimed 56 million acres as seventeen national monuments and directed Secretary Andrus to protect another 39 million acres as national wildlife refuges. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland closed to mining another 11 million acres of national forest land in Southeast Alaska.

Although conservationists rejoiced over these administrative actions, they vowed to keep fighting for legislation to strengthen the protection afforded by these measures. For what a President can establish



Photo by M. Woodbridge Williams, National Park Service

The crater of Aniakchak National Monument has its own lake, river, and volcano. The huge caldera could hold New York County and several Central Parks.

by proclamation, Congress can alter. And a President lacks authority for certain measures sought. Only Congress has the authority to establish national parks, wilderness, and wild and scenic rivers. Thus a law passed by Congress could provide much broader protection for Alaska's wildlands than President Carter's proclamation could give.

New d-2 legislation was introduced in the Ninety-sixth Congress, and again the House overwhelmingly passed a strong bill in 1979. But delaying tactics by Alaska's senators and preoccupation with other issues prevented Senate action on the House bill that year.

Meanwhile, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved a much weaker bill. On the Senate floor conservationists won a major battle by getting the Senate to approve strengthening amendments to the Committee bill. At that point, the Alaska Senators again threatened to filibuster the bill to death. In response, Senators Paul Tsongas, William Roth, Henry Jackson, and Mark Hatfield drafted a substitute conservation bill; and despite further delaying tactics by Alaska's senators and a massive state and industry lobbying blitz, in August 1980 the Senate finally passed the substitute bill. Although this compromise bill represented an improvement over the energy commit-

tee bill, it was weaker than the House-passed measure.

As the Tsongas-Roth-Jackson-Hatfield Substitute bill went to the House for approval, little time remained for conservationists in the House to strengthen some of its provisions in a House/Senate conference. In fact, action was delayed until the lame duck session following the 1980 election. Because of continued opposition by development interests and threats of filibusters from Alaska's senators, House conservationists were faced with the choice of accepting the Senate bill or of starting over in 1981. But the election of Ronald Reagan as President and of many conservatives to both houses of Congress foreboded a more unfavorable political climate in 1981 for d-2 legislation. Consequently, conservationists decided not to risk trying again, and they accepted the best compromise they could get. The House finally passed the Senate bill on November 12, 1980, and President Carter signed it on December 2.

In spite of the fact that the bill could have been stronger, the Alaska Lands Bill still is the greatest single conservation act of the century. It more than doubles the National Park System with 43.6 million acres, adds 53.8 million acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System and 3.4 million acres to the Na-

tional Forest System (including two new national monuments on Forest Service land), and designates twenty-six wild and scenic rivers or segments of rivers. It more than triples the National Wilderness Preservation System with 56.4 million acres within the conservation systems (32.3 million acres in the National Park System). Although the Alaska Lands legislation does not include everything conservationists sought—and unfortunately allows oil and gas exploration on the William O. Douglas Arctic Wildlife Range—Rep. Morris Udall, champion of the original H.R. 39, said that the bill “does accomplish 85 to 90 percent of the things the House wanted. Accepting it doesn't mean the Alaska job is done [however]. We intend to correct the deficiencies in the next Congress.”

The thirteen areas of Alaska that will be protected in the National Park System span a rich array of our natural and cultural heritage.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve (514,000 acres) on the remote, foggy Alaska Peninsula preserves the site where a mountain exploded and collapsed in relatively recent geological history. The 30-square-mile caldera that remains contains lava fields, cinder cones, pioneer plant life, and a small lake that is the source of the Aniakchak River, which rushes out of a rift in the caldera wall and through ash fields twenty-seven miles to the Pacific Ocean.

Katmai National Park and Preserve contains desolate but spectacular examples of one of the most cataclysmic volcanic events of all times—when Novarupta Volcano erupted in 1912. Katmai also includes mountains, lakes, tundra, and a scenic coastline of fjords, cliffs, bays, and waterfalls. The entire area is home to a fantastic profusion of wildlife. Katmai was enlarged by 1.4 million acres and redesignated from a national monu-

ment to a national park and preserve.

Also part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, where the Pacific Plate is slowly grinding beneath Alaska's continental margin, Kenai Fjords National Park (567,000 acres) bears witness to the powerful forces still shaping the earth's crust. The southern coast of the Kenai Peninsula is slowly slipping into the sea, and mountain peaks have become islands. Kenai, too, contains diverse features in its combination of spectacular coastline, fjords, sea arches, rain forest, islands, and its vast ice field that spawns myriad glaciers.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (3.6 million acres), known as "The Alps of Alaska," encompasses an extraordinary diversity of terrain—river marshes in the coastal lowlands, active volcanoes, rugged mountain peaks, glaciers, forested slopes, glacial lakes, waterfalls, tundra plains, and myriad wild rivers and creeks. A short flight from Anchorage, Lake Clark is probably the most accessible of the new parks.

The Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (12.3 million acres) contains a stunning array of spectacles—a mountain stronghold of ice, snow, glacial systems, and rugged volcanic peaks; a huge piedmont glacier that covers an area larger than Rhode Island; magnificent canyons that rival Yosemite and Zion for sheer drama; and foothills, broad lowland valleys, and coastal landscapes that provide home for many kinds of wildlife. Along with adjoining Kluane National Park in Canada, this magnificent area has been designated a World Heritage Site.

Glacier Bay National Monument was enlarged by 580,000 acres and redesignated a national park and preserve. The wild beauty of distant ice-girt peaks, thundering glacial ice fronts calving into the bay, and cavorting humpback whales and seals have long fascinated visitors to

Glacier Bay. The additions will protect important wildlife habitat along the Gulf of Alaska coast.

Mount McKinley National Park was expanded by 3.7 million acres to include the entire massif and additional scenic mountain peaks and to protect habitat for fish and wildlife. It was redesignated as Denali National Park and Preserve. This highest and most majestic mountain in North America attracts many admiring tourists every summer.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (7.9 million acres), above the Arctic Circle, is a stark, wild land of many contrasts—including rugged mountain peaks, broad, flat river valleys, and wilderness lakes.

Adjoining Gates of the Arctic on the west, Noatak National Preserve (6.4 million acres) contains the largest untouched river basin in the United States. It nurtures diverse and abundant wildlife, especially tens of thousands of migratory birds that breed there in summer.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve (2.4 million acres) will protect a portion of the land bridge over which the ancestors of American Indians first entered the New World. A continuing way of life dependent on the land and the sea links the culture of the Native people of the area to their ancient forebears.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument (560,000 acres) protects, in 114 beach ridges, a remarkable archeological chronicle of the cultural evolution of the Arctic people—a chronicle that is still being written by modern Eskimos who still come to the cape each spring to hunt the bearded seal.

Kobuk Valley National Park (1.7 million acres) comprises a great mountain-rimmed basin that contains diverse wildlife habitat, critical caribou migration routes, important archeological sites, and a strange geological anomaly—twenty-five

square miles of sand dunes above the Arctic Circle.

The Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (1.7 million acres) protects the entire length of the wild and beautiful Charley River and 140 miles of the mighty Yukon River, which once carried hordes of treasure seekers to the gold fields of the Klondike and other tributaries.

In addition to protecting this amazing combination of magnificent scenery, the Alaskan parklands provide nesting sites for millions of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds and habitat for our last large populations of wildlife, especially some species endangered or nonexistent in the lower forty-eight states. Grizzly bears, wolves, moose, caribou, Dall sheep, wolverines, foxes, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, trumpeter swans, salmon, sea lions, seals, sea otters, whales—the list of wildlife to be protected in abundant numbers in these new parklands is long and diverse.

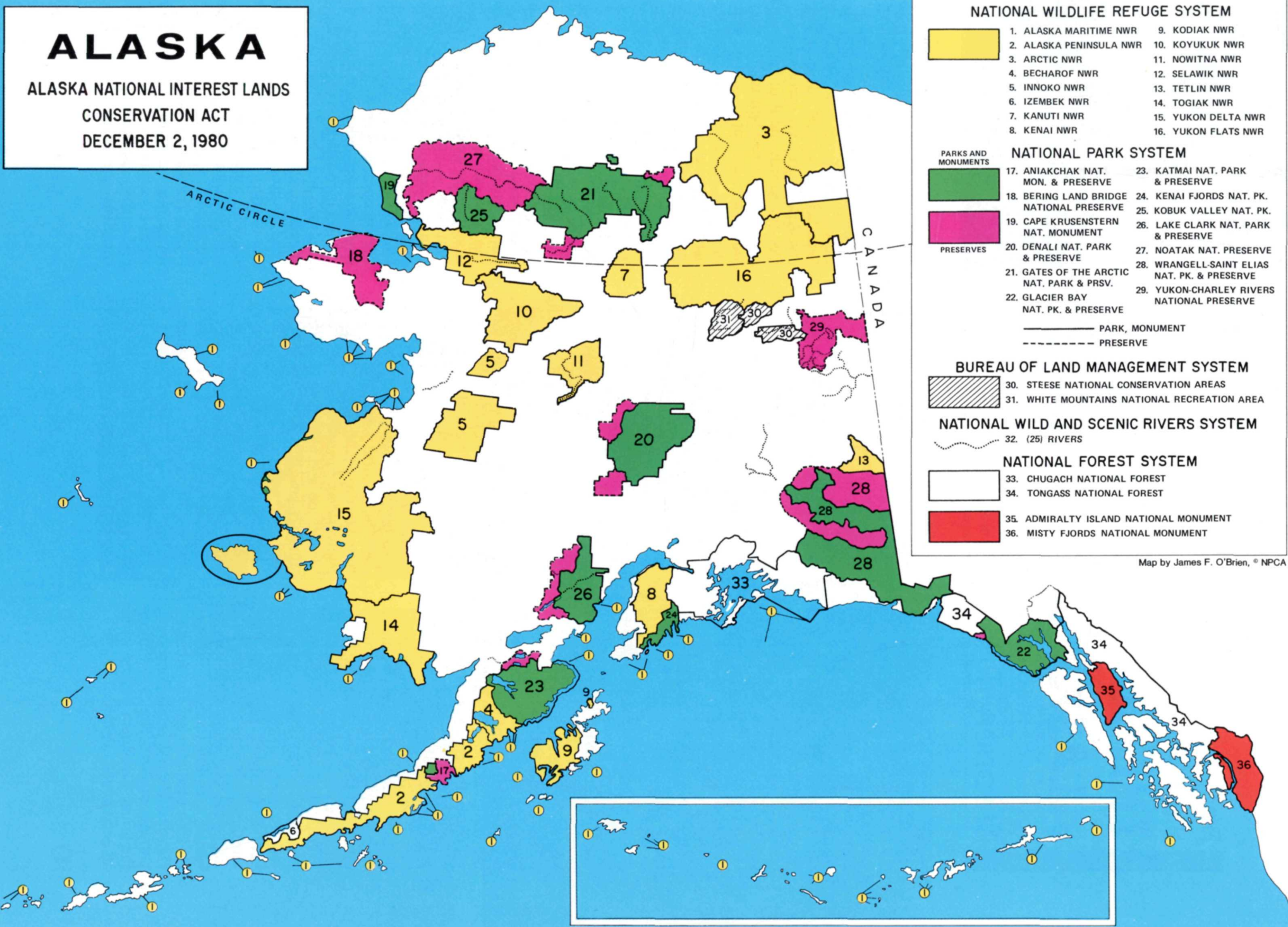
Important examples of the human heritage of our nation will also be preserved in the new Alaskan parklands, from the earliest archeological sites to the present Native villages where, in harmony with a harsh and forbidding climate, resourceful people still live off the land as their ancestors have done for ten thousand years.

These new parklands in Alaska provide the National Park System a scope and diversity of natural landforms, scenery, wildlife, and cultural resources unmatched in the rest of the nation. Just as the National Park System planted its roots firmly in the American Frontier with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park, so will it come to fruition now with the addition of portions of our Last Frontier in Alaska. □

Eugenia Horstman Connally is Editor of National Parks magazine.

ALASKA

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS
CONSERVATION ACT
DECEMBER 2, 1980



NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

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|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ALASKA MARITIME NWR | 9. KODIAK NWR |
| 2. ALASKA PENINSULA NWR | 10. KOYUKUK NWR |
| 3. ARCTIC NWR | 11. NOWITNA NWR |
| 4. BECHAROF NWR | 12. SELAWIK NWR |
| 5. INNOKO NWR | 13. TETLIN NWR |
| 6. IZEMBEK NWR | 14. TOGIAK NWR |
| 7. KANUTI NWR | 15. YUKON DELTA NWR |
| 8. KENAI NWR | 16. YUKON FLATS NWR |

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

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|---|--|
| 17. ANIAKCHAK NAT. MON. & PRESERVE | 23. KATMAI NAT. PARK & PRESERVE |
| 18. BERING LAND BRIDGE NATIONAL PRESERVE | 24. KENAI FJORDS NAT. PK. |
| 19. CAPE KRUSENSTERN NAT. MONUMENT | 25. KOBUK VALLEY NAT. PK. |
| 20. DENALI NAT. PARK & PRESERVE | 26. LAKE CLARK NAT. PARK & PRESERVE |
| 21. GATES OF THE ARCTIC NAT. PARK & PRSV. | 27. NOATAK NAT. PRESERVE |
| 22. GLACIER BAY NAT. PK. & PRESERVE | 28. WRANGELL-SAINT ELIAS NAT. PK. & PRESERVE |
| | 29. YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE |

- PARK, MONUMENT
- - - - - PRESERVE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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| 30. STEESE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS |
| 31. WHITE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA |

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

- ~~~~~ 32. (25) RIVERS

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

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| 33. CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST |
| 34. TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST |
| 35. ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT |
| 36. MISTY FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT |

Map by James F. O'Brien, © NPCA

From city to village, veteran and novice, strategist and footsoldier—*people* forged

THE SUCCESS OF THE ALASKA COALITION

Stephen T. Young



Alaska Coalition

The efforts of the Alaska Coalition involved thousands of people in all fifty states. Clockwise from top left: The Washington office was staffed by volunteers and professionals representing the entire conservation movement. They kept the Hotline up to date, lobbied in Congress, and conducted grassroots canvasses. Hearings were held all over the country by Representative John Seiberling's congressional committee. In Angoon, Alaska, Tlingit Indians discussed the proposals at a town meeting. Back in Washington Coalition volunteers first kept track of voting records by hand; later they used a computer. Time and time again, citizens, such as Cynthia Wayburn in Seattle, testified to the importance of the Alaska Lands Bill.

The Alaska Lands story is above all a story of people. The battle to save Alaska's natural heritage began decades ago when men like Bob Marshall and Olaus Murie called attention to the irreplaceable splendor of this then unknown place. More recently conservationists in Alaska such as Celia Hunter, Bob Weeden, and Mark Ganapole Hickok spoke out on the need to protect the Gates of the Arctic, Wrangell-St. Elias, Admiralty Island, and Yukon Flats. In the federal agencies people such as Will Troyer and John Kauffmann from the National Park Service and Dave Cline from the Fish and Wildlife Service sensed the inestimable wealth of entire ecosystems rich in wildlife and wilderness.

Most importantly, though, the success of the Alaska Lands legislation is a monument to the efforts of the volunteers, the full-time conservationists, the grassroots activists, the national environmental staff members, and the passionate citizens who made up the Alaska Coalition, the most impressive working coalition ever to emerge from the conservation movement. The efforts of these people ultimately delivered the Alaska Lands Bill to President Carter's desk.

On December 2, 1980, with the morning rush hour traffic still moving by the East Wing of the White House, a smiling President Jimmy Carter signed into law the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. The crowd filling the ornate East Room buzzed with an excitement intensified by the

click of cameras and the eerie white glow of television lights. Standing behind the President were such heroes as Representative Morris K. Udall, John Seiberling, and John Anderson, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, and many other luminaries.

In attendance also were such dignitaries as Thomas Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation; Russell W. Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society; the Sierra Club's Brock Evans; NPCA's new executive director Paul Pritchard; and others.

Scattered about within this august group were several faces known only to a few: Peg Tileston from Alaska, Wendell and Carol Mohling from Kansas, Bill Mankin from Georgia, Jackie Tuxhill from New Hampshire, Pam Stevens from Colorado, Mark Chalfont from California, and others from places like Delaware, Wyoming, New Jersey, New Mexico, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In Washington at their own expense and glowing with pride, they represented just a small sampling of the legion of grassroots volunteers from across America whose dedication and persistence had made this day possible.

The Alaska Coalition—an organization reaching across institutional bounds and philosophical differences—began a new chapter in the evolution of the conservation movement. The Coalition was guided by a Steering Council of five individuals from five major national conservation organizations—Chuck

Clusen from Sierra Club (now with Wilderness Society), Cathy Smith with Friends of the Earth, Steve Young with National Audubon Society, Destry Jarvis with NPCA, and Peter Scholes with Wilderness Society. Also intimately involved were Dee Frankforth and Paul Peyton, native Alaskans representing the various state conservation groups. From the outset, the Coalition leaders recognized the need to rely primarily on the strength of an organized grassroots constituency to provide the major powerbase of the entire operation.

Cathy Smith of Friends of the Earth served on the steering committee of the Alaska Coalition. "My arrival in Washington was timed almost perfectly with the first returns of an Alaska Coalition mailer. Mail started streaming into the Friends of the Earth office, the temporary headquarters for the Alaska Coalition. 'Yes,' a typical letter said, 'I want to save our last frontier, What can I do to help?' Coming from Homer, Alaska, I was amazed by all the attention and upswelling of emotion surrounding the bill.

"My own experiences with the Coalition have been as varied as they have been fun: answering mail, writing fact sheets, talking on the phone to grassroots, and meeting with Senators and Congressmen have been some of the tasks I've undertaken."

The Alaska Coalition did not spring into being overnight. It flourished on a mixture of hard work and endless discussions. Sometimes the differences among the conserva-

tion groups seemed overwhelming. There was consensus and there was bickering, anger, and laughter, relaxation and tension, and, yes, love and hate. At all-night sessions conservationists asked each other endless questions: "How much land can we hope to protect? Is 125 million acres too much? Should we include wilderness for the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska? Should National Park Preserves be established to accommodate hunting interests?"

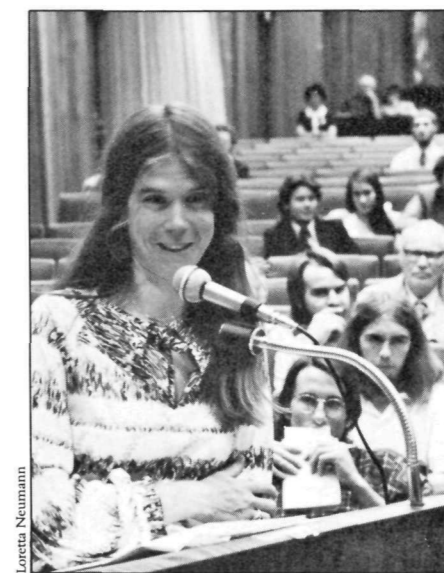
Many of these questions were first thrashed out at a summit conference held at Mt. McKinley National Park in 1975. Key conservation leaders and concerned citizens from Alaska and the lower forty-eight states met to map out a strategy and decide which lands should be protected. The group was a mixed bag of old and new faces, young and not so young, idealists and pragmatists; but they all had one thing in common: a burning desire to see a portion of their federal wildlands protected for posterity.

For many months after this meeting adjourned, the discussions bounced between Washington, D.C., and Alaska. Representatives of conservation organizations were desperately trying to put aside interorganizational jealousies, egos, and past differences so that the Alaska Coalition could become a powerful, efficient, well-funded machine for protecting Alaska's resources.

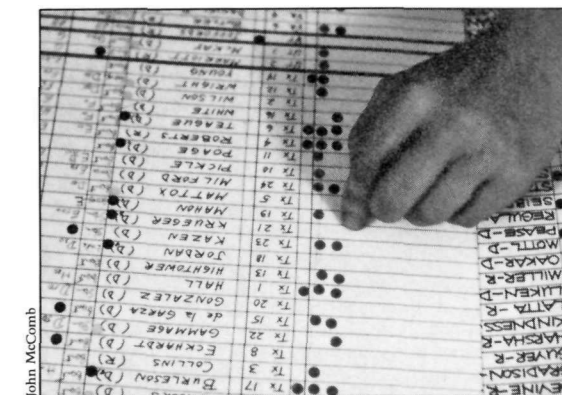
This agonizing process ground on and on through the summer of



Loretta Neumann



Loretta Neumann



John McComb



Photograph by Tom Bean, National Park Service

1976 while Representative Morris Udall waited for a consensus to emerge that would support a bill he had promised to introduce. It was clear that there would be no Alaska Coalition unless there could be one piece of legislation that all parties could support, and that no legislation would be successful unless there were an Alaska Coalition. This catch-22 situation, coupled with the need to have a bill ready to present to the 95th Congress in January 1977, created a real dilemma for the Coalition.

Only by pulling all the players together again could this thorny problem be resolved. In November of 1976 a series of meetings took place in Washington, D.C. With time running out and the pressure mounting, this working group toiled almost around the clock to draft an Alaska Lands Bill that could be recommended to Representative Udall. These trying days severely tested the mettle of the fledgling coalition.

After much discussion, the Coalition did reach agreement. On January 4, 1977, the first day of the 95th Congress, Udall along with seventy-four cosponsors introduced H.R. 39, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

"Mr. Chairman, my name is Leona Wilkerson and I am a senior citizen from Columbia, Missouri. . . . All I have to see is just the name Alaska and my ears really go up. . . . I lived in Alaska for fourteen and a half years in two different hitches. I first went up in 1946 when it was pretty rough up there and very, very primitive. . . . I am like everybody else; I really love Alaska."

Representative John Seiberling, chairman of the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands, in one of the most masterful and farsighted decisions of the Alaska campaign had decided to let

The magnificent spectacle of Glacier Bay National Park inspires inexpressible wonder. The acreage added to this unit of the National Park System will protect important wildlife habitat on the coast of the Gulf of Alaska.

the people speak up for protection of their priceless heritage in Alaska. Meeting with the committee in sessions in Chicago, Denver, Seattle, and elsewhere across the country, hundreds of citizens testified for a sweeping Alaska Lands Bill. In holding these unusual hearings, Seiberling believed that the people of this country would help him overcome the argument that this was not a national issue but strictly an Alaskan decision. When he looked out over the crowd of three hundred excited people at the Chicago hearing where Wilkerson testified, for example, he knew his faith had not been misplaced.

These hearings were only one part of the grassroots movement that propelled the Alaska legislation. In the Washington offices of the Coalition, volunteers spent countless hours on the phone soliciting letters in key legislative districts and keeping in touch with state and regional coordinators. Editors of local conservation newsletters got constant updates on the progress of the legislation. Other workers kept the Alaska Hotline current. By calling a single number, conservationists from all over the country could follow the actions of Congress. Back in Washington conservationists buttonholed congressmen and tracked down Senate staff members. Still others used push-pins and then a computer system to keep track of public opinion and votes on the bill.

Thelma DuVinage was one of the many volunteers who worked out of Washington, D.C., for the Coalition. "My particular job was as a grassroots organizer. I had just two states, Kentucky and Virginia. The thing that was so amazing as I just talked to people over the phone was the tremendous number of people who wanted to see the world preserved. Alaska was the focus right now, but these people were concerned with a whole range of problems in their own states. The two and a quarter years I volunteered were tremendously rewarding. When I first came on, this was the first time I had done anything quite like this. I called people to find out what they could do, to get in touch,

and to become acquainted. We developed a great attachment to each other which hasn't been dissolved by the end of the campaign."

Only this intensive grassroots effort enabled the Coalition to keep going in the face of so many threats and disappointments. When the Alaska bill was killed at 2:00 a.m. on the last day of the 95th Congress by Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), neither the Alaska Coalition staff in Washington, nor the hundreds of grassroots workers around the country lost hope. Rather, the volunteers and professional conservation staff redoubled their efforts with the result that when the House of Representatives passed the Alaska Lands Bill for the second time, shortly after the 96th Congress convened, it was an even stronger bill.

The Senate, however, again proved to be a formidable obstacle, primarily because of its longstanding policy of deferring to the Senators of an affected state. In the end it was only because of a tremendous groundswell of support from throughout the country that a majority of Senators were convinced that the Alaska lands issue could not be decided by two senators, but was of major *national* significance to citizens—and voters—in *every* state.

Although the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources quickly reported out a bill virtually identical to its weak compromise proposal from the year before, the Coalition faced nearly another year before the bill was brought to the Senate floor. These slow, agonizing months were among the hardest for the fragile consensus of the Alaska Coalition. Nevertheless, the Coalition held together and produced its most remarkable victory by defeating the Energy Committee bill on the Senate floor. The result in the Senate was a much improved compromise forged principally by Senators Jackson, Hatfield, Tsongas, and Stevens. Remarkably the Coalition's unprecedentedly effective grassroots network had convinced an overwhelming majority of Senators that this Alaska issue was of direct concern to *them*, not just to Alaskans.

The job of protecting Alaska has not yet come to an end, even with

the signing of the bill. The management of the new parks and preserves must be monitored, and some of the boundaries must be changed, to name only two examples. The work that lies ahead will be much easier because of the efforts of the past, however. The Alaska Coalition made Alaska everyone's issue. Detry Jarvis represented NPCA on the Coalition. "Beyond the incredible achievements in land and wildlife conservation represented by the enactment of the Alaska Lands Act, the intense 4-plus years of activity by the Alaska Coalition served as the training ground for the next generation of both professional and volunteer conservation activists throughout the country. A number of those who came to Washington as volunteers for the Coalition have accepted permanent staff positions with one or another of the national organizations, while many of the grassroots activists have gone on to leadership roles at the state and local level. There can be no doubt that all of the thousands of citizens who participated in the Alaska Lands debate are better prepared for the many conservation battles ahead."

The Alaska Coalition is a story of people jumping out of airplanes in bear suits to get the ear of a Senator, of potluck dinners and raffles, of Alaska Days, endless telephone calls, thousands of letters, and countless personal sacrifices. The heart and soul of environmentalism is people and should this simple fact ever be forgotten, then this great conservation wave will cease to exist. I hope all those hard-working volunteers who labored so long and so hard on behalf of Alaska's wildlife and wilderness pause for a moment to take pride in a job well done. They may never be inscribed in the history books, but they have made the world a little richer with their efforts. □

Stephen T. Young was Washington representative, National Audubon Society (1975-1980). He was an original member of the Alaska Coalition Steering Council, which had overall responsibility for the development of the national grassroots campaign.

POLITICAL PROTAGONISTS IN THE D-2 DRAMA

describe their reactions to the

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION

Countless individuals contributed time and energy to the long process leading to passage of the Alaska Lands Bill. Some of the most arduous work on the bill took place in congressional and executive offices behind the scenes. The efforts by all parties to work out compromises on a point-by-point basis was the touchstone of the process, yet the grassroots struggle to keep the bill before Congress was just as essential. Lengthy, heated debates on the House and Senate floors built a charged atmosphere around the Alaska issues, but painstaking work in the committee rooms drew together the forces necessary to resolve differences.

It would be impossible to acknowledge everyone who played an important role in this issue. These pages describe the roles of just a few of the major political participants whose efforts shaped the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act—and their feelings about the bill as it was finally passed.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.)

Rep. Morris K. Udall joined the late Rep. John Saylor and Sen. Henry M. Jackson to coauthor the famed “d-2” clause of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the genesis of the Alaska Lands Bill. Then, as Chairman of the House Interior Committee, he led conservationists’ battle for balanced legislation.

“Although the final bill falls short of the standard set twice by the House, it is an excellent down payment on the kinds of protection Alaska’s lands, waters, and wildlife need and that our children and grandchildren, who will learn and profit from these protected lands, deserve.”

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.)

Sen. Henry Jackson has been involved in Alaska resource issues since the Alaska Statehood Act—he has tried to play a steadying role between different forces on the public lands issue. For Jackson the d-2 struggle was an excellent example of how very disparate parties can come together from opposite ends of the spectrum and come up with a successful compromise.

“The Alaska National Interest Lands Act of 1980 represents the culmination of years of effort to develop a comprehensive solution to the Alaska lands issue. The decisions reached in this historic legis-

lation will insure the protection of millions of acres of the most spectacular wild lands left on our continent. At the same time provision has been made for the orderly exploration and development of Alaska’s vast energy, mineral, timber, and other natural resources. The balance achieved in this legislation is something that all of us can be proud of.”

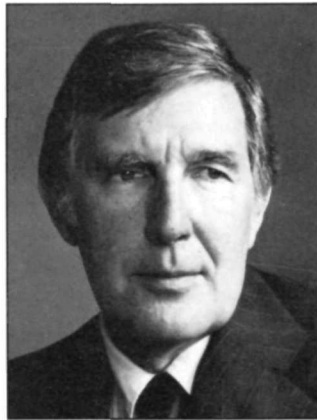
Rep. John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio)

In the Ninety-fifth Congress, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Alaska Lands, Rep. John F. Seiberling initiated the many field trips and hearings on H.R. 39, the original Alaska Lands Bill. More than two thousand witnesses were heard at seventeen formal hearings throughout the country, including five hearings in Alaska and twenty “town meetings” in the villages of Alaska. Seiberling personally drafted many of the key protective amendments to the bill and was a guiding force behind its passage by the House.

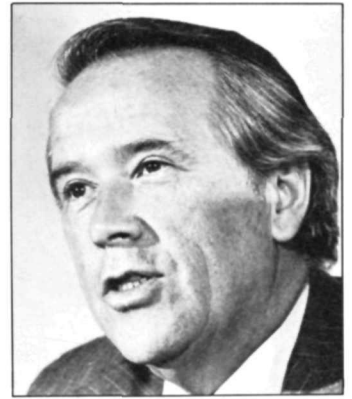
During the Ninety-sixth Congress, the congressman again played a leading role in the bill’s consideration in committee and on the House floor. He spent hundreds of hours working out the details of the bill and writing the “minority



President Jimmy Carter signs the Alaska Lands Bill



Rep. Morris K. Udall
Chairman, House Interior
Committee



Sen. Henry Jackson
Chairman, Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

ACT OF 1980

views" in the Committee Report. The "minority views" were in support of the Udall-Anderson-Seiberling-Gudger substitute, and they became the definitive views when that substitute was adopted by the House, 268 to 157, in May 1979. His eloquence in explaining the need for more protection and his sensitive photographs of many of Alaska's wildlands were both inspiring and persuasive. The final Act is, in fact, a tribute to Rep. Seiberling's personal diligence and hard work.

"If ever there was a place that is indescribable, it is Alaska—so vast, so wild, so free. What we have done in the Alaska legislation is unprecedented—to decide what to protect before we develop, and to do it on a scale befitting the majesty that is there. We did not achieve all that we wanted, and many battles lie ahead. What is important, however, is that we have established a land ethic that will survive, and have preserved the wild splendors of Alaska not only for ourselves, but for all those who will come after us."

Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska)

During the Ninety-fifth Congress in 1977, Rep. Don Young acted as ranking Republican on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee. This subcommittee provided much of the background work essential to the fram-

ing of H.R. 39. During the course of the Congress he introduced more than 180 amendments that were adopted to generally limit restrictions and to promote multiple-use management.

"The Alaska Lands Act that was signed by President Carter in December was infinitely better than the Udall proposal but still had so many shortcomings that I could not support it.

"The worst aspect of this controversy was the tendency of almost everyone (especially the media) to portray the issue as a battle between the forces of unchecked development and those who wanted to save the land.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. We Alaskans love our land and we take a very dim view of those who would manage it. I'll put my state's environmental record up against that of any state in the union.

"The real issue, the issue that was for the most part ignored, was the preservation of the Alaskan lifestyle. To tell someone that they cannot hunt where men have hunted for generations or to tell a small miner that he is forbidden to carry on his life's work is a crime. I don't care what authority the proponents of these restrictions claim to represent.

"The federal government, the environmental movement, and the people of the lower forty-eight have gotten just about everything they wanted from Alaska; I wish I could say the reverse is true.

"I will be working in the Ninety-seventh Congress to correct the deficiencies in the present law."

Secy. Cecil D. Andrus

As Secretary of the Interior, Cecil D. Andrus was the chief voice for the Alaska Lands Bill within the Carter Administration. The Secretary played a key role in shaping the Administration's position and in presenting it to Congress. After the defeat of the initial bill in 1978, he made the 110-million-acre administrative withdrawals, which provided three years of essential protection to the threatened areas, and kept pressure on the state of Alaska and industry to work for legislation. Throughout the debate on the bill, he remained an effective advocate for continued support from the Carter Administration, even for some proposals, such as wilderness in the Arctic Range, that had aroused powerful opposition.

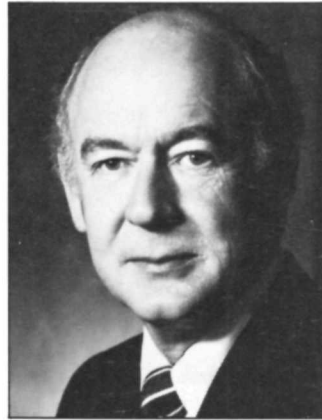
Through personal contacts, Andrus played a pivotal role in keeping the legislation alive in the Ninety-sixth Congress. The Secretary strongly argued for passing a bill during that session, despite pres-



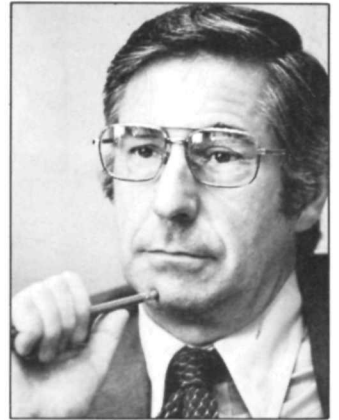
Rep. John F. Seiberling



Rep. Don Young



Secy. Cecil D. Andrus



Sen. Mike Gravel

tures from the extremes of both sides to kill or postpone action. His support in the Administration and in Congress vitally contributed to the success of the "bill this year" strategy.

"This law is the culmination of a nine-year national effort to protect the awesome wonders of our largest state as a part of a great legacy of beauty and nature that is the birthright of every American. This was the paramount conservation priority of the Carter Administration, and we are proud and pleased to have attained it. It will take many years to implement all its provisions, but I am sure that all concerned can move forward now to develop the potential—public and private—of the forty-ninth state."

Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska)

Senator Mike Gravel steadfastly opposed passage of d-2 legislation that he considered too restrictive on development. Unwilling to compromise Alaska's needs, he stopped passage of a bill in 1978 and kept trying to kill the legislation throughout 1979 and 1980.

"For four years now, I have maintained that Alaska's best interests would be served by refusing to accept d-2 legislation until it satisfied our basic, bottom-line needs. These needs were defined in gen-

eral terms by the Alaska legislature, and I think they represented the consensus of opinion in Alaska.

"During the Senate's debate on d-2 this year, I continued to argue that Alaska's best strategy would be 'no-bill-this-year'—no bill at all until the basic needs of Alaska and our rights under the Statehood Act were reflected in the legislation. . . .

"The d-2 bill which [was] signed into law is completely different—much, much more restrictive—than could have been the case had we indeed waited for the character of Congress to change. . . .

"I do at least feel a clear conscience. And I feel some vindication. It may have cost me my Senate seat to have taken the course I did on the d-2 lands bill. But I did what I felt was right—and I believe it is now evident that my state would have been better served if my strategy had been followed. I do not feel any recrimination, however, toward anyone concerned in this unfortunate situation.

"Alaskans do not oppose the designation of great parks and wildlife refuges in our state. In fact, we welcome it. But the legislation which will now pass into law goes

far beyond such designation. It will deny Alaska our rights as a state, and it will deny the United States crucial, strategic resources which the country needs desperately."

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska)

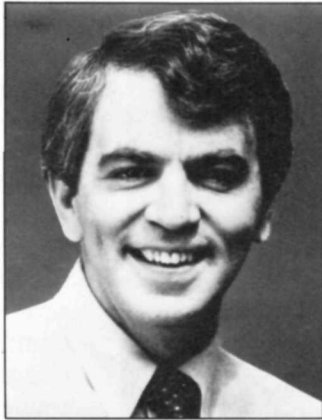
Perhaps most influential of all in accomplishing the aims of the State of Alaska, Senator Ted Stevens, as a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and as the Minority Whip of the Senate, used his powerful position to gain concessions and amendments from his colleagues in what he viewed to be the best interests of the State of Alaska.

"I voted against this legislation when it passed the Senate because I wanted everyone in Congress and in the executive branch to know that the legislation does not meet Alaska's basic needs in dealing with the use of the lands that will stay in federal ownership in our state. The bill that was signed into law meets only about 80 percent of what we wanted.

"However, it does satisfy our first two basic requirements. It conveys our state lands, and it has the amendments to finally perfect the Native land claims so that Alaskan Natives can obtain the land which they were promised. On this basis, the new law is an achievement . . . it helps Alaskans finally achieve



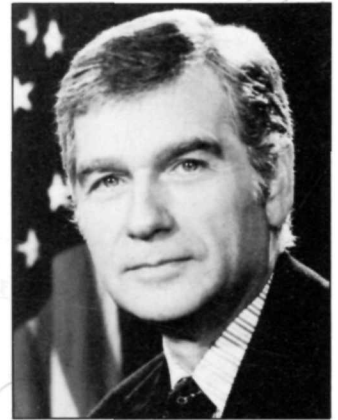
Sen. Ted Stevens



Sen. Paul E. Tsongas



Sen. William V. Roth



Sen. Mark O. Hatfield

full title to approximately 150 million acres of land which have been in federal ownership.

"Now, Alaska's mission is to monitor closely this new law as it is interpreted and implemented. In this respect, we are fortunate that we have a new administration and leadership in Congress that will be friendlier to the West in general and to Alaska in particular than the former administration was.

"As far as the deficiencies in this new law are concerned, we will continue in the next Congress and in future Congresses to work to improve laws relating to the use of federal lands, primarily as these laws pertain to mining and hunting—two of the areas in which the Alaska bill falls short of the state's seven consensus points."

Sen. Paul E. Tsongas (D-Mass.)

Sen. Paul E. Tsongas led the fight by environmentalists in the Ninety-sixth Congress to strengthen the Alaska Bill in the Senate. A member of the Senate Energy Committee, he was the author of the Tsongas-Roth bill and the five strengthening amendments offered on the Senate floor. Tsongas, with Senators Jackson and Hatfield, crafted the final compromise bill eventually accepted by the House and signed by the President into law.

"The Alaska Lands Bill enacted by the Congress and signed by the President is perhaps the greatest conservation achievement of the century. This historic legislation, while not fully satisfying my goals for the preservation of the unique wilderness areas of Alaska, is an enormous leap forward and a great victory for all of those who worked so hard to accomplish it."

Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.)

Sen. William V. Roth was the first Republican to cosponsor the Alaska Lands Bill. In that role he broke ground for other moderates to join in support of the proposed legislation.

"As a cosponsor of the original substitute I am pleased to have been involved with the history of the Alaska Lands proposals as they progressed to the completed law we have today.

"I think the Alaska Lands Law is evenly balanced, responsive to areas of concern, and identifies and protects those areas of richest wildlife value, of greatest scenic splendor, and of unique and nationally important value for the benefit of all Americans."

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Oreg.)

During the Ninety-sixth Congress Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, as ranking minority member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, continued the bipartisan support for a balanced Alaska Lands Bill started by his predecessor, Sen. Cliff Hansen, in the two previous congressional sessions.

When Hatfield saw that efforts to kill the bill might be successful, he and Senator Jackson quickly drafted a substitute bill in order to bypass lengthy amendment procedures. Senators Tsongas, Roth, Stevens, and others joined the effort, and the substitute bill passed without amendment. Sen. Hatfield sponsored the Subsistence Title of the Act.

"The Act is much more than the largest land classification that Congress has made in this century. It is also the fulfillment of a promise to the citizens of Alaska. It implements the actions and promises made in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska Statehood Act. Ted Stevens represented his state in the best possible fashion to assure that Alaskans had a large voice in crafting this Act. And Scoop Jackson, as chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, literally worked day and night for more than a decade on this major piece of legislation."

The Alaska Lands Bill will protect important elements of our nation's cultural heritage by permitting

SUBSISTENCE HUNTING IN ALASKAN PARKS

John T. Shively



The vast areas of wilderness parklands protected by the Alaska Lands Bill are unique not only in their geography, but also in the culture that depends on those lands. The subsistence hunting and gathering culture of the Alaska Native—Aleuts, Indians, and Eskimos—requires the immense wilderness of Alaska for its continued existence. The relationship between this subsistence culture and this wilderness landscape greatly affects the way in which Alaska's national parks will be managed under the new law.

The most dramatic difference between national parks in Alaska and those in other states is that subsistence hunting, fishing, and gather-

ing will be allowed in some of them. With the notable exception of Grand Teton National Park, hunting has been strictly prohibited in our national parks. However, because of unique circumstances in Alaska, Congress saw fit to break the precedent.

The environmental community, led by the Alaska Coalition, argued that cultural values inherent in Native lifestyles are as important to parks as some of the physical features that need to be protected. The National Park Service, which did a number of studies on subsistence and its relationship to the land, supported this view. These studies built critical support for the protection of

subsistence during the four years of congressional debate on the Alaska Lands Bill.

During the debate the Alaska Federation of Natives, representing Alaska's Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts, was particularly concerned that the Alaska Lands Bill would severely limit or perhaps even eliminate a lifestyle upon which aboriginal people have existed for thousands of years. To many Alaskan leaders the elimination of subsistence in vast areas proposed for parks would have dealt a devastating, if not fatal, blow to the culture of Alaska Natives.

Interestingly, the major support on this issue, outside the Native community itself, came from environmentalists who are often opposed to hunting. Major opposition came largely from sport hunting groups and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, which is pro-hunting.

Many sportsmen in Alaska contended that Alaska Natives gave up all rights to subsistence when the Alaska Native Land Claims Bill was passed in 1971. Although the Settlement Act itself contains no specific provision protecting subsistence, the conference report submitted on the legislation stated, "The conference committee expects both the Secretary of the Interior and the state to take any action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of the Natives."

Unfortunately, between 1971 and 1977, neither the state nor the Secretary did much to protect subsistence. However, during that period, Congress expressed, in two pieces of legislation, its continuing interest in protecting Alaska Natives living off the land. The first, the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, allows Alaska Natives to continue to take sea mammals for subsistence needs. The second, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, exempts Alaska's Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and non-Native village residents from

the provisions of the act as long as they are engaged in "nonwasteful" subsistence. Both acts were significant conservation measures, and Congress' recognition of the subsistence needs of Alaskans provided the precedent upon which the Natives and the Alaska Coalition built their case for the Lands Bill.

Throughout the debate on the Lands issue many witnesses urged protection for subsistence lifestyles. In August of 1977 at a hearing in Anchorage held by the House of Representatives Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands, Don Mitchell, attorney for Alaska Legal Services, estimated that the value of subsistence resources to rural residents was between \$30 million and \$50 million a year. He pointed out that if subsistence were eliminated in rural areas, there was no federal program to replace the caribou, moose, birds, and other resources. Even if federal aid were available, the Native culture would be sacrificed.

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, then president of the National Audubon Society, testifying in Washington, D.C., in April 1977, stated, "The question of what is truly a subsistence lifestyle is a complicated matter and we must be careful that in our quest to settle the national interest we do not aid in the final dissolution of one of the oldest cultures in North America."

At the same hearing Jim Kowalsky and Dennis Kelso, representing the Fairbanks Environmental Center, also pleaded for the protection of Native needs. Other supporters of subsistence included Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, Alaska Governor Jay Hammond, and House Interior and Insular Affairs Chairman Morris Udall.

"If I had to list off a dozen major impressions I will leave Alaska with tomorrow, one of them would be the intense attachment of the Alaska Native people to the land and the desperate importance to



State of Alaska, Department of Economic Development

them of their subsistence way of life," Congressman Udall noted at the Fairbanks hearing.

The feeling was best summed up by Congressman John Seiberling at the committee hearings in Anchorage when he said, "I think it is very difficult for a person who has never lived in a Native village to comprehend that the subsistence lifestyle is the foundation of Native culture. If we substitute food stamps, even if they are free, even if they are adequate, even if we can get the food up there, we have destroyed their culture."

By the end of 1978 it was clear that, barring some major change in

Clever use of animal skins for clothing has contributed to the long history of human survival above the Arctic Circle.

Throughout the Arctic plywood boats with outboard motors are replacing the skin-covered, hand-built kayak; but modern Eskimo seal hunters are continuing a tradition more than four thousand years old when they venture out on the ice floes of Kotzebue Sound and the Chukchi Sea from Cape Krusenstern each spring in search of the bearded seal.



Frank Whaley, Wien Consolidated Airlines

congressional philosophy, any Alaska Lands Bill would contain provisions protecting subsistence and allowing hunting in at least some of the national parks. The exact form of that protection remained uncertain, however.

Continuing negotiations among the state of Alaska, the Department of the Interior, the Alaska Coalition, and members of the House and Senate staff sought to develop a workable solution to the problem. Some of the areas of concern were racial versus nonracial protection; local control over fish and game decisionmaking; the right of the state to manage fish and game; the ability of the Secretary of the Interior to control activities on federal lands; modes of transportation allowed to those participating in subsistence activities; and economic and cultural reliance on subsistence.

Even those most closely involved in the issue agreed that it was virtually impossible to develop a definition of subsistence that fit all areas of Alaska. Subsistence activities in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park differ significantly from those in

the Kobuk Valley National Park. As a result, the Alaska Lands Bill contains a broad statement defining subsistence as "the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, for barter or sharing, for personal or family consumption, and for customary trade."

Because subsistence takes up an entire title of the Alaska Lands Bill, it is not within the scope of this article to spell out all the details. However, a few of the more important provisions include—

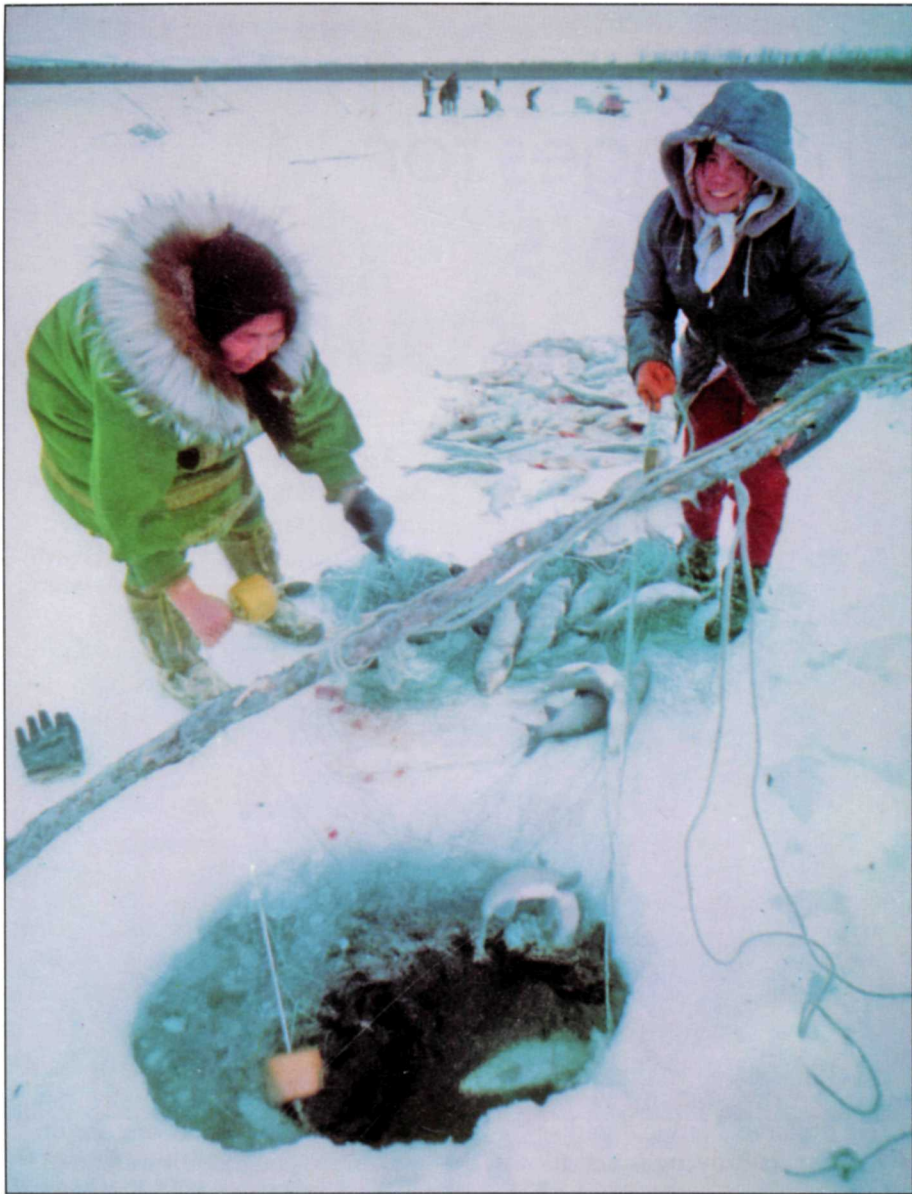
- Protection of subsistence on all federal lands where it is allowed as the priority consumptive use of resources.
- Priority for both Native and non-Native rural residents to participate in the subsistence lifestyle.
- Continuation of fish and wildlife management on federal lands by the state as long as it adheres to

the basic philosophy of the subsistence provision.

- Institution, either by the state or federal government, of regional and local advisory boards with some authority to influence fish and game management at a local and regional level.
- Authority for the Secretary or the state, or both, to limit or discontinue subsistence uses when the resources are limited or threatened.

Parks, or portions of parks, in which subsistence hunting is to be allowed are Kobuk Valley National Park, Gates of the Arctic National Park, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Mt. McKinley National Park (North and South additions only), Lake Clark National Park, and Aniakchak Caldera National Park.

Both sport hunting and subsistence hunting will be allowed in all national preserves in Alaska, even though those areas will be managed by the National Park Service. This provision is a major concession to the state and to sport hunters who



At winter temperatures of 30°F below zero, Eskimo women lift whitefish from the icy waters of the Kobuk River, in Kobuk Valley National Park.

Photo by Bob Belous, National Park Service

were concerned that some areas administered by the National Park Service be left open for hunting.

According to the bill, subsistence hunting does not include guiding. Even though rural residents have the right to hunt in certain national parks, this right cannot be used to guide other individuals on hunts.

Existing forms of transportation may be used in support of subsistence activities. This provision will allow snowmobiles and motorboats to be used in certain areas that might otherwise be closed to them. The Secretary does have the authority to limit such uses, however,

should they become detrimental to resources in or management of the park.

The effectiveness of the subsistence title in the Alaska Lands Bill will require a good deal of cooperation among the Department of the Interior, the state of Alaska, and rural residents. Unless some harmonious working relationship continues to evolve among these groups, people in rural Alaska will face years of litigation to protect the subsistence opportunities granted them by Congress.

For thousands of years Native people have lived off country that

has now been declared a part of the National Park System. The fact that these pristine lands were valued enough to be designated as parks is testimony to the respect with which Alaska Natives and other rural residents have treated them.

Congress has determined that the culture of the Alaska Native is as worthy of protection as the geological and archeological resources of these lands. Should that culture be destroyed by overzealous administration of the subsistence title by either the federal or state government, or by misuse of the resource by Natives or local residents, the American public will have lost as great a resource as if the parks themselves had been turned into supermarket parking lots.

We can only hope that Native cultural values and their relationship to the land can be sustained as part of the Alaska National Park System for generations to come. □

John Shively is Vice President of Operations for NANA Development Corporation, a Native development corporation in Anchorage, Alaska.

Joan E. Gidlund

New rules and more acres create

Challenges for **ALASKA'S NEW PARKLANDS**

The signing of the Alaska Lands Bill has brought a new series of challenges to the managers of the National Park Service. "Now that the long-sought legislation has been passed, and the champagne corks have been popped, the delicate and difficult task of on-the-ground management must begin. There'll be more acres-per-ranger up here than this agency has ever known before, and those will contain some of the most sensitive natural systems on earth. Add to this the management of mining claims, long-standing subsistence activities—and visitors already showing up—and we have a challenge that calls for the most dedicated and able field staff, and a support system that won't let them down," says NPS Alaska Regional Director John E. Cook.

The nature of the new Park Service lands in Alaska and the provisions of the Alaska Bill require exceptions to many of the NPS rules for management, but only for the new Park Service lands in Alaska. The unusual resource situations found in Alaska offer the Park Service new opportunities for integrating the management of natural and cultural assets.

The legislative and cultural history of the d-2 lands distinguishes the Alaskan national parks from the National Park System in other parts of the country. National preserves and wilderness areas, for example, will require slightly different management techniques in Alaska because of traditional forms of subsis-

tence hunting and transportation. By law, resource management in Alaska will require formal cooperation between state and federal officials. In many areas visitors facilities will be much less developed than in the traditional national park.

Dating to the establishment of Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida and Big Thicket in Texas, the national preserve classification is a relatively recent addition to the National Park System. National preserves permit sport hunting; with that exception they are managed just like national parks. In Alaska, preserves (18,986,000 acres) are combined with parks or national monuments except for the Bering Land Bridge, Noatak, and Yukon-Charley Rivers units, all of which are entirely preserve. National parks (where sport hunting is not allowed) comprise about 8 percent of Alaska. As is the case wherever sport hunting is allowed on federal land, hunting in Alaska will be governed by state fish and game laws.

Traditional uses affect the management of wilderness in Alaska as well. Wilderness will be managed as prescribed by the Wilderness Act, except that traditional access, motorized or unmotorized, will continue. Motorized travel is not permitted in wilderness areas in the lower forty-eight states. Temporary facilities may be used and maintained for traditional uses within wilderness areas. The legislation also provides for public-use cabins in Alaskan wilderness.

Access to inholdings on private land surrounded by a wilderness area is guaranteed by the Wilderness Act. In Alaska, however, wilderness management faces a unique load of use. The frontier character of much of Alaska has resulted in a variety of informal land uses, including construction of dwellings on land actually owned by the federal government. In the case of rural Alaskans who do not have clear title to the land on which they live, the Park Service may grant special use permits under varying terms, depending on the length of time on the land.

As well as creating instant wilderness, the bill set aside wilderness study areas. Studies to be conducted over the next five years will lead to recommendations to Congress on wilderness designation for these study areas.

The Act provides for continued traditional subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering by rural Alaskans. Subsistence use includes the customary and traditional uses of wild renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption. Local residency and customary reliance on hunting, gathering, and fishing will determine those people who will be eligible for subsistence uses in parklands.

The law gives the State of Alaska the opportunity to manage and regulate subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping on federal lands in Alaska. In order to exercise this control, the state is required to establish



Photographs by National Park Service

At some 12 million acres, spectacular Wrangells-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (above) is the largest National Park System unit in Alaska. Sport hunting will be permitted in national preserves but not in national parks. Clad in caribou skin parka, Regional Director John Cook readies a dog team at Bettles, Alaska, for a patrol up the Koyukuk River in Gates of the Arctic National Park. Bettles lies 25 miles above the Arctic Circle and is the Park Service's visitor contact station and jump-off point to the 7.9-million-acre park and preserve. The awesome array of parklands under Cook's purview comprises some of the most pristine and remote lands in our nation and calls for seasonal modes of transport varying from float planes and kayaks to a team of ten howling huskies.





at least six subsistence resource regions, and to form local and regional advisory groups in each region. The Act empowers federal reimbursement of up to 50 percent of costs to the state, not to exceed \$5 million per year. If the state declines responsibility for subsistence management, the Secretary of the Interior can assume control of the program.

Subsistence uses will receive priority over other consumptive uses such as sport hunting and fishing. Careful monitoring of resources such as animal populations will be necessary to determine the effects of subsistence patterns on the resources. Incompatible modern-day uses could erode the resource base upon which subsistence lifestyles depend.

The knowledge of the land and its cultures held by local Alaskans provides another important management resource. The Act gives the Park Service the opportunity to draw more heavily on this wealth by relaxing some federal employment procedures to the benefit of both the visitor and the local economy. Specifically, the law waives some Civil Service requirements for periods of formal training, a yardstick that does not accurately measure the expertise of local residents. Rural Alaskans will serve as guides, naturalists, and sources of information about traditional uses.

Under one of the unique provisions of the Alaska Lands Bill, the state and federal governments will formally meet to plan for and manage federal lands. Although other state governments are consulted in all National Park Service planning through the public involvement process, in Alaska the law provides for a formal state-federal coordinat-

ing committee, which will meet regularly to review park plans.

The law requires the National Park Service to submit plans to Congress or the management of each of its new areas within five years. This mammoth task will require not only the efforts of Park Service personnel, but also the assistance of everyone interested in the future of Alaska's parklands. Although much data was collected in developing recommendations for the Secretary of the Interior, even more must be prepared to formulate definite recommendations for the future of each area. How much development is necessary or desirable? What kinds of facilities would best serve the public and protect the parks' resources? The practicalities of life—funding, available personnel, and the needs of the protected resources—will help to answer many of these questions.

Protection of the parkland's resources is not the only management task, however. Public use of the parks requires a wide variety of facilities and planning if the new and existing parks and preserves are to be accessible to the public.

Visitor management of the new areas will have modest beginnings. Some of the parks superintendents will be responsible for more than one area for a time, but those areas with higher use potential will have full-time superintendents. Providing assistance and information to visitors will obviously have a high priority, but establishing a positive relationship between the National Park Service and the communities near the parks is also vitally important.

Many of the new areas do not have the familiar Park Service visitor facilities. Access is often limited to small bush aircraft, and camping

The wild, rocky coast of Kenai Fjords National Park offers numerous ideal sites for rookeries of Stellers sea lions and for nesting seabirds. Inland, diverse habitats harbor bear, moose, mountain goats, wolverines, pine martens, and foxes. The Harding Ice Field, crowning the mountaintops, is an Ice Age wilderness of cirques, moraines, nunataks, and vast expanses of snow that spawns glaciers in all directions.

Reader Interest Survey

So we can be sure we are meeting your needs, we want to know how interesting you found each item in this month's issue of the magazine. Please circle the number in the column to the right of each title that best describes your reaction. You may enclose comments or suggestions if you wish. Please mail the form to **Editor, National Parks & Conservation Magazine, 1701 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.**

	Very Interesting	Somewhat Interesting	Not Interesting	
COMMENTARY (inside front)	1	2	3	
EDITOR'S NOTE (inside front)	1	2	3	
d-2: LAST FRONTIER (p. 5)	1	2	3	
ALASKA COALITION (p. 10)	1	2	3	
POLITICAL (p. 14)	1	2	3	
SUBSISTENCE (p. 18)	1	2	3	
CHALLENGES (p. 22)	1	2	3	
OPINION (p. 27)	1	2	3	
NPCA REPORT (pp. 28-29)				
Cape Lookout	1	2	3	
Freedom Medal	1	2	3	
Late Amendments	1	2	3	
NPCA River Trip	1	2	3	
Endangered Shrimp	1	2	3	
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is of the true wilderness variety. This does not mean that all but the very hardy will be excluded from visiting the new parks. Vast areas can be seen by air; or an Alaskan village, such a Kotzebue, can be used as a comfortable home base for shorter bush trips. The National Park Service's Anchorage office will gladly help with the necessary advance planning.

The person responsible for launching this new era for the National Park Service in Alaska is Regional Director John E. Cook. He is enthusiastic about the challenges ahead. "It's like having ten new Yellowstone Parks, but now we have more than 100 years of experience to help us on our way."

In many ways, Alaska is the last frontier. But passage of the Alaska

Lands Bill opened new frontiers—in conservation history, in state and federal cooperation, in preservation of resources, and in the opportunity for continuation of cultural heritages and lifestyles. It means a dream come true for many people devoted to the conservation ethic.

As John Cook puts it, "This is the beginning of our greatest single effort in the United States in preserving our national heritage—for today and for the many tomorrows to come." □

Joan Gidlund is Chief of Public Affairs for the Alaska Region of the National Park Service. Previously she held public information positions with the U.S. Forest Service in Nevada and Alaska and with the Environmental Protection Agency in Denver.

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Alaskans are Americans Too

The passage of the Alaska land legislation has been long awaited by those on all sides of the issue. And now, the signing on December 2, 1980, is history. What does the future hold for Alaska and for America?

It is said that the art of compromise leaves no winners. The environmentalists would have had a bill with larger acreages and more wilderness. The state of Alaska would have had a bill with lesser acreages and permissive regulations. And the developers would have opted for no bill at all.

It is most certainly the case that we are happy it is over. It was a drawn-out and grueling experience, not to mention the tremendous expense to all parties. But what is the human side of "d-2"? What are the wounds that must be healed? What scars will remain forever?

Alaska has been a state for twenty-two years. It has had a state park system for ten of those years. That system boasts 3.2 million acres of some of the most scenic—and accessible—land in the state. Furthermore, the 1978 Alaska Legislature set aside the 1.4-million-acre Wood-Tikchik State Park—the largest state park in our country. But there are those in the Coalition and in the federal government who would say Alaskans are too new, too few, and too far to do right by the resources in their care and to consider the rest of America. Alaskans were treated as a part of the problem, rather than a part of the solution, in spite of the fact that the original bill came from Alaskans.

But I submit that the management of park areas is a close-to-home challenge. Just because lands are set aside for park purposes by a

federal act does not assure that they will be treated accordingly. The philosophy and intent of the act must be first known, secondly understood, and thirdly agreed upon by those most closely affected, in order to assure appropriate management is carried out.

"Our responsibility is not discharged by the announcement of virtuous end," said John F. Kennedy. In the Alaska affair, this means listening to those most affected and allowing them to be a part of the final product—not ignoring their worth as American citizens and as human beings. The spirit must be protected as well as the resource.

There will be other opportunities to show whether or not we've learned a lesson here. Public education is a prerequisite to informed public input. If the *people* believe, then the *people* will act. An emphasis on private citizen action will leave the row so much easier to hoe. If it is going to work, it will work because people get together.

Yes, we're happy it's accomplished. Yes, Americans will be able to see an Alaska for a long time that is as Alaska is today, because of the legislation. But the hearts of many Alaskans could be heavy with a broken spirit. Regulations must be promulgated *only* after careful inclusion of the Alaskan people. It is our home. We care about our land and we care about our lifestyle. The spirit of democracy and the spirit of the American people is as precious as any other resource we set out to protect. □

Terry McWilliams, NPCA Trustee from Alaska, was formerly director of Alaskan state parks.

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NPCA Report

NPCA Staff Builds Support on Cape Lookout Visits

As part of an effort to develop more public support for Cape Lookout National Seashore, NPCA staff members Destry Jarvis and Bill Lienesch visited the Seashore in November. Meetings with local conservationists and Park Service personnel focused on several problems at the Seashore that have not received much attention in the past: land acquisition, development, and the removal of automobiles and unsafe buildings.

Authorized in 1966, Cape Lookout National Seashore's boundaries enclose 28,400 acres on three barrier islands off the North Carolina coast. The fifty-five-mile narrow strip of sand extends from Ocracoke Inlet on the north to Beaufort Inlet on the south. The islands support

a variety of small animals and vegetation ranging from salt marsh grasses to shrubs and trees. Dunes on the islands sometimes reach thirty-five feet in height, but, except for the tallest dunes, all of the Seashore lies within the 100-year flood plain.

Although much of the Seashore has been deeded to the federal government by the State of North Carolina, one of the islands, Shackleford Banks, is largely in private ownership. On Shackleford, the Park Service is working to identify owners, establish property lines, and determine fair market value. The speed of land acquisition authorized by Congress has been slow. Land prices are increasing and the possibility of development is always present.

A large number of abandoned cars clutter the Seashore. The Park Service has already hauled off hundreds of old automobiles, which were abandoned

when they no longer ran. Unfortunately, some of the autos are buried in the sand and are impossible to remove without unacceptable damage to the dunes.

More than 100 structures still stand on the Seashore. These range from the lighthouse complex and Portsmouth Village, both listed on the National Register of Historic Places, to old fishing camps. Some of these buildings, primarily those used as fishing camps, are unsafe. As with the autos, the Park Service has already removed many of these structures.

NPCA plans more meetings with conservationists in the Cape Lookout area. Staff members will also visit with several statewide conservation organizations in Raleigh. NPCA's efforts at Cape Lookout are part of our expanded program to build more citizen support for National Park System units.



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Richard, Frear, National Park Service

NPS Cofounder Receives Freedom Medal

Horace M. Albright, cofounder and second director of the National Park Service, was awarded the Medal of Freedom for his work in "the cause of conservation in America" on December 8, 1980. The nation's highest civilian award honored the ninety-one-year-old Albright for his efforts in creating the Park Service in 1916 and for his tireless work to establish Grand Teton National Park. The award, announced in August, was presented to Albright at the Sepulveda Convalescent Hospital in Van Nuys, California. His granddaughter Susan Ford, a seasonal Park Service ranger, admires the medal after the presentation.

Late Amendments Hamstring Teton, Grand Canyon Plans

Appropriations or the lack of them may undo two important conservation management plans. An amendment attached to the Department of the Interior appropriations bill by Senator Orin Hatch (R-Utah) forbids the Park Service to spend any money beginning the planned phase-out of motorized raft trips within the Grand Canyon National Park. A similar amendment by Senator Alan Simpson (R-Wyoming) prevents the Interior Department from implementing its proposed noise abatement plan for the Jackson Hole Airport within Grand Teton National Park.

Hatch's amendment prevents the Park Service from spending any money during fiscal 1981 on implementing its management plan for the Colorado River. Commercial outfitters have opposed the plan because they say it would require new trip schedules, new equipment, and fewer river trips. All of these outfitters also offer nonmotorized trips. The Park Service believes the ban on motorized raft trips is necessary to prevent overuse of the river, degradation of the national park, and excessive noise.

The Park Service had issued a noise abatement plan long sought by NPCA for Jackson Hole Airport in November. The proposed rules for the plan would have reduced airstrip size, imposed an evening curfew, and specified runways for takeoffs and landings. Noise limits proposed in the plan would have effectively barred most commercial jets from the airport.

NCPA River Trip Scheduled for May on New River

For a second year Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited of Thurmond, West Virginia, will donate the proceeds of a one-day raft trip to NPCA. The rafts will roar and splash through the breathtaking New River Gorge, one of the newest units in the National Park System. The trip is scheduled for Friday, May 29. For more information, write NPCA, attention: Raft trip coordinator,

1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. To reserve a place, write Wildwater Expeditions Unlimited, P.O. Box 55, Thurmond, WV 25936. Look for more details in the April issue.

Endangered Cave Shrimp Reappears in Mammoth Caves

While exploring the underground Echo River in Mammoth Cave last fall, scuba divers from the Cave Research Foundation found six live Kentucky Cave Shrimp (*Palaemonias ganteri*). Considered by many to have become extinct since last seen in 1967, the shrimp's discovery adds greater urgency to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposal to list the shrimp as an endangered species.

The once abundant shrimp were believed to have fallen victim to a deadly combination of pervasive groundwater pollution of the cave's waterways, the artificial flooding of their traditional habitat by the abandoned Lock and Dam 6 on the Green River and the water release practices from the Nolin River and Green River reservoirs.

Although flooding is necessary for shrimp reproduction, the floods from Lock and Dam 6 do not recede as quickly as natural floods and subsequently baby shrimp are washed away. Other portions of their subterranean habitat are permanently flooded by the dam.

In comments to the FWS in support of the proposal to list the shrimp, NPCA expressed hope that "such designation will motivate the developers of the regional sewage treatment plan to select a means of sewage control that will adequately protect the quality of water in the Flint Mammoth Cave System for the cave shrimp."

NPCA also said that the listing "would give further support to a current Corps of Engineers proposal to dismantle the abandoned Lock and Dam." Although the Lock and Dam is abandoned, a local park concessioner, "Miss Green River" tours, is strongly opposing dismantling the dam because it allegedly would affect tour boat operations. NPCA has countered that removal of the dam would restore the cave's natural water levels and make family recreational canoeing more enjoyable on a freeflowing river.



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The Latest Word

APPROVED PINELANDS PLAN FACES COURT CHALLENGES, CONGRESSIONAL OVERRIDE

Acting during his last days in office, Carter Administration

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus approved the Pinelands Preservation Plan, the final blueprint for managing more than one million acres of pine forests, bogs, and shallow rivers in Southern New Jersey. The plan gives the Pinelands Commission the power to direct growth towards those areas that can best handle increased population and development. Attacks on the plan have been mounted from several fronts. Lawsuits to overturn the plan have been filed in state and federal courts. NPCA has joined with other conservation groups to stop these lawsuits. The \$8 million for the Pinelands in the Carter FY 1982 budget will probably be cut by the Reagan Administration or recommended for deletion by some members of Congress. A resolution to disapprove the plan may be introduced in Congress. Conservationists are mounting a major effort to head off these actions. NPCA members in New Jersey can help by writing their U.S. Representatives. Ask them to support the Pinelands Plan and to oppose all efforts to stop its implementation. Please send copies of your letter to Senators Williams and Bradley. Please write today.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SPECIAL ON PARKS

The third National Geographic special of the season,

"National Parks: Playground or Paradise," dramatizes the increasing conflict between use and preservation in our parklands. The special will air on Public Television, Wednesday, March 11 at 8:00 p.m.

HALF OF ALLEN-WARNER SYSTEM GETS GO-AHEAD

Giving both conservationists and energy developers

only half a loaf, outgoing Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus approved construction of the Harry Allen power plant in southern Nevada, but postponed a decision on the Warner Valley plant in southern Utah. NPCA and other conservation groups have criticized the \$4 billion Allen-Warner Valley

Energy System as a disaster threatening Bryce Canyon, Zion, and other parklands. The Allen-Warner Valley system includes one of the largest strip mines in the country, and extensive groundwater extraction for two coal slurry pipelines. The Environmental Protection Agency had tentatively rejected the Warner Valley plant last year because it would cause excessive deterioration in air quality. EPA is expected to issue a final ruling in the next few months.

ADJACENT TIMBER CUT ENDANGERS BANDELIER NM

A 2,650 acre timber harvest on the Santa Fe Na-

tional Forest threatens serious damage to watersheds in Bandelier National Monument and to irreplaceable archaeological sites in the forest. One unit to be cut this October and others planned for succeeding years lie directly up watershed from major streams which flow through the spectacular canyons of Bandelier. Road building and timber cutting will result in increased erosion, especially during the heavy summer thunderstorms common to New Mexico mountains, NPCA fears. Unfortunately, most of the timber harvesting will be highly visible from many places in Bandelier. Forest Service research has revealed a vast array of archaeological sites in the proposed harvest area. Many of these represent seasonal hunting camps built by the Anasazi, the creators of the canyon pueblos preserved in Bandelier. According to archaeologists surveyed by NPCA Southwest Representative Russ Butcher, there is virtually no way to protect these treasures during a major timber operation. NPCA has recommended that the Forest Service and the National Park Service work out a cooperative management plan for the Monument and the surrounding national forest lands. Some other harvest area could be substituted to reduce the scenic, recreational, and cultural impacts on Bandelier National Monument and prevent the heavy siltation of streams such as the Frijoles, Alamo, Los Utes, and Capulin, which flow through the area. Write Forest Supervisor James L. Perry, Santa Fe National Forest, Federal Building, Box 1689, Santa Fe, NM 87501 to urge an alternative to this sale.

Help NPCA Get "Clean Air and the Parks" on Television



Air pollution from a uranium mill gradually fills this valley just outside Arches National Monument. Above: 7:40 a.m. Right: 8:55 a.m. The hill in the foreground is inside the monument boundary. NPCA's March 29 television special will focus on the many similar situations that threaten the integrity of our treasured national parks.

NPCA needs your help to make sure a special live telecast, "National Parks and Conservation: Clean Air and the Parks," gets on the air. The program will be available to cable television stations nationwide via the telecommunications satellite SATCOM I, and to interested public TV stations across the country via the Westar communications satellite. NPCA members who are interested in watching this production should call or write their local cable or public television station or both and request the program. Unless the program is requested, many stations may not carry it.

The two-hour program will air on Sunday, March 29 from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. The presentation by NPCA and the Appalachian Community Service Network will feature film and slides from specific problem areas across the nation: the fabulous "color country" of the Southwest, where protecting visibility in the parks is a vital concern; the Northwoods country of Minnesota, where acid rain threatens the spectacular waters of Voyageurs National Park and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness; and the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina, where the incredibly lush forests of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park are threatened by the long-range transport of air pollutants.

Following these on-the-scene stories, a number of air quality experts including NPCA's executive director Paul Pritchard, Dick Ayres of the Clean Air Coalition, Barbara Brown of the Park Service, and representatives of industry and EPA will engage in a lively panel discussion on protecting the national parks and other Class I areas. Viewers from across the country will be able to phone in their questions to this panel following the discussion.





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